

SANTA FE GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, Editor and Proprietor.

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SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT IN 1864

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

W. F. M. Army.

Since the arrival last fall from the States of the personage whose name heads this article and who, by the grace of the President, is Secretary of New Mexico, we have had little or nothing to say about him, because we knew that while he remained here where he is known, and where he is appreciated for what he is worth, and no more, his peculiar method of self-exaltation at the expense of truth, decency and justice could have no effect but to clothe himself with ridicule and expose to the community in unmistakable colors the pretentious political mountebank that he is. But now we cannot preserve silence longer, for he is about to go among men who have but a limited acquaintance with him, and upon whom he will practice all the arts which he is master to make them believe that, in New Mexico, he is a man of vast importance and that he is specially charged with the mission of looking after all the interests of our Territory, whether those interests be great or small, whether they pertain to individuals or to the public. In mercy to such men we feel it to be our duty to ventilate the character of Mr. Army and give a picture of him which will enable the stranger to see him as he is, and enable those who but slightly know him to avoid being taken in and done for by him.

The first thing our subject does is to show off his own importance in the place from which he last hailed. Last fall when he arrived out here, he announced himself as the confidential agent of almost every bureau of the Government. He represented that he was the special agent of the Treasury Department, not only to bring funds which had been intrusted to the custody of Rev. Mr. Read, but that he was the only person in New Mexico who was authorized to draw upon the Treasury, drafts, except for the payment of accounts. He represented that none of the disbursing officers of the Government could make a draft upon their funds in the hands of the Assistant Treasurer in New York, or elsewhere, except for sums to pay certain liabilities and that the drafts thus drawn must correspond in amount and date with the voucher taken at the time of the issuance of the draft. In short disbursing officers, according to his story, could not exchange their drafts for U. S. notes and pay those notes out in liquidation of debts contracted for the Government. The Treasury Department had given him large credits in New York upon which he, Army, could make drafts and give them in exchange for notes, and when that first credit should be exhausted it would be renewed &c. The proceeds of these drafts he was to deposit with Maj. Greiner, Designated Depository, and would then be transferred to the disbursing officers by the Department. This proved to be untrue. He was no Agent of the Department at all.

Again: He represented himself as the Agent of the Post office Department and attempted to practice his imposition upon Mr. Hunt, Post Master, in so offensive a manner that Mr. Hunt was obliged to attempt to insult him, in which it appears he failed. When asked to show his authority from the Post office Department for his interference with the business of the office here he of course failed to do so. He did not have any authority. Here again his attempted imposition failed.

Again: He represented that he was authorized to have a supervisory eye over the Judiciary of New Mexico and was charged to report to headquarters any delinquencies he might observe in any members of the court.

Again: The unfinished Capitol and Penitentiary buildings were placed in his charge.

He was also authorized to co-operate with the Surveyor General in the discharge of his duties. Although he assumed some of the functions of Governor, we believe he did not pretend to have authority to do so. In Washington City, he was on terms of most intimate friendship with the President

(so intimate that in conversation he calls him his friend, Old Abe) with the members of the Cabinet, heads of Bureaus and Senators and Representatives in Congress. Thus the boorish jackanapes glorified himself, whilst all sensible men were laughing at the ridiculous figure he was cutting in their presence.

When our subject goes from New Mexico to the States he is equally vain-glorious of his importance and makes it known in a similar way. With pleasure he furnishes editors of newspapers on the frontier, in St. Louis and eastern cities with editorial articles in reference to Governor Army, of New Mexico, in which he does not forget to enlarge upon his own individual merits. If he has a ring, made of native gold, for the President, or a Navajo blanket (that a Navajo never saw) for Mrs. Lincoln, it is duly announced in his "editorial notices." He has his picture placed in a group of the great men—the defenders of the country. But he did not defend it much when he had an opportunity to do so at the time of the Texas invasion. He went to the States then to have his picture taken, in costume.

In Leavenworth he represents himself as a man of wonderful influence among the merchants of New Mexico. He tells here in Santa Fe that the Leavenworth merchants put so high an appreciation upon his influence, in this respect, that they offered him six thousand dollars a year to act as their agent in New Mexico. This he declined because the pay was not sufficient to justify.

At Topeka, he is the embodiment of the Railroad interest in New Mexico. He holds in the hollow of his hand, the destiny of any company that may wish to construct a railroad on our soil, hence companies which are building railroads looking hitherward consult His Excellency, Gov. Army of New Mexico, before they venture to transact important business connected with their roads. And now if the truth must be told, and if the truth pricks the blubber reputation which he has blown up for himself, it must be told; Governor Army of New Mexico cannot influence capital to the amount of five thousand dollars in the hands of capitalists in New Mexico.—Such is the want of confidence that is had for him, that every person of means looks upon what he says with suspicion and carefully avoids having anything to do with him.

Our friends in Leavenworth and Topeka would do well to make a note of this and show it to him when he comes to them, in the future, with his impositions.

