

SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."
JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER,
JOHN T. McWILLIAMS, EDITOR.
SANTA FE, SATURDAY SEPTEMBER 4, 1852.
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UNION CANDIDATE FOR DELEGATE
FRANCISCO PEREA.
For Prefect,
FELIPE DELGADO.
For Council,
VICTOR GARCIA.
For House of Representatives,
Gen. C. P. CLEVER.
NICOLAS QUINTANA,
JOSE TRUJILLO.
For Sheriff,
ANDRES TAPIA.
For Coroner,
RAMON RENA.
France in Mexico.

In the Paris correspondence of the National Intelligencer, dated July 21st we find the following significant paragraph:

The thoughts of all Paris at this moment are set upon the affairs of Mexico, more even than upon those of Russia or Poland. The dispatches of Marshal Forey have arrived, announcing his triumphal entry into the city of Mexico, telling us how his army was "crowned with flowers" and received by 200,000 inhabitants with raptures only equalled by those which awaited the Army of Italy on its return to Paris in 1850. "The circumstances assume the proportions of a great political event." The Debates of yesterday says that "it is the reassertion by the Old World of its right to interfere in the affairs of the New;" and then proceeds to suggest the possibility of France indemnifying herself for her expense and trouble by "taking possession definitively of one or two provinces" of the Mexican territory.

So, the French people are to believe that 200,000 people in the city of Mexico received Marshal Forey, and crowned him with flowers. They are to forget the opposition the Marshals encountered before he and his army reached the Capital. They are to forget how he got to Puebla de Zaragoza—How he passed that place and how long he tarried at it before passing, must escape the French mind entirely, and the French people are only to remember the glory their arms attained by taking possession of an undefended city, the capital of a nation whose military resources had become almost entirely exhausted from the effects of a series of years of civil war. The French are required to forget that the Mexican army bid them defiance and repulsed them at Puebla when they offered the wager of battle; that they marched through a hostile country from Puebla to the capital; that the whole country is in arms against them; that all civil feuds have for the time being been quelled and the strength of the government is arrayed as a unit against the invaders of its soil.

This is what Napoleon's Marshal writes to his master, and this is what Napoleon has published in his private journals. Napoleon does the thinking for the empire over which his rod of iron holds sway. His will is the will of France; and the globe being his will the French take it without any exceptions whatever.

As compensation for his services in giving to Mexico Maximilian, or some other prince of a broken down European dynasty, to rule over her and obey his mandates, Napoleon will take "possession definitively of one or two provinces" of Mexican territory. Thus it will be seen that the French scheme develops itself in strict accordance with the prophecies that were made about it when the combination was formed between France, England and Spain last year to overrun Mexico with their united armies. England and Spain withdrew from the onerous alliance in time to save their reputation and prevent themselves from becoming participants in Napoleon's attempt to destroy Mexico's nationality, and erect in its stead a principally odious to the Mexican people.

The "one or two provinces" alluded to will, in all probability, be Chihuahua and Sonora, coterminal states with the Territory of Arizona—Napoleon would think these Mexican States good indemnity for giving to Mexico a government which, he says, is best suited to their condition and wants. Chihuahua and Sonora have the reputation of being rich in minerals. Their silver mines to years past have yielded fabulous amounts of wealth. This part of their history is well known to the French Emperor, and he never refuses to accept anything that brings wealth to his treasury or adds territory to his domains. We may therefore anticipate a speedy occupation of those States by the French armies. If those troops which now occupy the city of Mexico under Forey are not sufficient to seat Maximilian upon the throne of Mexico and keep him there, for a while, and also to occupy Chihuahua and Sonora at the same time, new brigades will be sent over for the purpose.

For an event of this kind the United States ought to be prepared. Now, that the French policy is no longer a mystery we should view it as a reality and look at it in connection with our own interests. The United States want no imperial dynasty for a neighbor. They do not wish to have the systems of government which have been established by the people on this continent overthrown through the intervention of the crow-

ed hands of Europe. The liberal systems which obtain in America have been established through the blood of revolutions and sanctified by the voice of the people, freely expressed. Our policy should be interposed to prevent the permanent accomplishment of the French design upon our weak republican neighbor. If we are not in a condition to lend Mexico a helping hand now, at some future day we will be. To that day we should now begin to look forward, and prepare for it. France must be made feel and know that her overreaches here are offensive to us and that they will be repelled; that we repudiate her scheme and will resist her force and reestablish the Mexican nationality upon its normal basis. If Napoleon now sees proper to "reassertion by the old world of its right to interfere with the affairs of the new," the new world should reiterate its determination to brook no such interference, and then meet the responsibility as becomes people contending for the heaven born rights of man.

