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Hezekiah S. Johnson

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SANTA FE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

"Independent & Alluring. Neutral & nothing."

JAMES L. COLLINS, PUBLISHER.

JOHN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 18, 1862.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

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Indian Depredations.

Certain persons on the eastern frontier of the Territory being engaged in endeavoring to create a prejudice against the Superintendent of Indian Affairs, by circulating reports to the effect that he is negligent in the performance of his official duties, and that consequently the people suffer from the depredations of the savages. Losses in stock and other property, which they otherwise would not, we propose to briefly examine into the case and see how far the men thus engaged are justified in pursuing the course they have pointed out for themselves in making their attacks upon that officer of the Government.

They charge that the regulations of the Indian Department not only require him to prevent the various tribes, which surround the Territory, from committing depredations upon the settlements, but also, that he should punish the Indians after they have stolen and carried away stock. Let us now see how this is. The section of the law which they quote, and which they claim imposes upon him these unreasonable and impractical duties reads as follows:

"And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Superintendents agents and sub-agents, to endeavor to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offence or misdemeanor, and all other persons who may have committed crimes or offences within any State or Territory, and have fled into the Indian country, either by demanding the names of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may authorize; but even those who are engaged in a crusade against him because he faithfully discharged his duty to the Government may direct the military force of the United States to employ in the apprehension of such Indians, and so in preventing or terminating hostilities between any of the Indian tribes."

In the first place it will be observed that the law mentions the "Superintendents, agents and sub-agents" collectively and thus defines their duties. The agents and sub-agents are charged with the performance of the specified duties, equally with the Superintendent.

But before either any of them can be required or reasonably expected "to procure the arrest and trial of all Indians accused of committing any crime, offence or misdemeanor" the crime itself must be established by proper evidence and the accused must be identified. Otherwise the officers of the Government can have no ground upon which to base their interference. It is not to be expected that they will believe every story that malicious persons may circulate in reference to Indian depredations, but if even this was to be demanded of them they most assuredly would not be required to go into the heart of the Indian country to seek out, detect and identify the delinquents. The absurdity of such a procedure is so plain that it can scarcely be made plainer by argument or illustration. In New Mexico there are one Superintendent, five agents and one sub-agent. These are located in different parts of the country and must necessarily, in many instances, be far removed from the localities in which depredations are committed. By the time the information can, in these cases, be brought to them, the Indians will have fled with their booty and have it secreted in the fastnesses of the mountains in such a manner as to render the recovery of the booty or the detection of the robbers impossible to either the Superintendent or the agents. They are not authorized or permitted to raise a posse of citizens to go in pursuit of marauding Indians. Nothing of the kind is within the scope of their authority. They can only act individuals in the discharge of their duties, and as individuals it is impossible to fill the measure of duties that has been prescribed for them by the persons who are engaged in the hue and cry against them.

The province of the Superintendents and agents is clearly expressed in the section of the law before quoted. If Indians commit offenses punishable by the courts, and legal proceedings have been initiated to bring them before the bar of Justice, then it becomes the duty of the officers just named to assist to the utmost of their ability in procuring the arrest of the delinquents and bringing them to trial. And here it is to be observed that no Judge or Alcalde in the Territory would issue process of arrest against an offender unless he were first identified and the charge made upon the oath of a responsible person. When measures of this nature shall have been commenced, the Superintendents and agents act as aids to officers appointed to execute the processes issued by the courts. They have, and can have, no direct power to be exercised in the case. The law specifies how they shall "endeavor to procure the arrest" & of Indians accused of committing any crime. It says it shall be done "either by demanding the name of the chiefs of the proper tribe, or by such other means as the President may authorize."

How could the demand be made unless the offender be known? Or of what chief could the demand be made unless the tribe to which the robbery belonged were known?

In no one instance have these complaints taken upon themselves the trouble to present their cases to the Superintendent or agents in this form. Never have they given information as to the Indians engaged in the perpetration of the robberies and in a very large number of instances they have merely guessed at the particular tribe, or part of tribe, to which they belonged. In the latter regard they are from the nature of the circumstan-

ces liable to make mistakes and charge the offense to a band which is innocent of the crime. Their whole method of procedure is a random one and is better calculated to embarrass the officers in the performance of their duties than to assist in suppressing the wrongs committed by the Indians.

