

SANTA FE GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, Editor and Proprietor.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY DEC. 26, 1863.

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CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

From Fort Sumner.

The letter from Maj. Wallen, at Fort Sumner, which we to-day publish contains interesting information in reference to the Apache and Navajo Indians which have been located there by the military authorities of the Department. These Indians which have heretofore run wild over the Territory and despoiled the citizens of their substance are evidently being reduced to a condition which will not only secure the citizens against their depredations but which will also in the end bring them within the pale of civilization.

The concurrent testimony of all those whom we have heard speak in regard to these Indians goes to show conclusively that the tribes are submissive and not only reconciled to their fate but cheerfully undertake and perform the labors and duties assigned them. There can be no doubt, but out of this small beginning great good is to come to both the races in New Mexico. The Indians by the adoption of the reservation system, for all the tribes will be reduced to the necessity of adopting industrial pursuits for obtaining a subsistence, will be taken from the immense tracts of land of incalculable value over which they now roam, and placed within such limits as will enable them to live in abundance, peace and contentment. The lands thus vacated will be open for the occupation of the whites and will be converted from the dreary wilderness to the fertile, productive fields.

Long has the government stood in its own light in delaying the inauguration of this system, but now that the chances of an Indian war have in a manner developed the good results that may be anticipated from its general adoption it is to be hoped that all the tribes will speedily be brought within its civilizing influences.

The letter of Maj. Wallen will more fully explain the progress that is being made by the Navajos and Apaches in their new home at the Bosque Redondo.

P. S. Since the above was written we have additional news from Fort Sumner of the highest importance. It will be found in the report of Maj. Wallen headed "An Indian Fight."

The engagement there mentioned is one of the sharpest that has taken place in New Mexico with Indians for many a year. Twelve dead were left on the field by the Navajos and many dead and wounded carried off in their precipitate flight. The amount of stock recaptured, too, is a matter of very considerable importance. Nearly ten thousand sheep were saved to their owners.

The striking feature in the report will be observed to be the part the Apaches, under the lead of their Agent Mr. Labadi, took in the pursuit and engagement. The alacrity with which they joined in both is worthy of admiration and, besides being a credit to their bravery and prowess, is a confirmation of the argument which has been used in favor of locating the Indians on the frontier between the Plains and the settlements. Maj. Wallen says in his report that the Chief Delgadito, of the Navajos, "expressed his pleasure that the ladrones had been chastised and begged that he would permit him the next occasion to join in the scouting party with some of his men."

Evidence such as this of the wisdom of the plan of removing the Indians from the mountains to the plains should not be overlooked by the authorities which have control of the management of them. But one year ago war, it introduced among the Apaches, with whom we were then at war, and now we have the result as set forth in the report upon which these comments are made. They have been foremost in punishing a large thieving party of the Navajos who are now at war with us, and have contributed largely in saving to our citizens more than nine thousand head of sheep, besides other property of value.

Napoleon and Mexico.

The French chambers were opened on the 5th of November by a speech from the Emperor from which we take the subjoined paragraphs:

The distant expeditions which have been the subject of so much criticism have not been the result of any premeditated plan; they have been brought about by the force of circumstances, and yet they are not to be regretted. How, in fact, could we develop our foreign commerce if, on the one hand, we were to relinquish all influence in America; and if, on the other, in presence of the vast territory occupied by the Spaniards and the Dutch, France was to remain alone without possessions in the sea of Asia? We have conquered a position in Cochín China, which, without subjecting us to the difficulties of the local government, will allow us to turn to account the immense resources of those countries and to civilize them by commerce.

In Mexico, after an unexpected resistance, which the courage of our soldiers and our sailors overcome, we have seen the population welcome us as liberators. Our efforts will not have been fruitless, and we shall be largely rewarded for our sacrifices when the destinies of that country, which will owe its regeneration to us, shall have been handed over to a Prince whose enlightenment and high qualities render him worthy of so noble a mission.