Indian Depredations.

Early on the morning of the 26th August the mail coach crossing the Jornada, was attacked by some eighty Indians about five miles below the Point of Rocks and forty miles below Fort McRae. The coach was in charge of Mr. D. R. Knox, Agent, and seven employes. It seems that the party did not attempt to resist the Indians but made their escape by throwing from the coach all such things, including mail matter, as would impede their progress, and arrived at Fort McRae about 2 1/2 P. M. and give information of what had occurred to Capt. Greene.

As soon as the Captain received the word he made his arrangements to start after the Saragans. With fifteen men mounted on Quartermaster mules and nine in the stage he started for the point at which the Indians were last seen.

Eleven miles from Fort McRae he came upon the trail and followed it to the water holes, three or four miles below the Point of Rocks. On the route many evidences of the destruction of the contents of the mail packages were seen. How near the Indians approached to the Fort in following the party is not known. At the water holes the Captain learned from wagonmaster, Ernie, whose train was there, what direction the Indians took from there, and it being night, camped until morning. Early in the morning he renewed the pursuit with his mounted men, sending the coach back to the Fort.

In a description of the country passed over by the party we read the following:

Between the river and the road on the Jornada there are two ridges of mountains running parallel to the same. The two ridges form a canon, through which the Indians have a well beaten trail, running partly with and toward the river up, and toward the Jornada road down. In the present instance the Indians took this trail, which brought them to the river about thirty miles below Fort McRae. I see how it is now, that the Indians commit their depredations on the Jornada and escape so quickly. At any point, almost, in this canon they can climb to the top of the mountains toward the road, in half an hour. Getting up this they can see up and down the Jornada for miles—watch their prey until it is in the right place—slip down from their hiding place, rub, plan, pierce and murder—slide back again to the canon, follow it up and cross the river and get miles away before the alarm is given.

In this instance the Indians took this route and were so closely followed by Capt. Greene's party that they were overtaken and surprised on the bank of the river shortly after they had crossed. The position occupied by the Indians on the river bank was thickly set with undergrowth of weeds, vines &c. so that it was impossible for the pursuers to make a direct attack upon them after having crossed the stream. The Indians dispersed in every direction and made their escape, except one who was killed after having mortally wounded private Dickey. The Indian was running from Dickey and attempted to get away by jumping into the river, when Dickey shot him. He then turned and gave Dickey the mortal shot, after which he gave the Indian two more shots from his revolver. A general volley was fired at the Indian which completely riddled his body. At the first outset one other Indian was wounded, but to what extent is not known.

Dickey is spoken of as a brave man and good soldier, and his death is greatly lamented. His remains were buried, with the honors of war at Fort McRae.

There are four fords in the Rio Grande between Forts McRae and Thorn, which are used by the Indians in crossing their stolen stock—These fords are as well watched as the United number of men at Fort McRae will permit.

This attack will result in another suspension of the coach running across the Jornada, which will be a great inconvenience to the traveling public, but the military authorities have so much Indian business on hand that occurrences of this sort cannot be avoided as long as the number troops in the Department is so limited as they are at present.

On the 27th August about forty Indians stampeded the horses and mules from Fort West and drove them in the direction of Pinos Altos. They made such a clean sweep of it that they left no animals at the Fort upon which the garrison could follow.

This was a daring feat and a successful one, too. Capt. Dresler is in command of Fort West.

DEPT.—Mr. Joseph Meure whom we announced three weeks since as having been taken to the States in consequence of an aberration of the mind, died at the crossing of the Arkansas. We have not been put in possession of any of the particulars of the melancholy occurrence.

The telegraph announces the death of the Hon. John A. Gurley, recently appointed governor of the Territory of Arizona.

DEATH OF MAJ. JOSEPH CUMMINGS.

Our readers will be pained to learn that Maj. Joseph Cummings is dead, and that he was one of the victims of the Navajo war. On the 17th of August, when in advance of the command to which he was attached, near the Pueblo Colorado at the Cañon Jund, an Indian is ambushed and at him with mortal accuracy, causing immediate death. The Pueblo Colorado is about fifty miles west of Fort Conly in the centre of the Navajo Country.

The deceased was a native of Boston, Mass. but has for a number of years been a citizen of New Mexico. Upright, brave and chivalrous, he was highly esteemed by his acquaintances and was endowed with the qualities that make the true soldier. In the Spring of 1852 he, as a citizen, took an active part in the battles of Apache Canon and Pigeon's Ranch, with the Texans. At the burning of the Texas train on the day of the battle of Pigeon's Ranch, he was one of the prominent actors and there displayed those qualities which afterwards secured for him a Major's commission in the 1st Regiment of New Mexican Mounted Volunteers. He was also at the affair at Parala, the last time the Texans attempted to make a stand against Genl. Canby in the Territory.

