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SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent in all things, Neutral in nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1861.

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The Election.

Next Monday two weeks being the day fixed by law for the election of a Delegate to Congress as well as county officers, it becomes the voters to consider well how they shall cast their suffrages. The importance to our Territory of having an able, efficient, working representative cannot be denied. The magnitude of the interests entrusted to his charge is so great that the future prosperity of New Mexico in a great measure depends upon the exertions of the Delegate to Congress. Should his labors be crowned with success during the two years for which he will be elected to serve, the Territory will rapidly march on the road to progress; our present embarrassments will be permanently removed and hereafter our own resources will be sufficient to enable us to grapple successfully with whatever difficulties may arise in our career.

In years past the general government has become the debtor of the citizens of New Mexico in the amount of millions of dollars for losses sustained from Indian depredations. These large amounts of money are justly due our citizens and many of them should have been paid long since. But having been withheld the active business of the Territory has been crippled for the want of the capital to which it is legitimately entitled, and which it is wrongfully deprived by the slow action of the Government. One of the candidates has made these claims the subject of his attention for a long series of years, and is perfectly familiar with their merits. He is also well acquainted with the practical workings of the different Departments of the Government, and with the rules of practice in the courts at Washington through which the payment of the claims will have to be secured. Without these advantages, which can only be obtained by long experience as man is qualified for the successful discharge of the duties required to be performed in this department of a Delegate's business. The other candidate is wholly inexperienced in all matters pertaining to these affairs. He has never occupied positions that could enable him to familiarize himself with them, even if he were endowed by nature with the natural capacity requisite so to do. Every voter, therefore, who wishes these claims to be paid and the money to be put in circulation in New Mexico, thereby increasing the wealth and business of the Territory will cast his suffrage for

JUDGE WATTS.

The Indians continue to devastate the country and murder our people. Weekly we have reports of their depredations, in which are committed all the outrages included in the catalogue of crimes. For succor and protection from these savage enemies we look to the general Government. It has bargained to give us adequate protection, and if our condition is properly presented it will do so. One of the candidates for Delegate is possessed of all the qualifications necessary to enable him to make out our case and have our rights awarded us. He is a ready debater, eloquent advocate and skillful manager in American politics. He is personally acquainted with the President, members of the cabinet and many of the Senators and Representatives in Congress. The other candidate is utterly disqualified for the discharge of these duties because of his inability to speak the English language, which alone is used in Washington City. Were he to go to the Federal Capital as our Delegate he would be there an entire stranger to men, manners, language and customs. At every step he would take he would meet with impediments that he could not overcome. All his communications would have to be made through the medium of an interpreter. Whilst in his seat in Congress he would not understand one word that might be said and the enemies of the Territory could inflict upon us in his very presence injuries of the most serious nature without his being cognizant of the fact. How would he have, but could not hear. His Congress would be as useless to him as if he were a mute. He, therefore, who would have our Territory protected from the ravages of the Indians and troops provided for their subjection will vote for the election of

JUDGE WATTS.

Many other interests are to be cared for. The capital building is incomplete. An appropriation should be made for it, which would give labor and good wages to great numbers of our people. Military roads ought to be constructed in the Territory which would not only facilitate the movements of troops and enhance the value of property but would also put large amounts of money in circulation in our midst. For the reasons above recited every body who wishes such desirable objects to be accomplished will put his shoulder to the wheel and do all he can to secure the election of

JUDGE WATTS.

Look to the recent past and see if what has been said in reference to the efficiency of the services of Judge Watts in the city of Washington is not true. Never, perhaps, since the formation of the Territorial government has any one man had so much influence with an administration as he has had with that of President Lincoln. That influence has been exerted for the benefit of the whole Territory and not, as is customary in such cases, for the promotion of partisan friends and the advancement of party interests. A man who has proved himself thus efficient and thus impartial is certainly worthy of the confidence of the good people of New Mexico. They can rely upon it that his whole energies will be directed to the faithful prosecution of their business in the Federal capital and if they will only commission him as their duly elected Representative his power to do good in their behalf will be increased ten fold more than it has been in the past whilst he was acting for them merely in the capacity of a private citizen.

