

ordered by the legislature of New Mexico, convened in December, 1847; but it includes only individuals five years of age and upwards.

## PUEBLOS AND PUEBLO INDIANS OF NEW MEXICO.

Counties.	PUEBLOS.	PUEBLO INDIANS over 5 years.
County of Taos,	Taos, Picoris . . . . .	283
“ Rio Arriba,	San Juan, Santa Clara . . . . .	500
“ Santa Fé,	{ San Ildefonso, Namba, Po- joaque, Tezuque, }	590
“ Santa Anna,	{ Cochiti, Santo Domingo, San Felipe, Santa Anna, Zia, Jemez, }	1,918
“ Bernalillo,	Sandia, Gleta, . . . . .	833
“ Valencia,	Laguna, Acoma, Zunia, . . . . .	1,800
Opposite El Paso,	Socoro, Islettas, . . . . .	600
Total of PUEBLOS 21. Total of Pueblo Indians		6,524

These calculations will serve to aid in the estimates of present population, for no accurate census has been prepared officially for many years.

In 1793, according to an enumeration then made, the *whole* population amounted to 30,953:—in 1833 it is estimated, in the statistics of Galvan's Calendar, at 52,300 individuals, who were divided by Mühlenpfordt and Dr. Wislizenius into  $\frac{1}{2}$  pure Spanish blood,  $\frac{4}{10}$  Creoles,  $\frac{2}{10}$  Mestizos, and  $\frac{1}{10}$  Pueblo Indians. These calculations, according to the above census of *Pueblo Indians*, would make the whole present population not more than thirteen or fourteen thousand, which is obviously incorrect unless the census of 1847 was most inaccurately made.

In a letter from the Hon. Hugh N. Smith, delegate from New Mexico, addressed to the National Intelligencer, Washington, and published on the 25th of June, 1850, he desires to correct the mistakes which have been made in regard to the number and character of the inhabitants of New Mexico. The number, he says, has been variously stated in the Congressional debates at from ten to seventy thousand; and generally *one half*, and sometimes *all* of them, are said to be *Indians*. “This is a great error,” continues the delegate, “we have a population of at least ninety thousand, of whom from ten to twelve thousand only are Pueblo Indians, and we do not estimate in our population any other kind of Indians except Pueblos. They are a quiet, inoffensive, honest, and industrious people; they own the best farming lands in the Territory, and

are engaged entirely in agricultural pursuits, and, as tax-paying Indians, would be entitled to the privileges of citizens, and of the elective franchise in Texas.

“The census taken in New Mexico the year before the entrance of General Kearney into that Territory, showed the population to be one hundred thousand and two or three hundred over. This may not have been taken with great accuracy, but the best informed persons, and those who have lived there longest agree with me that we have not less than ninety thousand. Dr. Wislizenius, who is generally correct in his accounts of travel, and who is relied upon as good authority, in his statistics of that country, is certainly mistaken in saying that ten-twentieths, or one-half of the population, are Pueblo Indians. I have travelled through the settled parts of that country two or three times a year for the last three years, and I know that not a fifth, or even one-sixth are Indians.

“There are in New Mexico from twelve to fifteen hundred resident *American voters*, emigrants from the different States, principally from the State of Missouri; the rest of the population is Mexican and Spanish.”

Upon these estimates and calculations it would perhaps be fair, in arriving at a proximate enumeration of inhabitants, to give the following ratios:—

WILD INDIANS, according to Governor Charles Bent,	36,950
PUEBLO INDIANS, according to enumeration,	6,524
WHITE CREOLES, according to Dr. Gregg,	1,000
MESTIZOS, “ “ “ “	59,000
AMERICANS, according to Hon. Hugh N. Smith,	1,500
	104,974
Deduct from this for <i>Wild Indians</i> ,	36,950
	68,024
Deduct from this for <i>Pueblo Indians</i> ,	6,524

PROXIMATE TOTAL OF PURE WHITES AND MIXED RACES,<sup>1</sup> 61,500

The more civilized inhabitants of New Mexico resemble their parent stock in character and manners, save that they are somewhat tinged with the habits of the Indian race, whose blood is mingled

<sup>1</sup> There are no negroes in New Mexico, and consequently neither *mulattos* nor *zambos*. The fatal epidemic fever of a typhoid character that ravaged the whole province from 1837 to 1839, and the small pox in 1840, carried off nearly ten per cent. of the population.



