

GOOD NEWS FOR ARIZONIANS!

Increase of Mail Service upon the Route from Prescott to California.

Service to be Placed upon the Route from Prescott to Albuquerque, &c., &c.

We, to-day, learn with pleasure that orders have been issued for tri-weekly mail service between Prescott, Arizona, and San Bernardino, California, and that the contractor is hard at work stocking the route, and otherwise preparing for the accomplishment of the increased service.

This is good news, and so is the following, from recent Washington correspondence of the San Francisco Bulletin, which we find printed in that journal, under the head of "New Postroads on the Pacific Coast."

In New Mexico—From Albuquerque to Prescott; Las Lunas (?) to Ralston City. In Arizona—From Prescott to Williamson's Valley; Prescott to Walnut Grove; Prescott to Woodley Valley; Maple Shakes, via Black Canyon and Wickenburg, to Vulture Mine.

Brethren of the hills and valleys of Arizona, rejoice, for the day of deliverance from isolation is near at hand! And don't forget to thank Gen. Stoneman and others, who have secured for you these rights.

THE APACHE-MOHAVES.

What They have Promised to Do.

While our faith in Indian promises is not very great, we, with many other old Arizonians, believe that it is good policy to give the hitherto faithless savages a chance to redeem themselves, and we know it to be the desire of the civil and military authorities that our people should take the Apache-Mohaves on trial, awhile. The following correspondence, which has been furnished us from Department headquarters, states, plainly, the "situation":

HEADQUARTERS, CAMP DATE CREEK, A. T., August 3rd, 1870.

Desert Lieutenant Colonel E. W. Stone, Acting Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Arizona, Prescott, A. T.

COLONEL:—I have the honor to state that Oche-canne, the Chief of the Apache-Mohave tribe of Indians, with 225 of his people, came to this post on Sunday last, the 31st ultimo. He was accompanied by his principal chiefs and men, but by only a few of the women and children. He stated he wished for peace, and asked to be considered by us in future in the same light as the Yumas, Mojaves and Maricopas.

I told him that so long as his tribe remained at peace they would be regarded as friendly Indians; that should any of his people misbehave, they must be brought into this post at once, or his tribe would run the risk of being punished for their misdeeds. That he would be expected to keep the roads leading from this point to Prescott, Wickenburg and the Colorado river free from Indians, and should any hostile Indians come in this vicinity, he should notify me at once; to all of which he agreed. I told him that his people would be at liberty to range over the mountains in this region, in pursuit of game and subsistence, and that the citizens would be notified that his tribe was now at peace.

I made no promise with regard to giving them rations, but told them they must depend on their own efforts for support.

They were treated kindly while at the post by the troops, who gave them cast-off clothing and other comforts. I also furnished them with a few rations. They left here the same afternoon for their homes.

I have the honor to be, Colonel, very respectfully, Your obedient servant, (Signed) R. F. O'BRIEN, Capt. 2nd Inf., Bvt Lt. Col. U. S. A., Commanding Post.

In connection with the foregoing, it may be pertinent to this Indian Peace question to state that, on Wednesday last, a party of Indians visited the head of Lynx Creek, and robbed several poor white men of their animals. They drove off nine head, two of which belonged to L. S. Jenks; and the remainder to Charley Taylor, C. Davis, and Jackson Bros. The thieves were followed by a party of whites, but were not overhauled.

(Thursday) a party of 19 Indians were seen by two teamsters, on the Prescott and Williamson Valley road. The teamsters were coming to town with loads of hay, and got within 30 steps of the Indians, who were on a knoll, beckoning and calling for the white men to go to them. They, of course, didn't go. The Indians didn't attempt to shoot at the whites. One of the Indians spoke very fair English. Some of the Indians were mounted,—the teamsters think, upon the animals stolen the day before from Lynx creek.

It was feared here, during the week, that young Mr. Jackson, of Lower Lynx creek, was killed, while out hunting, by the Indians, but he is alive and well.

Indians are plenty in this vicinity, just now. Taking all these things into consideration, it is the part of prudence for our citizens to go "hunted," as usual, and be on their guard against treachery.

New York, August 3—12 m.—Gold 121 3/4. San Francisco, August 1.—Legal tenders, buying, 84; selling, 85.

THE ARMY.

