The Weekly Arizona Miner.

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THE ARIZONA MINER.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,

—BY—

CHAS. W. BEACH,

Editor and Proprietor.

The first number of the WEEKLY MINER was issued on March 9, 1864, and in this, its thirteenth year, it can with truth claim to be the oldest, and best newspaper of the Territory.

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CAPT. PORTER'S SCOUT.

The Report of Capt. Porter has been received at Department Headquarters. It gives the particulars of his recent scout in search of the Indians who committed the depredations in Green Valley. He scouted the entire country east of Camp Verde into Tonto Basin, to the Mogollon mountains on the north, and North Peak to the south. The late rains had obliterated the trails and the depredators, who had killed the horses in Green Valley, could not be tracked.

The first thing Capt Porter found was ten, of the eleven, head of cattle reported by the settlers of Green Valley to have been run off by the Indians; they had simply strayed, through the neglect of their owners. Seven Indians with ponies were next overhauled by the scouts, and narrowly escaped being wiped out by the Verde scouts before they could make known that they were on pass. They were well armed and had plenty of ammunition. They were from 25 to 50 miles beyond the limit allowed by their passes. They were well frightened and had a fortunate escape, as the scouts seldom give time to surrender or explain that they have permission to be absent.

Capt. Porter found that the reports of great numbers of Indians being in the Tonto Basin were great exaggerations, and that the horses killed in Green Valley were shot by these Indians from San Carlos who are now in the guard-house at San Carlos Agency. In shooting the horses one of the Indians was wounded, and the party hastened back to San Carlos for medical attendance. In ascertaining the cause of the Indian's wound the deed became known at the Reservation, and the Indians were arrested and confined in the guard-house. This information was obtained from the captured Indians on pass.

Capt. Porter was out from September 16th to October 1st, marched 235 miles, not including "boot scouts" by the Indian soldiers.

BLACK WARRIOR.

Messrs. Wollenberg and Ellis have returned from the Black Warrior mine, on which they with Mr. Rains and others have a bond, bringing with them a box full of ore, taken out of the shaft 110 feet from the surface by Mr. Wollenberg, who is represented to have developed an amazing amount of muscle in the handling of the pick, hammer and gad. The specimens shown us are evidently rich in native silver, which is plainly visible to the naked eye, as well as black sulphurets, which constitute the real value of the ore. This rock comes from below the water level, and may therefore be considered a fair sample of what may be expected to come from beneath, as the character of silver ore rarely changes very much after that depth is reached. The ledge at the bottom of the shaft consists of one foot of soft gouge, containing more or less sulphurets of silver, and two feet of the rock of which the specimens brought in are an average sample. This is the mine so far as it, is being worked at present, though there is an indefinite amount of low grade ore and barren ledge matter which is very hard and has therefore not been cut through but is believed, from indications on the surface, to be not less than twenty-five feet in width and may contain other ore streaks of equal or greater richnese than the one on which they are sinking.

At a depth of thirty feet further, they propose to cut through the ledge and see what it contains. The Black Warrior is now considered one of the solidest and surest mining properties in Arizona. It is not quite so rich as some others but for permanance it gives evidence of being first-class.

The Clerks' Rest.

The movement among the merchants of Prescott to close their stores on Sunday seems to be a good one, not only in a moral and religious point of view but as a sanitary measure. Clerks, salesmen, bookkeepers and porters, as well as proprietors, need rest, at least one day in seven, and without it the strongest constitutions must give way. One day's rest and recreation in seven has been found by the experience of ages to be necessary, and the human constitution is so organized that it cannot hold up and maintain its vigor without it.

This is not especially a Christian movement, although the Christian Sabbath has been selected as the day on which to rest. Our Israelitish fellow citizens, whose sabbath occurs on Saturday, and who regard that day with as much sacredness as the Christians do Sunday, have joined as heartily in this movement as those who have been reared in the Christian faith. They recognize the necessity for a day of rest, and as they happen to be in the minority in this country, cannot reasonably expect the majority to adopt their Sabbath, so they lay aside their scruples and conform to what appears to be a necessity. They could, of course keep open on Sunday and close on Saturday, but such a course would be attended with a great deal of inconvenience, and they are entitled to much credit for the accommodating disposition manifested in this matter. It is an unfortunate circumstance that the whole world cannot agree upon a common Sabbath or day of rest, it would accommodate the wants and conveniences of trade as well as labor, and it does seem that there is a smack of bigotry in the sects, that has for eighteen hundred years kept them one day apart on a matter that God Almighty can care but little about so that a day is set apart and kept holy. The Jews have the advantage of the question in the matter of date, and it is and always has been a mooted question as to the right of a convention of Christians to make an arbitrary change from Saturday to Sunday.