Let us, then, put faith in our expeditions beyond sea. Commenced to avenge our honor, they will terminate in the triumph of our interests; and if prejudiced minds will not see the good promise of the seed sown for the future, let us not tarnish the glory achieved, so to say, at the two extremities of the world—at Peking and in Mexico.

In this speech Napoleon with unusual frankness declares the intention of the French nation in invading and subjugating Mexico. The few millions of dollars which Mexico owed the French which was the first pretext for the outrage, and a desire to establish a government that would meet the approbation of the majority of the Mexican people, which was the second pretext, are now ignored and the Emperor tells the French people, through his address to the Legislature, that French foreign commerce could not be developed if they "were to relinquish all influence in America."

France then has waged war against Mexico and, judging from present indications, will subvert the Mexican government, for the purpose of developing the foreign commerce of her people. The war is thus avowedly one of the most mercenary and unjustifiable that was ever waged by a powerful nation against a weak one, and one that would not have been undertaken by France had a normal condition of affairs existed in the United States. A war thus begun and carried on for this purpose, should shock the moral sensibilities of all civilized nations. From the United States, as the leading power on this continent, and the exemplar of republican governments to all the world, it should call an earnest protest now, and when the civil strife in which we are engaged shall have ended, we should interpose such an interposition as will give to Mexico her rights as a nation and assert our supremacy on the continent.

The coolness with which Napoleon speaks of the "unexpected resistance which the courage of our (their) soldiers and sailors overcome" is, to say the least of it, quite refreshing. If he did not anticipate resistance why was it that he reduced England and Spain to join him in his unholy war? And if he did not expect resistance why did he send an army to Mexico to introduce to the country what he is pleased to call the "liberators?" After he discovered his first army was not sufficient to overcome the unexpected resistance, why did he send a second army and why does he continue to send soldiers to the country even unto this day, to establish the liberators of the Mexican people among the Mexican people? The Mexicans made a good fight at Puebla. They there showed how they felt towards the French liberators. In the struggle they have made to sustain their nationality the most of the civil feuds, which have been the growth of more than a quarter of a century, have been compromised, and the country, but a short time before distracted and convulsed with internal strife, presented an almost unanimous front against the invaders, and in battle array, with the instruments of death and carnage in their hands they gave Napoleon's army the bloody welcome at Puebla which rejoiced the people of the United States. After those days of hard fighting and after he learned that it would require a second army to enable him to pass Puebla and march to the Capital, Napoleon says: "We have seen the population welcome us as liberators."

But the Emperor tells his people the war against Mexico was not "the result of any premeditated plan;" it was "brought about by the force of circumstances." To the

uninitiated the circumstances which brought about that war appear to be the ambition of Napoleon and the money of the French Treasury, and they are the circumstances which now hold the French army in Mexico to establish upon a Mexican throne a prince who is odious to the people of the country over which he is to rule, but who will be the subservient tool of Napoleon and who will, by the force of the circumstances above mentioned, be compelled to do the French Emperor's every bidding.

TALK WITH INDIANS.—We were present at an interview that Gen'l. Carleton had on Tuesday evening with Delgadito and three other Navajos who had been to the Bosque Redondo, and who are now on their return to the Navajo country. Delgadito is the principal chief of the peace party in the tribe and is a brother of Barboncito who was killed last fall by the Pueblos of Zuni in a fight which was mentioned in a report of Maj. Wallen that was published in these columns.

Delgadito expressed himself well pleased with what he saw, and with the treatment his people were receiving, at the Bosque. Some of them were triste because they had to leave their own country to go to another but they thought the change was for the best and they would be reconciled to it. He said that he would return to the tribe, and tell what he had seen and heard to all of them and advise them to cease fighting and remove to the Pecos. By many he thought his advice would be taken. The bad men of the tribe he thought would continue his tie. He expressed a determination to return himself even if no one member of his own family should accompany him. He might, for the course he was pursuing, be killed by the war party of the Navajos, but if he was not he would come back and report the result of his visit to the General.