We a different course pursued as entirely different results would be accomplished. If the cases against the Indians were made up in a tangible form, the Superintendent and agents could act understandingly in the premises and often succeed in bringing the guilty Indians to punishment and in restoring to its owner stolen property.

We have had some experience in the Indian Department and know something of the manner in which its business is conducted. We speak by the book when we say that the officers engaged in that branch of the public service are as vigilant as it is possible for them to be, and that they do all they can, within their circumscribed sphere, to protect the people from the forays of the Indians. The greatest disasters which have befallen the country in late years have, in a measure, been brought about by the adoption of a course similar to that now insisted upon by the malcontents of whom we have made mention. A demand was made, in the dark, for the Navajo that killed the negro at Fort Defiance in 1858. The history of the case need not be repeated here. Its deplorable consequences have been felt from one extreme of the Territory to the other. The murderer was not known. A general demand was made for him upon the chiefs, who brought forward and executed an innocent native of New Mexico in place of the guilty Indian, and from that time forth we have had war, devastating war with the tribe, and the end is not yet.

It cannot be denied that the suffering which our people endure at the hands of the Indians are unparalleled. That the reduced condition in which the whole country is found, is attributable to that cause and to that cause alone. If a remedy could be provided for the evil we know that no one would be more relieved at it than would the Superintendent of Indian Affairs; but even those who are engaged in a crusade against him because he faithfully discharged his duty to the Government. We are sure that if a protecting policy were to be adopted, and the execution of it intrusted to his care the Indians would have no cause to triumph at his leniency, nor would the citizens find fault on that account.

In the City.—Mr. Stewart one of the contractors for the Independence mail arrived in this week's coach. To his energy we are, in a large degree, indebted for the promptness with which our people have been receiving their mails for the last eight months past.

Fort Craig.—Advice via Washington City tell us that Fort Craig has been retaken by Col. Canby. No detail of the particulars attending the reception of the Fort accompany the account.

This piece of telegraphic news has no doubt been a subject of much interest to the people of the States but to us in New Mexico it is entirely devoid of interest, for the very good reason that every person knows that Col. Canby has held Fort Craig all the time, and that there has never been even a probability that he would lose it. He holds Fort Craig, sure.

Our interesting.—By the last coach we received the Sacramento City Union, which contains an account of the battle of Ball Run; also the Denver News which has the announcement of the capture of Fort Fillmore below Santa Fe. Receipts of this kind are interesting because they serve to refresh the memory. The former was five months, and the latter nearly four in coming.

The News makes us to exchange. Well neighbor, we have been exchanging with you all the time and have frequently wondered why it was that we have received nothing in return during the past four months. Probably the mail which carries our papers goes via Japan. The Union was doublets in search of the North-West passage, although it was not out more than half the time Dr. Hayes was.

Although the armada fitted out by England France and Spain for the invasion of Mexico, should have arrived off Vera Cruz about the first of December, the papers from the States contain nothing in reference to its movements. The importance of this procedure on the part of three of the most powerful monarchies in Europe being so great, in its present and ultimate bearings upon the Western continent, it is truly astonishing that the people of the United States have given it so little attention. In ordinary times a movement of this nature would not be passed with such indifference, and whilst it is true that the Government is not in as favorable a condition to resist its consummation as could be desired, yet the long cherished Monroe doctrine should not be entirely lost sight of, and the Crowned Heads of the East permitted to have their own way on our continent.

There is much more under the surface of this scheme than is made apparent by the Treaty which is published on the first page of this issue of the Gazette.

No Texans.—The scouting parties who went down the Pecos to see if there were any Texans marching up that stream into New Mexico have returned, and report no Texans. Capt. Shaw's company we understand proceeded forty miles south of Bosque Redondo.

Indian depredations continue to be the order of the day in our Territory. The Navajos are as hostile and savage as they have ever been and make their ruthless forays upon the settlements quite as frequently, if not more so, than they did before their recent professions of a desire for peace were made.

