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William E. Jones

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Gaceta Semanaria de Santa Fe

PUBLICADA CADA SABADO
EN SANTA FE, NUEVO MEXICO

SANTIAGO L. COLLINS,
REDACTOR Y PUBLICADOR.

SUSCRIPCION.

Pago Adelantado.

Por un año,	8,00
Por seis meses,	4,00
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SANTA FE, DICIEMBRE 16, A.D. 1862.

Cuando tiene la Gaceta un editorial que expresa nuestra opinión tocante á las batallas de juramentos que hubo Arny y Benedict, hace dos años, aquel siempre sacó unas copias de la Gaceta, que no hace en cualquier otra ocasión. ¿Porque es este señor juez superior? Sabé V. Si V. no tenga cuidado, Arny estará produciéndole como buentejito en contra de V. cuando habrá sabido que V. ha estado engañándole en la materia de la Secretaría del Territorio. Él escribió á nuestro Delegado secreta de este asunto.

Todo esto negro, del principio hasta el fin, es una exposición de pelos de perros, en la salida de que no tenemos el menor interés, pero no rebusquemos de avisar cada cual de los hechos de oro. Esperamos que ellos no se confundirán entre sí mismos acerca de estas manifestaciones que hacemos.

Al Ilustre Presidente.

C. Benito Juárez en su entrada á la capital de Chihuahua, al regresar del Paso del Norte.

SONETO.

Hoy para los mexicanos amanece Un diazo bohío, espaldorón dia, En que el precio rebosa de alegría Y el entusiasmo por la patria crece. En ilusiones plácidas se mete El corazón que en opresión yacía, Contemplando la dura tiranía. De, injerto invadir que desparece. Tantas legiones de la culta Francia Abandonaron el suelo profanado Con la salvaje, la audacia, la arrogancia Del imperial y despota soldado: Débese todo á la inmortal constancia De Juárez, cuius los Héroes esforzado.

De La Gaceta de Nueva York.

Estados Unidos.

NEW YORK, 17 de Noviembre. El nombramiento del general Logan para representar á los Estados Unidos en la república mexicana, es indudablemente el hecho más notable de estos últimos días, y podría decirse que considerando como principio de complicaciones entre Francia y este país, o, cuando menos, como prueba evidente de que sus relaciones no llegarán á ser cordiales, sino que, por el contrario, se hallarán siempre muy comprometidas mientras el emperador mexicano tenga á su servicio las legiones del emperador francés. Vista, pues, la importancia del asunto, conviene conocer cómo le aprecian los organos de la prensa que hasta cierto punto representan aquí á los dos gobiernos directamente interesados en él; se dice el Courier des Etats Unis y el Times, los cuales han sido en estos días tan explícitos como pudiera desearse.

El primero publicó ayer un artículo en que, después de manifestar que se había resistido á creer la noticia del nombramiento hecho en el general Logan, y que la tenía así con dudas, decía:

A qué móvil ha obedecido el gobierno de Washington. Era tan grande la necesidad de enviarla un ministro á Juárez, cuyos poderes aspiran á fines de este mes? Desean hacer que los Estados Unidos no tengan representante en Méjico, jurgando tanto en uno, y no á la capital, donde tantos intereses americanos hay que proteger, sino al Paso, población perdida en la frontera?

Difícil es considerar el paso que acaba de dar el gobierno como un acto de mala voluntad gratuita contra el emperador mexicano, y por consiguiente contra Francia. Es una provocación ingüil y lamentable que no puede tenderse á alterar relaciones que el gabinete francés se ha esforzado siempre en hacer lo más amistosas posibles.

Es también una falta política. Si Mr. Seward creyó que las tropas francesas abandonaron á Méjico, debería tratar de allanarles el camino. Bien sabe el que todo acto hostil al imperio, por indirecto que sea, no puede menos de prolongar la ocupación francesa. Que la Francia haya ó no tenido razón para ir á Méjico, es un hecho que allí se encuentra hoy; ha instado en aquél país un soberano á quien no puede abandonar sin deshonra; miles de ciudadanos mexicanos se han adueñado al norte regular, y Francia les debe protección mientras que la necesita, pues jamás soportaría la vergüenza de entregarse á las venganzas de adversarios sin piedra.

