The Miner.

ESTABLISHED IN 1864.

J. H. MARION, ... EDITOR.

Prescott, Arizona Territory.

SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 19, 1868.

OUR SITUATION.

Northern Arizona is peculiarly situated, and comes very nigh being an oasis in a desert. Our western frontier is bounded by the Colorado river; our southern, by the Gila, our eastern, by New Mexico, and our northern, by Utah and Colorado. South of the Gila, our section is cut off from the Mexican State of Sonora by a long strip of land, which, in some countries, might be called a desert, although portions of it produce grass, and contain some farming land. The region of country between the Colorado river and the settlements in southern California, is another such a desert. On our northern border, the country is almost a *terra incognita*, but we believe it to be a high well-watered and timbered country. The distance from Prescott to San Bernardino, the first town of any importance in southern California, is about 400 miles; to Los Angeles, the largest town south of San Francisco, it is about 475 miles. From Prescott, to Santa Fe, New Mexico, the distance is less than 500 miles, via Camp Lincoln, Zuni and Fort Wingate. In the chief city of southern California and the chief city of New Mexico, the price of articles consumed by us, are nearly equal, the slight differences being in favor of California. Yet once let us have direct communication with New Mexico, via the route already mentioned; let mail service and troops be placed upon it, and we could buy here in Prescott, from New Mexican traders, flour for about $12 per cwt., and other articles in proportion, for which we now have to pay $18 and $20 per cwt. in gold. Quite a difference in the cost of flour and other articles. The reason for this is that the route from Prescott, Wickenburg and other places in the Territory is far superior to that between our county and Los Angeles. Between Prescott and Wickenburg and Santa Fe and Albuquerque, ox teams could perform the journey with great ease, as upon the entire route water is plenty, at convenient distances, and grass grows everywhere. Heretofore, California has held us at her mercy, in the hollow of her hand, and we are anxious to see New Mexico run her a tilt for our trade. Not that we prefer our eastern to our western brethren, but that we wish to see some competition in this market and a reduction in the cost of living. In a few years, we will, raise enough wheat to make our own bread, and, should the Indians cease their thieving, more than enough cattle, swine, sheep, etc., to furnish us meat.

We want connexion with New Mexico, and must have it, and we hope she will meet us half-way in trying to get it.

The telegraph line recently built to Santa Fe, will not stop there long, and we have reason to hope that it will soon be extended through this part of Arizona and connect at Los Angeles with the wires from San Francisco.

MEN AND WOMEN WANTED IN ARIZONA.

We want the fact understood in California and the East, where laboring men and women are in excess of the demand, that by coming to Arizona, they will have no difficulty in finding steady employment at remunerative wages. Heretofore, we have been loth, yes, almost afraid, to invite immigrants to our Territory, but now, we believe, in fact know, that the time has arrived for us to hold out the strongest kind of encouragement to them to do so.

The present is the sixth year since whites first settled in this part of the Territory, and in that short time, they have demonstrated the fact, that, despite Indians and every other drawback, they can make a good living here. Then, just imagine what our people will do when the Indian incubus, cloud, curse, or whatever you may call it, vanishes. We have demonstrated the fact, that, white people can live here; that our country is rich in minerals, that her soil produces luxuriantly; we have explored the country for over two hundred miles east from Prescott, and know that it is heavily timbered, well watered, and an inviting region to settle in.

Our great gold mine, the Vulture, at Wickenburg, in this county, is, and has been, producing thousands of dollars every week, for the past two years, and just now, mining prospects never before looked so encouraging in the vicinity of Arizona City, Eureka, La Paz, Hardyville and Prescott. God has blessed the people of the Territory with abundant crops, and the farmers will have no trouble to dispose of their grain, etc., for fair prices. All that the Territory now stands in need of is workers, protection from Indians, and the opening up to travel of the 35th parallel route to New Mexico. Give her these, and she will soon astonish even her friends.

CONGRESS is to meet again on the 21st inst., when, we hope, it will do something towards subduing the Indians of Kansas New Mexico, and Arizona, by encouraging, in some way the building of a railroad from the Missouri to the Colorado, for in no other way can Government so cheaply, expeditiously and thoroughly master the savages and open the country to settlement.