It is to be observed that the Indians are

the volunteers who have been receiving military instructions in the city for the last three or four weeks have made rapid progress and some of the companies are quite proficient in the drill. In a short time they will be well prepared to take the field.

On Wednesday a company under the command of Capt. Dodd arrived from Colorado Territory. They are all said to be hardy mountaineers and accustomed to that kind of life which fits men to be good soldiers.

Delivered Up.—There now seems to be no doubt but that Messrs. Mason and Shidell have been handed over to the British authorities upon a demand made by that Government. Not having seen the correspondence between the Secretary of State and Lord Lyons on the subject we can only state that we are informed that Mr. Seward has acted in the matter on the ground, that the arms were made in violation of a well established American principle, that neutral vessels upon the seas are, in the eyes of national law, the same as the territory of the nation whose flag covers the vessel, and therefore that persons found theron are not liable to arrest except in cases specially provided for by treaty stipulations. Had the Government viewed the matter in this light at first it is possible that the removal of all the hospital patients from Galveston to Houston, which was accomplished immediately. All the public and private property was being rapidly removed to Houston, when Judge Hill left Galveston. The proprietor of the News had rented a house in Houston, and announced that his next issue would be printed in that city, and all the other newspaper establishments, it is supposed, have done the same. The guns have been removed from the different fortifications, and the troops have fallen back to the turnings of the railroad bridge on the island, and a still larger force stationed at Virginia Point, on the main land.

Swear on Leave.—Lieut. Remond has issued an order in which all persons are required to comply with the terms of Major Donaldson's former order declaring Martial Law, by the 20th inst., or leave the country.

World not let his Accusers or Examines.

The committee appointed under a joint resolution of the Legislative Assembly to call upon Secretary Holmes and request from him a statement of the condition of the Legislative fund, reported the other day that the Secretary declined to comply with the request. This will have an injurious effect upon the little draft he has put in circulation and add to the great discredit with which they have before been regarded. Had the Secretary acted differently and by an exhibition of his accounts shown that he actually had funds to his credit in New York in excess of the amount of the debts he has made, all doubt in reference to his financial affairs would have been removed and lost confidence would have been restored. Whether the want of confidence which has been well founded or not, we are not prepared to say. But the mere fact that it has existed should, in itself, have made the Secretary not only willing but anxious to show the condition of his finances and thereby relieve the credit of that branch of the public service in which he is engaged, from the suspicion which has been cast over him by his peculiar mode of transacting the business entrusted to his care.

Galveston Island.—Galveston Island is about thirty miles long, extending east and west, and from a mile to a mile and a half wide. The distance from the island across the bay by the railroad bridge to the mainland, is within a fraction of two miles. With a sufficient number of guns of long range, the city could have been easily defended. Guns were stationed at the east end of the island at Bolivar Point and Pelican Spit Island, commanding the bay. The city is situated on the bay a mile or a mile and a half from the Gulf, thus giving our guns the advantage of that distance in range. Thus we are entitled to the belief that the necessity which has driven off the inhabitants of the island city before an enemy is even in sight, is a blunder for which there is seemingly no excuse or palliation. The natural inquiry is, who is to blame?

What is to be done with the Prisoners.

In a day or two we may expect some 1,600 prisoners who escaped from the rebel camp at Huachuca last Saturday, reports that the news that Genl. Pope's cavalry had driven in Genl. Radford's pickets at Johnston was received by Price's army the greatest confusion prevailed in the rebel camp. All the troops were mixed up inextricable confusion and many hours elapsed before anything like order was restored. The retreat of the whole army was commenced as soon afterwards as possible and so fearful were they of pursuit that they burned bridges and placed every obstacle in the way of fancied pursuers.

It is reported that one regiment was left on the Ozarks as a rear guard, and several small bodies are scattered through the country about Warrensburg collecting supplies.

A cavalry force has been sent out in pursuit of them, but our horses are so worn and weary by other long forced marches that there is little prospect of capturing these rabid bands.

