

# THE CITIZEN

Price per Year, \$5; Six Months, \$3

TUCSON, ARIZONA

Saturday, - Sept. 9, 1871.

## TEXAS PACIFIC.

Every ray of light upon the business of this road, is of much interest to our readers. A member of the company supposed to be authorized to speak truly for it, has just been talking in San Diego. The Bulletin reports him as declaring that iron was already shipped for San Diego, and The Union of August 31, has these paragraphs based upon Senator Harris, remarks:

As is well known, the Texas Pacific Company have decided upon the three-foot gauge for that road and the matter has been laid before the Secretary of the Interior for decision as to whether a road of that gauge comes within the definition of "first-class." His answer will settle the question as to the land grant from the United States.

But a law of the State of Texas requires all railroads to be constructed in that State upon a gauge of six feet width. And another enactment provides that no railroad hereafter built in Texas shall receive any grant of land from the State unless the rails shall weigh fifty-four pounds to the yard. Of course, while these provisions are in force, it is useless to commence operations on the road.

The Legislature of Texas meets on Monday next, September 4th, and we are assured by the perusal of letters from prominent citizens of that State, and from others who are very deeply interested in the enterprise, that the Texas Pacific business will be brought up at the very earliest moment possible, and that there is no doubt that at the beginning of the session these provisions of the State law will be repealed, and that the sales of the Southern Pacific road of Texas, and the Southern Transcontinental road, will be ratified.

We think there is no probability that the obstacles spoken of will delay the beginning of active operations here more than two months, if so long.

## Big Steal at Crittenden.

For some time past, the United States Treasury has been drawn upon by officers in New Mexico and Arizona to pay Indians "to communicate the friendly intentions of the government" towards the savages on the war path, and there is little if any doubt but such communications have been made to the Indians at war, and that, too, at various times during the past two months; but said Indians go right on with their war.

Last Monday, in day light, a small army of Apaches dashed in at Crittenden and stole about 75 horses just recruited up for active service—we believe mostly for Capt. Moore's Troop. Captain E. Miles, the same evening, sent dispatches here by Privates Alvah P. Whittier, F. Troop, Third Cavalry, and Edward Gibbins, Company E, Twenty-first Infantry—both of whom the Captain says acted gallantly in the conflict. We are otherwise informed that Private Whittier's actions saved the beef herd.

The details of the attack, we have not been furnished, but incidentally learn that a small detachment of troops were once surrounded by the Indians, yet escaped unhurt. From all the circumstances, it is presumed that the attacking band was that of Cachise, as the reports from New Mexico where the Indian agents have his families, have been to the effect that he was making war in Mexico, and now has returned. If the question of making peace with the Arizona Indians were left exclusively with General Crook and the enthusiastic soldiers under him, in less than a year we would have peace; but as the begging and buying peace men are at work, all his persistent and well directed efforts may come to naught.

W. B. HELTINGS, Esq., of the heavy firm of W. B. Hellings & Co., operating in various parts of Arizona, in merchandise and grain, paid Tucson a visit this week. This firm have extensive grain contracts for posts north of the Gila; and have large interests of one and another kind in Salt River valley.

THE Miner scrubs are frantic in their slander.

## BE ON GUARD.

The raid at Crittenden shows that the pacific assurances of peace officers communicated to the hostile Indians by brother Indians, only embolden them in crime. The Crittenden attack is one of the boldest recently made. Our private letters from Sonora (as stated last week) show that the Indians have been very busy over the line, and a heavy pressure is driving them into Arizona.

Several weeks ago, General Crook was convinced that depredations would increase because of the conduct of the Indian agents, and sent orders to Tucson to permit no Government supply trains to depart except with strong escorts, and recommended that as far as possible citizens should be notified of the departure of such trains, and avail themselves of their protection in any journeys they desired to make. Major Mizner, commanding Camp Lowell, is complying with these orders to the fullest extent, and we feel it a duty to warn travelers to not venture out in small parties. We daily expect to hear of more slaughters on the San Pedro, in the settlements southward, and on the roads eastward. Within a few weeks an independent command of cavalry will be scouring this section, and in the meantime it is madness to move about except in strong force.

The Indians know they can go to Camp Grant immediately after the most devilish thefts and murders and be fed, clothed and protected at the public expense. With all the advantages on their side, it is idle to suppose they will not freely use them. These Indians notably never do regard themselves under any obligation to keep peace except with the posts where they are fed and cared for. Under such circumstances, is it any wonder the Indian keeps ahead, and that citizens who have escaped death through years in Arizona, are discouraged at the prospect and are preparing to abandon the Territory?

THE New York Tribune having allied itself with the "merciless savages" which the Declaration of Independence declared to be an unendurable offense in the King of England, we have no hope that it will deal fairly with either side of the question. It being false to the men and women it urges to leave the cities and go upon the unoccupied public domain, it is necessarily false to every other person or interest on the great plains where savages steal and murder at will. The people of Montana are being murdered by Indians and the humane Tribune opposes sending more troops there because "frontiersmen have a direct pecuniary interest in having a large army subsisting on the products of their country."

