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Santa Fe Gazette, 1852-1869

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7-15-1854

## Santa Fe Weekly Gazette, 07-15-1854

William E. Jones

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# Santa Fe Weekly Gazette.

VOLUME IV.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, JULY 15 1854.

NUMBER 8

## Santa Fe Weekly Gazette

### 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.

### SOUTHERN MAIL.

#### WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

THE southern mail via El Paso to San Antonio, Texas, leaves Santa Fe on the 15th of each month, arrives at El Paso in from six to eight days, and reaches San Antonio on the 14th of the next month. Returning, leaves San Antonio on the 15th of the same, arrives at El Paso in from 14 to 18 days, and reaches Santa Fe on the 14th of the next month, making the trip through in from 25 to 28 days, winter and summer. The Contractor has spared no expense in placing upon this route spring carriages the best adapted for the convenience as well as comfort of passengers. Persons going to, or coming from the States will find this a very pleasant route, particularly during the winter months, as it is entirely free from the intense cold and heavy snows that so frequently obstruct the eastern mail route to Independence.

#### RATES OF FARE.

\$125 00 through from Santa Fe to San Antonio.  
30 00 from Santa Fe to El Paso.  
Passengers allowed 40lbs baggage.  
HENRY SKILLMAN,  
N.B. Passengers not required to stand guard.  
Santa Fe, Oct. 7, 1853—1f

### LEGAL NOTICE.

## W. W. H. DAVIS,

(DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF THE UNITED STATES FOR NEW MEXICO.)  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

WILL practice in all the courts of the Territory.  
Office in the same room occupied by the Secretary of the Territory.

#### REFERENCES.

Hon. C. Cushing, Att. Gen. U. S.  
Hon. Geo. M. Dallas, Philada.  
Hon. R. Brodhead, U. S. Senate  
Hon. Simon Cameron, Penna.  
Gen. R. Patterson, Philada.  
Col. Thomas J. Whipple, New York  
Haddock, Reed & Co., Philada.  
James, Kent & Satter,  
Wood, Bacon & Co., "

## JOHN S. WATTS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO.

Office in the house formerly occupied by Messrs. Smith & Houghton.  
Santa Fe, March 25, 1851—v3.3.417f.

Territory of New Mexico,  
County of Socorro,  
Gerhard Freles  
vs  
Geshu Margret Nauman  
Petition for divorce.

The said Margret Nauman will please take notice that the said Gerhard Freles has filed his petition in the U. S. District Court for Socorro county in said Territory, at the May term 1854, praying for a divorce, and that unless the said defendant appear on the first day of the next term of said court to be held at Socorro on the first Monday in November, 1854, and plead, answer or demur to said petition, the same will be taken as confessed, and a decree rendered accordingly.

By order of the court,  
VINCENT ST. VRAIN,  
Clerk.

JOHN S. WATTS,  
Solicitor for complaint.—4w.

### NOTICE.

IS hereby given that I, John W. Gony of the State of Mo. and the County Montgomery will apply for a duplicate of bounty Land warrant No. 26,793 for one hundred and sixty acres in lieu of the original which was issued in my name which has been lost or miscarried so that I have not received it, said warrant issued under the act of February 11 1841, and directed to me at Santa Fe New Mexico.

### NOTICE.

THE public are respectfully informed that Messrs. Abrahams and Rosenthal have again associated themselves in business, and the firm will resume its original style of Abrahams & Rosenthal.

RUDOLPH LOEB, Agent

### Dissolution of Partnership.

THE firm of Messervy and Webb in this day dissolved by mutual consent. The name of the firm is only to be used in liquidating its debts.  
(signed) WILLIAM S. MESSERVY,  
Santa Fe June 23 1854. JAMES J. WEBB.

### COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES J. WEBB has associated with him in business, John M. Kingsbury. The firm hereafter will be conducted under the style and form of Webb and Kingsbury.

JAMES J. WEBB,  
JOHN M. KINGSBURY.  
Santa Fe June 23 1854.

### PUBLISHED BY AUTHORITY.

CHAP. CXIII.—An Act to establish certain Post-roads, and for other purposes.

From Graves to Leaksville, in Rockingham county.

From Brinkleyville to Arcola, in Warren county.

From Alleman Post-Office, via Summer's Mill, to Monticello, Guilford county.

From Fayetteville, on east side of Cape Fear River, via Blockus, to Elizabeth-town, Bladen county.

From West Brooks, Bladen county, to Caintuck, in New Hanover county.

From Beaufort to Jarett's Bay, in Carteret county.

In South Carolina.—From Grahamville to Bluffton.

From Robertsville to Gayton Central Railroad, Georgia.

From Gillisonville, via A. M. Ruth's and B. L. Williamham's, to Beech Branch.

From West Union to Pendleton, in the district of Anderson.

From Graham's Cross Roads to Indiantown, Williamsburg district.

From Camden via James Hailes, Clayborn's Store, Tryon and Blackman's Store, Blackman's Gold Mine, and Wolf Pond, to Monroe, in Union county, North Carolina.

From Newburg Court House via Saluda, Mount Willing, Oakland, and Perry's Cross Roads, to Lotts, in Edgefield district.

From Indiantown via John Singletary's, to Graham's Cross Roads, in Williamsburg district.

From Orangeburg Court House to Vance's Ferry, in Orangeburg district.

From Spartanburg Court House via Boiling Spring, White's Store, Fingersville Cross Roads at John Wilkins and Pooresford on Broad River, to Rutherford, North Carolina.

From Unionville via Bradley's Old Place, John McKissick's Skull Shoal, Gowdeysville, and Oak Grove, to Wilkinstonville.

From Pinkneyville to Gowdeysville.

From Anderson via Townville and Batchelor's Retreat, to Clarkesville Georgia.

From Anderson via Clayton and Rayburn's Gap, to Chattanooga.

From Penitentiary to Clayton, Georgia.

From Anderson via Rabun's Gap, to Knoxville, Tennessee.

From the Head of the Greenville and Columbia Railroad to Greenville.

From Newburg Court House via J. A. Boulwar's, Bankwrite's Ferry on Saluda River, Perry's Cross Roads, Oakland, Mount Willings, Smith's to Lott's, Edgefield district.

In Georgia.—From Clayton to White Springs, in the district of Pickens, South Carolina.

From Swayne's Store to Wareboro', in the county of Ware.

From Sparta to Tennille, in Washington county.

From Elonton, via James Denmark's, William D'Loach's, and Benjamin Brewton's, to Reidsville, in the county of Tatnall.

From Tennille, on the Central Railroad, via Rick's Mills, in Emanuel county.

From Okapilko, via Sinclair's Mills, to Piscoula in Lowndes county.

From Wareboro', to Jacksonvill, in Telfair county.

From Edenton, via James Shuman's, to Edward's Bridge, in the county of Bryan.

From Cedar Town, Paulding county, to Pumpkin Pile, in said county, being an extension of route number three thousand three hundred and seventy-six, now in operation.

From Pendare's Store, in Wayne county, via Linder's Bluff, Raddisville and Easonville, to Homesville, in applying county.

From Mount Vernon, to Sngar Creek, in Telfair county.

From Swainsboro', to Beidsville, in Tatnall county.

From Blairsville, to Clarksville, in Habersham county.

From Campbelltown, to Fairburn, in Fayette county.

From Gainesville Hall county, to Carnesville, in Franklin county.

From Gum Swamp, Pulaski county, to Irwinville, Irwin county.

From Centre Village, Camden county, via Trader's Hill and Raulerson's Ferry, to Suwanee Shoals, Florida.

In Alabama.—From West Point, via Fredonia, Milltown, and Goldville, to Talladega, in Talladega county.

From Jacksonville, via New Bethel, Ben. H. Page's A. H. Colvin's Samuel B. Hodge's, and Turkeytown, to Peter Wagon's.

From Port Gibson, along the south bank of the Tennessee River, to Chattanooga, State of Tennessee.

From Weedowee, via Lamar, Eastville, Laurel Hill, and Lodi, in the county of Coweta, Georgia, and Rutherford, Georgia to Newman, Georgia.

From Oalkfnsky, via powder Mills, Flat Rock, and Mad Indian, to Lower Fish Head, in Talladega county.