Wickenburg Items.

We get the following items from Ferris, Mail carrier on the Bradshaw route between here and Wickenburg:

On Wednesday last M. L. Paralta received four large loads of merchandise from Ehrenberg and on the same day E. O. Grant was the recipient of quite an accession to his stock of goods.

Henry Wickenberg has fenced about two-thirds of his entire ranch with double wire and boards which makes a substantial barrier to stock and as he uses cedar posts it will be very durable. Mr. W. is also improving, or rather making a new means of irregating his farm. Instead of the old ditch he is making a flume the entire length of the ditch which will not only save all the water, but being straight and smooth will keep itself clear of trash, leaves, etc.

In addation to these improvements Henry has recently erected and just now finished one of the finest residences in the Territory, perhaps the very finest farm house in Maricopa county. Not only is the building a fine one, hard finished and all that, but it is elegently furnished and the query in the minds of his neighbors is. Isn't he going to marry? Wickenburg is taking a start ahead —both Henry and the town—and when the new mill starts on Vulture tailings times will assume their old time aspect.

ARIZONA, BY COL. HODGE.

The following extracts are taken from Col. Hiram C. Hodge's new book, "Arizona As It Is:"

"In the valley of Bill Williams Fork, and along its tributaries, the Sandy, Santa Maria, and other creeks, there are many tracts of excellent farming lands, in all many thousand acres. These tracts are mostly in Mohave county, and embrace nearly all the tillable land in the valleys of that county which are at present supplied with water. There are large valleys, however, in the county, such as the Sacramento and Hualapai valleys, which have a rich soil, but no water to irrigate until artesian water is obtained, when they would support a population of thousands. On the summit of the mountains, and the table or mesa lands, there are many places where potatoes and other vegetables grow well. One of these localities is on the summit of the Hualpai mountains, where Mr. Shoulters has raised large crops of potatoes for several years; and several other localities could be mentioned.

In Yavapai County there are scores of smaller valleys than those heretofore mentioned, containing from a few hundred to several thousand acres of choice land each, where wheat, corn, vagetables of all kinds, all the common northern fruits, and excellent potatoes can be raised most successfully. In the aggregate there are in these valleys over one hundred thousand acres of good land, and these beautiful and pleasant valleys have a certain charm about them which is drawing to them scores of families who are building up pleasant homes, and happy firesides. The pure mountain atmosphere which surrounds all the little valleys in the mountainous regions of Arizona is drawing to them a large share of the present farming immigration to the Territory, and especially of families from many of the States and Territories.

The most prominent of these small valleys in Yavapai County are the Verde, Williamsons, Peeples, Kirkland, Chino, Skull, Agua Fria, Walnut Grove, Walnut Creek, Beaver Creek, and scores of others, which are now being settled up and improved.

Go where one will in all parts of the Territory, in the foot-hills, and through the mountains, pleasant and delightful valleys are continually attracting the attention of the explorer, many of them having springs of clear, crystal water, and often one will find small rills and rivulets which are sufficient to supply the wants of many horses, cattle and sheep.

There evidently was a time in the long past when there was far more running water in Arizona than now, when many of the large valleys, now destitute, were well supplied. Climatic changes, the filling of the valleys to a great depth by a rich alluvium brought down from the mountains by water erosion, and perhaps other causes, have operated to make them destitute of water, and consequently uninhabitable, until water shall be obtained by artesian wells, or otherwise.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES.

