

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN.

Vol. VI.

Tucson, Pima County, Arizona, Saturday, December 25, 1875.

No. 12.

THE ARIZONA CITIZEN

— IS —
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:
One copy, one year, \$5 00
One copy, six months, 3 00
Single numbers, 15

ADVERTISING RATES:
Twelve lines in this type, one square, twelve lines, one time, \$3 00
Each subsequent insertion, 1 50
Professional cards, per quarter, 8 00

Plain death notices, free. Obituary notices in prose, \$5 per square; in poetry, \$2 50 per line.

Business advertisements at Reduced Rates, office Northwest corner Main and Congress streets.

AUTHORIZED AGENTS FOR THE CITIZEN:
W. N. Kelly, newsdealer at Prescott, has the CITIZEN for sale, and has authority to receive and receipt for money due us.
L. P. Fisher, 20 and 21 New Merchants Exchange, is our authorized agent in San Francisco.

Schneider & Co., Arizona City.
E. Irvine, Phoenix.
WASSON & BROWN, Proprietors.

J. C. HANDY, M. D.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
CORNER OF CHURCH AND CONVENT.

THEO. F. WHITE,
CIVIL ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR.
Deputy Surveyor of Mineral Lands,
Tucson, Arizona. 50-17

COLES BASHFORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will practice in all the Courts of the Territory. 11

J. E. McCAFFRY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will practice in all the Territorial Courts, Office on Congress street, Tucson.

WILLIAM J. OSBORN,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND CONVEYANCER,
Special assistance given in obtaining patents for Mining and Preemption claims.
Office south side Congress street, Tucson Arizona.

BRIGGS GOODRICH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
District Attorney for Pima county, Notary Public and Commissioner Deeds for Texas.
Office on Court-house plaza, Tucson, Arizona.

GEO. HILL HOWARD,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.
Arizona and Sonora Land and Mining Agent.
Office in Zeckendorf's building, Pennington street.
Tucson, Arizona.

FARLEY & POMROY,
ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS AT LAW.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Notaries Public. Office United States District Attorney. Office on Congress Street.

R. A. WILBUR, M. D.
CORNER PLEASANT AND CONVENT STS.
TUCSON, ARIZONA.
Will resume the practice of his profession Tuesday July 1. Will give attention by preference to diseases of women and children.
Office hours from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and evening.

Agency Key West Cigars.

L. M. JACOBS & CO.
HAVING SECURED THE AGENCY for these excellent cigars, are prepared to supply dealers and the public generally in quantities to suit.
Their superiority over any cigar in the market has been proven, and in point of price they can be sold for the same price paid for common cigars.

Tucson Assay Office.
I BEG LEAVE TO INFORM MY friends and the public in general that I have opened an
Assay Office in Tucson,
and am ready for work in any line of my business at following prices:
Single Assays for Gold and Silver, \$3.50
Single Assays for Copper, 5.00
Single Assays, Copper, Gold and Silver, 8.50
S. M. HUGHES, Assayer,
Tucson, Feb. 6, 1875. 18-17

Good and Cheapest Barber Shop.
FRANCISCO BARRAZA HAS OPENED a new Barber Shop on Congress Street, one door east of Congress Hall.
Work satisfactorily done at these rates:
Shampooing, 25 cts.
Shaving, 50 cts.
Hair Cutting, 50 cts.
Baths, 75 cts.
Shaving and Hair Cutting per Month, \$2.
Please call and try my work.
July 10, 1875. 40-17

Celestial Restaurant
— by —
Hop Kee & Co., Tucson, Arizona.
THIS FIRST-CLASS RESTAURANT is on Congress street near the Custom House.
The Chief Cook and Baker, is "Loy" — one of the very best and who is well known to all.
Hop Kee & Co. have their own garden and always keep their table well supplied with the best articles in the market.
Patronage is solicited.
Fare Excellent and Charges Reasonable by the Day, Week or Month.
December 4. 9-17

BUREAU OF LEGAL AND DEPARTMENTAL INFORMATION.
F. O. Box 41, Washington, D. C.