TICKLED.—The people of Los Angeles are highly pleased with the fact that at a depth of 102 feet, water (not oil) has been struck on the plains between the city and the ocean. The *Star* predicts that these heretofore dried-up plains will soon be dotted with vineyards, orchards, etc.

AT San Francisco, recently, Mrs. Heidenger, while in a state of insanity, killed her child and then attempted to take her own life. It all occurred in a room in the Tremont house.

Douglass Cook, editor of the *Saturday Review*, is dead.

EASTERN DIVISION RAILROAD.

There seems to be a determination on the part of a great many Senators and Representatives to force the company that has already built this road from the Missouri river to Pond creek, to either stop right there in the wilderness, or run their road to Denver City, in Colorado. This is short-sighted policy on the part of members of the National Legislature, who act as though they were operating in the interest of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. A short time ago, the U. P. R. Company, assured the E. D. Company that their road would not in the least interfere with theirs, and that they would aid them in getting help from Congress to build the Eastern Division road, but, now, it seems, they have adopted new tactics, and appear to be working with might and main against the granting of any more aid to complete our railroad. What is the matter now? Are they afraid of opposition, or do they want all the aid the Republic can afford to give, to build their sky-scraping road through the great North American snow-belt? We hope Congress will retrace its steps, view the matter in its true light, obey the mandate of the people and help build our railroad.

It is silly and imbecile in a people as numerous, rich and powerful as is ours to sit down quietly after accomplishing one great work and imagine that that is sufficient for a century, and they will not do it. The people of all the great cities of the east demand the speedy construction of two lines of railroads from the east to the west, and sooner or later, another will have to be built? Then, why dodge the question? Why not grapple the great undertaking now, and put it through? It is not asked for by a section or by a party—all sections and all parties are in favor of building it, speedily, yet Congress holds back. If Congress is not in favor of assisting the company by granting them lands, then give them bonds or money aid of some kind, but for Heaven's sake don't retard the development and settling up of the rich and immense country through which the road would pass for the sake of any company of monopolists. The poor people, the merchants, the farmers and the mechanics of the over-crowded east demand its construction, in order that they may come this way, for farms, work and trade.

The people of Southern California, New Mexico and Arizona are anxiously praying for its construction, knowing full well that it will bring them immigration, capital, enterprise and protection against Indians, and if it is not built it will cause gloom and despair to settle down upon them thicker and blacker than ever.

The advantages that this road would be to the Government and people have already been so clearly set forth, that we need not reiterate them. Suffice it to say that in a few years it would bring such an influx of people into the Territories through which it would pass, that there would be no need of Government maintaining an expensive army in them, to watch Indians, for the settlers would soon take care of them at their own expense.

Every interest of the country demands its construction, and Congress will do nobly, wisely, if it does its duty to the country by encouraging and aiding its projecters, for without Government aid, we fear the company, or no other company, will undertake to accomplish the gigantic task of building it at their own expense.

MINING NEWS.

CAL. JACKSON & Co., have recently purchased the mining claims and ditch below their hydraulic claims, on Lynx creek, from S. Z. Pierce. The company now have undisputed sway over all these rich and extensive diggings, and as soon as the water dries up, they will go to cutting a larger ditch than the one now in use, building flumes, and preparing generally, for a vigorous winter's piping.

PLACER mining has almost ceased on Big Bug—cause, not sufficient water.

As yet we have no news from Black Canyon diggings, Bradshaw District.

HASSAYAMPA DISTRICT.—They are taking some very rich ore out of the Chase lode....At the Sterling, all is life and animation. Work has fairly commenced on furnaces and ledge.

WALKER'S DISTRICT.—McWilliams and Winning have just worked and cleaned up seventeen tons of ore taken from Deposite lode, which yielded them the snug sum of $1,054, or $62 to the ton. We saw them weigh the gold and sell it at $17 an ounce. This is a big yield, and a person would naturally suppose they had made money, but when it is known that they had to pay $4 a day for the use of a rickety wheel and two no account arastras; also, a big price for hauling the ore, and furnishing a guard to the wagon and team, their profits are not great, nevertheless, they have done handsomely and have concluded to erect a wheel and arastras of their own...The other arastra men were cleaning up when McWilliams and Winning left the creek. The water was drying up fast.