Rev. J. A. Merrill lectured again on Sunday evening on Paul's missionary journeys. This time he followed him through his second mission, which carried him to Athens and Corinth, and embraced the first introduction of Christianity into Europe. Paul and Barnabas had a little unpleasantness at Antioch, and Paul accused Barnabas of nepotism, in wishing to take with them in their proposed mission John Mark, a nephew of the latter, who had deserted them on their trip to Cypress. Paul objected and they disagreed so violently that they separated. Barnabas took his nephew and went his way, and Paul took Silas and proceeded to Berbe and Lystra, where he fell in with a young man by the name of Timotheus who pleased him, and he took him along also and went throughout Phrygia, and passing by Mysia came to Troas. Here it was that Paul had a vision of a man from Macedonia standing over him and uttering the cry, "Come over into Macedonia and help us." Recognizing this as a call to preach to the people of Macedonia, they went via of Samothracia to Neapolis, and on the Sabbath, which was probably Saturday, went out by a river and converted a woman named Lydia, whom they baptized, with her household, and these were the first Christians converted and baptized on European soil. Here Paul got into trouble by commanding a divining spirit to come out of a woman, but got out of it, and converted the jailor who had them in charge.

They next went to Thissalonica and made accessions to the Church, but met with persecution and departed to Berea, where many were added to the Church through their teaching. Their next move was to Athens, the most enlightened city in in the heathen world. Here the preaching of Paul met with marked success. And here it was, on this trip that he preached his celebrated sermon on Mars Hill, from the text, "The Unknown God."

From Athens they proceeded to Corinth, and entered into copartnership with a Jew from Italy, in the tent making business, by the name of Aquilla. They remained a long time in Corinth, and Paul, taking leave of his brethren, sailed into Syria, and after stopping at Ephesus a short time he left, to be in Jerusalem in time to attend a great feast that was about to transpire. Apollus appears to have taken his place at Corinth and elsewhere in that region. This mission of Paul lasted three and a half years.

THE DUNKARDS.

This is a denomination of Baptists that originated in Germany in 1708, came to Pennsylvania, under the leadership of Alexander Marck, and are still quite numerous in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Kansas, Iowa and Missour. Under no circumstances can they be indueed to take part in war. Litigation is absolutely forbidden. In dress they resemble the Quakers. Their ministers receive no salaries. They hold very much the same doctrines as the leading Orthodox churches. They practice the washing of feet as a religious ceremony, and in performing the rite of baptism the candidate kneels in the water and is dipped three times, face first, at the mention by the minister of the names Father, Son and Holy Ghost. In partaking of the Lord's Supper they eat a full evening's meal at the close of the day. Instead of shaking hands they greet one another with a holy kiss. They anoint their sick with oil in the name of the Lord. They do not allow their members to wear gold or silver, nor to follow the fashions of the world. They do not allow their members to join secret societies, and generally live in neighborhoods to themselves. Their law against fashions is as sacred as the Ten Commandments, and yet they are as great sticklers for their own fashions as the Quakers or Monks or Nuns. The number of Dunkard communicants in the United States at present is about 100,000. They print a paper in English in Lanark, Illinois, called the "Brethren at Work." The men never shave their beard.

LETTER FROM YUMA.

EDITOR MINER:—This, the last day of September, marks a new era in the history of our Territory. The people of Yuma were surprised to hear the rumbling of a locomotive on Madison avenue, at an early hour this morning, for when the shadows of evening rested upon the surrounding sand-hills and the busy hums of animated nature had given place to the sleeping quietude of night, the sound of axe or hammer was not heard and the stillness of the hour was unbroken as "night drew her sable mantle o'er the earth and pinned it with a star." The laughing waters of the Colorado coquetted in the starlight as they glided on to the Sea, when an army of workmen appeared upon the western bank, and the work of track-laying was commenced. Positive orders had been received from the War Department, by Col. Dunn, commanding Fort Yuma, that no more work should be done on the military reservation by the raiload company for the present, except what was necessary to strengthen and secure the bridge; but before the Colonel was aware of what was going on, California and Arizona were united by iron rails, and although he appeared upon the scene of action with one soldier, armed and equipped, and, by virtue of the authority in him vested, demanded a suspension of hostilities, he was treatad with no more consideration than shown by Joseph to General Howard, except that he was invited to take a drink, which he proceeded to do.

It was noticeable this morning that the national colors were not displayed at Fort Yuma as usual. So it may be inferred that the Army has surrendered to Stanford & Co. The Railroad corporation has long been considered omnipotent, but the most credulous did not believe that it possessed sufficient temerity to defy the Department of War. At eight o'clock this morning the advent of the pioneer passenger train into Arizona was noted, and the shrill greeting of the locomotive aroused us to a realizing sense of the fact that the iron evangelists of civilization would soon bring the echoing caverns of the Colorado and the worn out wastes of chaos within a Sabbath day's journey of the Eastern seaboard.