Gen'l. Carleton told him that he could report to the tribe that it was the intention of the government to continue the war until the whole tribe should consent to be removed. That persistence on their part would only bring upon them more and greater disasters than they had already experienced. That they would not be permitted to plant crops in the spring, and if the present force was not sufficient to accomplish this, more troops would be sent out. That those who would submit would be properly taken care of and protected in the possession of their property, flocks and herds at the Bosque until they should become permanently settled and prepared to subsist themselves. That they would be allowed the same privileges and liberties as the Pueblos of New Mexico now enjoy.

On Wednesday morning Delgadito and his companions with an interpreter left the city for the purpose of paying the proposed visit to the tribe. It may be anticipated that he will accomplish much good and succeed in inducing many of the tribe to accompany him to the Pecos.

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Subscription price, \$5 per year. O. J. GOLLOM, Traveling Agent, is now in town, soliciting subscribers. Take it.

The House of Representatives in Washington City organized on the 17th inst. by the election of Mr. Colfax of Indiana as Speaker. The Clerk, door-keeper and Post Master were not elected on that day. Mr. Colfax is of the same politics as the President, and was doubtless elected as the administration candidate. He has been a member of the House many years and, being well acquainted with parliamentary rules, will make a good speaker.

The President's Message was read on the 9th. It is a short, terse, plain document making a comprehensive review of national affairs embracing the Army, Navy, Treasury, Foreign Affairs, the Rebellion, negro question and Reconstruction. It was received here on Friday morning after our paper was nearly made up. Hence we cannot comment upon it at any length.—Next week we will publish it in full.

Those who have dealings with the New Mexican Mining Company will do well to read the advertisement headed "Notice."

Mr. O. J. Goldrick, agent for the Denver News, has been in this city this week soliciting subscribers for that journal. Mr. Goldrick is a clever gentleman and we have no doubt will meet with good success in his business. See his card.

An Indian Fight.

HEAD QUARTERS FORT SUMNER, N. M.

December 18, 1863.

Captain BEN C. CUTLER,

Asst. Adjt. General,

Department N. M.

Santa Fe, N. M.

CAPTAIN—I have the honor to report to the General Commanding the Department, that about 4 o'clock on the morning of the 16th inst. Mr. Labadi, Indian Agent, and the Rev. Mr. Fialon, Chaplain of the Post, reported to me that a large number of Navajo Indians with an immense herd of sheep were at the Carrutas. I immediately had the officers of Co. "D" 5th and Co. "C" 7th Infantry awakened and their companies prepared to take the field with two days rations in haversacks. Lieutenant Newbold with eight mounted men of Co. "B" 2nd Cav. Cal. Vols. (all the cavalry at the Post) was also got in readiness. Mr. Labadi, Mr. Fialon and about thirty Apache Indians also started in pursuit. The companies left the Post at 5 1/2 A. M. for the Carrutas. The mounted party and the Indian Agent with his Indians outstripped the party on foot, having taken up the Navajo trail on the west bank of the Pecos river and about ten miles from the Post. At a distance of thirty five miles in a direct line, a little north of west from Fort Sumner, they overtook the Navajos, in number about one hundred and thirty, ten mounted and twenty armed with rifles, and five thousand two hundred and fifty nine sheep. A severe contest ensued in which the Navajos lost twelve killed and left on the field, and a number killed and wounded who were carried off; one prisoner taken, all the sheep recovered, amounting to 5259, thirteen burros, four mules, one horse, their provisions, blankets (150 pairs), moccasins and pretty much all the effects taken from Mr. Labadi's train en route to this place.

I beg respectfully to call the attention of the Commanding General to the gallant conduct of Mr. Labadi, Privates Loner and Osler of Co. "B" 2nd Cav. Cal. Vols., Ojo Blanco and Galdette, the Chiefs of the two bands of Apaches on the Reservation; Alaganthe Apache who was badly wounded, and the Apaches generally who rendered signal service.