The last report from Price is that he passed through Springfield en route for Arkansas, and it is pretty certain he will not attempt to return this winter.

New York Dec. 27.—A letter from Port Royal reports the occupation of Penick Island by our troops, and the extending of our lines to Edisto river, thirty five miles from Charleston.

Washington, Dec. 27.—The President has approved the bill providing for the appointment of three Commissioners from each State, to visit the camps and receive and forward to the families of soldiers the latter's allotment of pay. Congressman Ely arrived here last night.

New York, Dec. 27.—A letter has been received from Archibald Hughes, stating his health has been greatly improved by his voyage. Now by the Arago confirms the report that Prince Napoleon has exercised an influence favorable to this country, since his return to France.

The London Times Paris correspondent states distinctly that the Emperor and his ministers have made up their minds to favor the Southern Confederacy even to the extent of recognizing it at an early date, but have so far been prevented from making their feelings known to the press and nation through the influence of Prince Napoleon. It is said he is preparing a speech for delivery in the French Senate taking a northern view of our internal troubles.

Washington, Dec. 28.—Mr. Stanton brother of F. P. Stanton, of Kansas, has been arrested for conspiracy with the rebellion in Tennessee. He has taken the oath of allegiance and been released from Fort Lafayette.

Letters here from Havre state that two rebel

ships, the Theodore and Isabel, were there.

The same letter states that our vessels were not permitted to coal from their own ships at that point. Inquiry has been instituted to know whether such are the facts.

A copy of the Confederate News, published at Columbus, says there are five gun-boats there now awaiting the descent of the Union fleet. It also states that General Polk has nearly recovered from the injuries he received by the late bursting of the big gun.

ADVERTISEMENTS

EVACUATION OF GALVESTON.

The Marshall Republican, of the 4th December, makes the following statement about the position of affairs at Galveston:

The Galveston Telegraph, of the 2nd inst., states that Galveston has been evacuated and the movable property, public and private, was being removed to Houston. Hon. W. P. Hill arrived at Galveston a few days ago, from whom we gain substantially the following facts:

On the 20th ult. a council of war was held at Galveston, at which it was determined that it was impossible to defend the city successfully. The largest guns at the fortifications upon the island were 32 pounders smooth bore, having a range not exceeding two miles, while the enemy's guns were of the largest calibre, shooting with accuracy three or four miles. To await an attack was simply to invite the surrender or destruction of our troops and the city, without the power of inflicting injury upon the assailants. It was thought best, therefore, under all the circumstances, to evacuate Galveston, and occupy a position in the rear of the city, so as to repel any advance of the Federal troops after they had landed. In consequence of this determination, an order was issued for the removal of all the hospital patients from Galveston to Houston, which was accomplished immediately. All the public and private property was being rapidly removed to Houston, when Judge Hill left Galveston. The proprietor of the News had rented a house in Houston, and announced that his next issue would be printed in that city, and all the other newspaper establishments, it is supposed, have done the same. The guns have been removed from the different fortifications, and the troops have fallen back to the turnings of the railroad bridge on the island, and a still larger force stationed at Virginia Point.

Arrangements have been made by me with the Stage Company for all goods ordered through will be brought to Galveston as soon as possible.

Quarantine is respectfully solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

HEAD QUARTERS DISTRICT OF SANTA FE,
Santa Fe, December 20, 1861.

General Orders:

No. 1.

Captain JONES, New Mexican Volunteers, is hereby appointed Provost Marshal of this District; he will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

By order of Major DONALDSON

Ordnance Officer,

Captain 7th Infantry.

Acting Inspector General.

No. 2.

NEWSPAPER AND BOOK AGENT.

The undersigned is authorized to receive subscriptions for the principal newspapers, magazines and other periodicals published in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cincinnati, St. Louis and other large cities in the States.

He is also agent for books and works published by Messrs. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston; Clark and John Wiley & Sons, New York; Little, Brown & Co., Boston; Chapman and Hall of Philadelphia. The latter being principally engaged in the publication of medical works, Physicians in the Territory can, through this agency, procure what ever professional works they may desire.