AT WICKENBURG, on the 14th, both mills were running, but it was feared that a suspension was inevitable, for the reason that sufficient teams could not be had to haul rock, the Indians having taken nearly all the animals about the place.

NEW AND RICH QUARTZ LODE.—Messrs. Henkel & Baker, who have recently been employed by Noyes & Curtess at the Chase lode, showed us, the other day, a specimen of ore from a lode recently discovered by them, about one mile south of the Chase lode, and which they have named the "Bunker Hill." The specimen left with us contains a great deal of gold, and they assured us that one pound of such rock treated by them yielded one dollar.

A BIG FIRE, in the country adjacent to Los Angeles, did much damage by burning up grass, cord-wood, etc. Col. Kewen, Mr. Rose and Mr. Eaton were the greatest sufferers.

A BAND of Indians made descent upon a settlement in Kansas a short time ago, and committed shocking outrages upon the settlers.

FARMING IN YAVAPAI COUNTY.

In a previous issue of the MINER, we published most of the following, but owing to the fact that it contained errors in regard to the number of acres planted by some of our farmers, and that, at the time of publishing it, we had not received returns from several localities in the county, we have concluded to re-publish it again, with additional returns from other localities. We have tried our best to get farmers to forward us lists of their crops, but for some reason those of many settlements have not done so. The following, however, includes most of the settlements in the county, and the names and number of acres, are, we hope, nearly correct:

On the town site of Prescott, and within a radius of one-half mile, there are over one hundred acres of corn and vegetables.

In Miller's Valley, a short distance west of Prescott, Julius Saunders, has a field of 45 acres of corn; Miller Bros., about 50 acres; John W. Simmons, about 12; J. J. Buckman, 25, and Mr. Cox, 12.

South of Prescott 1½ miles, Banning & Begole, have about 30 acres planted in corn and vegetables.

North of Prescott, adjoining the town site, A. G. Dunn, has 36 acres planted in corn and vegetables and H. S. Sypert, about 15.

At Mountain Ranch, near the Sterling Mine, Johnson & Zimmerman, have 30 acres of corn, potatoes, etc., and not far from the Chase Mill and mine, C. Taylor, C. Davis and Z. Pierce have 8 acres, principally corn and potatoes.

On Groom's Creek, M. McWilliams, has about 9 acres planted in corn, potatoes and other vegetables.

The above ranches are all in the pine timber.

On Granite Creek, a short distance below Prescott, Charles E. Blake, has 42 acres of corn and 19 of Hungarian grass; Wm. Vincent, and Sam. C. Scott have, of corn, 50 acres, Hungarian grass, 3; Wm. Henry, corn, 38; T. M. Alexander, about 30 acres of corn; R. E. Farrington, 35 acres of corn, 8 of potatoes and 25 of alfalfa; Mr. Nichols, 11 acres of corn and about 4 in potatoes and other vegetables.

On Granite Creek, below the Point of Rocks, Ed. Bowers, has about 80 acres of corn and Hen. Clifton, 30.

On Lower Granite Creek—Jas. S. Giles & Co., have about 300 acres of corn; Carey & Brink, about 70 acres; John Slone, 60 acres; Dan. Kennison, 80 acres; Mr. Coon, 12 acres; Thos. Lucas, 15 acres.

In Chino Valley, on Lower Granite Creek, Robert Postle, has about 100 acres of corn, and 8 of wheat; J. Brown, 80 acres of corn; G. Burghart, 80 acres of corn; D. Shivers, corn, 45 acres, wheat, 5.

In Willow Valley, on Willow Creek, about 2½ miles northwest from Prescott, D. Osborn has 30 acres of corn; J. F. Simmons, 45 acres of corn; A. Scott, 30 acres of corn; Lew. Alters, 70 acres of corn; A. C. Williamson, 65 acres of corn; Eli Puntney, 45 acres of corn; J. W. Johnson, 35 acres of corn; L. A. Stevens, 20 acres of corn. Besides corn, there are 150 acres planted in vegetables and Hungarian grass. Nearly every farmer in this valley has from 1½ to 7 acres of potatoes.