F. L. B. G.

Yuma, A. T., September 30, 1877.

Lake Tahoe "Yank."

Appleton's Journal for October contains an article by a member of the Wheeler expedition, on Lake Tahoe and its surroundings, which embodies a very readable sketch of the well known "Yank Clements," the original of one of the Clarence King's "Newty's of Pike." The following is an extract:

Yank emigrated from the Green Mountains to Nevada waen Lake Tahoe was scarcely more familiar to geographers than the Victoria N'yanza, and delights in recounting to visitors his early experience, which he does with many amusing peculiarties of phrase and gesture. "I civilized the Indians, sir; yes, sir, and taught them Christianity! When I came here, sir, a man's life wasn't worth shucks, sir; when they didn't kill, they stole, the dorg gorned cusses! I taught 'em to be honest, sir. The first son of a gun I found stealing, sir, I tied him up to a tree and whipped like——! Yes, sir;" With tremendous volubility he delivers each sentence, and then draws back with arched eyebrows to observe the effect on the hearer. He is a man of greatf oresight and prodigious plans. He took me by the arm, one day, and pointed mysteriously to a giant pine tree in front of his house. "See that, sir? I am going to build a grotto in them highest branches; outlook on the lake, sir! A fish-pond with a little Coopid jerkin' water down here: a billiard-table and a pe-an-er in the house. I don't fancy pe-an-ers much; there's too much tum-tum about 'em. Give me a fiddle; but we're go'in to have one—yes, sir! Nicest place on the lake sir!" He invariably winds up with this declaration, and no one can go far astray in acquiescing.

VANDEVER VS. JEFFORDS.— Our river Exchanges show that Indian Inspector Vandever has been a trifle over-anxious to rush into print with a view of placing the responsibility for this Indian outbreak. His charges against Capt. Jeffords are very sweeping, and of such a character that, if Vandever is able to sustain them with proof, the accused has a fair prospect of spending a few years in an Eastern penitentiary. We decline to enter judgment, however, upon the mere statment of Gen. Vandever. We hold the word of Capt. Jeffords to be equally good, and presume he will not delay in presenting his views and counter representations. Through the columns of the News and Independent, the charges are squarely made that Jeffords has sold liquor to these Indians and that he incited them to this outbreak. The same papers will doubtless afford the Captain an opportunity of presenting his side of the story. The colums of the Herald are at his service for that purpose much as we deprecate controversies. It is but due the Independent and News to state that they have treated this matter with entire impartiality merely presenting Inspector Vandever's statements, without endorsing or becoming responsible therefor.—[Silver City Herald.

According to The Engineering and Mining Journal, the quickest piece of railway construction on record is that of the Philadelphia and Alantic City Road. The distance is 55 miles; the gauge 3½ feet; among the excavations there is one of 40,000 cubic yards; among embankments, one of 1,800 feet long, using 23,000 cubic yards of earth, which was built in a week; of bridges and culverts there are more than 100. The whole road was constructed in 67 days, and in time for a large summer excursion travel. The work is highly spoken of as a creditable piece of engineering, and it had the unusual merit of coming within the estimated cost.

Emma Geddes, a concubine, in polygamy with a citizen, claimed the right to vote by reason of her illicit relation with Geddes although she was herself an alien; and having voted at Plain City, Utah, was fined five dollars and costs. Judge Shaeffer in passing sentence remarked that the alien women of Utah had got it into their heads that a polygamous marriage with a citizen gave them the rights of citizens, but they are mistaken. Such unions are unlawful, and instead of conferring rights they take them away.

The Saints' Herald, organ of the Josephite Mormons, says that when Brigham Young became President of the Church there were 150,000 Mormons baptized into the Church. And at the time of Brigham's death there are not more than 125,000, a falling of 25,000 in the 32 years of Brigham's reign.

The reputed scarcity of young men at the watering places this year is confirmed by the testimony of the young men themselves. One them says he entered a hotel at a place which shall be nameless, under the fire of thirty or forty covetous female eyes. "I'm not a stingy man," he adds, "yet the unspoken sentiment of my heart at that moment was' "Thank you there isn't enough of me to go round."