Habrá querido Mr. Seward al resignarse a proceder mal contra Francia, dar una satisfacción á los partidarios fanáticos de la doctrina de Monroe? En ese caso, es ilusoria la satisfacción que les da, ó está resultado ir hasta el lin y á sostener con las armas los restos de la república. Es tal su intención? No lo creemos.

Si el nombramiento de un ministro para la república mexicana es una falta bajo el punto de vista político, es un error mucho más grave bajo el punto de vista de la humanidad. Los guerrilleros que quedan en Méjico lo interpretarán indudablemente como una promesa de apoyo directo y continuación una lucha en que no se les tratará ya con compasión. Para alcanzar la completa pacificación del imperio será necesario, pues, derramar doble cantidad de sangre. Es eso siflónico?

Aunque no estamos en el secreto de la cancellería, no creemos que el paso atruído al gabinete de Washington produzca otro resultado que descontentar la opinión y al gobierno en Francia y enfriarle prestarle dinero. Esto sin contar con que

basta nueva orden de relaciones que deberían ser por demás cordiales. En París como en Méjico se sabe que el no-reconocimiento de los gobiernos de hecho no perjudica sino á los que no lo conocen. En el número de hoy del mismo diario francés encontramos otro artículo, escrito cuando no quedaba ya duda del nombramiento del general Logan, y en el cual se califica esta malida de injustificable en todos conceptos. No crece el citado diario que el gobierno americano está resuelto á hacer una nueva demostración contra el imperio mexicano, pero por lo mismo se la hace difícil comprender el objeto de este paso asilado, tan tardío y que ninguna importancia puede tener si no se sigue procediendo en el mismo sentido. Por lo demás, y á pesar de "ciertos males" síntomas respecta de la buena inteligencia entre este país y Francia, "no creo que la situación sea tan complicada que justifique grandes inquietudes; pero si la considera como anormal y capaz de preocupa á los que desean que no sufran interrupción las buenas relaciones entre los dos países."

El Times cree también que el gobierno no desea provocar una lucha, pero ve muy claro el objeto que se propone, y que no es otro, dice, que ejercer en el dho Méjico una presión moral que lo obligue inevitablemente á casar por su propio peso. Hay aquí como se expresa sobre esta cuestión, ascrisión de la cual no tenía una opinión tan avanzada antes de que Mr. Seward pronunciase en Aubur, el discurso que en días pasados reprodujimos y que fué, por decirlo así, precursor de otros graves, como el de que nos estamos ocupando:

El nombramiento del mayor general Logan para ministro en la república mexicana es una nueva notificación hecha á Maximiliano de que su gobierno imperial ni está ni será reconocido por el nuestro, y tiene tanto mayor significación cuanto que se hace precisamente en una época en que los republicanos apenas tienen terreno que pisar en aquel país. Esta notificación importa, pues, un anuncio categorico de que el triunfo obtendrá por la fuerza en nada contribuya á hacer que los Estados Unidos intervengan directa y definitivamente en favor de Juárez. Por eso dice el Times: "Poff que este nombramiento vale por si solo mas que un volumen de despotismo. Para que se vea hasta donde llega la aversión del general Logan hacia el imperio mexicano, y se compare su opinión sobre la política que respecta al devenir adoptar los Estados Unidos, éste las siguientes frases de un discurso que pronunció en la Academia de Música de Brooklyn once años antes de ser nombrado ministro para Méjico, y que fué extamente aplaudido por el auditorio:

Por lo que á mí hace, creo que el establecimiento de Maximiliano en Méjico forma parte de la rebelión contra este imperio mexicano, y se compare su opinión sobre la política que respecta al devenir adoptar los Estados Unidos, éste las siguientes frases de un discurso que pronunció en la Academia de Música de Brooklyn once años antes de ser nombrado ministro para Méjico, y que fué extamente aplaudido por el auditorio:

Según escriben de Washington escribió para allí circulaba el rumor de que el Secretario de la Marina había dispuesto que se prepara para hacerse á la mar inmediatamente todos los buques de vapor de la marina federal, y agregó: "Se supone que el gobierno quiere estar preparado para lo que pueda suceder en cualquier parte del mundo. La noticia nos parece invencible, y absurdas, por lo que tiene de genial, la suposición."