Party feelings of private vindictiveness have produced on the part of some small minded men an active, though limited opposition to the Judge. It is gratifying to know that this opposition finds but small countenance among the masses of the people, who have no faith in the integrity of those who have been instrumental in placing Mr. Archibald before them as a candidate. They understand perfectly well that Archibald was not made a candidate from patriotic motives, or with a view to the promotion of any public interest. Hence the unfounded reports that are originated and put in circulation with the purpose of securing him votes and to damage the prospects of Judge Watts have but a limited effect. No sensible man should do more than trace them to their source, to satisfy himself of the amount of importance and credit that should be attached to them. Put forth for the sole purpose of inducing the people to vote in direct opposition to their own interests, they should be received with scorn and not even be honored with an investigation.

County Convention.

Pursuant to a call of the Executive Committee the convention for Santa Fe county, assembled at the court house in Santa Fe on the 11th inst. and was organized by electing the Hon. Jose M. Valdes as president, and Don Santiago Baca and Mr. J. M. Edgar as secretaries.

The following delegates presented their credentials as members of the convention:

Prædict No. 1.—Messrs. Vicente Valdez, Pablo y Romero, Jose Palito Romero, Jose de la Luz Roibal, and Diego Salazar.

Prædict No. 2.—Messrs. José M. Gonzalez, Jose M. Dominguez, and Jose Antonio Garcia.

Prædict No. 3.—Messrs. José Manuel Gallegos, Francisco Archibald, Miguel E. Pino, Juan A. Sena, Amatacio Borrego, Jose Francisco Sena, Ramon Sena, Ramon Martin, Juan Moya and Juan Miral Ortega.

Prædict No. 4.—Messrs. Francisco Ortiz y Delgado, Angelito Duran, Carlos Ramon, Jesus M. Baca y Salazar, O. P. Hovey, Vicente Garcia, Anastasio Sandoval, George Ortiz, Facundo Pino, and Antonio Ortiz y Salazar.

Prædict No. 5.—Messrs. Palito Montoya and To by Lopez.

Prædict No. 6.—Messrs. Jose Baca y Delgado, Francisco Bastamante, Juan Romero y Martin and Miguel Montoya.

Prædict No. 7.—Messrs. Jose Rafael Martinez and Pedro Montoya.

Prædict No. 8.—Messrs. Jose de la Cruz Chaves, Jose Manuel Sandoval, Juan Ortiz, Estevan Sena, and Alejandro Mora.

Prædict No. 9.—Messrs. Esquilpa Gonzalez, Baltazar Roibal, Carmel Gomez, Francisco Lujan, and Victor Garcia.

On motion of Mr. Facundo Pino, a Committee was appointed for the purpose of reporting a Platform to the Convention, which committee was composed of the following gentlemen: Facundo Pino, Gonzalez Romero, Archibald, Lopez, Romero y Martin, Chavez, Esquilpa Gonzalez, and Martin.

The Committee withdrew, and after a short absence returned, and reported through their President the following Platform:

Whereas the first Monday of September is the day for the election of a Delegate to the 37th Congress of the United States, members of the Legislative Assembly and other County officers, and whereas a part of the people of the United States has revolted against the Constitution, laws, and Government of the said States, endeavoring to overthrow the glorious edifice which the immortal Washington and other founders of the Republic erected.

Resolved, That we the people of the County Santa Fe unreservedly pledge our faith, lives, property, and most sacred honor, in defense of the Constitution, laws, and Government of the United States, and in repelling any invasion that may threaten the integrity of our Territory, the honor and dignity of the United States, or the peace and good name of our fellow citizens.

Resolved, That at the ensuing election in September the people of Santa Fe County, will elect the Hon. John S. Watts as Candidate for Delegate to Congress, and also will support the other candidates which may be nominated in this Convention.