Synopsis of the Army Bill as Passed—The Mode Prescribed for Reducing the Force—Brevet Rank, Pay, and Other Matters.

The following (says the San Francisco Call of the 24th ult.) is a synopsis of the principal provisions of the Army Bill, as it becomes a law, after the numerous alterations made by the several Committees of Conference:

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

The President is directed to reduce the number of enlisted men in the army to 30,000 men, before July, 1871. Officers, on their own application before next January, may be honorably discharged, with one year's extra pay and allowances. Officers who have served thirty years may, if they desire, be placed on the retired list, which may be increased to three hundred. The officers of General and Lieutenant-General are to be made the grades of Major-General and Brigadier-General until the number of officers in those grades are reduced to three and six respectively, which number shall not thereafter be increased.

DISABLED OFFICERS.

Officers deemed unfit for the proper performance of their duties, from any cause except injuries incurred or contracted in the line of their duty, are to be reported by the General of the Army to the Board convened by the Secretary of War, on whose recommendation they shall be mustered out with one year's pay.

TRANSFERS.

The President is authorized to transfer officers from regiments of cavalry, artillery, and infantry, to the list of supernumeraries, and all vacancies now existing, or which may be so caused before January next, shall be filled by supernumerary officers, having reference to rank, seniority, and fitness.

SUPERNUMERARIES.

Supernumerary officers may, at their own request, be assigned as Second Lieutenants, and if any remain after the first of next January they shall be mustered out with one year's pay and allowance.

SERVANTS—BREVET RANK—CIVIL OFFICERS.

The present pay for enlisted men is continued for one year, and it is made unlawful to use an enlisted man as a servant. Brevet officers are forbidden to wear, while on duty, any uniform other than that of their actual rank, and they must be addressed in official communications only by their actual title. Officers on the active list are forbidden to hold civil offices on pain of vacating their commissions.

REGULATIONS OF SETTLERS.

The Secretary of War is authorized to prepare a system of General Army regulations, to be approved by Congress, and to permit and control one or more trading establishments, to be maintained at any frontier post not in the vicinity of a town.

THE PAY.

The amount of pay is fixed as follows: General, \$13,500; Lieutenant-General, \$11,000; Major-General, \$7,500; Brigadier-General, \$5,500; Colonel, \$3,500; Lieutenant-Colonel, \$3,000; Major, \$2,500; Captain, mounted, \$2,000; Captain, not mounted, \$1,800; First Lieutenant, mounted, \$1,600; First Lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,500; Second Lieutenant, mounted, \$1,300; Second Lieutenant, not mounted, \$1,400—with ten per cent. for each term of five years' service. These rates seem to be in full of all commutations and allowances, provided that fuel and forage in kind may be furnished as at present.

RETIRED OFFICERS.

Officers retired from active service are to receive seventy-five per cent. of the pay of the rank upon which they are retired.

Thirty thousand enlisted men is rather a small force for a country so extensive as ours, and we have no hesitancy in asserting that the number will be inadequate to perform the services required of the Army—which is to occupy coast defenses, and carry on war against, perhaps, 50,000 warlike savages, to say nothing of the "services" that may be required down South, to keep beggars on horseback. But, an election is close at hand, and Congress thought it would be a fine thing to cut down the strength of the Army, then ride back on the "retrenchment" hobby. But the thing will not work. We must have more soldiers, and the people, if they look upon the matter in a proper light, will not thank Congress for "retrenching" on the Army when so many big leaks are left unclosed in the other Departments of Government. We bear no malice towards Congress, or any of its members, but we do wish they could be forced to live in the Indian country a short time. They would, we are sure, shout, lustily, for more troops.

There seems to be an error in that portion of the synopsis which speaks of the higher grades. It is our opinion that the grades—General and Lieutenant-General are not to be abolished during the life time of those now holding them.

It pleases us to see that the pay of enlisted men remains as before. In the Territories, where men wear out a couple of suits of shoddy on every scout they make, enlisted men should have either extra pay or clothing.

It will also be seen that the bill abolishes brevet rank, which, we know, will not please some of the officers who won their brevets by passing through danger and exposure, or serving their country faithfully, in the Departments. If, as we suppose, the bill contains a provision to make officers serving as Ministers abroad, or acting as Military Secretaries, etc., resign their commissions or join their regiments, we shall be glad. We must confess that we are entirely ignorant as regards whether the pay of officers is raised or reduced by this new bill.