At American Ranch, 12 miles west from Prescott, J. H. Lee has 53 acres of corn, 10 of Hungarian grass, and a few acres of vegetables.

At the Toll gate, 46 miles west from Prescott, on the Prescott and Hardyville road, Thede & Bobbett, have 60 acres planted in corn; Wm. King, 45 acres of corn; A. Stanebrook, 4 acres of corn; Mr. Rogers, 4 acres of corn.

At Reamis' Ranch, on Lower Lynx Creek, 8 miles east from Prescott, there are 40 acres of corn maturing—35 acres of barley have been cut down.

In Woolsey Valley, about 10 miles east from Prescott, M. K. Lerty has a field of about 30 acres of corn; J. J. Gibson and L. Ellit, about 70 acres; F. Krause and John Miller, about 60 acres.

At Agua Frio Ranch, 18 miles east from Prescott, Bowers Bros., have about 400 acres of corn.

At Skull Valley, 20 miles southwest from Prescott, John Howell, has 60 acres of corn; Boyle & Glover, 60; Beach & Smith, 100; Miller & Shepard, 80; John McDerwin, 30; Mr. Mount, 25; T. Johnson, 6; John Dickson, 12; J. M. Rountree, 45.

At Kirkland Valley, four miles south of Skull Valley, there are about 200 acres planted in corn and vegetables.

At Walnut Grove, Swain & Ball, have 30 acres of corn; L. R. Stephenson, 35; Wm. Carlile, 50; S. Condor, 30; Richardson & Bates, 35; O'Brien & Henning, 50; Washburn & Collier, 50; Geo. Jackson, 70; E. A. Copeland 30; R. P. D. Brooks, 25; A. Cullumber, 60; McCloud Bros., 20; T. Lamberson, 30; White & Bright, 20; Burger & Henry, 40. Besides the above, over 200 acres of wheat and barley were raised and harvested, and most of the land upon which it was raised has been replanted in corn, beans, etc.,

On the Lower Agua Frio, J. P. Osborn, has 40 acres of corn, barley, 12, wheat, 8; Theo. W. Boggs, corn, 30, wheat, 5, barley, 7; J. Townsend, corn, 20; D. Hatz, corn, 50, barley, 3; I. Q. Dickason, corn, 60, wheat and barley, 50; Wm. Dawson, corn, 30, wheat 4; D. Lount, corn, 10.

On the Rio Verde, there are about 150 acres planted in corn.

In the vicinity of Wickenburg, on the Hassayampa, there are we think, about 400 acres of corn, and, probably, 20 acres of vegetables.

At Phœnix, on Salt River, in the spring, there were 800 acres planted in corn, and 200 in sorghum and vegetables.

At Agua Calienta, on the Gila, Colonel K. S. Woolsey raised and harvested, this year, over 160 acres of corn and barley.

In giving the above, our object is, to show people at a distance that, besides mining, the people of this county are engaged, extensively, in cultivating the soil. We have not over-estimated the number of acres planted in the county, although it is double what it was last year. Owing to the heavy, drenching rains that descended upon this section during July and August, our people were fearful that an average crop would not be harvested, but we are assured by intelligent and observant farmers that every acre of corn planted this year, will yield fully as much as heretofore. The total number of acres planted in corn, this year, is about 4000, which, at 30 bushels to the acre, (a safe calculation) gives 120,000 bushels, or 6,720,000 pounds. Most of this corn is now matured, and some of it has already been cut down. Should frost keep away for 10 days more, every ear of corn in the county will be matured, and as our farmers are now certain to receive a good price for it, they should feel gay, festive and thankful to the Giver of all Good.

Farmer's Convention—Contracts, etc.

We congratulate our farmers upon the fact that by their wise, discreet and united action they have secured the contract for furnishing the large quantity of corn recently advertised for by the Quartermaster at Fort Whipple, at a fair, living price. The gentleman selected by them to tender their proposal and attend to matters for them, is, we believe every way worthy of the confidence reposed in him. Heretofore, contractors have been in the habit of furnishing grain at too low a figure, and making the producer suffer the loss, but this year, our farmers will do better; and Government will get its grain much cheaper than it could were it to buy it in San Francisco and ship it here, and much more readily than if it had to be wrung out of our people for half its value. We thank God that the interest of our farmers has not been sacrificed to that of some soulless, pennyless contractor. It will encourage our present population to labor on, and invite others to come here.