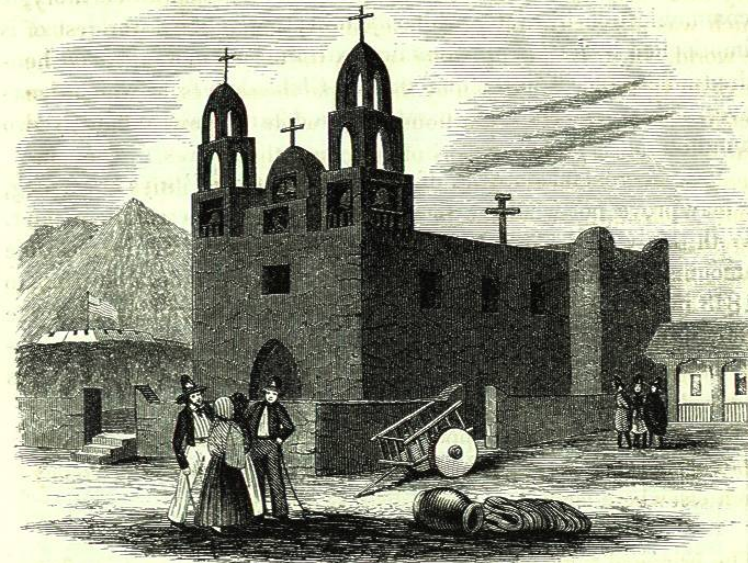
more or less in the veins of all classes. The men are homely, the women pretty, and while the former are generally condemned for their indolence, insincerity and treacherousness, the latter are praised by all travellers for their frank, affectionate and gentle demeanor. Very little was ever done for education in this remote Territory, which was almost cut-off from the civilizing influences of the rest of the world. Its governors,—either sent by the central authorities of the Mexican Republic, or chosen by the people themselves,—were often overthrown by bloody revolutions; but, while in power, they used their offices as a prolific means of enriching themselves. Their intercourse with strangers from the north, and their facilities in fraudulently collecting or compromising duties upon the trade of the caravans, were constantly taken advantage of by the rapacious chiefs; nor could the national authorities attempt to control them, for the distance of Santa Fé from the capital always made the loyalty of New Mexico loose and insecure.<sup>1</sup> The governors, judiciary, and clergy of the Territory, naturally fostered this feeling among the people, and in many instances it was beneficial to the north of the Republic, especially in opposing the establishment of the tobacco monopoly and in resisting the introduction of the copper currency which elsewhere caused so much distress and ruin.

The principal town in New Mexico is Santa Fé, or, as it is often written by Spaniards and Mexicans, Santa Fé de San Francisco. It is one of the oldest Spanish settlements in the north, and lies at an elevation of 7047 feet above the sea, in 35° 41' 6", north latitude, and 106° 2' 30", longitude west from Greenwich, according to the observations of Lieutenant Colonel Emory of the United States Topographical Engineers, and of Doctors Gregg and Wislizenius. The town is situated in a wide plain surrounded by mountains, about fifteen miles east of the Rio Grande del Norte. Immediately west of the town a snow-capped mountain rises up to a lofty height, and a beautiful stream of small mill power size, ripples down its sides and joins the river about twenty miles to the south-westward.

Santa Fé is an irregular, scattered town, built of *adobes* or sun-dried bricks, while most of its streets are common highways traversing settlements interspersed with extensive cornfields. The only attempt at any thing like architectural compactness and precision, says Dr. Gregg, consists in four tiers of buildings, whose fronts are shaded with a fringe of rude *portales* or corridors. They stand around the public square, and comprise the *Palacio* or Governor's

<sup>1</sup> See Gregg's *Commerce of the Prairies*, vol. i., p. 113.

house, the custom house, barracks, calabozo, casa consistorial, the military chapel, besides several private residences, as well as most of the shops of the American traders.