Lieut. Newbold with three men pursued the flying Navajos for three miles beyond the scene of action, but for the great number of the enemy and the exhausted condition of his horses, was obliged to desist from further pursuit. His zeal on this occasion was highly commendable.

The Infantry under command of Captain Bristol and Lieut. M'Dermott 5th Infy. marched rapidly in heavy sand and snow about twenty four miles, when word was sent to Captain Bristol from the front that further pursuit by Infantry would be unnecessary, and he returned to the Fort.

I am under obligations to the Chaplain, Rev. Mr. Fialon, for riding back alone in the night from the battle ground in order to secure conveyance for the wounded Apache. At daylight on the 17th the Surgeon with an ambulance was dispatched to bring in the wounded man, but before reaching the Camp the Indian had died.

The Navajos just before reaching the Pecos were alarmed by some pistol shots discharged from a wagon train that left the Pecos that morning and abandoned four thousand six hundred and thirty sheep which were secured by the Mexicans attached to the train. On the morning of the 17th I dispatched Lieut. M'Dermott, with ten mounted men, and six Apaches to collect the herd and bring it to the Post that the sheep may be properly distributed; and I await instructions from the Commanding General with regard to the distribution of the herd of sheep (nine thousand eight hundred and ninety in all).

Delgadito the Chief of the peace party of Navajos, now at the Post called on me this morning, and expressed his pleasure that the "Ladrones" (as he termed them) had been chastised, and begged that I would permit him on the next occasion to join the scouting party with some of his men.

I am Captain, Very respectfully, Your Ovt. Servant, H. D. WALLEN, Maj. 7th U. S. Infy., Commanding.

The Indians at Fort Sumner.

FORT SUMNER, NEW MEXICO,

December 11th 1863.

To Brig. Gen'l. JAMES H. CARLETON,

Comd'g. Dept. New Mexico,

MY DEAR GENERAL:—Your letter of the 29th ultimo came safely to hand. I am pleased to inform you that everything at the Post is working to my entire satisfaction. I had anticipated your wishes in reference to Cremony's Company; an order having been given him before the reception of your letter, and he is now off on a thirty day's scout, with all the disposable men of his company. I will adopt your suggestion about keeping our own stock well to hand, and having them carefully guarded. The Navajos under the escort of Capt. Calloway's Company, arrived yesterday, and I assure you the meeting between those here and the new arrivals was truly affecting; many tears were shed on both sides. I have encamped them adjoining those already at the Post, and only about seventy five yards from the extreme right of my

Camp; they are comfortably quartered in old Sibley tents, and have had their sick cared for by the attending surgeon—many of the little ones required medical treatment. I have just had a formal interview with the leading men of the Navajos just arrived, and they (four of them with the Interpreter,) express the desire to leave here in five or six days to return to their own country and bring others in.

I have already heard from you on the subject of granting passes to four of the Navajos and the Interpreter. There are now so many of this tribe collected at the Bosque Redondo, that I deem the presence of their Agent here of paramount importance—they are just like children requiring some one constantly to look after their wants, and to direct them in their farming pursuits. The subject of huts for the Indians will command my attention at an early date. I am much gratified at your sending Calloway's Company to this station; it is a valuable acquisition to my force, and I needed more troops. Company "I" 1st Infy. Cal. Vols. I know well; I don't inspect them several times. I want want any better men or soldiers than they. I have submitted Agent Labadi's views in reference to the reduction of the rations now issued to the Apaches, for your consideration. He seems to take a sensible view of the subject, and with your approbation, I will continue to issue the ration as before, viz: one pound of flour; one and a quarter of meat; a little salt and sugar and coffee in addition to the above, to the eight Chief or principal men. I do not think the Indians residing here are at all disposed at present to give any trouble—should they become troublesome such summary measures will be taken as, in my judgment, will quell and disturbance. I beg to bring to your notice the destitute condition of the Navajos just arrived, in point of clothing—the others have received presents of blankets, shirts, &c., and those expect the same treatment. I regret, much the absence of the Superintendent of Indian Affairs from the Territory at this particular juncture; as his presence at Santa Fe would, doubtless, insure to these poverty-stricken Navajos the same consideration as the others, who acknowledge themselves chastised and conquered, and justly so, by the policy you are pursuing at present in the Department. Next week the widening, deepening, and lengthening, of the acequia made, is to be commenced; immediately after the land for the separate farms (the one for the Apaches, and the other for the Navajos), will be broken up; as next summer it is the intention of the Agent to produce large crops. The Navajos tell me they intend to beat the Apaches in their crops; as they know all about planting and the use of the acequia. They all, Apaches and Navajos, appear contented and happy, and speak with pleasure of their prospective crops.