From Oxford, via Gorgrove, Arba cocoha, Eastville, and Laurel Hill, to Newman Georgia.

From Tuscumbia, via Frankfort, Blue Lick, Bherubuso, Barleson, Chastine's Store, and Cross Roads, to Smithville, Munroe county Mississippi.

From Houston, in Hancock county, to Moulton, in Lawrence county.

From Talladega, via Goldville, Dadeville, and Rome, to Loachapoka Depot, on the West Point Railroad, Macon county.

From Jonesboro', via Camstore, and Luth's store, to York, Walker county.

From Abbeville, via Round Hill, and Skippersville, to Barnes's Cross Roads, Dale county.

From Fayette Court-House, via Newtonville and Hademen's Cross Roads, to reform, Pickens county.

From Tuscaloosa, via William Bickus, on Bear Creek Road, to Centreville, in Bibb county.

From Fayette Court-House, via Dublin and Holly Grove, to Jasper, Walker county.

From Fayette Court-House, via Big Pond, Mud Creek, and Olinda, in Fayette county, to Columbus Mississippi.

From Tuscaloosa, via North Point, and John McConnel's, on Moore's Ridge road, to Newtonville, Fayette county.

From Centreville, to Carrollton, in Tishemingo county, Mississippi.

From Bogersville, in Landonale county, to Gilbertsboro', in Limestone county.

From Hollyar, via Valley Head, to Alpina, Georgia.

From Long Island, to Chattanooga, Tennessee.

From Somerville, Alabama, via Gandycove, Wolf Creek, Stout's and Warrior River, to Eliton.

In Mississippi.—From Jackson, to Pascagoula, in Jackson county.

From Montecillo, via Benjamin Boster's and G. H. Sasser's to Smithdale, in Amite county.

From Westville, to Montecillo, in Lawrence county.

From Sparta, via Salt Springs, Iverson, and Compto, to Grand Ecore.

From Washington, in Saint Landry parish, via Carneston, and Isle's and Cole's Sottem-out, Calcasieu parish, to Huddleston, in the parish of Rapides

From Thibodeaux to Lookport.

From mouth of Red River to Burr's Ferry, on Sabine River.

From Harrisburg to Nachitoches.

From Harrisburg to Winnburg.

From Donaldsonville to Opelousas.

From Alexandria to Sabine Town, Texas.

In Kentucky.—From Glasgow to Columbia, via Sampson Jones' South Fork of Little Barren River.

From Eminence to Drennon's Lick, via New Castle.

From Hazel Green, via Swiftsville and Estell's Steam Furnace, to Irvine, in Stell county.

From Boonville, via Rock Sprink, Grey Hawk, and Pond Creek, to London, in the county of Lawrel.

From Hopkinsville, via Trenton, to Springfield, Robertson county, Tennessee.

From Madisonville, via Daniel Sisk, and Day's Store, to Princeton.

From Hazel Green, via Swiftsville, to Proctor, in Owsley county.

From Elizabethtown to Samuel Wilyard's, in Hardin county.

From Elizabethtown to Buena Vista, in Hardin county, on the Rolling Fork.

From Warsaw, via Sparta, to New Liberty, in Owen county.

From Owenton, via Stamperstown, Basset's Store, Lee's Mills, Bentys Mills, and Griffey's Office, to Georgetown, in Scott county.

From Versailles to Clifton, on the Kentucky River.

From Somerset, via George W. Stone's, Brawner, and Kelley's Store, and Joseph Dibber's Store, to Williamsburg in Whitley county.

From Mount Welcome Post-Office, via Flat Lick, &c., to Boston, in Whitley County.

From Boonville to Hazel Green, in Morgan county.

From Louisville, via Jeffersontown, Fisherville, Reed's Store, and Bloomfield, to Chapline, in Nelson county.

From Somerset to Crab Orchard.

From Maysert to Springdale, at the mouth of Cabin Creek.

From Elizabethtown, via Big Spring, to Hardinsburg, Breckenridge county.

From Brandenburg, via Constantine, Flint Island, Cedar Grove, Union Star, and Stevensport, to Cloversport, Breckonridge county.

From Owentown, via McCormick's Store, Livermore, and Worthington, and South Carrollton, to Greenville, Mublenburg county.

From Hawesville, via Lowisport, to Yellville, Daviess county.

From Garnettsville, via Meadville, to Big Spring.

From Brandenburg, via Meadville and Hutsonville, to Litchfield.

From Somerset, via Smith's Ferry, on the Cumberland River, by the new cut wagon road to Craig's Ferry, thence to Rockhold's, in Whitley county.

In Tennessee.—From Newport, via George McNabb's, up Corley's Creek, to Shoult's and Jones' Cove, to Sevierville, in Sevier county.

From Taylorsville, via Laurel Fork of the Holston and Sharp's Cross Roads, to Abingdon Virginia.

From Marshall's Ferry, on the Holston, to Hays's Ferry, on the French Broad.

From Sycamore, via Elisha Clark's and Brewer's to Succedville, in Hancock county.

From Woodbourne, via Academia, to Strawberry Plains, Jefferson county.

From Ornes' Store to Washington, in the county of Rhea.

From Baker's Gap to Dugger's Ferry, in Carter county.

From Cleveland, via Colhattah Springs, to Elijah, State of Georgia.

From Syleo to Fancy Hill, Murray county, Georgia.

From Double Springs, via Equality, Netherland, and Mount Granger, to Crossville, in the county of Bledsoe.

From Smithville, crossing Mountain Creek, to McMinnville, in the county of Warren.

From Gallatin, via Lebanon, to Murfreesborough, in Rutherford county.

From Fayetteville to Tullahoma, in the county of Coffee.

From Shelbyville, via Pulaski and Lawrenceburg, to Waynesburgh, in the county of Wayne.

From wood's via Brodie's Ferry, Palo Alto, and Pleasant Exchange, to Red Mound.

From Morristown to Dandridge, in the county of Jefferson.

From Tobacco Port, via Hope and Spotswoods, Wilkinson's to Pine Bluff, in Calloway county, Kentucky.

From Waverly to Linden, in Perry county.

From Sparta, via Zacariah Anderson's John Blearsdale's, Nine Mile Post-Office, intersecting the Route from Pikeville, to Crossville.

From Sparta, via Spencer, to Chattanoogaogor

### THE COSSACKS OF THE DON.

In an interesting letter from Sir Charles Shaw, which appeared lately in the *Morning Chronicle*, the writer states that, while on the Continent in the winter of 1813 and 1824, he was much disappointed at the appearance of the Cossacks he there saw, so unlike the description of them which he had read. They were armed with the lance, sabre, and pistols, and mounted on animals much resembling starved Highland ponies; and, instead of being as soldiers, they more resembled bands of robbers. On inquiry, he found these were not real Cossacks, but peasants, whose houses had been burned down by the French army, and had followed in the rear of the Russians, in the uniform of Cossacks, for the purpose of legalising their plundering propensities. Immediately after the abdication of Napoleon, in the spring of 1814, he had an opportunity, at Paris, of seeing the armies of Russia, Austria, and Prussia; and certainly no troops caused more wonder and admiration there, as were in better fighting order, than the Cossacks, especially those of the Don. They were in general very handsome men, their mothers having been stolen from the Circassians. They had a manly, independent look, and with a manner in speaking as if they felt so; while respectful to their betman and officers, they showed they had a respect for themselves. Their horses, though small, were active and in the best condition, and altogether they were a superior class of men. Though serving as privates with the army, they were in some measure a sort of yeomanry, being equipped and horsed at their own expense; their system, both civil and military, being essentially democratic.—electing their own officers, and being entitled to many privileges. At home their districts were governed by corporations, they elected their own municipal officers, they were subject to no government taxes, and were not liable to the conscription; but they were bound to defend the frontier where they were located, and able to serve with the Russian army in the field against a national enemy. There they received pay and rations, and full liberty to live at free quarters on their friends, and to plunder their foes when on the move. These were the men who had been the rear guard of the Russians on their retreat to Moscow before Napoleon, and their advanced guard in following the French from Moscow to Paris. The Cossacks in Paris were armed in many different ways; the wore of various hues, languages, uniforms, and personal appearance, having come from all the districts of the extensive frontier of Russia; but the finest body was decidedly the Cossacks of the Don. Although all the Cossacks were plunderers, they were strictly honest with their own class, proving in practice that there was honor among thieves. This was strangely exemplified when they were quartered in Paris, 1814. They established regular parties, at a day's march from each other, to forward their plunder from the banks on the Seine to those of the Don and the Wolga, and the shores of the Caspian and Azoff seas. But the riches of Italy, Germany, and France first paved the way for the Cossacks losing their warlike character. On their return home, after the war, with their pockets full of cash, they actually wished to enjoy it.