When our subject gets to New York he swells on the mining interests of New Mexico. There is not a locality in New Mexico in which there is a sign of lead, copper, silver or gold ore to be found, with which he is not perfectly familiar, and for which he is not authorized to act as agent.—Whether it be the Placer, the Stevenson or any other mine in the country he is the man to negotiate with if there should be a company wishing to invest a few thousand in an enterprise that will make a hundred men wealthy in a few months. His mining enterprise is unbounded as may be seen by the multiplicity of specimens he can exhibit and the diarrhea of words with which he descants upon what he has seen and done in New Mexico, and what he could do if he had the means. Capitalists of New York, beware of him; he is an impostor! He represents no mining interest in New Mexico. When he talks to you he talks the language of a cheat and if you confide in him you will confide in the most unmitigated humbug that has been born since the birth day of your townsmen, Barnum.

But it is in Washington City that our subject makes his grandest display. There he is, as he informs the natives in New Mexico, all powerful with the President, Cabinet officers, even, have not so much influence as he, with Mr. Lincoln, because he knew him in Illinois. With cabinet officers, he can have an interview at anytime, even if Senators and Representatives have to be denied for his accommodation. Secretary Stanton gave him three thousand stand of Arms for the militia of the Territory, although he had refused the same favor to Gov. Connelly when the latter applied for them. The Secretary of the Treasury has the utmost confidence in him, as has also the Post Master General, and Mr. Seward even is getting to have a better opinion of him. Could Iron-clad Moutons swim on the Rio Grande del Norte, we have no doubt but he would have been in equally good relations with the Secretary of the Navy. When he is in New Mexico the above is the status he establishes for himself while in Washington.

When in Washington he claims to be the man of New Mexico and we have no doubt but it is often a subject of wonder

in the Federal Capital that New Mexico ever did get along without Governor W. F. W. Army. He now goes to Washington to take charge of the political affairs of our Territory. He regrets that Col. Perea should have attempted to do anything in Congress before his arrival in the capital. But if he has made any mistakes our Governor Army has every confidence that he will be able to have them remedied before they shall become fatal. His intimacy with Chairmen of Committees will enable him to do this. So, if there is any miscarriage in our legislative interests in Washington City it will be in consequence of Col. Perea's rashness and precipitancy in attempting to force measures through before our Governor's arrival, and thereby deprive him of the credit the newspapers would have been under obligations to give him with the word Governor in large letters prefixed to the W. F. M.—In consequence of this haste on the part of Col. Perea it is sagely premised that the appropriations for New Mexico will be much more limited than they otherwise would have been. What a misfortune it is for our people that W. F. M. Army cannot be in Santa Fe and Washington City at one and the same time! Then he could act as a regulator for our Legislature, and at the same time have a supervisory control over the President, his Cabinet and the Senate and House of Representatives, to say nothing of the small fry chief clerks, whom he twirls on his finger's ends ad libitum. We presume, however, that New Mexico will have to endure the inconvenience, and if our appropriations are not as large as they should be; if our Indian affairs are put in a wrong direction by the President, Secretary of War, Secretary of the Interior, Commissioner of Indian Affairs and Congress; if these gentlemen should find themselves at loggerheads with our W. F. M., Governor of New Mexico, we will have to suffer the consequences and try and do better the next time. But he may get there in time to have a familiar chat with his friends, above named, and if he does and he reaches the point at which he will feel justified in bringing his upper incisors to press lightly upon his lower lip and hold them there from fifteen to thirty seconds the country will be safe, and New Mexico deemed from her peril. In this chat our Governor will be careful to slip a magnificent gold ring upon the finger of the President and also one upon the third finger of the left hand of the Secretary of the Interior.

In matters pertaining to Arizona and Montezuma (for he also is commissioned to represent the interests of these two sister Territories) his genius will not be cramped by coming in contact with men of small caliber. Although the officers appointed by Mr. Lincoln to administer the government of Arizona thought our Governor W. F. M. Army the most perfect don Quixote if had been their misfortune to meet with, he volunteered to see that their interests in the East should not suffer whilst they were in the far off West. As the Representative of Arizona interests he can make a big splash. He will be able to tell all about the Territory because he started to go there once, but did not go, and he declined to be Governor of Arizona once, to President Lincoln because no person wanted him to be Governor.

As for Montezuma, that is not yet a full fledged Territory but our Governor thinks it will be, soon after his arrival in Washington City, and it is even intimated that it is probable the President will insist upon his taking the Governorship. The President knows full well with what grace he declines to be Governor of New Mexico and Arizona, but we hope that he will, not on this account, feel any delicacy in the Montezuma affair. He would scarcely have the manners to decline the third time. All the Southwest will wait impatiently to hear about Montezuma and the Governor.