FURNISHES BRIEFS, LEGAL OPINIONS, copies or drafts of Decisions from the Law Library of Congress, and Reports, Internal Revenue cases, and all other matters coming before any Department of the Government, the Court of Claims, Supreme Court of the United States, and Congress. All business with the Bureau may be transacted through

JAMES E. McCAFFRY, Attorney,
Tucson, Arizona, our regular correspondent, to whom applications for information may be made. 18-17

A CHRISTMAS FANCY.

'Twas on the eve of Christmas Day,
As I sat musing by the fire,
Thinking of times gone by for aye,
While sweetly sang the minstrel-choir;
"Best sacrament of all the year!"
I said "for love and joy designed,
Far from my thoughts be sorrow's tear,
To dim the mirror of my mind.

Grandfire sat smoking in the chair;
Beside him stood a welcome guest—
A maiden bashful, young, and fair,
The darling image of my breast!
The lighted Christmas tree was gay;
But Aunt Maria looked so prim,
Her very curls would fear to stray.

The roof and chandeliers o'erhead
The mistletoe and holly crowned
With berries threaded, white and red,
Like gems a maiden's neck around.
I wondered, as I marked their grace,
How came those jewels on the tree;
And Fancy's finger 'gan to trace
A vision wrought of love and glee.

Methought as Father Christmas lay
Asleep beneath the forest's shade,
He dreamed an angel passed that way,
And some undying bond he prayed.
A wreath around his head he bound
Of mistletoe and holly green,
Then kissed his lips with silver sound,
And lo! the berries first were seen.

In accent kind the angel said,
"Oh! when the wintry days are drear
Go forth and bless some hoary head,
Heal aching hearts, dry sorrow's tear,
Give succour to the helpless poor,
Make cheerful some dim, fleshless heart,
Increase the wretched widow's store,
And light the orphan's cheek with mirth."

She said, "For every deed and prayer
Of mercy berries bright shall grow
As richest pearls and rubies rare
On holly-tree and mistletoe;
With kisses sweet of lovers true
The lips shall thrill, the heart shall leap."

The angel then to heaven up flew,
And Father Christmas woke from sleep.

Pardoning Criminals.
Many very well-meaning people readily and persistently urge executive officers to pardon criminals of the basest character. Having no official responsibility in the premises, they rarely take a proper view of that responsibility. Directly in point, is the following from The San Francisco Bulletin:

Governor Pacheco expresses himself as satisfied that he is no longer the dispenser of the pardoning power. He states that no person outside the office can imagine the pressure brought to bear to obtain a pardon, even for the worst class of criminals, those who have betrayed a public trust. He indorses the Marks case as one in point, where leading lawyers and merchants of San Francisco brought every kind of influence to bear to secure release.

Railroad Speculation.
A late Los Angeles Express has this: Mr. E. J. Baldwin regards the extension of the Los Angeles and Independence railway to a junction with the Union Pacific, at Ogden, a geographical and business necessity of this section. The probability is that in a few weeks we shall have the Messrs. J. P. Jones, Wm. Sharon and E. J. Baldwin down in Los Angeles, putting their heads together to discover ways and means to make the project a success. We understand that Mr. Baldwin proposes to take a large amount of stock in a steamship line to ply between Santa Monica and San Francisco.

Quite a sensation was created in the Sacramento county court on Saturday, by the ruling of Judge Clark, that a lawyer who had formerly acted as the attorney, and confidential adviser of a man charged with felony, must testify against his willful client. The ruling was stated to be the legal consequence of the prisoner's having testified in his own behalf. After taking time to consider his duty and consult authorities, the attorney testified that a full confession of guilt had been made to him. If this decision be sound, criminals will be apt hereafter to confess to their advisers nothing but innocence.—S. F. Post.

