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Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, 11-01-1856

William E. Jones

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Santa Fe Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME V.]

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

[NUMBER 39]

TERMS.

WEEKLY—\$2 50 a year, payable invariably in advance; single copies 12-1/2 cents. Advertisements, \$1 00 per square of ten lines for the first insertion, and 50cts. for every subsequent insertion.

Joel Walker.

W. H. Chick

WALKER AND CHICK.

Commission Merchants, Kansas Mo.

REFERS TO

Col Robert Campbell, Messrs Riley & Christy
Saint Louis Mo., Saint Louis Mo.,
Santa Fe New Mexico October 7, 1854.—L.

KEARNEY AND BERNARD.

General outfitting establishment Westport Missouri
Will keep constantly on hand a variety of merchandise and all descriptions adapted to the California and Santa Fe trade. Persons going across the plains would do well to give them a call. Will also have on hand Wagons, Oxen and other necessities suitable for emigrants—All orders from reliable sources promptly attended to.

KEARNEY & BERNARD.

Santa Fe New Mexico Oct. 7 1854.—L.

STAGE LINE.

Independence Mo., to Santa Fe N.M.

Leaving each end of the route the first day of each month.

fare through.

From November 1st to May 1st \$150

From May 1st to November 1st \$125

Packages and extra baggage 35 cents per lb. in summer, and 50 cents in winter, but no package charged less than one dollar. All baggage at the risk of the owner, and no responsibility for any package worth over fifty dollars unless contents given and specially contracted for.

Provisions, arms, and ammunition furnished by the proprietors. All passage money must be paid in advance.

HOCKADAY & HALL.

November 3, 1855.

NOTICE.

All persons indebted to the late J. J. Fitzwater, are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against the estate of the deceased will present them for payment, on or before the fourteenth May 1857, or be debarred from payment.

C. B. CLARK,
Administrator.

Albuquerque, N. M.
May 13th, 1856.—G.M.

NOTICE TO THE INHABITANTS OF NEW MEXICO.

The Surveyor General of New Mexico, by act of Congress, approved on the 22d July 1854, is required to make a full report on all such claims as originated before the cession of the Territory to the United States "by the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo of 1848, denoting the various grades of title with his decision therein as to the validity or invalidity of each of the same under the cessions and customs of the country before its cession to the United States."—And he is also required to make a report in regard to all Pueblo existing in the Territory, showing the extent and locality of each, stating the number of inhabitants in the said Pueblos respectively, and the nature of their titles to the land. Such report to be made according to the form which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Interior, which report shall be laid before Congress for such action thereon as may be deemed just and proper with a view to confirm bona fide grants and give full effect to the Treaty of 1848, between the United States and Mexico.

Claims in every case will be required to be set forth in writing, setting forth the name of the present claimant, name of original claimant, nature of claim, whether inchoate or perfect—its date—in what authority the original title was derived—with a reference to the evidence of the power and authority under which the grantor of title may have acted—quality, location, style, and extent of conflicting claims, if any, with reference to the documents, evidence and testimony relied upon to establish the claim, and to show transfer or right from the "original grantee" to present claimant."

The claimant will also be required to furnish an authentic plat of Survey, if a survey has been executed, or other evidence, showing the precise bounds and extent of the tract claimed.

To enable the Surveyor General to execute the duty thus imposed on him by law, he has to request all those individuals who claimed lands in New Mexico before the treaty of 1848, to produce the evidences of such claims at this office at Santa Fe as soon as possible.

TO DONATION CLAIMANTS.

The act of Congress, above referred to, grants 100 acres of land to every white male citizen of the United States, or every white male above the age of 21 years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, now residing in New Mexico, and who was so residing prior to 1st January 1853; and to every white male citizen of the United States, and to every white male above the age of 21 years, who has declared his intention to become a citizen, who was residing in the Territory on the 1st January 1853, or who shall remove to and settle there at any time prior to the 1st January 1858 the same law grants 160 acres of public land.

No claim to any such donation is valid unless the land has or shall be settled on, and cultivated for four successive years; and to such donation claim is allowed to interfere in any manner with any claim recognized by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo.

All individuals claiming the benefit of such donation will find it to their interest to give the earliest possible information to the Surveyor General as to the localities of their settlements, in order to enable him to direct his surveying operations accordingly. The localities in each county shall be described as distinctly as possible in reference to any and all notable objects in the vicinity.

Given under my hand at my office at Santa Fe this 18 day of Jan. A. D. 1855.

WILLIAM PELHAM,
Surveyor General of New Mexico.

Santa Fe, Jan. 27, 1855.—L.

G. L. GRUBER'S

APOTHECARY & DRUG-STORE.

PLAZA MAINE STREET, SANTA FE N. M.

Orders and prescriptions carefully and promptly executed.

Surveyor General's Office
Santa Fe New Mex co.
October 16 1854.

Notice is hereby given that the court of the Surveyor General of New Mexico, will be opened on the first Monday in December next, for receiving the testimony presented by claimants, and for the investigation of the below named cases, and will continue from day to day until said cases are disposed of.

1 Manuel Alvarez, claim to Ocate.
2 Town of Penitente, San Miguel county.
3 Town of Las Vegas, "
4 Town of Cebollita Valencia county.
5 Town of Casa Colorado, "
6 Town of Cabra, Valencia county.
7 Mary V. Alexander, present claimant Taos county.

8 Charles Beaubien, do do
9 Alexander Valle, San Miguel county.
10 Guadalupe Miranda, seven claims, Doña Ana county.

11 Antonio Leroux, present claimant, Taos county.
12 Ignacio Cano, mine Santa Fe county.
13 Pablo Montoya, present claimant, Taos county.

14 Tomás Cabera de Baca, Vegas Grandes, San Miguel county.
15 Hugh Stephenson, et al Doña Ana county.
16 Boisjouski & Kronig, present claimants
Barclay's Fort, Taos county.

17 E. W. Eaton, San Cristobal, Santa Fe county.
18 Donaciano Vigil, Los Trigos, San Miguel county.
19 Ramon Vigil, Rio Arriba county.

20 Henry Connally, Bosque de los Pinos, Bernalillo county.
21 Henry Connally, Cienega Santa Fe county.
22 Juan Francisco Pinard, Taos county.
23 Elisha Whitley et al mine of Dolores, Santa Fe county.

24 Simon Delgado, Cañada de Los Alamos, Santa Fe county.
25 Antonio Sandoval, Agua Negra.
26 Simón Delgado, Cerrillos, Santa Fe county.
27 Tomás Calzada de Bañuelos—Ojo del Espíritu Santo, Santa Ana County.

Approved, March 3, 1856.

JOHN S. WATTS,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office in the house of Don Juan Scully, first door south of Henry O'Neil's store.

PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

1852 1853.

[CONTINUED.]