{Concluded on fourth page.}

Independent in all things—Neutral in nothing. W. W. H. DAVIS, Editor

SATURDAY, JULY 15 1854

THE APPROACHING ELECTION.—THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The first Monday in September, the time of holding the general election, will soon be here, and some steps should be taken to organize for the approaching contest. There is as much necessity for a democratic organization in New Mexico as in any party of the Union; and the people of this Territory are as deeply interested in the success of the principles of the party. We have always believed that the masses of New Mexico are, in feelings, essentially democratic, because the doctrines of the party are in keeping with our republican institutions, and best adapted to promote the prosperity, and secure the political rights of the country. Nothing can be accomplished in politics, or in any thing else, without union and concert of action; and political parties cannot be dispensed with, in a country where the people rule themselves, and make their own laws. By such a course, only, has the condition of the world been ameliorated in every age, all reforms accomplished, and principles sustained. We have never yet been able to see any reason why the people of New Mexico should not espouse the political principles of the parties that are recognized in the rest of the Union, and organize accordingly. In no other manner can they become acquainted with the true principles upon which our government is founded, and act knowingly in the discharge of their political duties.

It has been the policy of the whigs in all parts of the Union, to discountenance the drawing of party lines whenever such course would be injurious to them; and at such times they have been famous sticklers for no party action. They will recommend the selection of men, ostensibly according to their qualifications, but are careful never to support a democrat, or to see in him the necessary requisites for public favor. This is but a sham and deception, and too successfully practiced in many instances, to divide the democratic strength, and draw a sufficient number to them, to ensure their success. The no party doctrine has always resulted in their benefit and our injury. The whig party, heretofore, have pursued the same policy in New Mexico; but here, as elsewhere, their no party men have always been whigs, and they have never been known to support a democrat. This is a dangerous course for the people to pursue, and before they vote for a man to represent them in the Legislature or in Congress, they have a right to know what his principles are, and by what policy he will be governed when elected. It is almost an insult to a freeman, to ask him to vote blindly for a man, without knowing what his political principles are; and we hope the people of New Mexico will not suffer themselves to be led astray by any such specious pretext, as the cry of "no party."

At a proper time, before the day of the election, the people of the different counties should assemble in county convention, and nominate good and reliable men for the different offices. In the selection of candidates for the House of Representatives, care should be taken to select the men best qualified for that important station. The duty of making laws is one of no ordinary importance, and the people cannot be too particular in selecting those to whom they delegate this power. Laws always partake of those who make them, and if the latter are wise and intelligent, the former will be good as well as equal in their bearing. How important then to send men to our Legislative Assembly who are duly qualified to make laws for others. It must be born in mind also, that harmony is absolutely necessary to ensure success. All jealousies and differences of opinion should be laid aside, and each one concede something for the good of the party. Hence, next in importance to be selection of suitable candidates, is unity and concert of action, and without which nothing can be done. Let this course be pursued and victory is certain.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Nuisance in the public Plaza.

We have noticed two or three deep holes, dug in the plaza on the west side, in the line of the aqueduct, and partly filled with water. They are dangerous to our citizens by day or by night, and unless filled up somebody will be seriously injured. They are a public nuisance, and it is not only the duty of the Probate Judge, to have the same abated, but to fine the person who caused the holes to be dug. The law also makes it an indictable offence in the district court.

The rainy season—Heavy rains in Santa Fe.

"When sorrows come, they come not single spies, But in Battalions."

HAMILLET.

Two weeks ago we had a fire which came near burning down our city, and this week we have been visited with rains from which we were in as much danger of being washed away. Within the last ten days, the rainy season has set in, in good earnest, and Sunday evening the 9th instant, the water came down in torrents. Nearly every family in town suffered, more or less, and in three instances the houses fell in; and in some cases the water came through the roof in streams as large as a man's arm. Several persons were driven from their beds and obliged to seek shelter and rest elsewhere, and some have told us they sat up nearly all night, watching their earthly tabernacle. A general feeling of ill-humour was noticed on the countenance of every man you met, the next morning, but it was rapidly dispelled when they saw all their neighbors in the same plight as themselves, so much does "misery love company." Considerable damage was done to the walls of new buildings going up, and about forty thousand dry adobes on hand, were destroyed. The flood did not even "spare the printer," but made an unceremonious and unwelcome entry into our sanctum. It began to come through the roof in droops, but some increased to the size of large streams, which, for hours, kept up a steady running. We resolved ourselves into a "water committee" of one to attend upon it, and mustered into service, buckets, tubs, and various other articles to catch the water in. Before we went to bed, we carried out nearly a barrel; but the storm continuing, and the water increasing, we ceased our efforts, and "let her rip." During the night we dreamed of water works, "raging canals," and storms by sea and land; and when we awoke in the morning found our room in fine boating condition. We made our escape without accident, by coasting around the walls, and sought safer quarters; we are a cold water man, but always had a horror of drowning. The water had no sort of respect for our "Sunday go-to-meetings," and also rendered our exchanges, by the last mail, in a fit state for the paper mill; but, with this exception, we were not damaged in our goods and chattels.

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Death of Lieut. Maxwell.—Order of Lieut. Col. Cooke.

We are indebted to Bvt. Maj. Brooks, commanding the U. S. troops at this post, for the following order in reference to the recent death of Lieut. Maxwell, which we publish with great pleasure.

It will be seen by the order, that Lieut. M. met his death where only a soldier should die, at the head of his men, in the front of the fight—young in years but ripe and matured in honor. His loss is deeply deplored by his companions in arms, and all others who knew him; and he is the second officer of the army who has fallen in New Mexico—the first being the lamented Burgwina, who was killed at Taos. We had not the pleasure of a personal acquaintance with the gallant dead, in his lifetime, but we hear him spoken of by all who knew him, as possessing all the qualities of head and heart that adorn and enable man's nature: He has left behind him,

"The purest treasure mortals times afford, Spotless reputation;" Head Quart. Fort Union N. M. July 1st 1854.

Orders No. 13. It is the painful duty of the commanding officer, to announce to the troops who have served with him, and are now serving under his orders in the Apache war, the death of his adjutant in these operations. 2d. Lieut. Joseph E. Maxwell 3d Infantry, was slain yesterday near the Mo-

ro River, charging at the head of a party of dragoons. Bvt. Captain Sykes commanding the detachment, in a hasty report thus expresses himself:—and all who knew him will respond with the same deep feeling to this tribute to his brave dead.

"Lieut. Maxwell, at the head of his men, was almost instantly killed. He received wounds; he was in the act of slaying an Indian when shot.—Sir, I have no words to express my feelings in making this announcement. A bravo,—a more gallant and high-toned gentleman and soldier never drew sword."

He had exhausted his revolver, not without effect and fell in the midst of brave men, who avenged his death; for Captain Sykes further reports, that "the Indian who shot Lieut. Maxwell, was killed by private Allen; and Sergeant (Francis) Smith and private Moore of H. company 2d dragoons have arrow wounds; both and more particularly the sergeant, are entitled to praise for their daring."

(signed) P. St. Geo. Cooke. Lt. Col. 2d Dragoons. Maj. Brooks, Comd. at Santa Fe.

LATEST INDIAN NEWS.—FURTHER DEPREDACTIONS.

We are indebted to his Excellency, acting Governor Meservey, for the inspection of the latest despatches received in the Indian office, relating to recent depredations.