On motion of Mr. Miguel E. Pino the platform was unanimously adopted by the Convention.

On motion of Mr. Vicente Garcia the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the Legislative Assembly and other County officers.

On motion of Mr. Vicente Garcia, Don Facundo Pino was unanimously declared by the Convention a candidate for Senator.

On motion of Mr. M. E. Pino, Mr. O. P. Hovey was unanimously declared by the Convention a candidate for the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Anastasio Sandoval, Mr. José Manuel Gallegos was unanimously declared

by the Convention a candidate for the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. Facundo Pino, Mr. Vicente Garcia was unanimously declared a candidate for the House of Representatives.

On motion of Mr. O. P. Hovey Mr. Anastasio Sandoval was unanimously declared by the Convention a candidate for Probate Judge.

On motion of Mr. E. Pino, Mr. Antonio Ortiz y Salazar was unanimously declared by the Convention a candidate for Sheriff.

On motion of Col. M. E. Pino, Mr. Ramon Sena was unanimously declared by the Convention a candidate for Justice of Peace for Precinct No. 3.

On motion of the same gentleman, Mr. Ramon Garcia y Garcia was unanimously declared by the Convention a candidate for Constable for Precinct No. 3.

On motion of Mr. Vicente Garcia, Mr. Simon Apalaza was unanimously declared by the Convention a candidate for Justice of the Peace for Precinct No. 4.

On motion of the same gentleman, Mr. José Rafael Sandoval was unanimously declared by the Convention a candidate for Constable for Precinct No. 4.

On motion of Mr. F. Pino, the name of the Hon. John S. Watts shall be placed at the head of the ticket, as a candidate for Delegate to Congress.

On motion of the same gentleman, it was resolved that the proceedings of this Convention be published in the Santa Fe Gazette.

On motion of the same gentleman, the Convention resolved itself into a general meeting, when Messrs. Facundo Pino, Hon. Kirby Benedict, and Col. Miguel E. Pino, delivered eloquent and persuasive speeches in favor of the Constitution, laws, and Government of the United States, in support of the candidates nominated by the Convention, and the election of the Hon. John S. Watts as Delegate to Congress, which were received with great applause.

On motion of Col. M. E. Pino, the meeting adjourned sine die.

JOSÉ M. GALLEGOS, Pres.
SANTIAGO BACA, Secy.
J. M. ROSEN, Secy.

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M., Aug. 8, 1861.

Mr. Editor.—Consequent upon a call of the inhabitants of Albuquerque a meeting convened last evening (Aug. 7) in the counting room of Mr. C. B. Clark for the purpose of an organization of themselves into a Home Guard. The meeting was largely and loyally attended, and after a call to order and the placing of Mr. C. B. Clark in the chair, the object of the meeting was briefly stated for the edification of those not completely instructed as to the wishes of the people, by Mr. Joseph McC. Bell, viz: that in consideration of the various reports which have reached us in the guise of truth; the marching of an armed rebellious force upon our Territory and the violence that we have of the intention of these outlaws to prevent their rebellious operations against the Constitution and Laws of the United States, and against the peace and security of ourselves and property by bringing the war in upon us, and being aware that there are among us sedition and disorder persons, who are by active acts and by passive acquiescence aiding and abetting the enemy; it is deemed necessary for the safety of society and ourselves, that there be organized a Home Guard for Albuquerque and its vicinity for the protection of Government and private property, and to hold a proper and complete surveillance over those members of the community whom we suspect of treasonable designs.

A unanimous consensus being expressed in favor of the objects of the meeting as stated by Mr. Bell under the organization of the President the meeting proceeded to the election of officers, which resulted in the election of Mr. Richard King as Captain; Don Ambrosio Arriaga as First Lieutenant and Mr. C. B. Clark as Second Lieutenant.

A report of signatures being made we found the Home Guard swelled to the number of fifty—a committee consisting of the officers will wait upon Maj. Russell, U. S. A., to ascertain in how much he can assist us by the issue of arms, ammunition, etc., and for the proper instruction to make us a useful and available force.