THE San Francisco Post says: The Legislature of Arkansas, on the recommendation of the Governor, voted \$15,000 toward a suitable exhibition of the products of that State at the Centennial. The Legislature of Arkansas is Democratic by 98 majority—27 in the Senate and 71 in the House. The Democratic Legislature of California will please take notice of this good example. Public sentiment will cordially approve a liberal appropriation for this purpose.

ONE of the "independent" papers says: The religious press denounce the pull-back as an abomination in the eyes of the Lord. They used to say the same thing about hoops, and we should like them to define exactly what the ladies should wear to please the Lord and be in the fashion at the same time.

THE court of inquiry appointed by the President at request of Gen. Babcock, to investigate and report upon the alleged complicity of the General in the St. Louis whisky frauds, is composed of Generals Sherman, Hancock and Terry.

THE New Mexican of a late date says: Col. J. C. Van Duzer, superintendent United States military telegraph line, division of New Mexico, on account of the illness of his wife has resigned and gone to Texas.

Independent Journalism.

There is a strong infusion of American sense in the general tone of The Virginia Enterprise, and it never exhibited more of this than when it lays away on its proper shelf in the great museum of mental curiosities, the "wax figger" known as independent journalism. The Enterprise says:

We do not like the tone of the salutation in the San Francisco Post under the new management. There are some things about it which smack of that spirit which broke the back of the Sacramento Union finally, and made the Enterprise a little round-shouldered at one time. The thought to run a purely independent journal is a noble one; but the man who can do it has not yet appeared. When he does appear, we shall behold a being who has self-respect without passion; one who can put aside everything like spite, or malice, or selfishness; one in whom all ambition, except to see his country great, prosperous and glorified, is dead; one unobscured by the power of money or personal friendship; one whose life has been consecrated upon the altar of duty, and who has put the ordinary allurement of this life behind him as entirely as does a restal man when the doors of a convent close between her and the world forever. In a time of great peril, when a country is invaded, and the last army is being set in array against a common enemy, no soldier or officer would be highly commended who would, while putting on his harness for the fight, declare that if the officers suited him and managed the fight to his satisfaction, he would support them; but otherwise he would go over and join the enemy. Just now there is an election approaching, on the result of which there is more depending than often depends upon the issue of a battle. If there is no particular difference in the principles of the two parties who are already gathering their forces for that election, then it is simply a question of the candidates to be chosen. But if their radical difference in the principles of the two organizations, then one side or the other demands the earnest support of every American, and that cannot be given by any independent journal which has yet in the world's history appeared. So far, their strength has been spent on minor details. While the soldiers have been marching against the enemy they have been criticising the condition of the camp and the baggage in the rear. Our Government is a business affair on a large scale. We are all tenants in common of this great Republic. As an association of business men who desire to open a mine or build a great manufacturing world form a business organization, and after agreeing upon a plan would delegate certain duties to certain men; so by universal consent parties have been formed, and certain duties ascribed to certain individuals, and to these, though they are but servants, a certain deference is due so long as they are faithful; and when unfaithful, they are to be overthrown. It is by work within the party, and not by joining the enemy outside. The Post, if its manager please, can be a power on this coast by espousing either one party or the other; and by clear reasoning and honest remonstrance opposing within the party it endorses whatever it may find there that is wrong. But if the intention is to give but a negative support to any party, and to keep behind this support a covert threat that in the event of the ignoring of a certain lobby, or the candidature of a certain man, it will bolt and join the enemy, the paper will never command either respect or influence; and it could not wear the great abilities of its manager increased tenfold.

An Imposition that Should be Discouraged.
The country papers have become so ready to insert an advertisement received from medical quacks, lottery frauds, and other bilks, that even the more respectable city journals have begun to send out advertisements and editorials for country use, accompanied by the most "cheeky" requests. We have more than once referred to the fact that country journals are in the habit of inserting city advertisements from one-fourth to one-tenth the rates charged their home customers. If we would practice such a course, we could fill a paper as large as the New York Herald, but we have one price for all according to space and place occupied, and therefore keep our paper of moderate size and free of the advertisements of all professional bilks and of nearly all notices of every kind coming from large cities.