From a letter of the Hon. Francisco Lopez, Judge of Probate of the county of San Miguel, we learn that about ten days ago a party of eighty or ninety Comanche Indians, men and women, came into the town of La Cuesta for the purpose of trading as they have been accustomed to do, heretofore. They requested to be furnished with provisions while there; and the matter being laid before the Judge of Probate, by the Justice of the Peace of La Cuesta, the former ordered some beefs to be killed for their support, and reported the facts of the case to the acting Governor.

The Indians were peaceful, and made no demonstration to depredate. We also learn from the same source, that on the fifth instant the Apaches attacked the herds of Mariano Yllesio near the town of Antonchico, wounded the herder, carried off a boy, and ran off four thousand sheep. Upon the reception of the news Brig. Gen. Gallegos, with commendable zeal, started in immediate pursuit of the Indians; but we have not heard what success he has met with. On the 11th instant a party of the same tribe ran off five animals from the property of Vicente Quintana. The people of the town pursued them as far as the hills of the Ojo Caliente, but on account of the recent heavy rains they were unable to follow the trail further. In the afternoon of the same day, the Apaches drove off three animals from the rancho, belonging to Ruanaldo Archaveque, and which could not be retaken.

From a letter of the Hon. Fausto Pina, Judge of Probate of the county of Santa Fe, addressed to His Excellency, we learn that on or about the 11th instant, five Indians of the Pueblo of Ouchiti, who were hunting at El Agua del Venado were attacked by a party of Mesquero Apaches. Two were wounded, one of whom succeeded in making his escape, but the other is supposed to have been killed.

One day last week, special agent Head arrived at Santa Fe from Abiquiu, in charge of three Jicarilla Apaches who had come in with a white flag to sue for peace. They belong to that party who are now on the west side of the Rio Grande, and express a strong desire to make a treaty and remain at peace. One of them is a chief who has much influence in the tribe, and expresses a willingness to aid the government in bringing the balance of the tribe to terms. One of number, a boy—was despatched back to the tribe by the chief, and the other two are held as hostages until the return of Governor Meriwether.

The latest news from Taos.—Contemplated depredations by the Jicarillas.

We are indebted to Manuel Alvarez Esquire, for the following extract of a letter from the Hon. Charles Bonbenig, dated Taos July 6th 1854. "I inform you that the Apaches are committing many depredations on all the mountain roads. The day before yesterday, they ran off forty head of stock from the Rio Grande near the Fort. Last night, news arrived that they had made their appearance at the Laguna Negra, in small parties of from ten to fifteen each. One of the Indians was taken by a herder of Padre Martinez, in the act of stealing the Padre's animals, it appears the balance of them were united for the purpose of attacking, or at least robbing, the train of Mr. Hatcher, who was at that place yesterday, with six or eight wagons, loaded with goods, on his return from the United States. Kit Carson and Captain Quinn, with twelve men, left this place last night, with the intention of traveling all night, in order to reach the place where the wagons were at day light, and escort them in. General Garland is at this time on the Rio Grande, and it is not known what measures he will take to check or chastise these Indians."

ODD FELLOWS HALL.

We omitted to notice in last week's paper the laying of the Corner Stone of the Odd Fellows Hall in this city.

It was performed with the usual forms and ceremonies of the Order and being the joint enterprise of the two Lodges of I. O. O. F. of our city, Montezuma No 1 and Paradise No 2, the members of both joined in the procession in full regalia and made a highly creditable appearance.

A short address suitable to the occasion was delivered by Hon. Joab Houghton.

The building will be one hundred and five feet in length and twenty three and one half in width. One high story with turreted parapets. It will, when completed, be an ornament to the city.

We are happy to notice that the two Orders, Masons and Odd Fellows, are doing much good in the community, not only as philanthropists, but in the embellishment of our city.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GAZETTE.

WASHINGTON CITY, MAY 15 1854. [Concluded.]

Much apprehension has lately been excited in the southern slave holding States

by the measures adopted by Spain for what is called the Africanization of Cuba. The old monarchy is well aware that it cannot long retain possession of the Island of Cuba, and is determined that when it ceases to be Spanish it shall be African. A decree has been passed for the emancipation or apprenticeship of all the negroes illegally held as slaves. This it is believed is soon to be followed by a general decree for the emancipation of all the slaves in the Island, and doubtless an attempt to excite them to reinact the scenes of Santo Domingo should the U. S. became the owner of the Island. The presence of a black and barbarous power on our coast will be prejudicial to the interests of the southern States, and of the commerce of the whole Union. It is declared on the floor of the House that this is a nuisance and must be abated.

All agree that in the course of time, and in the natural order of events, Cuba must form a part of this Union or become an independent and friendly State. This will occur peacefully after a few years, and it will be quite unnecessary to go to war prematurely for its acquisition. The U. S. is now prepared, as heretofore to pay to Spain a large amount as the price of an Island, no longer valuable to her, but indispensable to us.

Congress has now been in session for about six months, and will probably continue in session three months longer. They have matured a great deal of important business but have not brought much to a conclusion.

The bill for building six line of battle steam frigates has become a law and the construction of the ships is about to be commenced. One of them is to be built at the navy yard in this city. It is further proposed to order the construction of an additional number of steam and sailing vessels of war. The appropriation bills, for the most part still lags behind.

Acts for increasing the pay of the army and adding to the rank and file have been passed. The late Indian difficulties in New Mexico may increase the probability of adding to the service two mounted regiments for the defence of the frontier. The organized Territories are receiving some Legislative attention both in the House and Senate.

Among the measures is a bill which has passed the House in committee of whole, establishing the office of surveyor General for New Mexico and granting lands to settlers in the Territory.

In my last letter I mentioned that the bill for organizing the Territories of Nebraska and Kansas had been laid on the table by a vote of the House.

On Thursday last it was again taken up by passing over other bills that had precedence over it. The excitement produced by this movement, is without a parallel in the history of Congress. The House remained in session for two days and nearly two nights, and the whole time was consumed in calling the ayes and noyes, on motions to adjourn and other questions to delay and prevent action on the Nebraska bill. The bill has a majority in the House of 13 to 20 votes.

To day after some difficulty the rules of the House were suspended and a motion introduced by Mr. Richardson of Illinois to close the debate on Nebraska, on Saturday next, and to postpone the Pacific Railroad bill, which was the special order of the day, till the 24th of this month. A new storm immediately ensued, the ayes and noyes on several motions were taken, but finally the previous question was seconded, and this week will close the debates on the bill, when it will pass.

Among the bills pending for our Territory besides the creation of the office of surveyor General, are several appropriations. For the Indian service fifty-five thousand dollars; for roads, and an artisan well, thirty-two thousand dollars.

The bill for paying the officers under the military government, has past the House in committee of the whole and will doubtless become a law; so amended, however as to leave out the items for paying Washington and Munroe salaries as civil Governors, and also the item for refunding to the Territory twelve thousand dollars which was paid on account of territorial expenses. Our Delegate Sr. Gallegos evinces great activity, and a becoming zeal in every thing relating to the Territory and although he cannot speak the language of the country, he manages to bring a great deal of influence to bare upon those questions, in which his constituents have an interest.

We were unable to obtain an increase of the mail service from Independence to Santa Fe. We, at one time, had hopes of getting a weekly mail as the bids had run down so much below what was expected, or what was paid under the old contract. When we found we could not

get a weekly mail, we then asked for a mail every two weeks, and this was also denied us, although every influence that we thought could, or ought to have any weight with the Department was brought to our aid. In this question as in every thing else relating to our Territory we are greatly indebted to the Hon. Mr. Phelps of Missouri, who, is always ready to aid us in any proposition for the benefit of the Territory. Governor Meriwether arrived here some three or four days since and will doubtless be a strong assistant to the Delegate in advocating the claims of the Territory; he thinks of asking an increase of the appropriations for the Indian service to eighty or a hundred thousand dollars. This ought to be allowed, for no other Territory has the same number of Indians, and certainly none have Indians so difficult to manage as those within the limits of New Mexico.

I omitted to mention in the proper place, the appropriation of fifty thousand dollars to finish the Capitol in the deficiency bill and will doubtless become law very soon.

The proposition to separate the civil and Indian Departments in New Mexico is now before the Senate committee on Indian affairs, and no doubt will be adopted unless Governor Meriwether enters his objection to it. The separation has been made in all the other Territories except Washington and the Department desires it to be done in all of them.