CHAP. CXLTH.—An act to authorize the correction of erroneous locations of military bounty land warrants by actual settlers on the public land in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where an actual settler on the public lands has sought or shall hereafter attempt to locate the land settled on and improved by him, with a military bounty land warrant, and where, from any cause, an error has occurred in making such location, said settler shall be authorized to relinquish the land so erroneously located, and to locate such warrant upon the land so settled upon and improved by him, if the same shall then be vacant, and if not, upon any other vacant land on making proof of those facts in the satisfaction of the land officer, according to such rules and regulations, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and subject to his final adjudication.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, that the provisions of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices, and of the act of twenty fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty eight supplementary to said act of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, shall be and the same are hereby made applicable to entries of the land offices, according to such rules and regulations, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and subject to his final adjudication.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, that the provisions of the act of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, providing for the correction of errors in making entries of land at the land offices, and of the act of twenty fourth May, eighteen hundred and twenty eight supplementary to said act of third March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, shall be and the same are hereby made applicable to entries of the land offices, according to such rules and regulations, as may be prescribed by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and subject to his final adjudication.

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SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE

Independent in all things—Neutral in nothing.

JAMES L. COLLINS, Editor.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1856.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS FOR NEW MEXICO.

It is perhaps quite early enough to speak of the new appointments for our Territory, under the coming-in administration; but, as it is a subject now being very generally canvassed among our citizens, it may not be considered improper for us to make a few remarks in reference to it. On one point there appears to be no difference of opinion among the people, which is that the appointments should all be made from the citizens of the Territory, men who are identified with us in interest, and who will regard the business of the Territory as paramount to all personal considerations.

The right to make those appointments we all know rests with the President, and the Departments at Washington, but we think it is not claiming too much for the citizens of the Territory, to say that they should be heard in reference to them; and more than this, we think it is the duty of the government to confer these territorial appointments upon men who are known to the citizens of the Territory, and who can in some way be held accountable to them for their official acts.

This can only be done by conferring the appointments on such persons as may be recommended by those interested in the affairs of the Territory. The doctrine is now well settled that the people of the Territories have the right to regulate their own internal affairs, but the practical effect of this principle has heretofore been denied to the people of New Mexico, for the very reason that the executive officers sent to preside over her affairs, were not citizens, and consequently, held their place entirely independent of the people.

The evils resulting from this state of things must be obvious to the least observing. Even in states where the personal rights of our people were immediately concerned, a policy has been pursued by the present executive which evinced a palpable disregard of their interests, and is wholly at variance with democratic principles. Such will be the case as long as we have men for officers who acknowledge no accountability to the people.

In view then of these facts we think it the duty of the citizens to move in their own defense, and either by meetings, to be held in the several counties, or by petitions directed to the President, ask the appointment of such men to office as will consult their wishes in the administration of the affairs of the Territory.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

We see that the Mexican government has adopted a provision in the new constitution which does away with the requirement heretofore existing with regard to press laws and letters of security. Strangers will hereafter be allowed to do business and pass from one part of the Republic to another, with as much freedom as citizens of Mexico.

Capital punishment has been abolished in the Mexican army by a supreme decree.

From all parts of northern Mexico, we notice the most distressing accounts of Indian outrages. In Zacatecas, Durango, Chihuahua, Sonora, and many other parts, they are committing the most frightful ravages.

In Chihuahua they have robbed the mails and murdered many people amongst the number of persons engaged in the mail service.

Vidaurri has offered to the people of Zacatecas arms and money to defend themselves against the Indians if they will join his standard. As the people are unarmed and exposed to the fury of bands of roving savages they may accede to his terms.

We notice the news of the last pronunciamento which took place in Sonora, against the actual governor Aguilar. On the 13th of August a party of Yaqui Indians attacked the cities of Guaymas, Ures, and Hermosillo; the last point was also attacked by Sr. Gavilán, who at the head of this rebellion. The State of Sonora is represented to be prostrated under the most horrible tyranny, and the supreme government is called upon to protect the inhabitants who remained faithfully to it, by sending without delay the necessary troops to re-establish the legitimate government. The city of Alamos refused to recognize the rebellious government which has published the new organic statute.

Louis Napoleon is reported to be failing in health; at all events he has been ordered by his physicians to leave Paris, and give up all business and excitement.

A general court martial was to assemble at Ringgold Barracks the past month, for the trial of Brevet Major Porter, Capt. of fourth artillery. The officers highest in rank in the department are detailed for the court.

Gen. J. M. Clayton, of Delaware, has declared his intention to express no preference, and to take no part in this presidential election. Why abandon his known friends? Mr. Fillmore does he give it up?

HO. FOR THE GILA.

We learn that a party of young men are about to leave Santa Fe, for Tucson, or the Gila country, intending to avail themselves of the opportunity that will leave Fort Verde in a few days, to penetrate to the inner temple of the shrines

The party is headed by Messrs. Hickland and Pointer; and they intend we believe to prospect for gold.

May they be successful, and return well loaded with the precious metal, for it is quite a convenient article to have in this part of the country.

THE "CLUB."

To the lovers of literature, and to those who feel a disposition now and then to turn their attention and their thoughts to something higher and nobler, and more worthy the aim and object of man, than the mere gratification of animal passions and physical desires, and to those who are willing to sacrifice, for a time at least, the continued, and oftentimes ruinous pursuit of the latter, in order to enjoy the former, the intelligence will be perhaps useful, if not gratifying, that the *Santa Fe Library Club*, instituted in this city some eight or nine months since, is now in the complete enjoyment of a congenial and acknowledged successful operation.

By the united efforts of the present members, by their untiring industry, by their unflinching perseverance, and by their individual enthusiasm in the cause which as a body they have espoused, this institution is now placed upon a foundation which no adverse power can shake, which no opposition can overthrow. Their attempt to set on foot a society of the character and stamp which has since been developed, deserved the thanks of the community; but now that the first efforts have proved successful, and the wishes and expectations of the founders have assumed a tangible, useful, and commendable form, something more than mere thanks is expected, and something more than thanks should be tendered; the support of the community is needed, additions to the original members are required. Shall this be asked in vain, in an American city, the capital of an American Territory? The objects of the formation of this Club are well worthy the serious consideration of every one, and we think the assertion may be made without fear of contradiction, that in no section of the Union could they be countenanced and supported with a better prospect of working a moral reform, nor if once embraced could they be more ably or more steadily advocated and upheld, than in this one. Did we not feel an intense interest in this Club, and a strong desire to see it flourish as a bay tree among the sandy and desolate hills of ignorance which on all sides loom up in the distant horizon of this bright country, we should not be so anxious in bringing this matter before our readers to repeatedly; but it has and ever will have our well-wishes and our sympathy, and we confidently expect that the day will arrive when the people of this Territory will be able to contemplate the association with feelings of pride and pleasure, and point to it as one of their brightest and most commendable institutions.