Arrangements have been made by me with the Stage Company for all goods ordered through will be brought to Galveston as soon as possible.

Quarantine is respectfully solicited, to which prompt attention will be given.

No. 3.

AUGUSTINE HUNT P.M.

MAILS.

Whereas the mails departing from Santa Fe will be closed at the following hours:

Eastern mail at 6 o'clock every Monday morning.

Postal mail at 6 o'clock every Monday morning.

Telegraph mail at 6 o'clock every Monday morning.

All letters intended for these mails should be deposited in the Post Office previous to the time specified for closing.

No. 4.

AUGUSTINE HUNT P.M.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue and authority of a decree of the honorable District Court for the County of Bernalillo, Territory of New Mexico, rendered at the October term thereof, A. D. 1861, in favor of litigants headed by Sydney A. Hibbell for the sum of \$10,000, and costs, and forty dollars together, given by said litigants to

GAZETA SEMANARIA DE SANTA FE

"Independiente en todo, neutral en nada."

SANTIAGO L. COLLINS, PUBLICADOR.

JUAN T. RUSSELL, EDITOR.

SANTA FE, SABADO 18 DE ENERO DE 1861

SUSCRIPCION:

| | |
|-------------------------|------|
| Por un año..... | 1.50 |
| Por seis meses..... | 1.00 |
| Por tres meses..... | 1.00 |
| Por una copia sola..... | 10 |

DEPREDACIONES DE LOS INDIOS.

Siendo que ciertas personas en la frontera oriental del Territorio se ocupan en sus empeños para criar una preocupación contra el Superintendente de Negocios Indios con circular la voz de que él es negligente en el desempeño de sus deberes de oficio, y que de consiguiente el pueblo ha de padecer las depredaciones de los indios, las pérdidas de ganados y otros bienes-cuagas pénidas de otro modo padecida evitar, proponemos, por tanto, examinar brevemente el caso y así determinar hasta donde son justificados los hombres asocados en seguir el camino que ellos encogen para lanza sus ataques contra el reforzado oficial del Gobierno.

Alegan que las regulaciones del Despacho de Negocios Indios no solamente requieren a él que prevea depredaciones por los indios que rodean el Territorio sobre las villas y ranchos, sino que lo requieren también que les castigue una depredación de haber robado y retrátese con los ganados. Ahora veremos como queda el hecho. La sección de la ley a la cual ellos refieren, y la cual reclaman que le impone estos tan desazonables e impracticables requerimientos, lee como sigue:

"Y decreto ademas, Que será el deber de los Superintendentes, Agentes, y Agentes Asistentes esforzarse procurar el arresto y poner en juzgo a todo indio acusado de haber perpetrado algún delito, ofensa o mal proceder, como también a toda otra persona que haya cometido crímenes o ofensas dentro de algún Estado ó Territorio y huyendo al suelo de los indios, ó por demandar tales acusados de los Capitanes de la propia tribu; ó por vía de cualesquier otros medios que autorizará el Presidente; y el Presidente puede causar que se emplee la fuerza militar de los Estados Unidos para la captura de tales indios, como también para prevenir o cortar hostilidades entre cualesquier tribus de indios."