Emboldened by seeing how ready country journals publish nearly every thing sent to them without regard to quality of matter or price, Frank Leslie is just out with the most "cheeky" proposition we have noticed in a long time. Ordinarily, these impudent demands from cities are cast aside without reading, but coming as this does from a prosperous and widely known publisher, we gave it attention, and are amazed at the estimate Mr. Leslie has come to place upon the accommodating character of country publishers, to say nothing of the injustice he must think they practice on their local patrons. He offers to send his weekly Illustrated paper one year for advertising that we would not do for a penny less than \$50 cash, and yet his paper is retailed at four dollars per annum. But as our country exchanges come to hand, we shall doubtless observe Leslie's advertisements and local notices running for the six months requested. The liberality displayed by country journals to city bilks and cheeky customers, is in strange contrast with their exactions from their home customers and constant supporters.

President Grant on Public Education—Taxation of all Property and General Propositions.

Following are very interesting extracts from the President's recent annual message. Whatever demagogues and detractors may say to the contrary, the President has done a wise act in elevating the subjects of public education and taxation of all property to the dignity of national issues. Here is what he says:

We are a republic where one man is as good as another before the law. Under such a form of government it is of the greatest importance that all should be possessed of education and intelligence enough to cast a vote with a right understanding of its meaning. A large association of ignorant men cannot, for any considerable period, oppose successful resistance to tyranny and oppression from the educated few, but will inevitably sink into acquiescence to the will of intelligence, whether directed by the demagogue or priest-craft. Hence the education of the masses becomes of the first necessity for the preservation of our institutions. They are worth preserving, because they have secured the greatest good to the greatest proportion of the population of any form of government yet devised. All other forms of government approach it just in proportion to the general diffusion of education and independence of thought and action. As the primary step therefore, to our advancement in all that has marked our progress in the past century, I suggest, for your earnest consideration and most earnest recommendation, that a constitutional amendment be submitted to the legislatures of the several States for ratification, making it the duty of each of the several States to establish and forever maintain free public schools adequate to the education of all the children in the rudimentary branches, within their respective limits, irrespective of sex, color, birthplace or creed; and forbidding the use in said schools of irreligious, atheistic or pagan text books, and prohibiting the granting of any school funds or school taxes, or any part thereof, either by legislative, municipal or other bodies, or the benefit of any other object, of any nature or kind whatever. In connection with this important question, I would also call your attention to the importance of correcting an evil which, if permitted to continue, will probably lead to great trouble in our land before the close of the nineteenth century.

It is the accumulation of vast amounts of untaxed Church property. In 1850, I believe the Church property of the United States which paid no tax, municipal or State, amounted to about \$83,000,000. In 1860 the amount had doubled, and in 1875 it is about 1,000,000,000. By 1900, without check, it is safe to say that this property will reach a sum exceeding \$3,000,000,000. So vast a sum receiving all the protection and benefits of government without bearing its proportion of the burdens and expenses of the same, will not be looked upon acquiescently by those who have paid taxes. In a growing country, where real estate enhances so rapidly with time, as in the United States, there is scarcely a limit to wealth that may be acquired by corporations, religious or otherwise, if allowed to retain real estate without taxation. The contemplation of also of so vast a property as is here alluded to, without taxation, may lead to sequestration without constitutional authority and through blood. I would suggest the taxation of all property equally, whether church or corporation, exempting only the last resting place of the dead, and possibly, with proper restrictions, church edifices.