Among the many questions which have been discussed, in writing, (and until very recently verbal discussions were not permitted,) and decided, we were peculiarly struck with the character and singular tendency of the one selected by their President for discussion on Tuesday last, "Can an hereditary state government be received into the Union under the Constitution of the United States?" This question was discussed affirmatively by Messrs. Wilber and Drew, and negatively by Messrs. Miller and Whidden. That an affirmative argument could be adduced, calculated to even forcibly support that side, we did not for a moment presume possible; but that the vote upon the decision of the question should have been equal, astonished us beyond expression; yet such was the case. The arguments employed by the disputants were adjudged to be equal in weight and were so recorded, yet at the same time we hesitate not to state our belief that no one is numbered among the members of the Club, whose patriotism could be doubted, or whose American and constitutional republicanism is not above suspicion; but argumentative reasoning not prejudice, logic not preconceived notions, govern the members in their decisions, hence the apparently contradictory vote upon the question and occasion above referred to.

We have been kindly furnished with a list of their officers for the current quarter, terminating on the last Tuesday in December next, which we give for the benefit of our friends who are not residents of Santa Fe: Wm. Drew, President; L. Smith, Secretary; Dr. J. Miller, Treasurer; Colonel John B. Grayson, *Guardian of Essays*. They met every Tuesday evening, and their sessions are public. Those desiring to ascertain what inducements are held out, and what advantages gained, by the pursuit of literature, an opportunity is afforded, once every week, to satisfy themselves; but if they wish to taste and experience those pleasures, if they wish to penetrate to the inner temple of the shrines

of literature, but one road is accessible—they must become contributing members.

The subject selected for discussion at their next meeting, November 4th, will be discussed by Colonel J. B. Grayson and Nat. M. McCrea, Esqr.

RECORD OF THE WEATHER.

The following interesting memoranda will exhibit a synopsis of our weather from the first of August to the 29th instant. During that time, it will be observed, we have experienced no unusual or very uncomfortable heat, nor has the temperature been lower than usual during the same season. We had a sleet on the 10th instant, and snow for the first time in the city on the 25th. Upon the surrounding mountains, however, considerable snow has fallen during the present month, and much of it is still visible. "Old Bally," in the distance, is now and has been for some time quite covered. The hoary foggy summit of this mountain presents quite a bold and romantic appearance in our northeastern landscape. We find that,

IN AUGUST,

The highest thermometrical temperature was 92°, on the 5th. Lowest " 52° 24 h. Thermometrical daily mean 71° 92° Hygrometric " 61° 44° Number of fair days 15—of cloudy days 14. Quantity of rain fell during the month 7. 08 inches.

IN SEPTEMBER.

The highest thermometrical temperature was 79° on the 4th. Lowest " 51° " 25th. Thermometrical daily mean temperature 64° 74° Hygrometric " 58° 14° Number of fair days 18—of cloudy days 8. Quantity of rain fell during September 2. 52 inches.

IN OCTOBER—to date.

The highest thermometrical temperature was 69°. Lowest " 38° Highest hygrometric " 57° Lowest " 32° Number of fair days 15 1 2—of cloudy days 2. Quantity of rain fell in October to the 23rd, 0. 97 inches.

BRUTAL MURDER.

An inhuman and revolting murder was committed in this city during the night of the 30th last. It appears that Felipe Lovato, a servant of Simon Delgado, had been to a baile on that evening, and had left in company with Francisco Martinez, from Rio Abajo, somewhere near 11 o'clock, on his way home. When they had reached the street leading to the river, and near the store of Henry O'Neil, Esqr., he was knocked senseless to the ground with a rock, and afterwards pummeled with a larger one in the face and head, until every feature was perfectly obliterated; part of his lower jaw and teeth were mashed off and separated from his body; his forehead was pulled in; his eyes and nose could not be distinguished; and he was left with nothing but a shirt upon his body; the disfigurement was done in order that the body might not be recognized; it was not sufficient to deprive him of life, but his body must be mangled to screne, as the murderer supposed, himself from suspicion; but man proposes and God disposes; the very course which he adopted gave rise to suspicions which ultimately led to his arrest and commitment. The body was discovered shortly after daylight, and the clothes a few hours afterwards, bundled up and lying behind a wall in an adjoining lot.

Such a brutally mangled corpse it has not been our misfortune to see before. Some idea of the state in which his murderer left him may be formed from the facts: that near his body were found two or three large rocks, weighing some 30 pounds, covered with blood and hair, and that while the poor man was lying prostrate senseless upon his back from the effects of the first blow, the ruffian must have taken one of them in both hands and brought it down upon his upturned and unprotected face with all his force, by repeating this, the shocking and barbarous result was produced; also that his own mother and friends were unable to recognize him by his person; by the shirt upon his body, and the clothes which were found in an adjoining yard, was the unfortunate man recognized. It further appears, that the cause of so brutal and cold-blooded a murder, was a slight difference the parties had had previously about a woman. During the following day, three men were examined, who had been arrested on suspicion of being concerned in the murder. After all the witnesses and testimony had been heard, two of them were discharged, and the third, Francisco Martinez, was committed to prison to take his trial for wilful murder. This man when arrested was covered with blood from head to foot—hands, face, shirt, pants and boots; and on the examination, appeared to be much excited and alarmed, and otherwise exhibited evident signs of guilt. He gave as a reason for having so much blood upon his clothes and person, that during the night his

nose had bled very much; but from all he said and others testified, we cannot reject the conclusion, that the man now in jail is the murderer.

One remarkable feature about his affair is, that the act has excited the sympathies of the Mexicans in favor of the sufferer; its brutality appears to have struck a chord in their hearts which never before was touched by a similar perpetration, and we may in consequence expect that justice will not be cheated this time in her victim, should this man's guilt be established. The murderer it was stated killed another man, we believe in Cubero, some time ago, and bears upon his face, at least to us, the appearance of a hardened criminal.

We would urge upon those, placed in charge of avenging the outraged laws, the necessity of calling a special term of the District Court for the purpose of relieving us soon as possible this city and world from the contaminating presence of this inhuman wretch, who pollutes by his touch the very ground he occupies, and of sending him to the bar of a just and offended God, there to be placed face to face with his victim, to receive the terminal condemnation so justly merited.

MILITARY AFFAIRS.

Maj. Simson Riles, arrived at Fort Union on the 23d instant, from Fort Leavenworth with recruits for the 8th regiment. His command was accompanied by Asst. Surg. Anderson, Capt. Elwood, Driscoll, Capt. Hatch, Brevet Capt. Morris, Lieuts. Robinson, and McRea, of the Rifles, and Lieut. Walker, 8th Infantry.

It was reported to the commandant at Fort Union about the 18th instant, that some Indians had killed a number of sheep near the Wagon Mound, and in consequence he sent an officer with a party of men to inquire into the facts. This party was thus interested in the trail of a party of Mexican Indians, traders leading into the settlement of Mora, where doubt were the depredations.