After he was commissioned Major, he served as Provost Marshal in this city for some months. He was then sent on detached service to Tucson where he remained until a short time before the expedition moved into the Navajo Country under Col. Kit Carson. On duty with his regiment in the Indian country he met an untimely end.

Retiree.—Col. Collins, who has been in Washington City for some time past settling his accounts as Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, returned to the city by the coach of Thursday. He succeeded in arranging his business satisfactorily with the Treasury and Indian Departments and all the drafts outstanding, which have not been paid since the appointment of his successor, will be promptly paid upon presentation at the Indian Department in Washington City.

The suspension of payment in cases of this character is a rule, without exception, in all the Departments of the Government, and in the case of Col. Collins it was not done because any doubt existed as to the correctness of his accounts but in compliance with the rule, which is a great misfortune, and especially to those who hold drafts, looks like a very foolish one.

The Colonel was welcomed home by a host of warm and ardent friends, who regret that he was the victim of the malicious machinations of a few unscrupulous men who happened to have it in their power by falsehood and misrepresentation to prejudice the Secretary of the Interior against him and thereby secure his removal from office.

Singular as may have appeared our holding the editor of the Gazette responsible for the action of a committee and a county convention in adopting resolutions introduced by that gentleman, there are in this Territory many gentlemen who coincide with our similarity. It is also very "singular" that a gentleman, of as high standing as any one in this Territory who was invited to become an officer of that "county convention" should assume as that he was so much taken by surprise at the resolution which we criticized, that he could say nothing, even had the newspapers allowed time for discussion between the reading of the resolutions and their adoption.

We are not aware who the high standing gentleman is to whom the above reference is made by the Rio Arajo press in its comments upon the resolutions of the Santa Fe County convention about which it has been so much exercised during the past few weeks, but we do know, beyond doubt, that the resolutions were read in English and then in Spanish and then each one was read separately and voted upon separately. Before any vote was taken the President distinctly asked if any persons wished to make remarks upon the resolution. If this did not allow the high standing gentleman time to say something, we think he was quite a slow motioned gentleman, or a gentleman that invigiles the Press.

LAWRENCE, KANSAS, BERT.—The Journal of Commerce of Kansas City, Mo. contains an account of the destruction of the town of Lawrence by the Guerrilla Chief, Quantrell. About two thirds of the town were laid in ashes and more than one hundred of the citizens killed by the Guerrillas. At the latest date from the scene of action the militia and volunteers were in hot pursuit of the desperadoes but it was not known with what success.

This is undoubtedly one of the most diabolical acts that has been committed during the war, and will incur for the perpetrator condign punishment if he should fall into the hands of the people of Kansas.

Our friends in Taos would have us comply with their requests to publish proceedings of meetings &c. they must furnish us with the copy. We take pleasure in making such publications, but it is impossible for us to do so without being furnished with the proceedings. The Secretary failed to forward us the proceedings of the convention which nominated candidates for county officers week before last and the consequence was they did not appear in the Gazette.

APPOINTED.—Judge Brocius has been appointed Judge of the 2nd Judicial District in the place of Hubbell. There is no mistake in this announcement this time.

NAVAJO PRISONERS.—On Wednesday of this week about fifty Navajo Prisoners, taken since the beginning of the campaign, were brought to this city. We presume they will be transferred to some military post to the East of this, and there retained separated from communication with the balance of the tribe until the close of the war.

The party at the Fonda on Tuesday night is said to have been the recherche event of the season, in that line.

Cape Race, August 19.
The steamship Gilson, from Liverpool 13th via Queenstown 12th, passed Cape Race this P. M.

The Polish question remains in statu quo.

The latest news via Queenstown, says it is generally asserted that Maximilian will accept the Mexican crown.

The Times says that the rumor was current, that in consequence of recent menacing news from America, the government intend sending additional troops to British America. The Times says it should not be surprised if something arose out of the alleged proposition from Jeff. Davis to Napoleon, for an offensive and defensive alliance between Mexico, under French protection, and the Confederate States, which would be quite consistent with the late French policy. The world might look with favor on such a contingency, but absolute neutrality would be England's policy.

The Times looks upon the election of the Arch Duke Maximilian in Mexico as important, and says it will have a tendency to a union between France and America. The Netherlanders must be induced against Napoleon, and the Federalists hardly fail to come in collision with the new empire.

The Daily News is bitter on the French policy in Mexico, and does not believe the Arch Duke will accept the throne.