The Home Guard being entirely a volunteer and independent company, does not expect either pay or rations from the Government of the United States.

EL MUNDO.

Proclamation.

To the People of the Territory of Arizona:

I, John R. Baylor, Lieut. Col. commanding the Confederate Army in the Territory of Arizona, hereby take possession of the said Territory in the name and behalf of the Confederate States of America.

The social and political condition of Arizona being little short of general anarchy, and the people being literally destitute of law, order and protection, and the said Territory from the date hereof, is hereby declared temporarily organized as a military government, until such time as Congress may otherwise provide.

For all the purposes herein specified, and until otherwise decreed or provided, the Territory of Arizona shall comprise all that portion of the recent Territory of New Mexico lying south of the thirty-fourth parallel of North latitude.

All offices, both civil and military, heretofore existing in this Territory, either under the laws of the late United States, or the Territory of New Mexico, are hereby declared vacant, and from the date hereof shall never exist to exist.

That the people of this Territory may enjoy the full benefit of law, order and protection, and as far as possible, the blessings and advantages of a free government, it is hereby decreed that the laws and enactments existing in this Territory prior to the date of this Proclamation, and consistent with the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States of America, and the provisions of the decree, shall continue in full force and effect, without interruption, until such time as the Confederate Congress may otherwise provide.

The said Territory of Arizona, from the date hereof is hereby declared temporarily organized under a military government, until such time as Congress shall otherwise provide.

The said Government shall be divided into two separate and distinct departments, to wit: the executive and judicial.

The Executive authority of this Territory shall be vested in the Commandant of the Confederate Army in Arizona.

The judicial power of this Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, two District Courts, two Probate Courts and Justices of the Peace, together with such municipal and other inferior

Courts as the wants of the people from time to time require.

Two District Judges shall constitute the Supreme Court, each of whom shall determine all appeals, exceptions, and writs of error removed from the District Court wherein the other presides. One of the said Judges shall be designated as the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. There shall be but one session each year which shall be held on at the seat of Government.

The District Judges shall have two terms of Court every year, in their respective Judicial Districts. They may likewise hold special terms, whenever in their opinion the ends of public justice require it.

The Judicial Districts of this Territory shall be divided as follows: The First Judicial District shall comprise all that portion of Arizona lying west of Apache Pass, the District and Probate Courts thereof shall be held at La Mesilla. The Second Judicial District shall comprise the remainder of the Territory; the District and Probate Courts shall be held at Tucson. The Governor shall likewise appoint one Probate Judge and Sheriff and the necessary Justices of the Peace in and for each Judicial District. The constables shall be appointed by the respective Justices of the Peace.

Each District Judge shall appoint his own clerk who shall be ex officio clerk of the Probate Court within such District.

The District and Probate Courts of the two Districts shall be held at such times as heretofore provided by the Legislature of New Mexico for the counties of Dona Ana and Arizuma.

All writs and other business now pending in any of the late Courts of New Mexico within this Territory, shall be immediately transferred to the corresponding Courts of this Territory as herein established.

The style of all process shall be "The Territory of Arizona," and all prosecutions shall be carried on in the name of the Territory of Arizona.

There shall likewise be appointed by the Governor an Attorney General, Secretary of the Territory, Treasurer, and Marshal, whose duties and compensation shall be the same as heretofore under the laws of New Mexico.

The City of Mesilla is hereby designated as the seat of Government of this Territory.

All Territorial officers shall hold their respective terms of office until otherwise provided by Congress, unless sooner removed by the power appointing them.

The salaries, fees and compensation of all Territorial officers shall remain the same as heretofore in the Territory of New Mexico.

The Treasurer, Marshal, Sheriffs and Constables, before acting as such, shall execute to the Territory a bond, with good and sufficient securities, conditioned for the faithful discharge of their official duties, in the same manner as heretofore provided under the laws of New Mexico.

All Territorial officers, before entering upon their official duties, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States and of this Territory, and faithfully to discharge all duties incumbent upon them.