As this will be the last annual message which I shall have the honor of transmitting to Congress before my successor is chosen, I will repeat or recapitulate the questions which I deem of vital importance which should be legislated upon and settled at this session. First—That the States shall be required to afford the opportunity of a good common school education to every child within their limits. Second—No sectarian tenets shall ever be taught in any school supported in whole or in part by the State, nation, or by the proceeds of any tax levied upon any community. To make education compulsory so far as to deprive all persons who cannot read and write from becoming voters after the year 1890, disfranchising none, however, on the ground of illiteracy who may be voters at the time this amendment takes effect. Third—Declare Church and State forever separate and distinct, but each free within their proper spheres, and that all Church property shall bear its own proportion of taxation. Fourth—Drive out licensed immorality, such as polygamy and the importation of women for illegitimate purposes. To recur again to the Centennial year, it would seem as though now, as we are about to begin the second century of our national existence, it would be a most fitting time for these reforms. Fifth—Enact such laws as will insure a speedy return to a sound currency, such as will command the respect of the world.

Believing that these views will commend themselves to the great majority of the right thinking and patriotic citizens of the United States, I submit them to Congress. U. S. GRANT.

Pope, Schofield and the President on Indian Affairs.

Generals Pope and Schofield have lately unbosomed themselves on the Indian question in their respective reports, and referring to these reports, The Sacramento Record-Union gushingly says:

The reports of Generals Pope and Schofield, representing the military departments of the Missouri and the Pacific, possess much significance in their bearing upon the Indian question. Both these commanders have independently reached identical conclusions in this regard. Both are convinced that the army alone can be trusted to deal with Indians. Both concur in denouncing the civil government of the Indians as corrupt, inefficient and inhuman. And both discuss the subject with a military frankness and straightforwardness which is decidedly wholesome and refreshing. Both reports are so forcible, and contain so many strong points, well put, that we hardly know which to refer to first.

The Record-Union might have added: And both these reports are false in their premises and statements; false in their inferences and false in their conclusions. It is possible that these reports may have weight with or be used by certain parties with nefarious ends to gain, but they do not for a moment impose upon any one who understands the workings and results of the present Indian policy. That these reports have not and will not impose on President Grant, is shown by a simple quotation from his late message, in which he concisely says:

The method of treatment of Indians adopted at the beginning of my first term, has been steadily pursued, and with satisfactory and encouraging results. It has been productive of evident improvement in the condition of that race, and will be continued with only such modifications as further experience may indicate to be necessary.

Gen's Pope and Schofield should have understood the subject upon which they were reporting. If they were ignorant thereof, such ignorance is inexcusable; if they have intentionally misrepresented the facts of the situation, they must have done so for some selfish and wicked purpose and should be punished accordingly. As to the Record-Union, it has frequently shown such gross want of understanding on its own home subjects, that it should not be held responsible for anything. Generals Pope and Schofield ought to be ashamed of themselves for having thrown both their reports on the market together, and thus involved the fate of The Record-Union in such helpless confusion that it could not make a choice, but was forced to practically exclaim—

"How happy could I be with either,
Were 't'other dear chainer away."

Land Office Rollings.
Following are extracts from letters published in Copp's Land Owner for November, by the Commissioner of the General Land office and Secretary of the Interior.

October 21, the Commissioner said to E. F. George of Lander county, Nevada:

Locators of mining claims, their heirs and assigns, have the exclusive right of possession of the surface ground included within the lines of their locations, upon compliance with the laws of the United States and with the State, Territorial and local regulations governing their possessory titles, where no adverse claim thereto existed on the 10th of May, 1872. The parties having the right of possession to the surface have also the right of possession to the timber growing thereon.

September 8, the Secretary of the Interior addressed the Commissioner as follows:

The now established rule of the Department in cases where two or more bona fide pre-emption claimants are found by the government survey with conflicting or overlapping claims, is to award entries in either one of three ways, as equity and justice require, (1.) Joint entries for an adjusted amount of colonial subdivisions to include principal improvements; (2.) entry by the prior settler.

Upon the question of whether local patents can tax homesteads before patents issue, October 5, the Commissioner cited for the information of E. E. Zittman of Missouri, the following from a late decision of the United States supreme court:

"While we recognize the doctrine heretofore laid down by this court, that lands sold by the United States may be taxed before they have parted with the legal title by issuing a patent, it is to be understood as applicable to cases where the right to the patent is complete, and the equitable title is fully vested in the party without anything more to be paid or any act to be done going to the foundation of the right."