Below we publish a list of bids, with names of bidders for various contracts, as furnished us by Mr. Hugo Reid:

Fort Whipple.

Names.	Corn.	per lb.
J. S. Giles	150 tons	8½c.
G. W. Bowers	200 "	8½c.
E. F. Bowers	100 "	8½c.
C. C. Bean	500 "	8c.
Camp Lincoln.		
H. Bowers	50 tons	7½c.
"	" "	7½c.
Jos. C. Lennon	50 "	7½c.
" " "	" "	8½c.
I. Q. Dickason	50 "	7c.
" "	" "	7½c.
Camp McPherson.		
C. C. Bean	100 tons	8c.
C. W. Beach	25 "	7c.
J. W. Wunderlich	76 "	7c.

Fort Whipple.

	Fodder	per ton.
J. S. Giles	160 tons	$19.00
R. E. Farrington	25 "	25.00
Sam. Scott	40 "	16.50
T. M. Alexander	40 "	18.00
" "	" "	40.00
R. Postle	160 "	27.50

The forage contract will be awarded in San Francisco, and, no doubt, to the lowest of the above named bidders.

LETTER FROM WICKENBURG.—Under date of Sept. 14th, a correspondent writes as follows:

EDITOR MINER: In your paper of Sept. 12th, you state that 25 or 30 head of animals were stolen from Mr. Lawson. That was a mistake. 16 head of horses and mules were stolen from Mr. Lawson. The mail stock between Wickenburg and La Paz were not stolen, still, the Indians are very thick all around us. The Pima mail is over due 5 days. The mail escort from Camp McPherson has been hauled off, and Jerome Larkins is engaged to ride until farther orders. Wm. Brown, of Haneger's Station, who was shot by the Apache Mohaves some days since, is getting on finely.

Two Mexicans had a shooting scrape last night, about a women. One shot the other through the shoulder—wound not serious. Goldwater & Manassa have received a large, fine stock of goods, and opened in the building formerly occupied by Mr. Gray. Dr. Howard is very sick. But slight hopes are entertained of his recovery.

Later.—News has reached here via Salt River, that the Pima Indians had recaptured 11 head of Chapman's mules.

W. M.

PURCHASE OF LANDS.—The San Bernardino (Cal.) *Guardian* of Sept. 5th, has the following:

By reference to a deed just recorded in the County Clerk's office of this place, we find that Ben. Holladay, Esq., has purchased one-eighth interest of the entire lands recently sold by A. Stearns, Esq., of Los Angeles, to Samuel Brannan, Esq., and others of San Francisco. These lands are located in Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties extending to the Anaheim landing, and on a direct route of the proposed line of railway from Anaheim to this place. This certainly looks as if Mr. Holladay was in earnest in the projected railroad enterprise, not only by being a shareholder in the road itself, but by identifying himself in the landed interest of the company, over which the iron horse will soon find its way. All we can say is, hurry up your road and thereby secure all the immense trade of southern Utah, Arizona, San Bernardino, and the southern portion of Los Angeles county.

DEATH OF A. I. EASTON.—One of the best known of the early California pioneers—Mr. Anson Ives Easton—died, of abcess in the heart on the 22d ult., at Millbrae Rancho, San Mateo county California. Mr. Easton arrived in San Francisco in the steamer *Tennessee* early in 1850, and soon after established himself in an extensive laundry at North Beach. He afterwards purchased a farm in San Mateo county, which became famous for the value of its improvements and particularly of the stock, which the proprietor took pride in raising. Mr. Easton became rich, and none in distress ever applied to him in vain for assistance. Some years ago he married the sister of D. O. Mills, Esq. Few men in California could boast of more friends; who were attached to him by his genial manners, profuse hospitality and sterling traits of character.—*S. F. Times.*

THE Democrats had an immense torchlight procession and (m)ass meeting in Sacramento last Wednesday evening; 183 men and boys defiled the principal streets of the city.—*Dutch Flat Enquirer.*

They did so, probably, for the sake of giving a scavenger like you a job to make up said defilement.