In the above we have endeavored to give a faithful delineation of the character and pretensions of W. F. M. Army. To those who know him we say nothing in regard to its fidelity. To those who do not know him, and who read this article, we say, beware of him, for he is an arrant impostor and will, if you have anything to do with him, deceive you, if for nothing else, he will do it for the gratification of a natural inclination he has to be false in his dealings with men.

In consequence of a press of other matter, the Act for the incorporation of a Railroad Company and a communication from Fort Sumner and one from Fort Canby are crowded out this week and will have to lay over.

The Navajos.

By the southern mail which arrived on Thursday news reached this city that Col. Carson had arrived at Los Pinos with two hundred and eighty Navajo prisoners. At the time he left Fort Canby, in the Navajo country, there were between five and six hundred prisoners there, but in consequence of the absence of some members of families and others who had not arrived at the Fort, but who were reported as desirous to give themselves up, they were not all brought in by the Colonel.

This is the first result of the campaign through the Cañon de Chelle. By that campaign, the success of which is one of the greatest feats in modern Indian warfare, the Navajos were taught that they were indeed having war, and that white soldiers could go to their strongest holds, attack them and conquer them. In all, it is supposed, that that success will place in the hands of the military about one thousand more Navajos who will be transferred to the Bosque Redondo on the Pecos, where they will be colonized and placed at work in tilling the soil. Besides demonstrating the fitness of Col. Carson for conducting an Indian war and the bravery and endurance of the officers and troops under him, it also adduces additional proof of the wisdom of the policy adopted by Gen'l. Carleton at the time he assumed command of the Department, and which he has ever since been so vigorously prosecuting.

New Mexico already feels the beneficial effects of the present Indian policy as conducted by Gen'l. Carleton, and nothing but the blindest infatuation would ask for a return to the policy which made lanced thieves and murderers of the Indians and impoverished the whites. Many years have we longed for a breathing spell from devastating Indian forays upon our flocks, herds and families and now we are for the first time in the last six years about to enjoy it. When the Navajos shall have been chastised and reduced to peace our Territory will be comparatively relieved from the tile tribes of Indians, and prosperity will again smile upon our valleys and mesas and a speedy return to the good times of old may be anticipated.

Let us all, then, give our countenance and support to those who are engaged in doing this work for us, from the General Commanding, to the soldier in the ranks who shoulders his musket and impells his life for the good of his Territory.

Arizona.—On the first page of today's paper will be found the interesting reports of Gen'l. Clark, Surveyor General of the Territory, and Capt. Fishon, who was in command of the escort which went with the General to Arizona last autumn—also the list of distances from Santa Fe to the Gold Fields.

They are well worthy of a perusal.

The war news from the States this week is not of much importance so far as active operations are concerned. Both sides are making preparations for an active spring campaign which it is with much confidence predicted will end the contest in the reconstruction of the Union.

The French have, according to the reports, met with numerous successes in Mexico which have almost entirely broken up the armies of Juarez. A letter from Secretary Seward to Gen'l. Banks in which is defined the position of the United States on the Mexican question has been published. The following is reported as the substance of the letter:

At the present time we are on terms of amity and friendship, and maintaining diplomatic relations with the Republic of Mexico. We regard that country as the theatre of foreign, mingled with civil strife. In this state we take no part, on the contrary, we practice absolute non intervention and abstention. In command of the frontier, it will be your duty, so far as practicable, consistently with your other functions, to prevent aid or supplies being given from the United States to either belligerent. You will defend citizens of the U. S. in Texas against any enemies, whether domestic or foreign. Nevertheless you will not enter any part of Mexico unless it be temporarily, and then clearly necessary for the protection of your own lives against aggression from the Mexican border.

You can assume no authority in Mexico to protect citizens of the United States there—much less redress their wrongs, or injuries committed against the United States or their citizens whether these wrongs or injuries were committed on one side of the border or the other. If you find their positions unsafe on the Mexican side of the border, let them leave the country rather than invoke the protection of your forces.

These directions result from a fixed determination of the President to avoid any departure from a lawful neutrality, and any unnecessary or unlawful enlargement of the field of war. At the same time you

will be required to observe military and political events as they occur in Mexico, and communicate all that shall be important for this government to understand concerning them.

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REMOVAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform their customers and the public generally that they have removed their store to the JOHNSON BUILDING, south east corner of the Plaza, four doors north of their old stand. Their new receipts being commensurate and the warehouses attached being large, enable them to extend their business in proportion to the demands of their increasing patronage. Goods are now removed direct from the Eastern and Western Markets and they are offered to the public at the very lowest market rates. A constant flow of just, true and reliable support is respectfully solicited with an assurance on their part that no effort or exertion will be wanting to justify the good opinion and confidence of the public and their friends. W. STARR & BRO. Santa Fe, January 7, 1864. no. 20-1-ly.

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U. S. DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

William Goodart, Esq. of St. Louis, has been appointed Deputy Collector for the second Collection District of the State of New Mexico. No. 29-31