The same heartless reason would apply to every locality under the sun where troops are needed, and if such a reason is to prevail, there would be no more war against any species of criminals. A journal or man so lost to honor or manliness as to resort to such low argument to defend "merciless savages," is at the same time an aider of theft and murder.

ALBERT S. EVANS is the San Francisco agent of the Associated Press, and he has been a firm friend to Arizona. He has a personal knowledge of this Territory, and knows how cruelly unjust the Eastern press editorially treat our difficulties, and for this reason he sends eastward fair dispatches of all reliable news from this quarter. Thus in spite of the generally well informed and well meaning editors who have allied themselves with the savages enemies of advancing civilization, Eastern journals convey some correct information to their readers about Indian affairs in their best columns—the telegraphic. Their efforts to falsely reason away the truth is partially neutralized by the succinct dispatches. Every honest resident of Arizona should be grateful to Albert S. Evans.

GEN. CROOK was at Fort Whipple—Prescott—September 1. No room to give any of his doings.

## Who Are Entitled to Bounty Lands.

The Commissioner of Pensions will soon issue instructions and new regulations for procuring bounty land warrants through that office. The following instructions will be of interest to many:

The acts of Congress now in force granting bounty land, entitle each of the surviving persons in the following classes to a certificate or warrant for such quantity of land as shall make, in the whole, with what he may have heretofore received, 160 acres, provided he shall have served a period of not less than fourteen days, to-wit:

I. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, musicians, and privates, whether of the regulars, volunteers, ranger or militia, who were regularly mustered into the service of the United States in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged since 1790 and prior to March 3, 1865.

II. Commissioned and non-commissioned officers, seamen, ordinary seamen, flotillamen, marines, clerks, and landsmen in the navy in any of said wars.

III. Militia, volunteers, and State troops of any State or Territory called into military service, and regularly mustered therein, and whose services have been paid by the United States.

IV. Wagonmasters and teamsters who have been employed under the direction of competent authority in time of war, in the transportation of military stores and supplies.

V. Officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war, and marines, seaman, and other persons in the naval service of the United States during that war.

VI. Chaplains who served with the army in the several wars of this country.

VII. Volunteers who served with the armed forces of the United States in any of the wars mentioned, subjected to military orders, whether regularly mustered into the service of the United States or not.

Each of the surviving persons in the following classes are entitled to a like certificate for a like quantity of land, without regard to the length of service (provided he was regularly mustered into service) to-wit:

1. Officers and soldiers who have been actually engaged in any battle in any of the wars in which this country has been engaged prior to the war of the rebellion.

2. Those volunteers who served at the invasion of Plattsburg, in September, 1814.

3. The volunteers who served at the battle of King's Mountain, in the revolutionary war.

4. The volunteers who served at the battle of Nickojuack against the confederate savages of the South.

5. The volunteers who served at the attack on Lewiston, in Delaware, by the British fleet in the war of 1812.

In addition to these classes these acts also extend to all Indians who served the United States in any of their wars prior to the war of the rebellion, the provisions of this and all the bounty land laws heretofore passed, in the same manner and to the same extent as if the Indians had been white men.

Where the service has been rendered by a substitute, he is the person entitled to the benefit of these acts, and not his employer.

In the event of the death of any person who, if living, would be entitled to a certificate or warrant as aforesaid, leaving a widow, or if no widow, such minor child or children, is entitled to a certificate or warrant for the same quantity of land such deceased persons would be entitled to receive under the provisions of said acts if now living.

A subsequent marriage will not impair the right of any such widow to such warrant if she be a widow at the time of her application. Persons within the age of 21 years on the 3d day of March, 1855, are deemed minors within the intent and meaning of said acts.

We learn from our exchanges that it is the intention of the Atlantic and Pacific Company\* to push their road west through the Indian Territory as fast as money can do it in order to secure the cattle business from Texas, which is reported as immense. Of course this will take all that trade from the Kansas Pacific, as drovers will then save a large portion of the distance now traveled, and ship their cattle at much less expense by the Atlantic & Pacific road.—[New Mexican, August 21.]

ABOUT one week ago, at Sanford, a stage driver named Brown severely shot in the shoulder and thigh a Mr. Kelley. A case of gambling preceded the shooting.

RICHARD & Co.'s flouring mill at Phenix was lately burned down. Loss about \$10,000.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE First Judicial District, County of Pima and Territory of Arizona.

WHEELER W. WILLIAMS, plaintiff, against CHARLES H. LORD, as Executor of the Will of Hiram W. Fellows, deceased; and WILLIAM H. FELLOWS, defendants.