Company "K" of the Rifles, Capt. Walker, arrived at San Elizario Texas, on the fourth instant, where it has been directed to take post for the winter. Several robberies of animals have recently been committed in that vicinity, but the depredators have invariably succeeded in eluding the Rio Grande before the trail was known, and it is believed that in some cases it has been the work of Mexican bandits.

Assistant Surgeon Hatton arrived at Fort Bliss, Texas, on the 17th instant, where he will be stationed.

About the middle of this month over 1 Mexican from vicinity of the San Nicolas prairie, reported to the commanding officer of Fort Stanton that twenty or thirty horses were stolen from that neighborhood on the 22nd of August, and that they had been traced to within a hundred and thirty miles of that post, going in the direction of the White Mountains. A conference was had with Codalito, a Mesenico, on the subject who gave the assurance that neither he nor his people had any thing to do with the robbery. Growing out of this raid, an interview with Pluma the principal, will be held at Stanton about the 5th proximo. Pluma will bring with him all his people including the several bands who will be present at the conference, except perhaps Negroes band.

Lt. Wmard Sta. infantry, arrived in this city on the 20th instant, accompanied by his family, en route for Fort Stanton, where he will be stationed for the winter.

FORT STANTON

We learn from Mr. George Bell, Sudler at Fort Stanton, who arrived a day or two since from that post, that Pluma, one of the principal chiefs of the Mesenico band of Apaches, still remains in an unfriendly attitude. Some of his people not long since stole a horse belonging to Mr. Garlito, of the post. Other chiefs of the band were friendly, and efforts were being made through them to get Pluma and his party to come into the post, and they had promised to do so about the first of November.

We understand also that Doctor Steck the agent for the southern bands will be at the post about the same time, with some presents for them. Of course they will be present on that occasion, and probably share a like the bounties of the government, when presents are to be distributed to the Indians, they are all supposed to be honest, and the thief and murderer shares equally with the honest Indian; this in some countries would be considered a beauty for baseness.

AN AMUSING CUT.

The "San Antonio Texan," notices a very laughable cut, which recently appeared in the "Cleveland Plain Dealer." It may be prophetic of the future.

At the right hand and in the background is the "White House," and at the left hand is the "Mariposa" mountain of Fremont. In the front ground is a fine large buck, with the head of Bachman, making his way to the "White House." Fillmore is in the air some twenty feet, over the horns of the buck, with a "dark lantern" in his grasp. Fremont in the guise of a "wolly horse," is in the rear of the buck, nodding over a precipice, having been kicked over by Buck on his way to the rise, when the following dialogue takes place:

FREMONT—Oh, I shall never get to the White House. How I wish I never had left the Rocky Mountains. Why did Barnum sell me to Greeley & Seward?

FILLMORE—This dark lantern's of no use at all. I can't even see old Buck though his horns have given me an awful dig. My eyes

what a fall I shall have! And all the Pope! the blaster foreigners!!! I'm done for!!!!

OLD BUCK.—Bless me, Mr. Fillmore, but you had better keep out of the way with your dark lantern. Carry this woolly horse back to Barnum, if he's not much injured. Probably Bennett will take care of him, if he can see straight enough. Clear the track! the Union, forever!

The following sensible remarks on the subject of Buchanan's nomination, we clip from one of our exchanges, which credits them to the "United States Economist."

The nomination of Mr. Buchanan, as the democratic candidate for the Presidency, seems to give general satisfaction as a conservative movement—one calculated to assuage the party aspirations that have grown so high of late, and which have been seriously fanned to swell, through excitement, the ranks of factions, which have no principle to contend for, but which seek to combine votes upon individuals as the stimulated virtues and stimulated passions. There seems to be even among the leading organs of factious factions a conviction—badly co-ordinated—that the democratic nomine will become successful, and for the reason that, of all the candidates, he is the most free from exciting issues. He strongly represents the composite spirit of our institutions, as it has hitherto wrought upon the public mind, and as such will rally throughout the Union the great body of the people who have not suffered themselves to be duped by the war of words poured forth from press and pulpit, with such volatility, by persons seeking notoriety at any and all hazards. It is manifest that the democratic party being now the only party of the Union, it may carry the votes of all those whose fears for its safety have been aroused by the violence of factions, and who dread the effect of corrupt influences exerted upon an election forced into the house. There seems, therefore, to be a growing confidence in the election of Mr. Buchanan, and, as a consequence, the excitement which have been fabricated of late are already subsiding. The object of continuing them is at an end, since they no longer distract the democratic party; and while external anxieties are abated, internal harmony is being restored with every prospect of renewed material prosperity throughout the whole extent of the country.

List of uncalled for letters remaining in the Post Office at Santa Fe on the 31st day of September 1856.

A
Atchinson Fag.

B
Brooks Goodwin.
Brook W. H. 3
Burnell Miss A. E.
Boring Wm. M. 2
Buckner Cathrina
Brown Ryly
Butts A. Summer
Blake Geo. A. H. 2
Barley Mrs Mary S.

C
Collens Geo. N. 2
Curtis J. C.
Constantine Louis

D
Dalton Ellison R.
Doty Z. 2
Davis Thomas Reed 3

E
Elliot Capt. W. L.
Euden Manuel

F
Fogarty John
Fry Maj. C. H.
Fouquier Col. J. J. 2

G
Gibchrist James 2
Grier Captain
Green John Thomas
Green Mrs
Grooms John
Godings James
Gonzalez Nasaro

H
Hampton George V.
Hampton Ismael J. 2
Hagan James

I
Harrison Samuel F.
Hickman James R.
Harass James K.
Houmon Wm. S. 2

J
Himan John
Jubelis H.
Jackson Joseph
Jager Mr.

K
Kohl
Lane Patrie
Lorraine Benina
La Rue J. A. C. 4
Larraaga Jose
Lawler Andrew
Langly George L. 3

M
Mang Jowski A. 2
Morehead Charles R.
McGowan Andrew
McFadden William
Mann James M.
Miller Mis Sarah

Stewart John
Sevabacher Neviety
Salizar y Otero Jose
Sieud Joshua S.
T.
Trederne H. P.
Turnball Adam
Thomson Wm.
Talbot H.
W.
Wright John W.
Wotton Joseph E.
Wood Ell.

Persons calling for the above will please state that they are advertized.

DAVID V. WHITING,
Postmaster.

GACETA SEMANARIA DE SANTA FE.

"Independiente en todo—neutral en nada."

J. L. COLLINS—Redactor.

Santa Fé, 1 de Noviembre de 1856.

Los Indianos del Nuevo Méjico.

Hemos dicho mucho en las columnas de la Gaceta tocante al manejo de los asuntos de los Indianos de este Territorio, el fin de lo cual ha sido trazar á la luz la locura de los planes adoptados por el Superintendente, mas bien que la esperanza de que nuestras observaciones prudencias algún cambio para el mejor desempeño de ese destino. Pero comienzales esperamos que estos asuntos serán confiados pronto á otras manos no sería until llamar la atención de nuestro Delegado al asunto, y lo que necesitan sus constituyentes, con respecto á este ramo importante del servicio público. Es por demás referirnos á los recientes tratados hechos por el gobernador Meriwether, por que han sido descubiertos, justamente, por el Senado de los Estados Unidos. Por consiguiente habrá más de lo que se ha de hacer sin referirnos al Superintendente, exceptuando lo que toca a su mala administración, que ha aumentado la dificultad de sujetarlos los印ios.