San Francisco Chronicle.

The above-named paper, now in its twelfth volume, has won for itself considerable fame and fortune. To prove that it is not behind any of its city contemporaries, in enterprise, it is but necessary for us to state that it was "first in the field" with a map of the seat of war, and a thorough review of the complications, etc., which led to the war. The Daily Chronicle is furnished to subscribers for five dollars per annum, gold.

HEAVY RAINS have fallen in New Mexico, the present summer. At Santa Fe, many adobe buildings have been injured.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

DOMESTIC.

A violent storm swept over portions of Canada and Maine, about the middle of last month, which destroyed a great deal of property.

Beecher had preached a sermon on the European War, and, of course, sympathized with Prussia.

Gen. Thomas L. Price, a prominent citizen of Missouri, whose sympathies were on the Federal side during the war, died at Jefferson City on the night of the 17th.

There was trouble in North Carolina between the people and the office-holders. Seventy prominent citizens of one county, had been arrested and maltreated by negro militiamen.

It is a fact that Congress adjourned without passing the Pacific Railroad Bill. Should an extra session be held, it is thought by some, that the bill will be passed. Doubtful.

The Senate Indian Appropriation bill was passed on the 14th ult. It provides for the continuance of the Peace Commission (?) another year, which is bad policy. We believe the amount appropriated was \$5,000,000.

Mr. Sargent's bill, to give pre-emption settlers three months after the filing of the plans of survey in the Local Land Office, in which to file declaratory statements, passed both Houses. This secures pre-emption claims from forfeiture. Under the new ruling under the Colorado law, as amended in the Senate, it gives settlers eighteen months after filing to pay for their claims.

Among the appropriations made for this Coast, we find one of \$12,000 for the survey of the Colorado river, and \$33,400 to defray expenses of our Territorial Government.

Prevost Paradol, the new French Minister, committed suicide at Washington, July 20.

The bill to provide a new apportionment of Congress, and to fix upon a certain day for electing Congressmen, in the several States, did not pass.

The Texas Legislature had passed the Southern Pacific Railroad bill over the Governor's veto.

FOREIGN.

The War news received by mail on the night of the 6th, is of such a nature that it is hard to make head or tail out of it. The belligerents—France and Prussia—had each enrolled about 100,000 volunteers, and were ready to commence operations with a quarter of a million of men apiece. A skirmish had taken place, and both sides claimed a victory.

According to a Paris despatch, of July 25, Privateering is abolished. Neutral flags protect enemies. Merchandise of all neutrals, except contraband of war, is not seizable under foreign flag. Blockade must be effectual. French vessels will not seize the property or cargo of Spanish or American vessels, provided, when not contraband of war. Napoleon had issued a stirring appeal to the French people, which, we are told, made a profound impression. The war spirit was running high in both countries. The sympathy of Americans appears to be with Prussia. All over our country, Frenchmen and Prussians are subscribing liberally to sanitary funds for the armies of their respective countries.

LATEST WAR NEWS.

The California mail arrived here late Thursday night, bringing European dates to the second inst., and Eastern dates to the third.

The papers are filled with speculative items about the war. We copy as follows from the Daily Los Angeles News, of the 4th inst., the latest paper received by us.

Paris, August 2.—Official dispatches from Metz announce that at 11 o'clock this morning, the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier and invaded Prussian territory. Notwithstanding the numbers and position of the enemy, a few of our battalions took the heights overlooking Saar Bruck, and our artillery quickly drove the enemy from the town. Our loss was slight. The engagement commenced at 11 A. M. and ended at 1 P. M.

The Emperor Napoleon and Prince Imperial accompanying him, was everywhere. His presence of mind and sang froid in danger, were worthy the name he bears.

Prussia demands an explanation from Austria why she is arming.

The Empress visited the French army and was enthusiastically received.

Figaro announces that the Government refuses the offer of General Sheridan to serve in the French army.

It is understood that Earl Granville favors giving a distinct notification to France and Prussia, of England's determination to maintain the independence of Belgium and Luxembourg. It is said that Gladstone is determined not to yield to the growing feeling against the ministry of Prussia. He indignantly repudiates the design with which she has been charged, of taking advantage of this war to invade the Danubian Principalities.