The Territory of Arizona sends greeting: To Charles H. Lord, as Executor of the Will of Hiram W. Fellows, deceased; and William H. Fellows, defendants:

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by Wheeler W. Williams, the plaintiff above named, in the District Court of the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, and to answer the complaint therein, filed with the Clerk of said Court at Tucson, in the county of Pima, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service), after service of this summons upon you, if served within this county; if served out of this county but in this District, thirty days; in all other cases, forty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of Court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in said complaint, executed by the said Hiram W. Fellows, and William H. Fellows, on the eighteenth day of December, A. D. 1868, upon certain premises therein described, in the town of Tucson, county of Pima and Territory of Arizona, to secure the payment of the sum of six hundred dollars in eight months from the date of said mortgage. That the premises conveyed thereby may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of the sum of six hundred dollars due on the said mortgage, with interest from the 18th day of August, 1869, and for the costs, disbursements and expenses of said suit.

If you fail to appear and answer said complaint as herein required, the plaintiff will take default against you, and apply to the Court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the District Court of the First Judicial District, this 8th day of September, A. D. 1871.

O. BUCKALEW, Clerk District Court, First Dist., Arizona. se9-1f

## Tucson to Prescott

—AND—

SAN BERNARDINO, CAL.

THE BUCKBOARD OF the undersigned, carrying the United States Mails, leave Tucson every Monday for

CAMP GRANT,

FLORENCE,

PHENIX, and

WICKENBERG,

Connecting with the Stages of the California Semi-weekly Line from that place to Prescott and Ehrenberg and San Bernardino, California.

Travelers over this route can visit the Vulture and Bradshaw mines; also, all that rich mineral section in the vicinity of Prescott and Wickenburg, and will find good accommodations at the stations, and much the most pleasant route to travel over to San Bernardino and Los Angeles, California. JAMES GRANT, Proprietor, Tucson, September 1, 1871. se9-1f

## NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT I WILL receive bids for that certain ranch belonging to the Estate of Angel Gonzales, deceased. Said ranch consists of 160 acres of land on the Rio Gila, with all improvements; being the claim lying between the claims of Ortiz and Calro brothers, and known as the Gonzales claim. Bids will be received until 12 o'clock m., September 26, 1871, at the office of the Probate Clerk of Pima county. Terms: Cash on delivery of deed and order of confirmation of sale by Probate Court.

JNO. S. THAYER, Administrator. Tucson September, 8, 1871. se9-3f

## PUBLIC SALE

OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at Tucson Depot, A. T., on Saturday, September 23, 1871, commencing at 9 o'clock A. M., a lot of condemned Government stores, including 1,900 lbs. Horse Shoes, Means of Transportation, Tools, etc., and 79 pairs Boots. By authority.

J. L. JOHNSTON, Depot Quartermaster. se9-3f

## ORES, ORES.

THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PREPARED to purchase Ores of all kinds at liberal rates, or grant advances on shipments to England. CROSS & CO., 315 California street, San Francisco. se9-3m

## Notice.

THE COLORADO STEAM NAVIGATION Company's

Steamship Newbern Leaves San Francisco for month of Colorado river on first of every month, connecting with river boats. Freight landed at Yuma in twelve (12) days from San Francisco. Agencies of the Company 610 Front street, San Francisco, California; Yuma and Ehrenberg, A. T.

J. POLHAMUS, Jr., General Superintendent. jy29-1y

## BABBIT METAL.

MACHINISTS, or any person wanting Babbit Metal, can find the best substitute in type-metal, of which this office can spare about fifty pounds very cheap. gm

## NOTICE!

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE very respectfully announce to the Public, and especially

To Travelers,

—That we now have at—

CAMP BOWIE,

A complete stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,

DRY-GOODS, CLOTHING,

BOOTS & SHOES, BOOTS & SHOES, BOOTS & SHOES,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

GRODERIES & PROVISIONS,

AND

MINERS' TOOLS.

which we offer at the lowest rates the such goods can be bought at in the Territory.

We would especially call the attention of Prospecting Parties and Emigrants, and the people of Rallston City, that we will

SELL AT LOWER RATES

Than they can buy the same on the Rio Grande, or in Tucson, and save them the great cost of transportation from either of the above mentioned places.

Give us a call and you will be satisfied with both goods and prices. TULLY, OCHOA & CO. 2f

E. N. FISH, Tucson, A. T. S. SILVERBERG, San Francisco, Cal.

E. N. FISH & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

...DEALERS IN...

General Merchandise

TUCSON... ARIZONA.

Have constantly on hand a large and well selected stock of

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS

DRY GOODS

CLOTHING

CLOTHING

CLGTHING

BOOTS & SHOES

BOOTS & SHOES

BOOTS & SHOES

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS

TOBACCO

TOBACCO

CIGARS

CIGARS

HARDWARE

HARDWARE

—And the choicest descriptions of—

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,

LIQUORS, WINES, &c.,

October 14, 1870. 1-11

A. & L. Zeckendorf,

MAIN STREET,

Tucson, : : Arizona.

DEALERS

IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

Have constantly on hand every article

required in this Territory.

Prices Reduced.

jy29-1f