The Bill of Rights of the Territory of New Mexico, so far as consistent with the Constitution and laws of the Confederate States and the provisions of this Decree, are hereby declared in full force and effect in the Territory of Arizona.

Given under my hand, at Mesilla, this 1st day of August 1861. JON. R. BAYLOR, Lt. Col. Com. Md. E. Res. C. S. A.

Appointments.

In accordance with the provisions of a Proclamation dated August 1st 1861, organizing temporarily the Territory of Arizona, I, John R. Baylor, Governor of the said Territory, do hereby publish and declare the following appointments. All appointees are requested to qualify and enter upon their respective official duties without delay:

Secretary of the Territory, James A. Lucas.
Attorney General, M. H. MacWilliam;
Treasurer, E. Angenstein;
Marshal, G. W. Frazer;

Probate Judge, 1st Judicial District, Frank Higgins;

Justice of the Peace, Dona Ana Co., L. W. Gock; Mesilla, 4th Prec., M. A. Veronendi; 4th Precinct, Henry L. Dexter; La Mesilla, Theo. J. Miller; Pinalto, M. S. Stankhal; Santa Tomas, Cristobal Sanchez.

Given under my hand, at Mesilla, this 21 day of August, A. D. 1861. JNO. R. BAYLOR, Gov. and Lieut. Col. Com'dg. Md. E. Res. C. S. A.

The Trial by Battle.

On or about the 1st of May last, The New Orleans Gazette proposed a speedy and decisive arbitration of the matter in issue between the U. S. A. and the C. S. A., as follows:

"Let a proper battle-field, giving both armies equal chance of position, be selected. Jeff Davis should command a Southern army of fifty thousand men. Abe Lincoln for any person he may choose to designate shall command an Abolition army of one hundred thousand men. The equipments of both armies shall be equal—we mean in small arms, artillery, cavalry, &c.—only that the Northern army outnumbering the Southern army in the proportion of two to one, shall have twice the number of cannon, twice the regiments of cavalry, etc., that the Southern army shall have. All around, it shall be in proportion of two to one in favor of the North; and the position on the battle-field is the only one in which there shall be any equality; so far as our proposition is concerned—Topographical equality, is the only quality involved."

"Then let the two armies engage, and forever settle the question between the North and the South. If Lincoln's one hundred thousand men whip Jeff Davis's fifty thousand men, the people of the South are to bow submissively to whatever laws and regulations the Abolition government at Washington may see fit to adopt. But if Jeff Davis's fifty thousand men whip Lincoln's one hundred thousand men, then the Government at Washington—or wherever else it may be located, as we do not believe it will stay long there—shall agree to an amicable separation and a just division of that which was once common property."

Such propositions have been frequently embodied loyal Americans have been frequently embodied in letters from the South though we have profited by the offer to fight on equal terms can we see that an offer to fight on equal terms, but every challenge has been from the South, and has involved an assumption that they are the natural, palpable inferiors of the Southern rebels.

The advance of Gen. McDowell from Albuquerque, of Gen. McClellan in Western Virginia, and the movements of Gen. Lyon, Sigel, &c., in Major-Gen. Fremont's district, are the proper answer of the loyal States to these persistent indignities. The Southern Rebels must now prove themselves the natural mates and rulers of the North by meeting and beating the Union forces in the open field, or must stand exposed as frothy braggarts to the contempt and jeers of the civilized world. Two to one is the very smallest odds they have proposed to give the North in otherwise equal battle; if they now shrink from the combat, what themselves up in entrenched ambuscades, setting traps and skulking up behind fences and bushes to the vicinity of our pickets and taking a shot at a lion sentinal the springing to horse and galloping off they will stand justly exposed to the derision and scorn of mankind. They have killed themselves into a dilemma; let us see whether they will fight out or sneak out!—Tribune July 20.

5th Oct 1861.

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Congressional Representation.

The following communication of the Secretary of the Interior announces the apportionment among the several States under the eighth census:

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
WASHINGTON, July 5, 1861.