The next and most important object to come before the House is that of the Pacific Railroad. This bill is a special order for consideration in both Houses.

The two bills are alike in principal and in their general provisions. The reports of the surveyors of the several routes authorized by the last Congress are not yet submitted. There is a strong disposition in favor of some road and it is to be hoped that Congress will be able to agree upon the best and most practicable, which they no doubt would do if they were honestly advised of the true character of each.

Lieut. Whipple is now here though I have not seen him. His report we understand will be very favorable to the Albuquerque route.

J. L. C.

WHITE LETTERS.—Not to every body, nor to all that ask you, or you will be taxed beyond your patience, and find it hard to shake off a troop of unprofitable acquaintances. Not to all the girls who make your heart flutter, lest you kindle flames you will not be able to feed—or kill—lest you write soft things that will look ridiculous in your biography, lest some offended damsel bedown upon you for breach of promise. Not to all your cousins, lest your classics be neglected and your business suffer. A class mate in college was reprimanded by the professor for neglect of college studies. The delinquent pleaded that the circle of his correspondence was so large that he could not find time to attend to his Euclid.

Write punctually to those with whom you have business connections.

A great many, who lack neither industry nor energy, find it exceedingly hard to write a business note of a half dozen lines. Like railroad cars, it is easier to run forty miles on the track than a rod out of the way on either side.

A friend of ours who had suffered much from lack of letters from his ship when on her voyage, gave a package of old letters directed to himself, into the hands of the captain, with positive orders to drop one in the post office of every port where he touched. The postmark on the corner answered his purpose.

Write to your sister. Your letters are a luxury, which she prize above her jewelry, and they cost you nothing or near it. Be at charges for a sheet of paper and a thimble full of ink. The cigar you are smoking cost as much as the postage on it. The cigar ends in ashes and in smoke; the letter strengthens the family tie, and adds a strand to the blessed cords that bind the members of a common home together.

Write to your mother. If you are in good company she will see it in your letters and be comforted in your absence. If you neglect to write, her affection has hard struggles with her fears to assure her that you have not gone astray. Have not time? Take time from the calls of ceremony, from the society of companions, from sleep, from meals; when you have not time to write to your mother you have not to look at a crowd gathered in the street. He who made time, gave you time enough. What have you done with it?

Write to your father. Your postponement thickens the gray hairs on his reverend head. Are you busier than he? and he writes to you. He will not misinterpret your silence; he can trust his boy. He knows you are in a busy tide—the stream runs fast. He will forgive you if you do not recognize him waving his good wishes from the bank. But he may go up soon; and when you have time to look, his manly form may have departed. Give him the costless solace of frequent letters, that he may know to the last he is not forgotten. Write to him.—N. F. Times.]



and from the Russian territory being at that time greatly extended, they did not find their former place of residence now on the frontier, consequently war was not their daily employment, and they still wished to retain all their privileges.

The Emperor Alexander recollected that when Moscow was the seat of the Russian Government, the nations of the Cossacks, then consisting of immense bands of robbers, had often changed the government of the Cossacks and that the vicinity of the Cossacks was one of the chief reasons for Peter the Great changing from Moscow to St. Petersburg. But, be that as it may, it is certain that whenever Alexander found any body of the Cossacks attempting to restore or claiming the enjoyment of their privileges, he moved some of them to the most quiet part of his dominions, or he surrounded them with bodies of troops, and forcibly removed them to some disturbed part of his distant frontier, then giving them ground on condition that they defended the frontier, but privileges were done away with. The Emperor Nicholas carried on the same system, though with a cleverness and tact peculiar to himself; but, while indulging his own despotic notion, he has knocked the fighting propensities out of the Cossacks, and they are now considered the worst soldiers in the Russian army, having proved themselves such in Turkish war of 1828, 1829, and in the war against the independence of Poland 1831. But still, in spite of this reality, there is, out of Russia, a sort of romance attached to the name and dress of Cossack, from the remembrance of what they were in 1812, 1813, 1814; and perhaps increased by Lord Byron's "Mazepa," who, after being a lady's page, joined that society, and from their democratic government obtained the rank of hetman, or chief of Cossacks, and, joining himself to Charles XII of Sweden, against the Czar, was totally defeated by Peter the Great at the battle of Pultowa. Peter massacred many of them after the fight, and sent 12,000 of them to deepen the Lake of Ladoga, where the whole miserably perished, and at the same time exterminated other tribes.

But in making any remarks about the Cossacks as soldiers, Sir Charles Shaw does not include the Cossacks employed at the Caucasus, or, as they are specially called, the line Cossacks, he says:—"I believe there are no better fighting men in the world than these men; but, from their composition, I believe in this war they will attach themselves to that party which proves itself the stronger. Many of the Cossack tribes were so tyrannically treated by Alexander that they emigrated to Turkey, and settled in the Balkan range of mountains; but about 3000 of them, in 1828, were tempted by Nicholas to return, who sent them off at once to the Caucasus and Sea of Azoff. Other four regiments of Cossacks, who had behaved ill in Poland in 1831, had many Poles incorporated with them, and as a punishment, were sent to the Caucasus, so it is to be hoped a proportion of those may now join the Turks."

**GACETA SEMANARIA DE SANTA FE.**

"Independiente en todo—neutral en nada."

W. W. H. DAVIS, REDACTOR.

Santa Fe, 8 de Julio, de 1854.

**W. W. H. DAVIS,**  
PROCURADOR DE DISTRITO DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS PARA NUEVO MEXICO.  
PROCURADOR Y ABOGADO DE LA LEY.  
SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO.

Practicará en todas las Cortes del Territorio.  
Oficina en la misma plaza que está ocupada por el Secretario del Territorio.

REFERENCIAS:  
Al Hon. C. Cushing Promotor general de los Estados Unidos.  
Al Hon. George M. Dallas, Filadelfia.  
" " R. Brodhead, Senador de los E. U.  
" " Simon Cameron, Pensilvania.  
El General R. Patterson, Filadelfia.  
El Coronel Tomas J. Whipple Nueva York.  
Los Sres. Haddock Reed & Comp. " Filadelfia.  
" " Santiago Kent y Santos " " "  
" " Wood Bacon y Comp. " " "

**JOHN S. WATTS,**  
PROCURADOR Y CONSEJO DE LA LEY,  
SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO.  
Oficina en la casa anteriormente ocupada por los señores Smith y Honchler.  
Santa Fe, Marzo 23 1854 J. M. H.

Washington Mayo 15, de 1854.  
Sr. Do. W. W. H. Davis:  
(Continúa.)

Se han escitado muchas aprobaciones en los Estados del Sud que tienen esclavos por las medidas adoptadas por España para lo que se llama la africanización de Cuba. La reina isabelmonarquía esta bien enterada de que no puede retener por mucho tiempo la posesión de la Isla de Cuba, y está determinada a que luego que cese de ser Española sea africana. Se ha dado un decreto para la emancipación o aprendizaje de todos los negros tenidos en esclavitud ilegalmente. Se cree que este será pronto seguido por un decreto para la emancipación general de todos los esclavos de la Isla, y sin duda para procurar incluir una renovación de las escenas de Santo Domingo, si los Estados Unidos se hicieran dueños de la Isla. La presencia de una potencia negra y bárbara en nuestras costas, fuera perjudicial a los intereses de los Estados del Sud y al comercio de toda la Unión. Se ha declarado en la Cámara que esto es un perjuicio y que debe ser quitado.

Todos convienen de que con el curso del tiempo y en el orden natural de los eventos, Cuba debe formar una parte de esta Unión, o bien ser una potencia independiente y amiga. Esto sucederá probablemente dentro de pocos años, y será del todo necesario de hacer guerra prematuramente para su adquisición. Los Estados Unidos están ahora prontos como anteriormente para pagar a España una grande suma, como precio de la Isla, que no le es ya útil, pero que nos es indispensable a nosotros.

El Congreso ha estado en sesion unos seis meses, y lo estará probablemente tres meses mas. Se han preparado un numero de asuntos importantes, pero pocos han sido conducidos a una conclusion.