New York, August 2.—A private dispatch reports a naval engagement Wednesday, at the mouth of the Elbe, and a Prussian gun boat sunk.

London, August 3.—The following are additional details of the Saar Bruck fight: The fight began at 11 o'clock A. M., yesterday. The French passed the frontier in force, and the Prussians were driven from their strong position by the sharp artillery fire of the French. The latter remained masters of the position, which they had won without serious loss.

O. D. Gass,

Who has served in the Legislature of this Territory, several times, and who recently made a trip to America, is back on his ranch in old Pah-Ute county, and in a recent letter to us, states that the mining interest in his section was looking up.

LETTER FROM SALT RIVER.

PHOENIX, Yavapai County, Arizona, July 20, 1870.

To the Editor of the Arizona Miner:

As you have no regular correspondent at this place, I will assume that onerous position, and, from time to time, give you a few items of the principal events occurring.

The settlement is in a high state of prosperity. The crop just harvested having been a bountiful one, and large prices having been realized, there is a general feeling of content and comfort. On the evening of the 27th, a large and enthusiastic meeting was held, which was addressed by W. B. Hellings, in an eloquent and able manner. The subject being the future prosperity of Phoenix, and the details of recent interviews with General Stoneman and Governor Safford. In the course of his remarks, Mr. H. said: It is the earnest desire of Gen. Stoneman that all ranchmen and others, desirous of settling in the Territory, should keep close together, and not scatter off in isolated places, where it is impossible to afford them proper protection. It is the General's intention to furnish guards wherever it is practicable, and to give every encouragement to develop the agricultural interests of the Territory. New and short wagon roads will be built, connecting all the important cities and towns. The one that most directly concerns you, and one of incalculable benefit to the settlement, is from Prescott to Camp McDowell. By this route the distance will be only ninety-five miles, affording you an easy and remunerative market for every surplus pound of grain raised here.

The entire community should feel greatly indebted to Gen. Stoneman for his able and efficient manner in which he has conducted affairs since his arrival here. We have never yet had a military commander who has taken such a deep interest in the welfare of the people. The changes he has wrought in the short space of a few months, are almost miraculous: From a perfect reign of terror and confusion, we have suddenly come to one of peace and quiet, with life and property comparatively safe. While at Date Creek, on my return from Prescott, a delegation of six Apaches came in begging for peace. Their overtures being favorably considered by Col. O'Beirne, the commanding officer of the post, they immediately started out to bring in three hundred warriors, for the purpose of making a treaty. Whilst your past experience will not give you an exalted idea of the sincerity of these Indians, let us hope that this time, they mean it, and will make a lasting and permanent peace—now that the skies look so bright, every encouragement should be given to stimulate and direct immigration this way. There are, in this valley, thousands upon thousands of acres of unclaimed lands, lands the most fertile and productive in the world, adapted not only to agriculture but also to horticulture and viticulture, capable of producing, most abundantly, all temperate and tropical fruits. Your experiments in the last two years with grapes, have demonstrated that your productions will challenge comparison with the choicest and best of California. With a permanent peace or the extermination of the Apache, (one or the other is soon inevitable), what a glorious future you have before you—as the MINER truly observes in its last issue,—"The day is breaking." Mr. Hellings here gave pleasing details of a conversation with Gov. Safford, showing the high opinion the latter had of the future of the settlement, and the great interest he took in its development. At the conclusion of the address, hearty cheers were given for the speaker, Gen. Stoneman and our noble Governor.

Mr. H. gives a glowing account of your glorious climate, fertile valleys, immense agricultural and mineral resources. He was much pleased with the kind and hospitable reception he met with during his sojourn with you. As the late Artemus Ward would say, "He was never treated so well, or so often, in all his life before."

We hear of large numbers of immigrants arriving in your locality; it is the same here, six families having arrived in the past ten days, and we have advices of a very large party on the road, coming from Texas.

To show the great inducements for farmers settling here, I will give you the results of this year's crop. On an average, 80 acres of barley were cultivated on each ranch, producing from one hundred thousand to one hundred and twenty-five thousand pounds, which sold readily at 44 cents per pound, making, on an average, the handsome return \$5,000 to each ranch, for barley alone. As two crops are raised yearly, corn being now in the ground, your readers can form some idea of the immense profits accruing to an industrious farmer. The irrigating facilities are perfect, there being sufficient water to irrigate the entire valley. No matter how the season, the crop is certain. Next week a meeting will be held, to select a site for a town. I will be on hand to give you the items.