Un corresponsal de Washington escribió

el mero hecho de que la gran república doto su apoyo moral á la causa republicana en Méjico, bastará para mantener vivas sus causas, y para inspirarla constante esperanza y vigor. Si encumbre en un punto, resarciría en otro, el monarca imperial no tendrá socios; no habrá podido sostenerlos por sí mismo, en vano esperarás que llegas el tiempo de poder hacer.

En semejante situación, según por demás es la política adoptada por nuestro gobierno de limitarse á protestar de una manera formal y categorica. La guerra debe ser siempre el ultimo recurso, y nunca se justifica cuando puede lograrse el mismo objeto sin apelar á ella. Bien podemos dar á la presión moral el tiempo de resolver el asunto, tanto mas quanto que hay detrás de aquella una fuerza gigantesca y que puede remediar cualquier cosa.

No se trata, pues, de hacer la guerra con las armas al gobierno imperial de Méjico sino adelantar á los que se la están dando, y de darles á entender al propio tiempo que debe contar con el apoyo moral que implicaría el reconocimiento por los Estados Unidos. Y como si el heraldo solo de nombrar un ministro para el País no tuviese bastante significación, se ha hecho para quel cargo á uno de los militares que con mayor franquicia han expresado el ardiente deseo de que los Estados Unidos intervengan directa y definitivamente en favor de Juárez. Por eso dice el Times: "Poff que este nombramiento vale por si solo mas que un volumen de despotismo. Para que se vea hasta donde llega la aversión del general Logan hacia el imperio mexicano, y se compare su opinión sobre la política que respecta al devenir adoptar los Estados Unidos, éste las siguientes frases de un discurso que pronunció en la Academia de Música de Brooklyn once años antes de ser nombrado ministro para Méjico, y que fué extamente aplaudido por el auditorio:

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Se habían recibido en Madrid noticias de Filipinas hasta el 21 de agosto. El orden público no se había alterado. Los malibochos, que tanto malestar estaban causando en las provincias de Luzon, han sido destruidos casi completamente, habiendo las guarniciones esquiladas que comitan en los pueblos que forman la cordillera de San Mateo mil tropelias, matando algunos soldados en la refriega.

El dia 12 de dicho mes fondeó en Manila el vapor Espana con la correspondencia que salió de Madrid el 22 de junio ultima.

El dia 14 sufrieron la ultima pena variando los maderos, e igualdes con las armas en la mano.

El estado sanitario es el mismo en que estuvo quincena anterior, si bien han aparecido algunos casos de tifus que han asomado algo, pero que debido á las medidas que se han tomado por las autoridades, se cree que no se desarrollará.

En Mindanao ha muerto el 20 de julio la princesa Sibogury, con cuya muerte se habrá puesto en conocimiento de mis viajes patrilares, q. se habrá en mi establecimiento en algunas de las "estates" o "sultanes" de Julio o Mindanao. El territorio de Sibogury es la pequeña península q. está situada al O. de Mindanao y en cuyo punto se halla la población Zamboanga con una ruta de caballos.

Murió esta princesa, el capitán general de las Filipinas.

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An hour with President Johnson.

Hon. A. R. McClure, of Pennsylvania, lately had an interview with Mr. Johnson, of which he gives an account in a letter to the *Franklin Repository*, under date of October 31, 1865. After speaking of the President's appearance and manners, Mr. McClure says:

However reluctant he may be on some subjects, he seems to have no scruple as to the policy he conceives to be the best one to bring back the insurgent States. He discussed the position of these States and their people with great interest and occasional warmth, and with a frankness that left no doubt as to his purpose. He held that they were never out of the Union; that secession, however accomplished as a fact, cannot be accomplished in law; that the supreme authority of the government in these States was not overthrown by rebellion, but simply in abeyance, and of course it logically follows his premises that, since rebellion has ceased, the States resume their proper place in the Union, and restoration is accomplished. This, in brief, was the stand-point from which the President discussed the question of reconsolidation for more than an hour, and several suggestive objections at times will an earnestness that demonstrated how ardently he is working to give success to his policy. I could not but remind him that his theory stripped all traces of the processes they represented of political character; that it would stamp as guilty of treason, within the law, every man who aided the rebellion, and of necessity demand at his hands compensation equivalent for what he must do as an unremunerated service, as paying money and supplies for which there is no estimation to be placed. "You have," I said, "given up every last bit of the independence of Mexico—where will your monuments of Justice? Justice's monuments have died, another (Italy) will follow—here go the principles to whom a people deadly loyed in their homes and in their chief repository of power."

To this the President answered with such animation that the passage of, and the time for, statement, were yet to be found to determine. I shall not soon forget the emphasis with which he declared that the South must come back as a part of us, "and," he added, "it must come with all its members. I don't want it to come dismembered or scattered." He said that he had not yet gone so far in his anxiety, either general or special, as Mr. Lincoln proposed. He explained, what is not generally known, that his predecessors made many of whom were Union men, who must have parts to enable them to sell or mortgage their lands, or to get credit in their business operations, and added that he had not yet reached his consideration of such cases as Litz, Stephens, Longstreet, Beauregard, and others of that class.

He spoke freely of the proposed trial of Davis, and said that as yet the government had not taken any steps in the matter.

The President is clearly adverse to capitulation, and that question is principally settled. Whatever might be the views of Congress, confederation is not possible with an Executive determined hostile to it, and with the partition party in his hands. I infer, however, that on this point Congress will harmonize with the Executive, as a number of even the Radical leaders, such as Treadwell and Sumner, openly oppose it. If our credit can be sustained otherwise I am content. Five years hence we shall all be worse on that point than now.

I believe that the President will yield all his power to effect the admission of the representatives of the rebellious States into Congress during the next session. On the failure of the freedom the President can act. He displays more than an alien contempt on the question, and means to solve the problem fairly as demanded by civilization and humanity.

It would be foolish to dispute the fact that the President, both by word and deed, discusses the position of a partial Executive, and that he is not inclined to the differing approval of his administration by the Democratic party. I do not mean by this that he is in sympathy and fellowship with them, but I do mean that he is not wholly in sympathy against them, and he will feel warranted in saying, "I am not a traitor to my country, nor to the political fortunes of the Southern States without regard to political consequences."

Traces of War.

(Correspondence of the *Baltimore Courier*.)

Charleston, Va., Nov. 5.

The rapidity with which the actual traces of war are erased in the country are wonderful. Under spring up and hide the desolation made in noble wood land, and grass grows over the soil and efface all vestiges of the tramp of cavalry and the tread of men. Winter frost and earthworks crumble. The wave of time sweeps everything before it, and, by nature, all is soon forgotten. The inclemencies of winter the great line of fortifications erected for the defense of Richmond are, already, mere monumets of the past. Battalions no longer battle with bayonets. Fully parades no longer blare, and the parades have long since been reduced of the wretched remnant which faced theirselves.

There are other symptoms, however, which are not so quickly or readily erased, and which, for years to come, will bear silent testimony to the conflict that past has cannot be forgotten. The opening of the County Court brought together in Charlestown, a few days past, a great many persons from the surrounding country. The number of lame and legless, and crippled men that walked, or rode or stumbled along, told fearful tales of deadly strife, while the homespun hats and the homespun garments gave token of the poverty which had stricken the land. It was curious to see little children, of good family here, as indeed in Richmond, running about in bare feet, simply because their parents were unable to buy them shoes.

The people are very quiet and appear to be mindful only of their own business. The military police authorities interfere as little as possible.

Charlestown has not yet begun again to revive. The University is again agitated, but there are scarcely two hundred and fifty students, while there is accommodation for over six hundred. The taverns are country taverns, and the one near the station is probably a fair specimen, as regards carpets, blankets and sheets, of Confederates' war times.

The Mexican Question.