Primeramente se proponen, pues, como también ocurre el punto del Nuevo Méjico, que las varias naciones de los Apaches se suscriban y renuncien á su vida en las montañas del Rio Gila, en las llanuras distantes, a una distancia que no excede de diez á quince millas, si se pudiese conseguir terreno que sirva para el asiento dentro de esos límites. Por ejemplo, los del Tora y los Coyotes se deberían sujetar a un solo Pueblo, á aquello que se crea mejor divididos por razones de su número. Los Mescaleros, los Minibros y los Jicaritas cada uno debería comprender un Pueblo distinto.

Estas poblaciones se deberían encargar á dos Agentes; el uno se debería establecer en Tucson y el otro en algún punto al poniente del Fuerche River (Santa Barbara) donde se debería establecer un fuerte con cuatro compañías. Los Yumas se deberían retirar más hacia el poniente cuando dichas se nacen, d' en el río Santa Fe, ó alguno de los hermosos valles de esta parte de ese río, pero á una distancia cada, á lo menos cuarenta millas de las poblaciones Méjicanas. Hemos estado leyendo las notas de un caballero que anduvo por estas partes en el año de 1850, y él se redondeó á un valle distante de Abiquiu, cosa de sesenta millas en la dirección de San Juan, que por su hermosura no tiene igual; adonde hay bastante agua y terrenos fértils. Esto sería sin duda un lugar bien apropiado para uno de los Pueblos Yumas, y el otro se podría fundar en la misma vecindad, para que estuviesen sujetos a una misma agencia. La agencia se debería establecer cerca de los Pueblos, en cuya puerta debería también haber un fuerte con tres o cuatro compañías de soldados. En cada una de estas agencias debería haber una casa de concilio, en donde debería vivir el Agente, y donde el Superintendente podría reunir á los印ios, para tener todas sus conferencias con ellos, evitando la necesidad de que algunos de las naciones visitasen las poblaciones en partidas grandes como ahora se les permite. Estas agencias se deberían construir con apropiaciones de las que el gobierno general, deberían ser gádidas y comedidas, con la mira de ser permanentes, que eueren a lo menos, ocho ó diez mil pesos cada una.

Todas las agencias se deberían suplir con un herrero, un carpintero corriente, y un agricultor, quien no solamente habla de instruir á los印ios en la Agricultura, sino que también habla de tener los medios de asistirles en sembrar sus cosechas por los primeros dos ó tres años, hasta que aprendiesen á hacerlo ellos mismos.

Límites numerosos se deberían fijar para los Navajos, para que nuestros ciudadanos tengan mas campo para pastorear sus haciendas. No es necesario que estos印ios tengan terrenos para pastos al oriente de sus habitaciones, por que tienen mejores pastos al poniente, donde no serían estorbados por ningún rumbro. Estos印ios también deberían tener una agencia como se propone para los otros.

El primer paso que se debe tomar para fundar estos Pueblos, es establecer sus límites con agrimensores acusados, señalar sus linderos con monumentos fijos para que los印ios puedan conocerlos. El deber de colocar estos mercedes se podría confiar al Superintendente ó á otras personas nombradas para ese fin.

Cuando los mercedes se establezcan, se deberían mudar y establecer á los印ios en ellos, y súplicar con bastimento que les pueda aportar hasta que aprendan á mantenerse con su propio trabajo.

Sabemos que se dirá que esto parece muy

bien en papel, pero consentirán los印ios en hacerlo?

Sia embargo, nosotras alegamos, que querían ó no, se les debería obligar á someterse. No admitimos su derecho para vivir como ahora viven, como no admitimos el derecho del ladrón para seguir su ocupación, y recibir gratificaciones, para conciliárselas, con aquellos a quienes están robando. Los印ios no tienen mas derecho para ser vagos que los blancos; puede haber algunas excusas para que sean vagos, pero negamos de que tengan el derecho. Nosotros alegamos que los gobiernos no establecen **la nostra proteger á sus ciudadanos**, y si la seguridad de los ciudadanos requiere que los印ios se pueblen, y obligados á seguir ciertas ocupaciones estilizadas, entonces no solamente es el derecho sino también el deber del gobierno el adoptar esa política.

De que sería una economía incalculable para el gobierno al fin, ninguno que se tome el trabajo de examinar lo duda por un momento. Bajo el piso de humanidad hacia los印ios es igualmente claro, en verdad es el único modo de evitar su completo exterminio a lo cual se están apresurando.

Para poner esta política en práctica se requerirá una apropiaciación suficiente para establecer y medir sus mercedes y para mudar á los印ios y fundar y mantenerlos hasta que aprendan á mantenerse con su propio trabajo. También se requerirá una suma suficiente para fabricar las varias agencias, y para pagar los gastos de su operación en el modo propuesto. No nos proponemos fijar la suma necesaria para estos gastos, sin embargo, se requerirá mucho menos de lo que se apropia en el Estado de California para los mismos fines. Si no equivocamos ese Estado recibió cuatrocientos treinta mil pesos para pagar los gastos de mudar y establecer á los印ios.

La mitad de esa suma, o aun menos, sera suficiente para este Territorio, a lo cual se debería añadir anualmente una suma pequeña para gastos incidentales.

Sometemos este plan a nuestro honorable Delegado, como el más adecuado á las necesidades de sus constituyentes, y si se logra de la manera propuesta, visitará mas trabajos al Territorio de parte de los印ios.

La Sociedad Literaria.