En el primer lugar, se observará que la ley menciona "los Superintendentes, Agentes, y Agentes Asistentes" colectivamente, y así les señala sus deberes. Son los Agentes y Agentes Asistentes comisionados, igualmente con el Superintendente, para el desempeño de los deberes especificados. Pero el crimen mismo ha de ser establecido por evidencia legítima, y el acusado ha de ser identificado, antes de que se le requiera ó ane con razonable se le espere a cualesquier de estos oficiales que "procure el arresto y ponga en juicio a todos los indios acusados de haber cometido crímenes o ofensas o mal proceder." De otro modo los oficiales del Gobierno no pueden tener en sus fundamentos su interposición. No se debe creer que ellos han de dar crédito a cada cuenta de depredaciones fádias que personas maliciosa hagan entre la gente; pero si aun esto se les demandaba, ciertamente no se les requeriría que procedieran hasta el centro del suelo de los indios en busca de los criminales. La absurdidad de un tal procedimiento es tan clara que es apenas posible hacerlo más obvia con argumento ilustrativo. En el Nuevo Méjico hay un Superintendente, cinco Agentes, y un Agente Asistente. Estos están colocados en diferentes partes del Territorio, y necesariamente, en muchos casos, se hallan distantes de las localidades en donde se cometen las depredaciones. En tales casos cuando les llega la noticia, los indios han retiradose con el saqueo y lo tienen secretado dentro las fortalezas de las sierras, de una manera que ni para el Superintendente ni para el Agente es posible el recorrido del botín ó el descubrimiento de los pilladores. Ellos no son autorizados ni permitidos de levantar gentío para seguir en pos de los indios ladronzcos, pues tal privilegio ni poder no se halla en toda la estension de su autoridad. Unicamente como individuos pueden obrar en el desempeño de sus deberes, y como individuos les es imposible llenar la medida de los deberes que les prescriben las antedichas personas empleadas en el clamor contra ellos.

Las obligaciones del Superintendente y Agentes son claramente expresadas en la sección de la ya citada ley. Si cometen los indios ofensas castigables por las cortes y procedimientos legales se originan para traerlos ante un tribunal de justicia, entonces y en tal caso llega ser el deber de los oficiales que se acusa de mantener

asistir con todo empeño en arrestar a los delincuentes y ponerlos en juicio. Y aquí se debe tener presente que ningún juez ni alcalde en el Territorio libraría órden de arresto contra ofensas alguno a menos que ésta haya sido primero identificada y acusada bajo el juramento de una persona responsable. Comenzados pasos de esta naturaleza, entonces es que el Superintendente y los Agentes obran como ayudantes a los oficiales nombrados para llevar a efecto los procesos expedidos por las cortes. Ni tienen ni pueden tener ninguna autoridad directa para obrar en el caso. La ley enseña de que modo ellos se esforzarán para procurar el arresto, etc., de los indios acusados de haber cometido crimen —ella dice que lo será hecho ó por demandarlos de los capitanes de la propia tribu ó por medio de tales otras medidas que autoriza el Presidente. ¿Cómo pudiera hacerse la demanda sin saber quién fué el ofensor? ¿A cuáles capitanes pudiera dirigirse la demanda sin saber de cuáles tribus eran los ofensores?

En ninguna instancia han estos jueces encargados así mismos con el trabajo de presentar sus causas al Superintendente ó a los Agentes en esta forma. Nunca han dado información de los indios particulares que se ocupan en la perpetración de los robos, y en un gran número de causas solamente han advertido la tribu ó parte de tribu a la cual pertenecean. Respecto a lo último son por la naturaleza de las circunstancias sujetos a cometer errores y acusar de ofensa a la partida que está inocente del crimen. Todo su método de proceder es desenrollado, y es mejor calcular para embasar a los oficiales en el desempeño de sus deberes que en ayudar a suprimir los perjuicios cometidos por los indios. Si se obra de otro modo diferente no resulta enteramente diferente se considera. Si las causas hechas contra los indios fueran buenas en una forma tangible entonces pudiera el Superintendente y los agentes obrar con más inteligencia en las premisas, y con más frecuencia se pondrían a los indios culpables en debido castigo, y se devolvería al dueño la propiedad robada.

Hemos tenido alguna experiencia en el Departamento de Yndios, y sabemos algo con respecto al modo en que se conducen sus negocios. Sabemos lo que decimos, cuando decimos que los oficiales ocupados en este ramo de servicio público son tan vigilantes como les es posible ser, y que ellos hacen todo lo que pueden dentro de su circunscripción para proteger al público del pillaje de los indios. Los más grandes desastres que han acontecido al país en los últimos años, han resultado en gran parte por la adopción de un manejo semejante a aquel en que insisten las personas malcontentas a que nos hemos referido. Una requisición fue hecha en lo ocurso por el Navajo que mató al Negro en el Fuerte Defiance en 1858. La historia del caso no es necesario repetirla aquí. Sus desplorables consecuencias se han sentido de uno a otro extremo del Territorio. El asesino no fue ejecutado. Una demanda general fue hecha por el a los Cabecillas, quienes trajeron y ejecutaron en su lugarez a un inocente nativo americano en lugar del indio criminal. Y desde esa época en adelante hemos aguantado una guerra, una guerra destructiva, con aquella tribu y todavía no llega a su fin.