Washington, Nov. 10.—As much importance is attached to the statement of the independence of Mexico that the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops may be looked upon as a thing decided, on principle, it will not be uninteresting to recur to the fact that about two years ago M. Drouyn de L'Hays said to Minister Dayton that the dangers of the government of Maximilian would come principally from the United States, and that sooner or later we should ourselves satisfied, and manifested a willingness to enter into peaceful relations with that Government, the sooner would France be ready to leave Mexico and the new Government to take care of themselves, which France would in any event do as soon as it was informed of the depreciation. He telegraphed to Captain Krumm, of the 1st Nebraska, stationed near Alkali, to follow and attack at once, and he would follow in supporting distance with all the force he could raise. Captain Krumm, with thirty-six men, took their trail at once, and overtook them on the 26th on the White Man's Fork of the Republican, in camp. He attacked and drove them off, taking all their camp material, and killing and wounding from thirty to thirty-five. The Indians retreated to the hills and huts, and continued to skirmish at short distances for several hours.

Trusting that they were skirmishing for time to receive reinforcements, and being unable to reach them, scattered as they were, Captain Krumm fell back for support on General Lewellen, who was coming with one hundred and twenty-five men and officers. The General, after resting men and animals, pushed rapidly forward on the trail of the rebels, who were retreating down the White Man's Fork. The trail was followed down the stream for three miles without finding the Indians.

The next day, the 1st November, the command pushed forward at daylight, the main leading south into the mountains of the stream for twenty miles, when the General became convinced that the Indians were continuing to pursue him and him away from the trail point. He therefore struck for the hills of the Sioux River, crossing it, with difficulty four times, and escaping below its mouth. Here he found evidence of a large force, and in camping took every precaution to secure them as became a gentleman of his rank, if they chose to call upon him. Once he was exercised in clearing the ground for camp, and throwing out sentinels. About ten o'clock, in the light of the full moon, they came, between three and four thousand, attacking on all sides, thinking to surround and destroy the whole command. The men were in line as a movement's notice, and in 30 minutes they had repelled the attack, killing twenty of the rebels and sending the others away in something of a hurry. Pursuit was instantly made, but owing to the snowous character of the country, and it being night, the Indians had no difficulty in avoiding it. Upon the appearance of daylight, it was found that they had withdrawn across the divide to get beyond reach. The white command had been without rations or forage for nearly two days, and it was thought best to retreat to the Platte, which was done without loss, except that of a few horses. The men and animals were completely exhausted, many of them having frozen feet, hands, ears or noses.

This is the first expedition south of the Platte which has succeeded in overtaking and fighting Indians since the commencement of the Indian war. The result is most satisfactory, as they were severely punished in both fights. It is the inimitable to Gen. Heath. His officers and men, as the whole expedition was accumulated in the most terrible weather that is ever experienced in those Plains.

Succinct outlines of the complete defeat of the savages in both engagements, placed in the capture of all of their camp horses, many of them dead, &c.

It is not hard that this hand will sweep very soon, not doubt thinking that it is healthiest down South, where they burn them off instead of fighting them off. It may be noticed that these are part of the Cherokees, that were at the same time making treaties with Indian Commissioners on the Arkansas. It is to be hoped that the country is freed of Indian fighter at last, in the person of General Heath. He has the complete confidence of all who know him.

I will write you of anything of interest that may occur in this region.

Oil City, Pa., has always been considered a marvel of a place, but it is nothing in Palio, which last March did not contain two houses contiguous and but a mile away with a population of between 7,000 and 8,000, with churches, homes and hotel, and had the will to thrall. The mid-Jazzone called disaster. By disease, etc., passing. With the doctors who are thinking of not shooting, it is believed from a mighty giant of this name who endeavored to climb to heaven, but, missing his foothold, tumbled into the fatal abyss. All perished. Most of us have probably been converted in our sleep with the same sort of horror which the stepped-up Titan failed to have experienced during his "fifty fall" from the celestial battlements. In our hoary days, or rather nights, we were continually pitched headlong from the tops of sky-swinging mountains, through air and caved into walls from which the bottom had dropped out to say nothing of the falling, had all through trap doors in the floor into illuminating abysses, or being caught up by the hair into the realms of ether, and there kept hanging and kicking like a jumping-jack without any apparent prospect of rescue. Well do we remember the stars of terror with which we awoke each morning, and the deep drawn sighs of relief which followed the consciousness of safety. It is doubtful whether any working agony surpasses the torment that has been endured in dreams. There can be little doubt that many of the species of the dark ages were born in beggary of mitigation. Your Saxon godmother, who sometimes feasted far into the night, an hour's sleep and ramson pastry, washing them down with frothy mad meat, had gone to bed with his stomach in a nice condition. No wonder that, of the internal fermentations caused by such stuffing and swelling, both goblins and hypogangs in endless variety born. The easiest way to avoid the night mare, and procure that sound healthful repose with which every day's life should be "rounded off" is to live temperately, regularly, honestly. A, honestly—for a sound sleep, setting forth the importance of the occasion that brought us together.