El proyecto para construir seis fragatas de vapor se ha hecho lei, y su construcción esta para comenzar. Una de ellas será construída en el arsenal de esta ciudad. Se trata ademas de mandar construir un numero adicional de barcos de vela y de vapor. Los proyectos para apropiaciones, están la mayor parte todavía atrasados.

Se han pasado votos para aumentar la paga del ejército y para añadir al número de la tropa. Las recientes dificultades con los Indios en Nueva Méjico, pudran induir a la probabilidad de añadir al servicio dos Regimientos de Caballería para la defensa de la frontera. Los territorios organizados reciben alguna atención legislativa tanto de la Cámara como del Senado. Entre otras medidas se haya un proyecto que ha pasado la Cámara en comisión del total, que establece un despacho de Agrimensor general para Nuevo Méjico, y que concede tierras a pobladores establecidos en el Territorio.

En mi última carta mencioné que proyecto para organizar los territorios de Nebraska y de Kansas había sido puesto sobre la mesa por un voto de la Cámara. El Jueves último fue tomado otra vez en consideración pasando por encima de otros proyectos que tenían precedencia sobre él. La exaltación producida por este movimiento, es sin igual en la historia del Congreso. La Cámara permaneció en sesion dos días y cerca de dos noches, y todo el tiempo se pasó en llamar los sites y noes, en mociones para prorrogar y en otras cuestiones para alejar y impedir que se tomara acción sobre el proyecto de Nebraska. El proyecto tiene una mayoría en la Cámara de 12 a 20. Hoy después de algunas dificultades se suspendieron las reglas de la Cámara y se introdujo una mocion por el Sr. Richardson de Illinois, para cerrar los debates sobre el proyecto de Nebraska el sábado próximo, y de diferir el proyecto del ferrocarril al Pacifico que estaba en el orden especial del día, hasta el 24 de este mes. Se siguió inmediatamente una nueva tempestad, se tomaron los sites y noes sobre varias mociones, pero al fin la cuestion previa fue apoyada, y esto cerrará los debates sobre el proyecto cuando pase.

Entre los proyectos pendientes para nuestro Territorio, ademas del que era un despacho de Agrimensor general, se hallan varias apropiaciones. Para el servicio relativo a Indios en cuenta mil pesos; para caminos, y un poco de artefactos, treinta y dos mil pesos. El proyecto para pagar los oficiales que sirvieron bajo el gobierno militar ha pasado en la Cámara en comisión del total y sin duda se hará lei, bien que reformada de modo a dejar fuera de los artículos que se han de pagar los salarios de Washington y Monroe como Gobernadores civiles, y tambien el artículo para reembolsar al Territorio doce mil pesos que fueron pagados en cuenta de gastos del Territorio. Nuestra Actividad y el celo conveniente en todas las cosas relativas al Territorio, y aunque no puede hablar el lenguaje del país, el se maneja de modo a usar de mucha influencia sobre todas las cuestiones en que sus constituyentes tienen interes.

No hemos podido obtener aumento en el servicio de la hacienda de Independencia a Santa Fé. En un tiempo tubimos esperanzas de conseguir un correo semanario por que las posturas fueron mucho mas bajas de lo que se esperaba, y de lo que se pagaba bajo del antiguo contrato. Cuando hallamos que no podiamos conseguir un correo semanario, pedimos uno cada dos semanas, y esto se nos nego tambien apesar de que se hizo uso de cuantas influencias creímos que podrian valer para con el departamento. En esta cuestion como en cualquiera otra cosa relativa a nuestro Territorio, lo somos muy reconocidos al Hon. Phelps del Missouri. Este señor está siempre pronto para ayudarnos en cualquiera proposicion para el beneficio del Territorio.

El Gobernador Meriwether llegó aqui hace unos tres o cuatro dias y será sin duda un fuerte asistente para el Delegado para abogar por los reclamos del Territorio. Este señor intenta pedir un aumento de la apropiacion para el servicio de los indios de hasta ochenta o cien mil pesos. Esto debiera ser concedido, porque ningun otro Territorio tiene el mismo numero de indios, y seguramente ninguno tiene indios tan difíciles de manejar como los que se hallan en los Montes de Nuevo Méjico.

Omito de mencionar en su lugar propio; la apropiacion de cincuenta mil pesos para acabar el Capitolio; esta se halla en el proyecto del déficit, y sin duda será lei muy pronto.

La proposicion para separar los departamentos Civil y de los indios de Nuevo Méjico, se halla ahora ante la comision del Senado sobre asuntos de los indios, y no hai duda de que será adoptada. El Gobernador Meriwether le ha hecho objecion. Se ha hecho esta separacion en todos los demas territorios excepto Washington, y el departamento desea que se haga en todos.

El proximo y mas importante asunto que viene ante la Cámara, es el del ferrocarril al Pacifico. Este proyecto se halla en orden especial para ser considerado en ambas Cámaras.

Los dos proyectos son iguales en su fondo y en sus propósitos generales. Los informes de los Agrimensores de los diferentes caminos que fueron ordenados por el último Congreso no son completos todavia. Hai una fuerte disposicion a favor de algun camino, y es de espe-

raroso que el Congreso podrá avenirse sobre la mejor y mas practicable, lo cual no hai duda que harian si fueran honradamente informados del verdadero carácter de cada uno.

El Teniente Whipple está ahora aqui, bien que yo no le he visto. Su informe según dicen será muy favorable para el camino de Albuquerque.

J. I. C.

**CORREO DE EUROPA.**

El vapor americano Pacifico, que salió de Liverpool el 19 del pasado, llegó ayer 1.º a este puerto, trayendo noticias cuatro dias mas recientes de Europa. Ninguna de ellas es muy importante.

En Francia no habia decretado un aumento del ejército, y corrían en París ciertos rumores de revolución.

En Inglaterra, el Parlamento no habia vuelto a reunirse y hubo un motin de trabajadores por aumento de salario.

De Oriente nada nuevo. Omer-Baja aguarda a los aliados. Sir Charles Napier habia hecho algunas presas en el Báltico.

De España poco o nada podemos decir por no haber recibido nuestras colecciones de periódicos.

Nuestras fechas alcanzan de Madrid el 11; de París al 17; de Londres al 18, y de Liverpool al 19 del mes anterior.

**APREMIOS.—MEDIDAS DE LA RUIA.**

El Times de Londres publica una noticia que dice ha causado mucha sensacion. Esta compendiada en el siguiente parte telegráfica de Copenhagen: "Acaba de regresar la fragata inglesa Tribune que formaba parte de la escuadrilla del almirante Plumridge; trae cinco presas rusas y un gran número de prisioneros." Estos buques, cuyos movimientos eran vijilados hacia algun tiempo, iban cargados de azúcar, plomo y otros contrabandos de guerra y navegaban de Lubec a otro puerto ruso del golfo de Finlandia.

Cartas de Stockholm del 6 confirman la noticia de que los rusos han desmantelado todas las fortificaciones de las islas de Aland, retirándose al interior con cañones y pertrechos.

El Czar ha ordenado ademas que todos los prácticos y hombres capaces de tomar las armas se internen en Finlandia, despues de quemar o retirarse de las costas todos los buques y botes.

Igual sistema de defensa se empleará en toda la costa del Mar Negro.

**ORIENTE.**

Ninguna batalla formal se habia dado hasta el 9 de abril en Iassov ni Silitria, si bien no habian cesado los encuentros y el cañoneo desde el 30 de marzo hasta el 7 de dicho mes. Era grande el número de muertos y heridos por ambas partes, y especialmente entre los rusos.

El vapor ingles Sampson, que estaba cruzando en la costa de Giresia, volvió a Constantinopla el 21 de marzo con la noticia de que los circosianos, provistos de armas municiones, atacaron al principio de dicho mes a los rusos. A despues de una sangrienta batalla los obligaron a replegarse en direccion a sus fortalezas de la costa, donde los sitiaron y atacaron con tal teson cuatro dias seguidos, que los rusos, temerosos de ser desahucados, incendiaron sus almacenes y se acojieron a los buques, no sin que los circosianos pisearan a cuchillo la guarnicion de dos castillos arruinados; de manera que no quedaba un solo ruso en la costa de Giresia.