PARROQUIA DE SANTA FÉ.

ALBUQUERQUE is a town as large as Santa Fé, stretched for several miles along the left bank of the Rio Grande, and if not a handsomer, is at least not a worse looking place than the capital.

The population of New Mexico, owing to the insecure tenure of life on a frontier which is constantly liable to the ravages of wild Indians, has always clustered together in towns and villages. These are scattered along the valley of the rivers, and are commonly known as the "rio arriba" and "rio abajo" or "up stream" and "down stream" settlements. Even individual *ranchos* and *haciendas* serve as the *nuclei* of large neighborhoods, and finally become important villages. All the principal locations of this character lie in the valley between one hundred miles north and one hundred and forty south of the capital. The most important of these next to the capital, is EL VALLE DE TAOS, whose name is derived from the Taosa tribe, a remnant of which still forms a Pueblo in the north of the district. No part of New Mexico equals this spot in productiveness; and although the bottom lands of the valleys where irrigation may be easily obtained have often produced over a hundred fold, yet the



uplands throughout all these elevated plains about the Rocky Mountains, must, in all probability, remain sterile in consequence of the extraordinary dryness of the atmosphere. Indeed, New Mexico possesses but few of those natural advantages which are necessary to a rapid progress of civilization. It is a region without a single communication by water with any other part of the world, and is imprisoned by chains of mountains extending for more than five hundred miles, except in the direction of Chihuahua from which, however, its settlements are separated by a dreary desert of nearly two hundred miles.<sup>1</sup>

“Some general statistics of the Santa Fé trade,” says Dr. Gregg, “may prove not wholly without interest to the mercantile reader. With this view I have prepared the following table of the probable amount of merchandise invested in the Santa Fé trade, from 1822 to 1843 inclusive, and about the portion of the same transferred to the Southern markets (chiefly Chihuahua) during the same period; together with the approximate number of wagons, men and proprietors engaged each year:

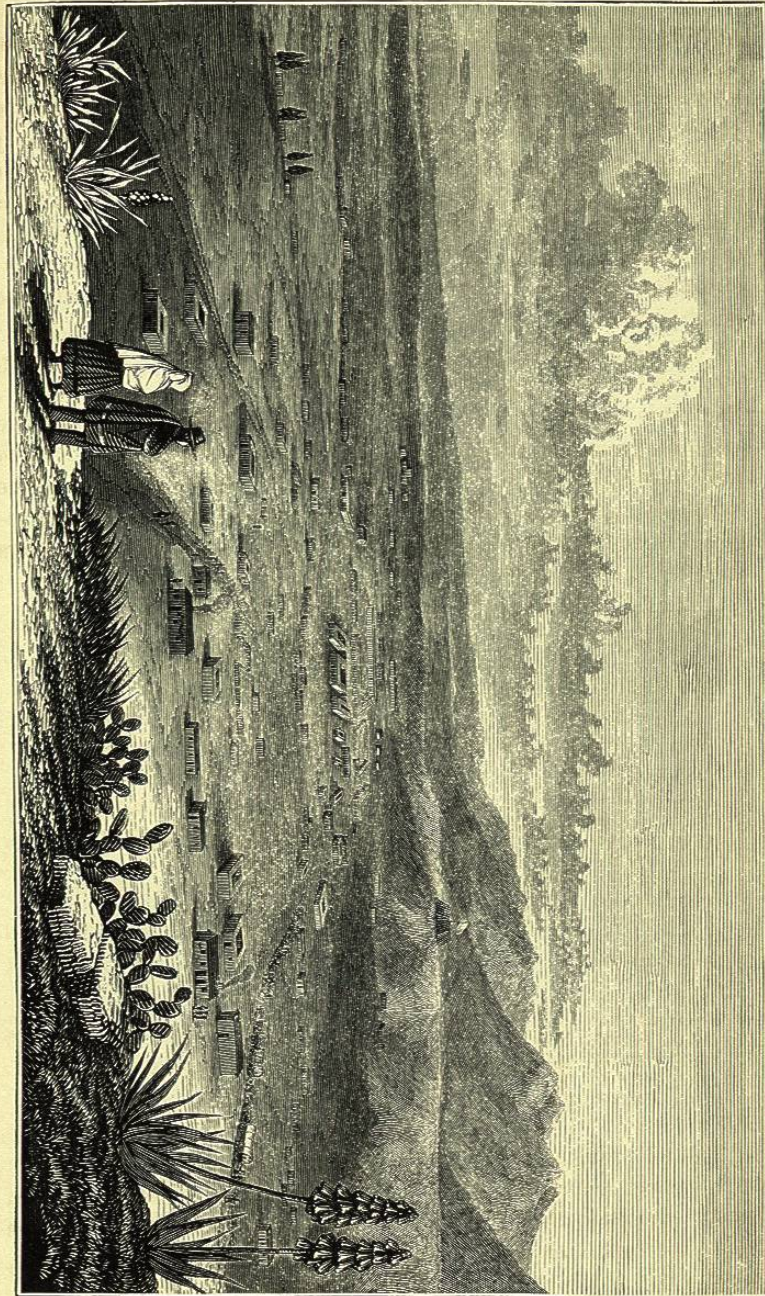
Years.	Amount Mdse.	Wagons.	Men.	Proprietors	Train to Chihuahua	Remarks.
1822	15,000		70	60		Pack-animals only used.
1823	12,000		50	30		do. do.
1824	35,000	26	100	80	3,000	do. and wagons.
1825	65,000	37	130	90	5,000	do. do.
1826	90,000	60	100	70	7,000	Wagons only henceforth.
1827	85,000	55	90	50	8,000	
1828	150,000	100	200	80	20,000	Three men killed, being the first.
1829	60,000	30	50	20	5,000	1st U. S. Escort—one trader killed.
1830	120,000	70	140	60	20,000	First oxen used by traders.
1831	250,000	130	320	80	80,000	Two men killed.
1832	140,000	70	150	40	50,000	{ Party defeated on Canadian 2 men
1833	180,000	105	185	60	80,000	} killed, 3 perished.
1834	150,000	80	160	50	70,000	2d U. S. Escort
1835	140,000	75	140	40	70,000	
1836	130,000	70	135	35	60,000	
1837	150,000	80	160	35	80,000	
1838	90,000	50	100	20	40,000	
1839	250,000	130	250	40	100,000	Arkansas Expedition.
1840	50,000	30	60	5	10,000	Chihuahua Expedition.
1841	150,000	60	100	12	80,000	Texan Santa Fé Expedition.
1842	160,000	70	120	15	90,000	
1843	450,000	230	350	30	300,000	3d U. S. Escort—Ports closed.” <sup>2</sup>

The following valuable geographical information is derived from a statement published by Major James Henry Carleton, United States Army, in the National Intelligencer, and is founded on the measurements made by Captain Alexander B. Dyer, with a viameter, during the march of General Kearney against New Mexico.

<sup>1</sup> See Gregg, vol. i., chapter vii.

<sup>2</sup> Gregg, vol. ii., p. 160.

SANTA FÉ.





ROUTE FROM FORT LEAVENWORTH TO EL PASO, VIA  
SANTA FE.