A los amantes de la literatura, y á aquellos que sienten una inclinación de vez en cuando de prestar su atención y sus ilusiones á algo más alto y noble y más digno á la aspiración y objeto del hombre, que la mera gratificación de las pasiones animales, y deseos licenciosos, y á los que son inclinados á sacrificar por un corto tiempo á lo menos, la continuada y muchas veces ruinosa persecución del libro con el fin de gozar aquella, la inteligencia será un vez útil, si no es plausible que la "Sociedad Literaria de Santa Fé" formada en esta ciudad, haga unos ocho ó nueve meses, esté en el completo gozo de un progreso paciente y notable. Por los esfuerzos undos de los presentes miembros, por su constante empeño, por su entusiasmo perseverante y por su entusiasmo individual en la causa que como un engramo ha entrado, esta institución se halla ahora elevada sobre una fundación, que ningún poder inverso puede mover, que ninguna oposición puede destruir. Su "atentado" de poner en pie, una sociedad del carácter y tipo que despues salió á la luz, merece las gracias de la comunidad, mas ahora que los primeros esfuerzos se han salido bien y los deseos y esperanzas de los fundadores han asumido una forma tangible, útil y lovable, algo mas que las gracias os esperaba, y algo mas que gracias debía ser ofrecido; el apoyo de la comunidad es necesario; afición a los miembros originales se requiere. ¿Pueder este en vano, en una ciudad americana, la capital de un Territorio americano? Los objetos de la formación de esta Sociedad, son bien dignos de la seriedad consideración de todos, y opinamos que se puede decir sin temor de contradicción, que en ninguna sección de la Unión, se pudiera continuar ni apoyarlos con mejores probabilidades de hacer una reforma moral, ni si con una vez probada los serían defendidos y aplaudidos con masabilidad y firmeza que en esta. Si no sentimos un interés verdadero en esta Sociedad y un deseo fuerte de verla prosperar como una siempre viviente entre las colinas arenosas y desoladas de la ignorancia que en todas partes asoman en el distante horizonte de este país oscurecido, no empeñaríamos tanto en presentar esta materia ante nuestros lectores tan frecuentemente; pero tienen y siempre tendrán nuestros mejores deseos y nuestras simpatías, y esperamos con confianza, que llegará el dia cuando el pueblo de este Territorio sea capaz de contemplar la asociación con sentimientos de orgullo y placer, y señalarla como una de sus instituciones mas brillantes y lúcidas.

Entre las muchas cuestiones que han

sido desentadas, por escrito, (y hasta muy recientemente discusiones verbales no fueron permitidas), la que fue escuchada por el Presidente para discusion el martes pasado nos llamó nuestra atención notablemente en cuanto á su carácter y singular tendencia; y es: "¿Qué si se puede reubicar en la Unión bajo la Constitución de los Estados Unidos un gobierno de los印ios heredarios?" Esta cuestión fue discutida en la afirmación por los señores

Miller y Whilden. Que se

podía aducir un argumento en la afirmativa calculado de apoyar aun débilmente aquella parte, no presumimos

por un momento que fuera posible; pero

que habría un empate en el voto sobre

la discusión de la cuestión, nos sorprendió en sumo grado; mas sin embargo así fue. Los argumentos usados por las partes encontradas fueron conciliadores de ser ignes en fuerza y así fue anotado,

pero al mismo tiempo sin vacilar decímos que nuestra opinión, es que no hay

ninguno de entre los miembros de esta

Sociedad, cuyos patriotas pudieran ser

dudados, ó cuyo republicanismo americano y constitucional no es puro y sin sospecha; pero los miembros en sus decisiones son gobernados por el raciocinio arquitectónico, no por preconción; por la lógica, no por opiniones preconcebidas;

de allí resultó el voto, al parecer contrario

sobre la cuestión arriba referida.

Una lista de sus oficiales por el corriente trimestre que terminaría el ultimo

martes de Diciembre proximo que viene

nos ha sido entregada, que publicaremos

para la información de nuestros amigos que no residen en Santa Fé—la siguiente es la lista:—Guillermo Drew Presidente, L. Smith Secretario, D. J. Miller Tesorero, el Coronel John B. Grayson Guardian de los ensayos. Se reúnen cada martes en la tarde, y sus reuniones son públicas; los que deseen saber cuales son los indumentos ofrecidos, y las ventajas adquiridas, en la carrera literaria, una oportunidad es ofrecida, una vez en cada semana, para satisfacer a sí mismos; pero se desean probar y experimentar aquellos placeres, si quieren penetrar hasta el interior del templo del reñimiento de la literatura, solo há un camino accesible, éste de hacerse miembros que contribuyan.

El asunto ejecuido para desentir en la próxima reunión, el 4 de noviembre, es, "El Carácter de Daniel Webster," que será discutido por el Coronel J. B. Grayson y Sr. N. M. McCrae.

• • •

Las agrimensores públicas en el Nuevo Méjico.

Tuvimos el gusto de ver, hace algunos días, al señor Garretson, inmediatamente después de la conclusión de sus pesados trabajos en el campo. Entendemos que las apropiaciaciones de 1854 para las agrimensores en este Territorio se han agotado, y que los contratos han sido puestos conforme á la ley y las instrucciones del comisionado del Despacho General de Terrenos en Washington.

El trabajo que se ha concluido en este

Territorio no es de poco importancia al desarrollo de los recursos del país.

Una descripción del terreno, la cantidad de agua, y su localidad; la cantidad y la calidad de la madera, y el aspecto general del entero país andado por el Agrimensor diputado, estan asentados con fiabilidad en los informes que ahora se hallan en la oficina del Agrimensor General.

El meridiano principal se ha continuado desde el monumento inicial,

cercas de las bocas del Río Puerco, sobre el Río Grande, hasta el límite del Sur

del Nuevo Méjico, el cual corta, y el cual es el límite entre los Estados Unidos y Méjico, establecido y fijado por el Mayor Emory bajo el tratado de Gadsden.

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El trabajo que se ha concluido en este

Territorio no es de poco importancia al desarrollo de los recursos del país.

Una descripción del terreno, la cantidad de agua, y su localidad; la cantidad y la calidad de la madera, y el aspecto general del entero país andado por el Agrimensor diputado, estan asentados con fiabilidad en los informes que ahora se hallan en la oficina del Agrimensor General.

El meridiano principal se ha continuado desde el monumento inicial,

cercas de las bocas del Río Puerco, sobre el Río Grande, hasta el límite del Sur

del Nuevo Méjico, el cual corta, y el cual es el límite entre los Estados Unidos y Méjico

tion of Congress, approved the seventh day of January, eighteen hundred and fifty three, subject to all the restrictions and limitations therein contained. Provided that the time granted to appear shall in no case extend beyond the first day of June next.

Sec. 2. And it is further enacted, that the said inspectors may approve of borders, and other papers, prior to the first day of July next, and subsequent to the passage of the act approved, the sixteenth of August, eighteen hundred and fifty two, entitled an act to amend an act entitled an act to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers, on board of steamers propelled in whole or in part by steam, and for other purposes, if the same is not made or stamped from provided, it shall appear that the stamp from could not be reasonably produced.

Sec. 3. And it is further enacted, that the said inspectors shall hereafter be authorized and empowered, upon satisfactory proof that the owner or master of a steamer is unable to obtain reasonably or upon reasonable terms, a sufficient boat, as required by said acts, or that such a boat is unsuited to the navigation in which a steamer is employed, to accept in any such case a substitute or substitutes for such a boat, provided, such substitutes shall in their judgment afford safe and suitable means of preserving life in case of accident.

Sec. 4. And it is further enacted, that no person interested as passenger, in any way, direct in life preservers, life boats, or any other article required by law, by the law of August the sixteenth, eighteen hundred and fifty two, aforesaid, shall be deemed competent to hold the office of inspector or to discharge the duties thereof.

Approved, March 3, 1853.