Dicen de Constantinopla con fecha 5 de abril que toda la escuadra estaba en el Mar Negro, y aunque antes se anunció que navegaba con rumbo a Sebastopol, es mas probable que se dirigiera a Odesa, pues de aquella plaza escriben con fecha del 1.º: "Estamos en un estado de grande ansiedad, porque hace dias que vemos buques ingleses y franceses que tal vez intentan bloquearnos, pues siempre estan a la vista. Aqui se han concentrado muchos tropas, y aun que nuestra guarnicion consta ya de 20,000 hombres, todos los dias entran mas de Besarabia; de lo que se infiere que no se piensa en evacuar la plaza sino en defenderla. Previendo lo peor que pudiera suceder, muchas familias se han retirado al interior. Los fuertes están armados y se han establecido tiendas para las tropas en los suburbios. Hasta ayer 31 se hallaba aqui el Cónsul general ingles. Las tropas rusas de Dobruitcha se proveerán de esta plaza, cuya importancia en la guerra puede calcularse."

El 27 de marzo se habian destacado tres fragatas de las escuadras aliadas con el objeto de interceptar todo pertrecho para los rusos del Danubio, y apresar a cuantos buques estuviesen en comunicacion con ellos.

Segun cartas de Constantinopla del 6 de abril el baron Bruck habia mandado salir de aquella plaza todos los buques de Austria; se supone que serán los de guerra para evitar la suplica importante de los turcos para que se uniesen a las escuadras.

El Oest Deutch Post, del 11, dice que la cabeza del puente de Cherradova fue tomado por asalto; 8,000 rusos pretendian asaltar a Rasova pero fueron rechazados; 7,500 hombres habian desembarcado para reforzar a Varna. El Saldé de Constant anuncia el paso del Danubio por los turcos el 27 de marzo en Simutza. Se añadia que los turcos, se habian apoderado de Turna y que avanzaban hacia la retaguardia de los rusos.

La falta absoluta de noticias del Danubio se explica por el mal estado de los caminos y con la reserva que guardan ambos generales enemigos para que no se divulguen por revelaciones indiscretas su plan de operaciones. Se conia-daraba no obstante como cierto que Omar Baja no arriesgará una batalla antes que los aliados cubran su retaguardia, lo cual sucederá pronto porque diariamente llegaban tropas de Malta y Tolon. El 7 Mustafa-Baja, jefe de Tshernawodj y Kustendje y el norte de la muralla de Trajano, y Permanencia con el grueso de su ejército, de 60,000 hombres, en Karsaa; que forma el ala meridional del plano de defensa a mitad del camino entre el Danubio y el Mar Negro. Omer estuvo en consulta personal Mustafa, y una division de las escuadras apoyaba el ala derecha. Se habian presentado los rusos frente a Tshernawodj y Kustendje, pero en corto numero. Continúan practicando reconocimientos entre Rasova y Silitria, mas sin emprender ningun movimiento serio. El 2 de abril volvió a empezarse el cañoneo de Giurgovo desde Rasthuck. Segun lo que se decia en Bucharest, los turcos reunian materiales para construir puentes en los puntos opuestos a las bocas del Solye y el Aluta en Satchuck y entre Teartita y Silitria.

Kalfat seguia ocupado por 40,000 hombres. Un corresponsal de intramuros dice con fecha 31 de marzo, que los turcos avanzarian dentro de diez dias, pues solo esperaban que "brotase la primera yerba para pasto de sus caballos." Se gozaba de salud y las provisiones eran abundantes. El 6 de abril se leyó en Bucharest la declaracion de guerra, que fue asistida con una triple salva de artilleria y una descarga

cerrada de fusileria. Esta declaracion causó tanto entusiasmo en Bucharest, que el baron Dohbery, gobernador ruso de los Principados mandó salir dentro de ocho dias a todas las personas relacionadas con los agentes diplomáticos de las potencias occidentales.

El Montenegro seguia tranquilo, aunque armados.

No se confirma la noticia de la ocupacion de la Servia por el Austria.

**INSURRECCION GRIEGA.**

Continuaba la expulsion de los griegos del imperio turco; sin embargo, se decia que los greco latinos no serian expulsados.

Una parte telegráfica con fecha 8 de abril en Siria, asegura que los insurgentes fueron batidos en Amiro, dejando 300 hombres en el campo. Se acusaban unos a otros de traicion.

**RUSIA.**

Las reservas llamadas al servicio alcanzan a 120,000 hombres. Las autoridades de Prusia habian recibido aviso oficial de que dos divisiones rusas con 80 piezas de artilleria tomarian posiciones entre Memel y Suwalki. La frontera rusa está cerrada a todo el que no sea moscovita.

El Czar residia alternativamente durante la guerra en Revel y San Petersburgo. Su hijo mayor, el gran duque, irá a Helsingfors y el duque Constantino tomó el dia 1.º de abril el mando de una division de la escuadra rusa con 800 cañones, que echara el ancla en las siete islas fortificadas en Swearob. No habia ningun buque ruso delante de Revel, porque las fortificaciones de la ciudad no alcanzan a proteger una escuadra.

El sistema de defensa de Cronstadt es terrible y al estilo moderno. Han sumergido grandes cascos de hierro llenos de pólvora a lo largo del canal; una bateria galvanica puesta en contacto con cierta maquinaria entre dos aguas completa el circuito galvanico e incendia la pólvora al contacto de un buque.

**INGLATERRA.**

El Parlamento aun no habia vuelto a reunirse. Se esperaban con ansiedad noticias de la guerra.

En Stockport hubo motinos de obreros que pedian aumento de salario; diez o doce mil de ellos habian dejado de trabajar.

Las ansias griegas que tienen relaciones de comercio en Londres, Liverpool y Manchester habian formado un fondo general para ayudar a la insurreccion griega contra Turquia. En Manchester no mas, se aseguraba que se habian reunido 10,000 libras esterlinas.

El mayor Francis Stawinski, del ejército de Polonia, ofreció sus servicios al gobierno ingles y recibió por respuesta que su solicitud estaba corriendo tramites.

Parecia decidido que la reina Victoria presidiria la apertura del Palacio de Cristal de Sydenham a fines de este mes.

Mr. Halford, rico mercader de Lóndres, murió el 3 de abril legando su fortuna a un millonero de Gales.

**FRANCIA.**

El 13 corria en París el rumor de que la guarnicion estaba sobre las armas, pero no hubo inquietud en la Bolsa. Sin embargo se efectuaron algunos arrestos.

Dicen de Brest que habian salido de aquel puerto, para ir a reforzar, la escuadra inglesa del Báltico, los siguientes barcos de guerra franceses, los navios Indeflexible, Jemmapes, Tague y Breslan; y las fragatas Darien, Poursuivante y Semillante; todos al mando del almirante Deschases.

Publica el Monitor la ley aumentando el contingente militar de 1854, de 80 a 140,000 hombres.

El mariscal Saint Armand, comandante general del ejército de Oriente, salió el 15 de París para Marsalla.—El principe Napoleon se habia embarcado ya el 17 para Constantinopla.

**AUSTRIA Y PRUSIA.**

Se dice que las proposiciones hechas por la Prusia al Austria, para formar una alianza particular respecto a los negocios de Oriente no serán motivos para un rompimiento.

(La Crónica.)

**ISLA DE CUBA.**

Por vía de Charleston tenemos cartas y periódicos de la Habana hasta el 22 de abril. Lo unico digno de mencion en que ellos encontramos es la siguiente disposicion, que recomendamos al comercio:

**ADMINISTRACION GENERAL DE RENTAS MARITIMAS.**

"Se advierte al comercio de órden de la Superintendencia, que el artículo 3.º de la Real órden de 24 de diciembre del año próximo pasado, que se publicó en la Gaceta Oficial de 10 de febrero último, ha de entenderse del modo que sigue:

"Que los buques que ademas del carbon en el propia esta cantidad menor que la medida, importen otra carga en cualquier tamaño esten en el propio caso respecto a las toneladas, pero sujetos al pago de Panton, Sanidad, Vistas, Registros y demas que correspondan."

"Habana y abril 18 de 1854.—El Administrador general.—JOAQUIN ROCA DE TOLEDES.