A telegraph cable is to be laid between Denmark and Russia.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKET.

SAN FRANCISCO, September, '68.

LEGAL TENDERS, 69½@70½.

FLOUR—Extra, $6,25@$6,50; superfine, $5,25@$5,50.

BARLEY—Sales of —— sacks at $2.20.

POTATOES—90@95 cents ℔ 100 lbs.

BEANS—White, 8@8½ cents; Red, 2½@3 cents ℔ lb.

ONIONS—1¾@1¾ cents ℔ lb.

CORN—Red, 2½; Yellow, 3 cents ℔ lb.

DAIRY PRODUCE—Butter, choice, 50c; Lard, 13½@15 cents ℔ lb.

BACON—California sides, 13@14c ℔ lb; Shoulders, 8½c; Hams, 18c.

SUGAR—Crushed, 14½ cents ℔ lb.

Prescott Advertisements.

PIONEER DRUG STORE.

Prescott, Arizona.

On hand and for sale,—

Hall's Balsam for the Lungs,
Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Ayer's "
Bristol's "
Hall's "
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
" Ague Cure,
Osgood's India Cholagogue,
Brown's Jamaica Ginger,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Goodale's Catarrh Remedy,
Brown's Bronchial Troches,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Dr. Devine's Pitch Lozenge,
Keating's Cough "
Jayne's Patent Medicines,

And, in fact, a full assortment of all the Patent Medicines usually found in drug stores.

Toilet Soaps, Fancy Articles, Perfumery,

And a large supply of Dispensing Medicines.

N. B.—Physicians' prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded. E. DARLING.

Prescott, April 24, 1868.

WORMSER & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Merchants,

LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, Arizona,

.... DEALERS IN ....

Groceries, Provisions, Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Liquors, Crockery, Hardware, Farming and Mining Implements, etc.,

CALL THE ATTENTION OF THEIR OLD pioneer friends and the public generally to their new and splendid assortment of goods, recently purchased, by one of the firm, in San Francisco, and now on hand at their stores in La Paz and Prescott.

Give us a call and see for yourselves. We are *not* selling for ruinous prices; our motto is and has been, "Live and Let Live."

Our stock in La Paz is acknowledged by all who have seen and examined it, to be

THE LARGEST AND BEST

Assortment of goods ever brought to that place.

Merchants, farmers, miners and others, wishing to purchase goods, would do well to give us a call, before purchasing elsewhere.

WORMSER & CO.

my16 La Paz and Prescott, Arizona.

E. J. COOK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

Groceries, Provisions,
Clothing, Dry-Goods,
Boots and Shoes,
Crockery, Clocks,
Iron, Nails, Quicksilver,
Tobacco Cigars, etc.,

Is prepared to furnish the people all kinds of

Merchandise, for Cash,

At reasonable rates, at the

ADOBE STORE,

Corner of Granite and Gurley Streets.

Prescott, Arizona, June 27, 1868. je27

GRAY & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

At La Paz, Wickenburg and Prescott.

.... DEALERS IN ....

GROCERIES, PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, etc.

Wish to call attention to the large assortment of

Hardware,

Now on hand at their Store in Prescott. n2-tf

WARM AND COLD BATHS

.... TO BE HAD AT THE ....

Montezuma Shaving and Hair Dressing Saloon,

In Montezuma Hall, Montezuma Street, Prescott.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING, etc., in the most approved manner. THEODORE OTTO.

C. JACKSON & Co.,

Montezuma Street, Prescott.

WE HAVE JUST ARRIVED FROM San Francisco with a large assortment of LIQUORS, which we offer for sale at reduced prices, for cash, at our sample rooms, where Joe and Sol, the handsomest and noblest men in town, will always be on hand to dispense liquors in the most approved style.

CHAMPAGNE on draft. We never slop over.

P. S.—Joe has now another attraction besides his "Purp." C. JACKSON & Co.

Prescott, June 5, 1868.