October 28, the Commissioner addressed the Register and Receiver at Elko, Nevada, to-wit:

An application for patent may be filed by an association of two or more persons owning divided or undivided interests in the premises (mining claim) for which patent is sought, and where the person the premises have been the required improvements described in the application, jointly by the several owners, the said association of persons may receive patent therefor, upon full compliance with the law and instructions.

Desert Land Bill.

Following is a bill passed at the recent Congress and approved March 3, 1875. Hon. H. S. Stevens sends it to us, and says "parties have expressed the opinion that something similar made applicable to Arizona, would be of great benefit. But the class of lands designated in this act as desert lands, we have but little if any of. I would like to hear more about the matter."

At present, we print the Act, and simply call the attention of our Arizona readers to it, and suggest that views thereon be sent to our Delegate, or they may be sent to us for publication, and thereby elicit discussion generally on the merits of an Act having for its object the reclamation of the dry but rich lands in some parts of Arizona:

An Act to provide for the sale of desert lands in Lassen county, California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for any citizen of the United States, or any person of requisite age who may be entitled to become a citizen, and who has filed his declaration of intention to become such, to file a declaration with the register and receiver of the proper land district for the county of Lassen, California, in which any desert land is situated, that he intends to reclaim a tract of desert land situated in said county, not exceeding one section, by conducting water upon the same, so as to reclaim all of said land within the period of two years thereafter; and said declaration shall be under oath and shall describe particularly said section of land, if surveyed, and, if unsurveyed, shall describe the same as nearly as possible without a survey; which said declaration shall be supported by the affidavit of at least two credible witnesses, establishing to the satisfaction of the register or receiver the fact that said lands are of the character described in this act. And at any time within the period of two years after filing said declaration, and upon making satisfactory proof of the reclamation of said tract of land in the manner aforesaid, before the register and the receiver of said land office, such person shall be entitled to enter or locate the reclaimed section, or any part thereof in the same manner as in cases where public lands of the United States are subject to entry, at a price not exceeding one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre, and shall receive a patent therefor.

Sec. 2. That all lands within said county of Lassen, exclusive of timber lands and of mineral lands, which do not produce grass, or which will not, without such reclamation, produce some agricultural crop, shall be deemed desert lands within the meaning of this act.

The Colorado Desert.
We hope the Southern Pacific people will hurry up and lay their track to the Colorado river, and thereby bridge the broad, barren chasm of desert that has been such a drawback to the settlement of Arizona. Next to the Apaches in the Territory, the desert on this side of the line has been a barrier to development. Perhaps a majority of Californians are under the impression that the celebrated desert is an Arizona product in toto, and to show the delusion under which they labor, we reprint the following from The Southern California, a paper published at Bakersfield:

Four men passing through the Cajon de las Uvas, on their way from Arizona to this county, on Friday last, were badly, though not seriously, injured by the running away of their four-horse team. They report that of the 700 horses with which they started to Arizona two months ago, they only reached their destination with 150. Most of them were poisoned by drinking bad water. The bands of sheep which left California late in the Summer for that region, died by hundreds on the desert. The feed on the other side of the Colorado was good; but on this side there was no subsistence for man or beast, and the great bulk of the stock driven during the past few months in that direction perished.

Arizona has deserts enough of her own; but owing to her Summer showers, which start up the grass in July and August, and refresh the atmosphere most agreeably, she is enabled to present a paradise on the opposite side of the Colorado, as compared with the Fort Yuma or California side in the hot season of the year.—[Alta, December 11.]

An exchange says: Hon. Jno. Q. Smith, the new commissioner of Indian affairs, is fifty-one years of age and a native of Ohio, is by occupation a farmer, and has had experience as a State and Congressional legislator, he having twice been a member of the Ohio legislature, and a Representative in the Forty-third Congress.