Resolved further, That the entire work hereinbefore ordered shall be printed in a common quart form, upon paper, measuring not less than twenty six by thirty eight inches, weighing forty eight pounds to the ream of four hundred and eighty sheets, and of the quality now used for the extra copies of documents ordered to be printed by Congress; the type to be used to be brevier, except for the headings of the several columns of the tabular statements, the notes, and such tables as will not appear to advantage in brevier, which shall be printed in common; and that, in all other respects, except those hereinbefore specified, the work shall be executed according to the provisions of the act entitled "An act providing for executing the public printing, and establishing the prices thereof, and for other purposes," approved August twenty sixth, eighteen hundred and fifty two.

Resolved further, That the binding of the work hereinbefore mentioned shall be executed under the direction of the respective committees on printing for each house, and shall be paid for out of the contingent fund of the two houses of Congress, as is now prescribed by law.

Approved, March 3, 1853.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

APROCLAMATION.

Whereas a Supplementary Commercial Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, was concluded and signed, by their Plenipotentiaries, in this city, on the twenty-sixth day of August last, which Supplementary Convention is word for word, as follows:

The United States of America His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, being desirous of placing the commerce of the two countries on a footing of greater mutual equality, have appointed as their plenipotentiaries for that purpose, that is to say: the President of the United States of America, Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, Francois Mathieu Wenceslaus Baron Testa, Commander of the Royal Grand Ducal Order of the Crown of Oak of Luxembourg, Knight of the Royal Order of the Lion of the Netherlands, and of the Grand Ducal Order of the White Falcon, third class; Counsellor of Legation, and His Majesty's Chargé d'Affaires to the Government of the United States of America; who, after having communicated to each other their respective powers, found in good and due form, have agreed that, for and in lieu of the first and second articles of the treaty of commerce and navigation, signed at Washington on the 19th of January, 1839 between the high contracting parties, the following articles shall be substituted:

Article I.

Goods and merchandise, whatever their origin may be, imported into or exported from the ports of the United States; from and to any other country, in vessels of the Netherlands, shall pay no higher or other duties than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise imported or exported in national vessels. Reciprocally, goods and merchandise, whatever origin may be, imported into or exported from the ports of the Netherlands, from and to any other country, in vessels of the United States, shall pay no higher or other duties than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise imported or exported in national vessels.

The honours, drawbacks, and other privileges of this nature, which may be granted in the States of either of the contracting parties, on goods imported or exported in national vessels, shall also be paid in like manner to be exported in vessels of the other country.

Article II.

The above reciprocal equality in relation to the flags of the two countries is understood to extend also to the ports of the colonies and dominions of the Netherlands beyond the seas, in which goods and merchandise, whatever their origin may be, imported or exported from and to any other country in vessels of the United States, shall pay no higher or other duties than shall be levied on the like goods and merchandise imported or exported from and to the same places in vessels of the Netherlands. The honours, drawbacks, or other privileges of similar denomination which may be granted on goods and merchandise imported or exported in vessels of the Netherlands, shall also, and in like manner, be granted on goods and merchandise imported or exported in vessels of the United States.

Article III.

Neither party shall impose upon the vessels of the other, whether carrying cargoes or arriving in ballast from either of the two countries or any other country, any dues of tonnage, harbour dues, light house, salvage, portage, quarantine or port charges of any kind or denomination, which shall not be imposed in like cases on national vessels.

Fourth. Omit the tables relating to the deaf, dumb, blind, insane, and infirm, occupying from page thirty one to page thirty four both inclusive, retain the table headed reciprocation, on page thirty five, and omit the tables headed manumitted and fugitive slaves, on the same page, retain the table headed Provisions, occupations, and taxes, on page thirty six, and tables head, aeronautical productions, on pages thirty seven and thirty eight.

Fifth. Omit the tables of industrial establishments from page thirty nine to page sixty two, both inclusive.

Sixth. Omit the tables headed real and personal estates and taxes, wages, and pauperism and etc., on pages sixty three and sixty four, omit the column which professes to give the private libraries, in the statement headed libraries, retaining the residue and retaining also, the statement headed news-papers and periodicals, on page sixty four, and the statement headed Education and churches, on pages sixty five to sixty eight, both inclusive.

Eighth. This shall be prepared and published a tabular statement, showing the population more in the usual subdivisions of states less than counties, such as towns, townships, hundreds, etc., wherever the returns are sufficient for their formation.

Ninth. The condensed tables for the United States, shall conform to the alterations suggested in the detailed tables for the States.

Resolved further, That there be printed, in addition to the number usually ordered of the public documents, seven thousand copies for the use of the Senate, and ten thousand copies for the use of the House of Representatives: Provided, That the cost of composition for plain matter shall not exceed the sum of sixty two thousand dollars per thousand ones, and the cost of composition for tabular statements shall not exceed the sum of seventy cents per thousand ones, and the cost of presswork shall not exceed the sum of forty four and sixty five one hundredths cents per thousand quires, plus

privileges and immunities, whether as regards import or export duties, or otherwise, that are or may be enjoyed by vessels under the Dutch flag. Likewise, the United States shall continue to levy the discriminating duties imposed by the present tariff on tea and coffee, in favor of the direct importation of these articles from the place of their growth, but also without hindrance to the flags of the two countries.

Article V.

The above reciprocal equality in relation to the flags of the two countries is not understood to prevent the Government of the Netherlands from levying discriminating duties of import or export in favor of the direct trade between Holland and her colonies and dominions beyond the seas; but American vessels engaged in such direct commerce, shall be entitled to all the

privileges and immunities, whether as regards import or export duties, or otherwise, that are or may be enjoyed by vessels under the Dutch flag.

Likewise, the United States shall continue to levy the discriminating duties imposed by the present tariff on tea and coffee, in favor of the direct importation of these articles from the place of their growth, but also without hindrance to the flags of the two countries.

Article VI.

The present convention shall be considered as additional to the above mentioned treaty of the 19th of January, 1839, and shall, together, with the unmodified articles of that treaty, be in force for the term of two years, commencing six weeks after the exchange of the ratification, and, further, until the end of twelve months after either of the contracting parties shall have given to the other notice of its intention to terminate the same; each of the contracting parties reserving to itself the right of giving such notice to the other, after the expiration of the said term of two years. And it is hereby mutually agreed that, in case of such notice, this convention, and all the provisions thereof, as well as the said treaty of 19th January, 1839 and the provisions thereof, shall end at the end of the said twelve months altogether cease and determine.

Article VII.

The present convention shall be ratified, and the ratifications shall be exchanged at Washington within six months of its date, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the same, and have affixed thereto the seals of their arms.

Done, in duplicate, at the City of Washington, this twenty sixth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty two.

DANIEL WEBSTER.

(seal.)

F. TESTA.

(seal.)

And whereas the said convention has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, on the twenty fifth instant, by Edward Everett, Secretary of State of the United States and J. C. Zimmerman, Consul-General of His Majesty the King of the Netherlands, in the United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, he it known, that I, MILLARD FILMORE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the City of Washington this twenty sixth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty three, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy seventh.