The La Patrie asserts that the Arch Duke made his acceptance dependent on the consent of Emperor of Austria.

La France says if he accepts, France and England will recognize him immediately, and the other Powers will follow.

A China telegram announces that the Japanese question has been temporarily settled.

The American legation had been burned.

A Successful Indian Campaign.
Milwaukee, August 15.
To Maj. Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief:
The following dispatch from Gen. Sibley, dated August 5th, is just received:

We have had three desperate engagements with 2,200 Sioux warriors, in each of which they were routed and finally driven across the Missouri, with the loss of all their substance, &c. Our loss was small, while at least 150 of the savages were killed and wounded. Forty six bodies have been found.

II. Sibley, Brig. Gen.
Gen. Sibley marched from Fort Pierre for the Big Bend of the Missouri on the 20th of July, with 1,200 cavalry, and will doubtless intercept the flying Sioux.

Little Crow, the principal chief and instigator of the Indian hostilities, has been killed and his son captured. Indian hostilities east of the Missouri river may be considered ended.

JOHN POPE,
Major General.

DRAFT IN NEW YORK.—A telegraphic despatch of the 19th August has the following in reference to the draft in New York City.

The draft to-day has proceeded without any demonstration, other than jolly remarks relative to the election. The military arrangements, however, will continue, and General Canby, who commands the Government forces, is assuming in his vigilance. Through the measures taken by this officer, a mob could not live an hour either in New York or Brooklyn.

About 10,000 men were drawn to-day. The militia are all at their armories, but will not be called for unless private property cannot be protected by our police.

Memphis, August 17.
Advice from New Orleans to the 11th are received. The health of the city was only fair, numerous cases of yellow fever had occurred at Quantrell.

The steamer Wood, from Vicksburg, brings 200 sick soldiers. Disease is said to be on the increase at that point. Most of the cases are a malignant type of typhoid fever seven out of ten of which prove fatal.

Mobile is being heavily reinforced, in anticipation of an attack.

The Atlanta Appeal of the 7th, says a Court of Inquiry has been called to meet at Montgomery, to investigate the campaign in Mississippi and Louisiana in May, June, July, and especially in regard to the surrender of Vicksburg and Fort Hudson.

Returns from Alabama indicate the election of Hall over Shorter for Governor. Curry, for Congress, beaten by Cruikshank.

The Mobile Tribune says large numbers of Mississippi deserters are returning.

New York, August 19.
The Herald's Washington dispatch says Ben. F. Hall, late Chief Justice of Colorado Territory, has accepted the appointment of Consul at Valparaiso.

New York, August 19.
The draft in the 6th district is progressing. No trouble anywhere, nor any apprehended. All business progressing as usual.

The steamer Empire City from Charleston the 15th, has arrived.

The Port Royal New South says the rebel steamer Robt. H. Baberham exploded her boiler in Savannah river, destroying the vessel and killing all the crew.

Gen. Mercer, commandant at Savannah, is impressing one fifth of the able bodied slaves of Georgia, for work on the fortifications.

All the negroes in Savannah have been seized and set to work.

Several heavy guns have been sent from Savannah to Charleston.

The ram Savannah, mate to the Atlanta, came down the river on the 10th, intending to run out, but broke one engine and had to return.

Washington, August 19.

The following is the language of Gen. Halleck to the agent for the exchange of prisoners:

It is directed that immediately on receiving official, or other authentic information, of the execution of Capt. Sawyer and Capt. Flynn, you will proceed to hang W. H. Lee and the other officer designated, as herein above directed; and that you notify Robt. Ould of said proceedings, and assure him that the Government of the United States will proceed to retaliate for every similar barbarous violation of the laws of civilized war.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MORTGAGE SALE.

Debt having been made in the payment of a certain promissory note and interest thereon, secured in a Mortgage to me executed by John W. Gunn for the security of the payment of the said promissory note and interest bearing date the 20th day of April 1852, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the Probate Court for the County of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico in Book C for the record of Deeds at page 240, 241 and 242 in pursuance of the conditions and provisions of said Mortgage, I hereby give public notice that in front of me Exchange Hotel in the Public Square in the City of Santa Fe, New Mexico, on MONDAY THE 15th DAY OF SEPTEMBER 1852—between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M. of that day, I will sell at public auction for cash to the highest bidder in money and promissory notes and the expenses of conveying and carrying out the provisions of said Mortgage deed, the following described real property, to wit: A certain lot situated in the city of Santa Fe, Territory of New Mexico, on the public street leading northward from the City of Santa Fe by the City of Santa Fe, to the Public Square, and part of lot 100, containing 1/4 of an acre, more or less, as shown on the West and South sides of the said street, and the north side of the said street, and the said lot is more particularly described in the said Mortgage deed, and the same property is more particularly described in the said Mortgage deed, and the same property is more particularly described in the said Mortgage deed.