No se puede negar que los sufrimientos que padece nuestro pueblo de las manos de los indios son sin paralelo —que la redonda condición en que se halla todo el país es atribuida a esa causa y solamente a esa causa, y si se pullera proveer algún remedio para el mal, sabemos que nadie podría tener más regocijo que el Superintendente de Negocios Indios—ni aun aquellos que se emplean en una cruzada contra el por qué fielmente desempeñan sus deberes al gobierno. Estamos seguros que si se adoptara una política de protección y la ejecución de ella fuera confiada a sus manos, los indios no triunfarían en ningún caso por falta de vigor, ni los ciudadanos encontrarían falta por esta razón.

—Las depredaciones de los indios continúan ser el orden del día en nuestro Territorio. Los Navajos hoy están tan hostiles y bárbaros como han sido, en algún tiempo pasado, y ellos hacen sus ruinosas bajadas sobre las poblaciones con tanta frecuencia si no es más repetidamente ahora que antes de sus recientes profesiones de docear la paz.

ASAMBLEA LEGISLATIVA

(Continuado de pagina 4.)

A consecuencia el Presidente de la Cámara nombro en comisión a los Señores Hovey y García de Santa Fe, para que de acuerdo con la comisión del Consejo, pasara a la oficina de dicho Secretario, a cumplir con el contenido de dichas resoluciones.

Se le dio primera lectura a un acto originado en el Consejo titulado: "Un acto castigando personas bandidas que atacan en los caminos reales ó campas conocidos comúnmente por Saltadores." Con suspiccia de las reglas el acto pasó á su segunda lectura.

Por motion del Sr. Montoya, el dicho acto fue referido á una comisión especial de un miembro de cada condado: habiendo sido nombradas los Señores Montoya, Hoy, Jaravillo, García de Taos, Baca y Ortiz, Tafoya, Silva, García de Bernatillo, y Bach del Socorro.

El Hon. Consejo concurredó en el pasaje de un acto originado en esta Cámara, titulado: "Un acto dando preferencia en el ragadío de labor que está bajo del agua del ojo del Pueblo del Socorro, conocido bácia el Poniente de dicho Pueblo en este Territorio con las enmendaciones siguientes: que se quiten en la la sección linea la, las palabras, "hoy en adelante" y sea insertado, "desde y después del pasaje de este acto," en la 4a. linea en dicha sección la, después de las palabras preferencia, se insertar: "ellos sus herederos asignarios y todas aquellas personas a quienes dichas tierras hayan sido transmitidas por titulos legales."

El Presidente anunció que dichas enmendaciones del Hon. Consejo estaban ante la Cámara, las cuales fueron aprobadas unanimous.

Por motion del Señor Hoy, las reglas fueron suspendidas, con el fin de proscutar la resolución siguiente.

Resuelto Que el Secretario principal de esta Cámara de Representantes es por esto dirigido a solicitar a esta Cámara tan pronto como sea practicable, con una lista de los actos y resoluciones de ambas Cámaras que se han originado y pasado en esta Cámara, que han sido mandados al Consejo para su concurrencia y no han sido devueltos.

Por motion del Sr. García de Santa Fe, la resolución fue aprobada.

Se prorrogó la Cámara hasta mañana á las diez de la mañana.

EL CONSEJO.

Jueves, Enero 9 de 1861.

El Consejo se reunió según su prólogo.

Una comisión de la Cámara de Representantes fue nombrada y recibida quien solicitó la firma del Hon. Presidente al próbumbo y resoluciones de ambas Cámaras originado en la Cámara de Representantes considerando el Secretario del Territorio por haber girado bonos a favor de un miembro de la Legislatura contraria a todo uso y costumbre, de haber retorcido el justo pago de los miembros de la Asamblea en los tiempos debidos y en la manera anteriormente hechos y para otros fines. Cuyas resoluciones fueron firmadas por el Presidente.