To the Speaker of the House of Representatives,
I, Caleb B. Smith, Secretary of the Interior, do hereby certify that, in discharge of the duty devolved on me by the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 23, 1850, entitled "An act providing for the taking of the seventh and subsequent censuses of the United States, and to fix the number of the members of the House of Representatives, and to provide for the future apportionment among the several States," I have apportioned the representatives of the Thirty-eighth Congress among the several States as provided for by said act in the manner directed by the twenty-fifth section thereof. And I do hereby further certify that the following is a correct statement of the number of representatives apportioned to each State under the last, or eighth, enumeration of the population of the United States, taken in accordance with the act approved 23d May, 1850, above referred to:

To the State of	Alabama	Arkansas	California	Connecticut	Delaware	Florida	Georgia	Illinois	Indiana	Iowa	Kansas	Kentucky	Louisiana	Maine	Maryland	Massachusetts	Michigan	Minnesota	Mississippi	Missouri	New Hampshire	New Jersey	New York	North Carolina	Ohio	Oregon	Pennsylvania	Rhode Island	South Carolina	Tennessee	Texas	Vermont	Virginia	Wisconsin
Representatives	6	3	3	3	1	5	7	13	11	5	3	8	5	5	5	10	6	1	3	9	3	5	31	7	18	1	23	1	4	8	4	2	11	6

The aggregate being two hundred and thirty-three (233) Representatives.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto subscribed my name and caused the seal of the Department of the Interior to be affixed this fifth day of July, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty one, and of the independence of the United States of America the eighty sixth.

CALEB B. SMITH.

LETTERS AND PAPERS FOR THE SECEDED STATES.—It must not be supposed that the express companies are making fortunes out of the business which has fallen to them by the suspension of mail facilities with the seceded States. The number of letters sent from this city to all parts of the South does not average above 300 a day, which is only a small proportion of the number carried in the U. S. mails before "secession." The rate uniformly adopted by all the companies in the city is 25 cents for a half ounce letter and the same for a fractional weight over. Letters must be delivered to them in Government stamped envelopes (the ordinary red stamp, stuck on, will not do), the expense of which is borne by the senders. The letters thus put up and prepaid go to Louisville where they pass into the hands of the "Southern Express Co.," who send them to Nashville, where Confederate stamps are affixed (the express company paying for them), and the letters then go on without interruption to their destination. It is inferred from circumstances that nearly all the letters are of a family or domestic nature, from relatives or dear friends temporarily separated by the dire consequences of war. A letter in a dashing mercantile hand is a great rarity. Business correspondence between the North and South has nearly ceased.

Not a single newspaper published in the North is sent to a "seceded" subscriber through any express company. Twenty five copies of each of the leading New York journals are carried daily by Adams' Express Co., and exchanged for Southern papers at various points. By this means and this alone, the reading public North and South is kept informed on the news of the respective sections.

The express companies have been obliged to discontinue all their branches in seceded States, but are connected with the "Southern Express Co.," which at present has a monopoly of the express business in that region.—[Journal of Commerce.

Another Apache Massacre.—The General's Mail destroyed—seven men murdered.

An Express from Pinalo also brings the appalling intelligence that the Mail bound for Los Angeles, California, which left Mesilla on the 20th, had been taken near Cooke Springs by the Apaches and the guard murdered. The Express passed Cooke's Springs on the 27th and found six bodies in the cañon near the Springs, stripped of their clothing and three of them scalped. They had been killed several days. The coach was destroyed.

The following persons left Mesilla with the coach and are all supposed to have been murdered: Conductor Free Thomas, Joe Rauber, M. Chapman, John Portell, Robt. Arlin, Emmitt M. Ly, and John Wilson. They were experienced frontiersmen, picked for the dangerous duty they had to perform and undoubtedly gave the Indians a most desperate struggle. They were general favorites in the Rio Grande Valley, and their loss creates a general gloom over the community.—[Mesilla Times, July 27.