The Boston census returns show 2,000 unoccupied houses, about one-twentieth of the whole number in the city.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Special Dispatches to THE CITIZEN, by United States Telegraph Line.

PACIFIC COAST MATTERS.
SAN FRANCISCO, December 26.—Great horse race is again postponed until February 22.

SAN DIEGO, December 21.—The resignation of Surveyor-General Stratton of California has been placed in Senator Sargent's hands to take effect January 11. Sargent will recommend as a successor, H. G. Rollins who has satisfactorily served as register of the San Francisco land office during the past six years.

EASTERN STATES.
NEW YORK, December 20.—David Felsenfeld of San Diego of the executive committee of thirteen, appointed by the national convention at St. Louis, is now in this city for the Winter to aid ex-Governor Brown of Tennessee, the newly appointed vice-president of the Texas and Pacific, in the outside management in behalf of that enterprise. Full lobby of the Union and Central railways to operate against the bill in aid of a competing line, has not yet appeared in Washington. The Union Pacific has as yet no recognized lobby representatives in the field. Huntington, vice President of the Central Pacific, has been in Washington since the opening of the session, hard at work against the Texas and Pacific.

NASHVILLE, December 20.—Hon. J. C. Brown, ex-Governor of Tennessee, has been appointed vice president of the Texas and Pacific Railway company and has accepted the position.

WASHINGTON, December 17.—President Grant has appointed George F. Seward minister to China vice Avery deceased.

McCormick's Practical Work.
Independent of department work, which is really the chief labor of a Delegate in Congress, and exclusive of amendments to appropriation and other bills, such as those for the establishment of the military telegraph, and ordering the survey of the boundary between Arizona and New Mexico, and making appropriations therefor, Gov. McCormick, during his terms in Congress, introduced and urged to passage the following entitled acts, all of which were approved by the President, are now laws of the land, and may be found in the United States Statutes at Large, viz:

"An act to confirm the apportionment and amend certain laws of the Territory of Arizona," approved March 23, 1870.

"An act to make the Territory of Arizona a separate surveying district and to establish the office of surveyor-general therein," approved July 11, 1870.

"An act to provide for holding adjourned terms of the supreme court of Arizona," approved December 24, 1872.

"An act relating to the compensation of the members and officers of the legislative assemblies of the several Territories of the United States," approved January 23, 1873.

"An act creating an additional land district in the Territory of Arizona," approved February 15, 1873. (The Gila District.)

"An act to provide for the payment for certain property taken by the government for the extension of the military reservation at Camp Mohave, in the Territory of Arizona," approved February 19, 1873. (Appropriating \$14,200.)

"An act authorizing the Secretary of War to relinquish and turn over to the Interior Department parts of certain reservations in the Territory of Arizona, no longer required for military purposes," approved June 23, 1874.

"An act to protect lines of telegraph constructed or used by the United States, from malicious injury and destruction," approved June 23, 1874.

"An act authorizing the Commissioner of the General Land office, to grant a patent for certain land in the Territory of Arizona," approved January 28, 1875. (The old ferry reserve, now a part of Yuma town site.)

"An act to grant title to certain lands in the Territory of Arizona," approved February 5, 1875. (The fields adjacent to Tucson.)

"An act to provide for the construction of military roads in Arizona," approved March 3, 1875. (Appropriating \$15,000.)

"An act granting to railroads the right of way through the public lands of the United States," approved March 3, 1875.

We doubt if any Delegate from any other Territory ever secured the enactment of more or better laws, and now that Gov. McCormick has concluded his labors as Delegate and while in our midst, it seems proper to group together the titles of them with their dates of approval. Few people have any adequate idea of the labor and watchfulness required of a Delegate, to get a law through both branches of Congress, composed as the body is of 300 members representing wealthy and populous constituencies all demanding more or less legislation.

NEW YORK, December 10.—John Q. Smith left here last night for Washington to enter upon his duties as Commissioner of Indian Affairs.