Points.	Distance from place to place.	Distance from Fort Leavenworth.
	<i>Miles.</i>	<i>Miles.</i>
Fort Leavenworth to —		
Upper Ferry, Kansas river, . . . . .	35	35
Willow Spring, . . . . .	17	52
110 Creek, . . . . .	24	76
Beaver Creek, . . . . .	12	88
Dragoon Creek, . . . . .	8	96
Bluff Creek, . . . . .	13	109
Council Grove, . . . . .	12	121
Diamond Spring, . . . . .	15	136
Lost Spring, . . . . .	14	150
Cotton Wood, . . . . .	15	165
Main Turkey Creek, . . . . .	18	183
Little Arkansas, . . . . .	26	209
Big Cow Creek, . . . . .	21	230
Walnut Creek, . . . . .	25	255
Pawnee Fork, . . . . .	25	280
Cow Creek, . . . . .	12	292
Fort Mann, . . . . .	55	347
Crossing of Arkansas, . . . . .	26	373
Sand Creek, . . . . .	50	423
Lower Spring on Cimerone, . . . . .	8	431
Middle Spring, . . . . .	34	465
Crossing of Cimerone, . . . . .	27	492
Cold Spring, . . . . .	18	510
Cedar Spring, . . . . .	14	524
McNee's Creek, . . . . .	10	534
Cotton Wood, . . . . .	10	544
Rabbit-ear Spring, . . . . .	14	558
Whetstone, . . . . .	24	582
Point-of-Rocks, . . . . .	15	597
Red River, . . . . .	21	618
Ocate, . . . . .	5	623
Wagon Mound, . . . . .	20	643
Rock Creek, . . . . .	16	659
Mora River, . . . . .	8	667
Las Vegas, . . . . .	19	686
St. Miguel, . . . . .	23	709
Old Peco Church, . . . . .	24	733



Points.	Distance from place to place. <i>Miles.</i>	Distance from Fort Leavenworth. <i>Miles.</i>
Old Pecos Church to—		
Santa Fé, . . . . .	24	757
Albuquerque, . . . . .	65	822
Peralto (The Oteros), . . . . .		
La Joya, . . . . .	45	887
Socorro, . . . . .	18	905
Ford of Del Norte, above the ruins of Valverde, <sup>1</sup> . . . . .	25	930
Fra Christoval, entrance of Jornada de los Muertos, . . . . .	16	946
Doña Anna (Mexican town), . . . . .	95	1,041
Grove on river, . . . . .	15	1,056
Brazito, . . . . .	16	1,072
El Paso, . . . . .	32	1,104

NOTE.—The boundary line between the United States and Mexico, leaves the Del Norte a few miles above the town of El Paso, running west towards the Gila.

<sup>1</sup>The roads by Gen. Kearney's and by Brevet Lieut. Col. Cooke's routes leave the Rio Grande for California some fifteen or twenty miles below the ford at Valverde; the former just opposite, and the latter below a point on the left bank of the river known as San Diego.

## THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA.

TITLE TO THE REGION — MISSIONARY SETTLEMENT, ITS PURPOSES — CHARACTER OF CALIFORNIA — SECULARIZATION OF MISSIONS — POPULATION IN MISSIONS — AGRICULTURAL STATISTICS — CATTLE — HIDES — TALLOW — HERDSMEN — TRADE — THE WAR — CONDITION OF CALIFORNIA AT ITS CLOSE — PROGRESS OF SETTLEMENT AND LAW — CONSTITUTION ADOPTED — ADMISSION AS A STATE — FORMER BOUNDARIES — THE GREAT BASIN — UTAH — GREAT SALT LAKE — PYRAMID LAKE — RIVERS — PRESENT STATE BOUNDARIES — AREA — GEOGRAPHY — SACRAMENTO — SAN JOAQUIN — SHASTL PEAK.

THE Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo confirmed the title to Upper California which the United States had gained by war. Although the geographical position of that region, the security of its harbors, and the supposed value of its soil, had attracted the attention of our people at an early day, it was not imagined, at the period of the cession, that the new territory would so soon become the nucleus of the first Anglo-Saxon empire on the shores of the Pacific. Its rapid development was owing rather to circumstances of an extraordinary character, than to the commercial and progressive spirit of our citizens; but the national energy which is always alive to individual interests, was never more completely illustrated than by the alacrity with which all classes rushed to the new scenes of labor, and turned to gold the soils that Indians and Mexicans had trodden for centuries as worthless sand.

Lower California was discovered, visited, and partly settled by the Spanish adventurers soon after the Mexican conquest, and although the coasts of Upper California had been explored in 1542, it was not until the eighteenth century that the "spiritual conquest" of that distant region was undertaken by the Roman clergy, under whose directions the missions were founded upon a "pious fund," created by the zealous Catholics of Mexico. At that time it was supposed that the civilizing influences of religion would not only win thousands of savages to the worship of God, but that by blending agriculture and trade under the tutelage of the church, the Indians