Very truly yours, H. D. WALLEN, Maj. 7th U. S. Infy., Commanding.

ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

The public are hereby notified that the undersigned is the only locally authorized agent of the NEW MEXICAN MINING COMPANY, and any contract or contract made by any other person or persons, intended to bind said company, will be void and of no effect.

JOHN GREINER, Agent New Mexican Mining Company, Santa Fe, N. M., December 24th 1863, No. 26, 27.

LIBRARY & SUBSCRIPTION AGENCY, SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Europe's History of the United States, 9 vols. \$2 each. History of the War in the Peninsula, With Portugal and Spain, by S. P. 6 vols. \$12. Press's Biographical and Critical Memoirs, \$2.50. Garrett Van Horn, or the Beggar on Horseback, \$1.50. Journal U. S. Army, Regulars, for 1863, \$2. Journals, by Sawyer, 2 vols. \$2. Urania, A Tale of Country Life, \$1.25. Memoirs of Robert Brough, Author and Captain, \$2. Elements of Geology, for the use of Students, by St. John, \$2. Modern War, Its Theory and Practice, by E. Hubert, \$2. Hours With My Pupils, or Educational Addresses, etc.—The Young Lady's Guide, and Heron's and Teacher's Assistant, \$2. How Could He Help It? By A. S. Don, \$2. The Boston Way, Natural History, \$1.50. Herald, The Last of the seven Bibles, by Bellows, 2 vols. \$2. Out of the Depths, A Story of Witches & Magic, \$1.75. Letters of Junius, \$2. Relations of the Colonies, by Knapp, \$2. Pilgrim of Fire or World in Handing, by Ingraham, \$2. Rhoda, The Last of the House of Commons, 2 vols. by Hal- way, \$2. James Montpelier, or Five Days Thinking, by Rice, \$1.12. Boston Way, General Science, \$1.50. Any of the above sent, by mail, on receipt of price and ten per cent for postage. AUGUSTUS M. HUNT, No. 27, 28.

NOTICE.

Notice: Persons will be received at this office until 10 o'clock A. M. December 31st 1863 for the delivery of 75,000 pounds of Flour. The delivery to commence on the 1st day of March 1864. The A. C. S. reserves the right to increase or decrease the amount one third. Each portion of the amount to be delivered monthly as the A. C. S. may direct until the whole is delivered. Two responsible securities required. The A. C. S. reserves the right to reject any or all the bids. The contract to be subject to the approval of the Chief Commissary of Subsistence, Department of Missouri. Bidders of their representatives, must be present at the opening of their bids. No bids considered except from loyal citizens. The floor to be subject to inspection by the proper officers. Direct to the A. C. S. at this Post and endorse bids for Flour. Wm. A. VAN FLEET, Capt. A. S. G. F.

NEW GOODS!

We have just received a large lot of Mexican goods, consisting of Hosiery, Blankets, Shirts, caps, and other articles, which we offer for sale at fair prices. SPRENGER, DESS & CO. Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 18, 1863, No. 27, 28.

WANTED

A GOOD BLACKSMITH. Wages, \$60 per month and rations. All kinds of work in a Government shop will be required. Apply at the Quartermaster's Office, Santa Fe, N. M. Wm. F. ALBERTSON, Santa Fe, N. M., December 17, 1863, No. 28, 29.