Una carta de la Habana, dirigida a un periódico de Madrid, contiene pormenores muy curiosos acerca de la llegada a aquella capital de 315 braeceros gallegos, que forman parte de la vanguardia de una numerosa expedicion de jóvenes robustos y laboriosos, destinada a dar un grande impulso a la agricultura en Cuba. Los principales párrafos de la carta que nos referimos son estos:

"Considero a Vds. enterados del proyecto que sobre introducir en jornaleros españoles concibió el señor don Urbano Feyjón Sotomayor con la anuencia y proteccion del señor general Cañedo; y digo que spongo a Vds. enterados, porque sobre el asunto publicó el señor Feyjón una extensa y luminosa memoria que Vds. habrán podido proporcionarse. En este supuesto, uso a hablar a Vds. del arribo a este puerto de la primera expedicion de aquellos, que ayer desembarcaron en esta, cuyo suceso ocupa agradablemente el ánimo de la poblacion.

"Como a las once del dia entró en la Plaza de Armas toda la expedicion formada, marchando en órden de dos en fondo, dividida en partidas de 25 hombres cada una, con sus capitanes al frente, y a la cabeza una bullionca musical de su país compuesta de gaitas y rebolizantes. Compusieron la expedicion del primer tercio que hace cabeza en esta proyectada emigracion, y consta de trescientos braeceros, doce capataces, el jefe del tercio, un sacerdote y un médico, en todo 215 plazas.

"Todos vienen uniformados de una manera bien entendida y graciosa, con zapato fuerte; pantalón blanco, un saco-lirita de color amarillo, sombrero de paño, un chaleco de alfilero al cinto y un instrumento de labor al hom-

bro; me pareció ver un cuerpo de zapadores, aunque de forma nueva. Todas estas circunstancias de novedad atrajeron a la Plaza un gran gentío, y la buena presencia y compostura de esta gente, jóven, de una robustez notable, y tan bien tratada, conmovió sin duda a todos los espectadores, y abatió por el pronto todos los pensamientos contrarios al proyecto. Hemos comprendido a la vista de estos germanos de la metrópoli, que es facilísimo que nuestros jornaleros lleguen a climatarse aqui y formen la mejor garantía de nuestro gobierno.

"Formando el tercio delante del palacio del gobierno, en cuyos balcones se hallaban SS. EE. el señor Capitan General y su esposa, saludando los viajeros a aquellos excelentes señores, quienes con marcada benevolencia y satisfaccion contestaron.

"Momentos despues se suspendió el ruido de la musica campesina, interrumpido por la corneta de la guardia que anunció la presenncia del Capitan General; efectivamente, apareció en la plaza S. E., lleno al parecer de satisfacion, y tomándose el trabajo de revisar minuciosamente a cada uno, habló con muchos, dirigiendo la palabra especialmente al capellan y al médico. Hemos notado como prueba de su satisfacion, que dos veces estrechó la mano del señor don Camerando Iglesias, representante de la casa Sotomayor; y por último, colocado al frente del tercio y visiblemente conmovido, con el sombrero en el mano se despidió de esta gente manifestándole su deseo (que todos conocimos) de que haya fortuna. Por varios se habia creído que este señor general no sería favorable a plan; mas al ver su actitud de ayer, al verlo dejar el palacio a aquella hora y presentarse en la plaza, era que o simpatizaba mucho con la teoria del proyecto, o este en la prácticas ganó su voluntad. Y ciertamente, si lo bien hecho a todo parece bien, inmigraciones como la de ayer no puede tener por ensayo ningun hombre de bien.

"Hay afe esto tercio para el interior de la Isla, partido de la Maaguey aqui tiene el señor Feyjón Sotomayor extensos terrenos dedicados a recibir los gallegos; tiene, segun dicen, construidos ya grandes cuarteles, y talleres varios tambien en grande escala; allí se educarán, y harán su aprendizaje todos los que vengán. Hemos oido decir que siguen grandes trabajos para el mismo objeto; y en fin, parece que este proyecto, el menos por parte de los ejecutores, obtiene en la práctica un éxito correspondiente a su colosal teoria. Ojalá que todo resulto segun el deseo de su autor, pues creo que con esta institucion se convierte Cuba en un miembro de Europa."

(La Crónica.)

**CONGRESO TRIGESIMO TERCERO.**

La falta de espacio nos impide hoy extraer con alguna extension el discurso extraordinario que pronuncio en la sesion de ayer el senador, por Luisian Mr. Shields. Propone el Hon. orador que la Comision de Negocios Extranjeros informe acerca de la conveniencia de autorizar al Ejecutivo durante las vacaciones de las Cámaras federales, para no impedir la salida de expediciones de los Estados Unidos contra paises extranjeros; y con este motivo pronuncio un largo discurso en que habló hasta la profusion de Cuba y España y Francia e Inglaterra. Mr. Shields pidió la "suspension de las leyes de neutralidad" con respecto a España; o mas claro, propuso que los Estados Unidos abran sus puertos a todo el que intente armar expediciones contra España y sus dominios. No extraño que haya lecos que tiren piedras aunque se rompan con ellas la cabeza; pero lo extraño es que haya hombres cuerdos que lo imiten, como le sucedió al Senado, que no obstante el carácter de la proposicion, la pasó a la Comision de Negocios Extranjeros.

Mr. Toney presento varias exposiciones sobre los derechos de importacion que habrian de imponerse a los cigarros, y sobre los derechos de los angloamericanos en el extranjero; dos asuntos que siempre van a unis en el Senado.

Por otra parte, en la Cámara de Representantes propuso Mr. Bayly se le permitiese presentar un bill sobre la adopcion de medios para proteger a los navegantes en la costa de Nueva Jersey; mas se opuso a ello Mr. Richardson, fundándose en que Mr. Bayly le debia una oposicion a cierto proyecto suyo y "era menester que se lo pagara."

Se ha pedido al presidente Mr. Pierce exponga a la Cámara lo que haya acordado respecto al derecho que tengan las naciones neutrales y el que reclaman los beligerantes; y que comuniquen ademas a la Cámara las instrucciones que haya dado a su consul en la Habana y los despachos que de él haya recibido. Mr. Bayly fue tambien autor de esta proposicion que la Cámara aprobó.

(La Cronica.)

Tenemos noticias de un gran proyecto de comunicacion al través de los Andes, que tratada de emprender una compañía inglesa de acuerdo con el gobierno general de la Republica Argentina. El señor Rimbarolla, ingeniero argentino a quien debe la Confederacion su mejor carta geográfica, es el encargado de formar el plano y presupuestos del trabajo y ultimamente se encuentra en Santiago de Chile a fin de conferenciar con el gobierno y solicitar su cooperacion.

El proyecto por ahora se limita a facilitar la via de la Cordillera haciéndola curvil, de manera que pueda ser atravesada por carros, pero parece que el pensamiento es colosal para lo venidero, pues nada menos se propone la compañía inglesa de que hacemos mencion, que emplear sumas inmensas estableciendo un camino completo desde el Rosario, donde arriban los vapores por el Rio Parana, hasta Valparaiso, por medio de ferrocarriles en los Andes, y de caminos cómodos sobre los Andes.

No dudamos que el gobierno de Chile, rico en recursos y con el conocimiento de la inocalculable importancia del proyecto, lo acocera con entusiasmo y pondrá de su parte el contingente de esfuerzos, de ciencias y dinero que hubiera menester para su realizacion.

El mercado argentino es una de las buenas plazas de comercio de Chile.

(La Crónica.)

**BUENOS EJEMPLOS.**—El jurado de Boston ha pronunciado su fallo en la causa seguida por Mary E Shaw contra la compañía del ferrocarril de Worcester, condenando a esta al pago de 25,000 duros por los daños y perjuicios causados a la primera.

La ciudad de Boston ha recibido tambien un castigo semejante por falta de policia. Mr. Jorge Southwick se cayó en un sotano que la policia no habia mandado cerrar, no obstante el peligro que amenazaba a todos los transeuntes de caer en él. Mr. Southwick al caer se quebró el espino, y en segunda se presentó reclamando daños y perjuicios contra la ciudad que el día 29 del pasado fue condenada en \$25,000 de indemnizacion y en las costas del juicio.

(La Crónica.)