MILLARD FILMORE.

By the President:

EDWARD EVERETT,

Secretary of State.

GACETA SEMANARIA DE SANTA FE.

'Independiente en todo—neutral en nada.'

J. L. COLLINS,--Redactor.

Santa Fe, October 23, 1856.

Despacho del Agrimensor General
Santa Fé, Nuevo Méjico,
Octubre 16 de 1856.

Se avisa por el presente, que la corte del Agrimensor General del Nuevo Méjico se abrirá el primer lunes de Diciembre próximo para recibir las pruebas que se presenten por los reclamantes y para averiguar los reclamos abajo citados, y quedará abierta de dia en dia hasta que sea concluida la averiguación de dichos reclamantes.

1 Manuel Alvarez, Ocate

2 Pueblo de Teolote; Condado de San Miguel

3 Pueblo de Las Vegas id id

4 Pueblo de Coboloia Condado de Valencia

5 Pueblo de Casa Colorada id id

6 Pueblo de Cubero id id

7 Maria V. Alexander, reclamante actual, Condado de Taos.

8 Carlos Beaubien id id

9 Alejandro Valdés Condado de San Miguel

10 Guadalupe Mirenda (siete reclamantes) Condado de Doña Ana

11 Antonio Leroux, reclamante actual, Condado de Taos

12 Ignacio Cano, (mina) Condado de Santa Fé

13 Pablo Montoya reclamante actual, Condado de Taos

14 Tomas Cabecas de Baca, Valles Grandes, Condado de San Miguel

15 Bielowski y Kronic, reclamantes actuales,

La Junta de los Ríos, Condado de Los.

16 Hugh Stephenson et al, Condado de Doña Ana

17 E. W. Eaton, San Cristobal, Condado de Santa Fé

18 Donaciano Vigil, Los Trigos, Condado de San Miguel

19 Ramon Vigil, Condado de Rio Arriba

20 Henrique Connolly, Bosque de los Pinos, Condado de Bernallillo

21 Henrique Connolly, ciencias, Condado de Santa Fé

22 Juan Francisco Pinard Condado de Taos

23 Eliash Whittlesey, et al mina de los Dolores, Condado de Santa Fé

24 Simon Delgado, Cañada de los Alamos, Condado de Santa Fé

25 Antonio Sandoval Agua Negra

26 Simon Delgado, et al Los Serrillos, Condado de Santa Fé

27 Tomas Cabecas de Baca, Ojo del Espiritu Santo, Condado de Santa Ana.

Aquellas personas que tengan reclamos que concuerden con aquellas arriba citadas, los presentarán a la oficina del Agrimensor General para el veinte de noviembre, proximo o antes si desean disputarlos. Los testigos, cuando se requieran serán presentados por los reclamantes mismos, ó sus apoderados.

Se suplica a los apoderados que estén ac-

tos en los reclamos arriba citados, ó en los que se presenten, para el dia ultimamente señalado arriba, que tengan sus avisos, breves etc. completos, para evitar demoras cuando se vayan a averiguar las causas.

GUILERMO PELHAM.

Agrimensor General del Nuevo Méjico.

5.

AVISO.

AVISO es por este díelo, que letras de administración sobre los bienes del fallecido Manuel Alvarez, ultimamente residente de la ciudad de Santa Fe, en el Territorio de Nuevo Méjico, fueron concedidas al abajo firmado, por el juez de la corte de justicia del dicho condado, con fecha diez de Julio de mil ochocientos cincuenta y seis. Toda persona que tenga reclamos contra dichos bienes es requerida de presentarlos al abajo suscritos para su admisión, dentro de un año después de la fecha de dichas letras, pues a lo contrario podrán ser excluidos de cualesquier beneficiio de los dichos bienes; y si tales reclamos no fueran presentados dentro de tres años desde la fecha de dichas letras para siempre perderán su derecho.

J. H. MERCURE.

Administradores de los bienes del fallecido Manuel Alvarez
Santa Fe Nuevo Méjico, Julio 25 de 1856.

AVISO.

Aviso es por este díelo que letras de administración, sobre los bienes del fallecido Damaso Lopez residente en el condado de Santa Fe Territorio de N. M. fueron concedidas al abajo firmado por el juez de la corte de justicia del dicho condado con fecha 4 de Agosto de 1856. Toda persona que tenga reclamos contra dichos bienes es requerida de presentarlos al abajo firmado para su admisión dentro de un año después de la fecha de dichas letras para siempre perderán su derecho.

ANASTACIO S. INDOVAL.

Administrador de los bienes del fallecido Damaso Lopez
Santa Fe Nuevo Méjico Septiembre 29 de 1856.

AVISO.

Los sucesos de Valladolid ocasionados por la subida del precio de los granos, habían tenido en alguno que otro pueblo de escasa población e importancia, donde los movimientos se habían sofocado al nacer. Pero las capitales y todas las ciudades de alguna significación se apresuraron a enviar por medio de sus ayuntamientos, a la reina y al obispado exposiciones llenas de lealtad y amor al orden. Valladolid había quedado completamente tranquilo después de varias tristes pero indispensables sacudidas que habían recibido el imperio de la ley.

El rey no había tomado, a las últimas horas, mayores proporciones en Sevilla, ni se había extendido fuera de aquella capital. S. M. la Reina se hallaba ya enteramente establecida en su última residencia, en el Pazo, y el obispado, que no son austriacos, pueden navegar por el Duero, más arriba de las fronteras de Austria, en los mismos términos que los austriacos. El Lord Palmerston contestó que en virtud de dicho tratado la navegación del Danubio se halla sujeta a las estipulaciones del de 1813, según las cuales los ríos que cruzan o dividen diferentes Estados quedaron libres para la navegación de los buques de todas las naciones.

Los Cortes celebraron sus sesiones finales el 10 de julio y se creía que su proxima reunión no se vería hasta octubre.

Tal es así en resumen nuestras noticias directas, que ilgan hasta el 6 del corriente. A continuación se pone a los lectores una comunicacion en los diarios de Londres y París, que alcanza al 27.

Madrid 7 de julio.

Castilla está tranquila. Los diputados provenientes y los ayuntamientos siguen convocando a su gobierno las protestas más vehementes de adhesión y filialidad. No hay nada de críticas.

Madrid 8 de julio.

El regreso del señor Echeverría, ministro de la Gobernación, que se halla actualmente en Valladolid, se ha aplazado hasta fin de la semana. En esta capital han sido puestos varios trabajadores. El rey no pasa hasta ahora de Sevilla.

Madrid 9 de julio.

El regreso del señor Echeverría, ministro de la Gobernación, que se halla actualmente en Valladolid, se ha aplazado hasta fin de la semana. En esta capital han sido puestos varios trabajadores. El rey no pasa hasta ahora de Sevilla.

(La Crónica de N. Y.)

[De la Caceta Extraordinaria del 10 de julio.]