A writer in the Chicago *Pest* describes the second to a public banquet which he attended. "The next morning the Judge of the police court sent for me, went down, and he received me cordially. Said he had heard of the wonderful things I had accomplished in New York, and was proud of me. I was a promising young man, and all that. Then he offered a toast—'Gilty or not guilty?' I responded in a brief but eloquent speech, setting forth the importance of the occasion that brought us together.

After the usual, "Hooray! Hooray!" I leaned the door open, and said, "I am the poor husband of earth that has married me before him." The Spanish representative of Chile has declared war, and a blockade of the ports of that republic, the blockade dating from Sept. 22d. The consular body at Valparaiso had sent the Spanish admiral a protest against the extent and character of the blockade.

Gen. Heath's Expedition Against the Cheyennes South of the Platte.

(Correspondence of the *Missouri Democrat*.)

FORT KNOX, N. Y., Nov. 7, 1865.

In consideration of the interest felt by our readers in the Indian war now on the Plains, I have collected the facts relating to an expedition that has just returned from pursuit and attack upon a band of Cheyennes who had crossed the Platte and attacked and destroyed a train on Sunday, the 23d October, at Alkali Station. General Heath, in command of this Sub-District, was on his way up this road attending to its proper protection, when he was informed of the depredation. He telegraphed to Captain Krumm, of the 1st Nebraska, stationed near Alkali, to follow and attack at once, and he would follow in supporting distance with all the force he could raise. Captain Krumm, with thirty-six men, took their trail at once, and overtook them on the 26th on the White Man's Fork of the Republican, in camp. He attacked and drove them off, taking all their camp material, and killing and wounding from thirty to thirty-five. The Indians retreated to the hills and huts, and continued to skirmish at short distances for several hours.

Trusting that they were skirmishing for time to receive reinforcements, and being unable to reach them, scattered as they were, Captain Krumm fell back for support on General Lewellen, who was coming with one hundred and twenty-five men and officers. The General, after resting men and animals, pushed rapidly forward on the trail of the rebels, who were retreating down the White Man's Fork. The trail was followed down the stream for three miles without finding the Indians. The next day, the 1st November, the command pushed forward at daylight, the main leading south into the mountains of the stream for twenty miles, when the General became convinced that the Indians were continuing to pursue him and him away from the trail point. He therefore struck for the hills of the Sioux River, crossing it, with difficulty four times, and escaping below its mouth. Here he found evidence of a large force, and in camping took every precaution to secure them as became a gentleman of his rank, if they chose to call upon him. Once he was exercised in clearing the ground for camp, and throwing out sentinels. About ten o'clock, in the light of the full moon, they came, between three and four thousand, attacking on all sides, thinking to surround and destroy the whole command. The men were in line as a movement's notice, and in 30 minutes they had repelled the attack, killing twenty of the rebels and sending the others away in something of a hurry. Pursuit was instantly made, but owing to the snowous character of the country, and it being night, the Indians had no difficulty in avoiding it. Upon the appearance of daylight, it was found that they had withdrawn across the divide to get beyond reach. The white command had been without rations or forage for nearly two days, and it was thought best to retreat to the Platte, which was done without loss, except that of a few horses. The men and animals were completely exhausted, many of them having frozen feet, hands, ears or noses.

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