Por propuesta del Señor Mestas, los negocios sobre la mesa del Presidente fueron tomados en consideración fuera de orden.

La siguiente comunicación del Hon. Juez de Pruebas del Condado de Santa Fe, relativa depredaciones cometidas en dicho condado por los indios durante el año pasado, fue recibida y leída:

OFICINA DEL JUEZ DE PRUEBAS.

CONDADO DE SANTA FE,

SANTA FE, Enero 9 de 1862.

A la Hon. Asamblea Legislativa del Territorio de Nuevo Méjico:

Tengo el honor de remitir á sus Hon. Cuerpos los informes oficiales que he recibido de los diferentes Jueces de Paz de este Condado en referencia a las depredaciones cometidas por los indios bárbaros que diariamente hostillizan nuestro país, matando a nuestros ciudadanos llevándose á nuestros hijos en cautiverio y privándonos de los pocos bienes que poseemos.

Por dichos documentos verán sus Hon. Cuerpos lo mucho que ha sufrido este condado durante el año de 1861, y es mi opinión que en dichos documentos no está manifestado ni la décima parte de lo que ha perdido este condado durante dicho año por las incursiones diarias de las tribus bárbaras que nos hostilizan, principalmente por la tribu Navajo: pues sus Hon. Cuerpos saben muy bien que esta tribu principalmente es la que tiene arruinado el país entero de Nuevo Méjico y mientras que esta tribu no sea bien castigada y sujetada el pueblo de este desgraciado Territorio no podrá prosperar pero al contrario cada año mas arruinado, humiliado y dejado: por el mismo vuestros Hon. Cuerpos ahora representando á este desgraciado Territorio en mejor suerte, encarríquamente llaman la atención del Gobierno á este asunto exigiendo de él todo ayuda protección a la cual somos acreedores como ciudadanos leales y fieles á la Constitución, leyes y gobierno de los Estados Unidos de América.

Con mucho respeto soy de
Sus Honorables Cuerpos
Su obediente servidor
ANTONIO SANTOS,
Juez de Pruebas.

A propuesta del Hon. Cabeza de Baca, la dicha comunicación fue referida á la comisión sobre negocios indios.

A propuesta del Sr. Santos, un proyecto de la Cámara de Representantes, titulado: "Un acto para metodizar la caza de venados y cícones" fué leído la 2a. vez y referido á la comisión sobre propiedad pública.

A propuesta del Señor Cabeza de Baca, un proyecto titulado: "Un acto para renir los precintos Nos. 3 y 4 del Condado de Santa Ana, y señalando sus límites" fué leído la 2a. vez y referido á la comisión sobre propiedad pública.

A propuesta del Hon. Facundo Pino, la

relación de la mayoría de la comisión sobre lo judicial á la cual fué referido "Un acto relativo á apelaciones en causas criminales" fué levantado de la mesa y tomado bajo consideración.

Por propuesta del Hon. Facundo Pino, fué enmendada la relación del modo siguiente: "La mayoría de la comisión judicial á la cual fué referido un proyecto de ley titulado: Un acto sobre apelaciones en causas criminales, informa al Hon. Consejo que ha tenido dicho proyecto bajo consideración, y considerando que el protejo lo mas sagrado que tenemos, que es la vida y la libertad del hombre, recomienda mos su pasaje." Cuya enmendación fué adoptada.

Dicho proyecto fué leído la 2a. vez y pasado.

Se prorrogó el Consejo hasta mañana á las diez de la mañana.

LA CAMARA.

Jueves, Enero 9 de 1862.

La Cámara se reunió según su prólogo. El diario anterior fue leído y aprobado.

La comisión de proyectos enregistrados presentó el informe siguiente:

LA CAMARA.

Jueves, Enero 9 de 1862.

La Cámara se reunió según su prólogo. El diario anterior fue leído y aprobado.

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LA CAMARA.

Jueves, Enero 9 de 1862.

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