MORTGAGEE,
J. C. McFERRAN,
Notary Public,
No. 1234.

NOTICE.

From and after the 1st September 1852, the undersigned will act as a good Sherburne, will care for, for which he will pay no more per pound delivered at the Quartermaster's Office in this City.

J. C. McFERRAN,
Capt. & Q. M.

No. 1144.

E. A. CROCKER,

SURGEON DENTIST,

OFFICE IN DRUGSTORE,

SANTA FE, N. M.

No. 108 m.

NOTICE.

All three parties herein named, as Quartersmaster for supplies for the Militia forces, on the 15th day of P. M. have called to the service of the U. S. by the provisions of Governor Henry's Ordinance dated 29th January 1852, and also by article 10 of the 4th section of the 1st article of the Constitution, who received supplies from me for which they have not given receipts, will please send in their accounts and receipts without delay, as I will be obliged to settle them as soon as possible.

SIMON DELGADO,
M. Q. M. N. M. Militia.

SANTA FE, N. M.
AUG. 15, 1852.
No. 1071.

FOR SALE.

10,000 pounds of SINE BACON very low for cash.

The undersigned has received and is receiving from the State of New York the latest style and pattern to which he respectfully invites the attention of the ladies of Santa Fe. Terms very low for cash.

J. M. CLAYTON,
Santa Fe, Aug. 14, 1852.
No. 9 & 1.

NOTICE.

The undersigned having recently fitted up an entirely NEW BILLIARD TABLE for the amusement and enjoyment of all who are fond of the game, respectfully requests a share of their patronage. It is situated on the 1st floor of the building that stands at the corner of the river, and is under the name of Don Teodoro Montoya. He has at his service a first rate

BILLIARD TABLE.

AND

A BAR SUPPLIED WITH THE BEST LIQUORS, CIGARS &

ALBINO JOURNAL.

ATTENTION !!!

The undersigned respectfully informs the public that they have entered into an agreement under the name and style of the firm of G. O. WATSON & CO., and that they will shortly receive and open at their stores in ELLEN, Valparaiso, and other places below, a large assortment of foreign, domestic, Hardware and Queensware, Wine, Liquors, Flour, Raisins, Canning and other articles in season. Any information regarding the articles will be given promptly and with pleasure.

They will receive and forward from Kansas City, to their destinations, any goods that may be consigned to their care.

NICHOLAS T. ARNOLD, JULIEN FREUDENTHAL,
HENRY LEGNERY.

No. 21 2m.

DAVID V. WHITING, NIGUEL A. OTERO,

NEW YORK, ESPASO CITY.

WHITING & OTERO.

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION

MERCHANTS.

NEW YORK CITY AND KANSAS CITY, Mo.

Will make purchases, ON ORDERS, in the Eastern Cities, at the lowest market rates. Their knowledge of the several trade and market conditions there to dispose of commodities to the satisfaction of their patrons, and secure them the best and most profitable returns. Any information regarding the articles will be given promptly and with pleasure.

They will receive and forward from Kansas City, to their destinations, any goods that may be consigned to their care.

NEW MEXICAN WOOL, HIDES, FELT, &c., &c.

RECEIVED, and SOLD AT MARKET MARKET RATE.

WHITING & OTERO.

NEW YORK CITY, May 1, 1852.

HOT SPRINGS! HOT SPRINGS!!

LAS VEGAS, N. M.

GOOD NEWS FOR THE AFFLICTED

AND FOR PLEASURE SEEKERS.

The subscriber has fitted up the far famed and justly celebrated Hot Springs in this Territory, and has made preparations to accommodate a large number of guests. The water is pure and the health of those who drink it will be improved. The Territory, while it affords upon their suffering from these diseases, a most happy resort. Come one, come all.

G. B. COLLEY.

OAK HALL CLOTHING HOUSE.

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS., PROPRIETORS

Corner of Main and Third Street,
Kansas City, Miss.ouri.

Dealers in, and manufacturers of all kinds of

Ready made Clothing

Gents Furnishing Goods,

Boots and Shoes,

Hats and Caps,

Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c., &c.

To which we invite the attention of the citizens of New Mexico, we are determined to sell you goods, lower in our life than

25 PER CENT.

Less than any other store in Kansas City or New York, all we ask is a trial, and we will guarantee you will not go elsewhere. Yours Respectfully,

HAMMERSLOUGH BROS.