PHOENIX.

The will of the late Francis Hinton disappoints us in that it leaves nothing to P. W. Smith, of San Diego, the truest, best friend deceased ever had; nor does it leave a cent to the Territory in which deceased made most of the property left behind him. What a glorious act it would have been had deceased willed fifty or a hundred thousand dollars for educational purposes here.

The Burro Mines.

A letter to the Santa Fe Post, from the Grand county, New Mexico, describes the location of the new mines at 5,000 feet above the level of the sea. There is a high position at Ralston, miles from the nearest river. It is about eighty ledges have been discovered, and over 50 miles of chasms are located. Many of the claims, now, are being thrown out, but are re-located about as fast as opened. A municipal government has been formed, and a Recorder elected. There is no doubt of the immense wealth of a party, with a capital of \$1,000,000 has been formed to take the life of the mine at the river, and to carry water in canals to the mines. The mines are in the heart of the Apache Indian country, and the settlement will be a great security to pioneer settlers and travelers.

From our knowledge of the country in which these mines are situated, we cannot but think that they are farther than twenty-five miles from the Rio Gila; perhaps forty. But, no matter for that, a road from the mines can be easily built to the Gila, in whose bed there is, at all times, plenty of water, and upon whose banks there exists plenty of timber. While circulating the foregoing favorable news, justice to the public demands that we give the other side of the question, which is that Tam Lowthian, formerly of this place, had visited the mines—going from his home, Elizabethtown, New Mexico—and had written some discouraging letters regarding the richness of the Burro mines; facilities for working them, etc. Yet, he was strongly of the opinion that some of the mines are good, which is, likewise, our opinion.

From Mohave County.

Our fellow-townsmen, C. A. Luke, has been to the Colorado river and back. He visited Fort Mohave, Mohave City, Harlyville, and also the Sacramento mining district, where he found the noted Indian—Wallapai Charlie, in the bosom of his family and surrounded by warriors bold. Charlie, as all know, was once a bad Indian, but he was taken prisoner, sent to San Francisco, returned home, and, for aught we know, has been good ever since. Mr. Luke's principal object in making the trip was to look after his mining interests, which he considers valuable. He ordered men to be set to work on one of his ledges.

From Pima County.

B. Hussy, of this town, got back here on the night of the 5th inst., from an extended trip through the southern part of this county and Pima county, where he found men and things flourishing. He was quite taken with the country around Florence, on the Gila and Phoenix, on Salt River.

I. H. LEVY, of San Bernardino, California, who owns the stages that carry mails and passengers on the other side of the Colorado, has our thanks for late war news, which arrived by last week's stage—too late, however, for insertion in last week's MINER, as owing to the great heat on the plains, the stage did not arrive here until late Friday night.

The Latest Domestic News.

The New York World of the 3d inst., states, positively, that Fish will resign his seat in the Cabinet.

Chicago dispatches, dated August 24, say there are indications of trouble in North Carolina, at the coming election. The Raleigh Standard advises its friends to arm themselves, and be on their guard on the eve of election.

Dispatches from Canton, Ill., says a terrible pestilence is spreading through all the towns on the Illinois river, above and below Canton landing, caused by stench from the sands of dying fish which line the banks. The people along the bottoms have been compelled to seek the bluffs.

Cuba.

A New York dispatch of August 3d, states that fighting was still going on in Cuba. Cholera and yellow fever had broken out among the Cuban troops.

Printer's Strike.

The "prints," of San Francisco have "struck" for higher rates, we presume.

We had intended to correct what we consider wrong statements made by the Harpending Prospecting party, regarding their late fight with Apaches, near Florence, Pima county, but cannot spare time to say more than that we doubt the following statements: That "all of the Indians were armed with Henry rifles and Needle guns; that they were dressed in Federal uniforms; that thirty of them were killed, &c., &c."

More Blood.

If the San Bernardino, (California) Guardian is correctly informed a shower of blood fell on the dwelling of J. Baldwin, on the 15th, July 15th.

Gov. SAFFORD, of Arizona, reports that the Apaches are desirous of buying the barrels, Doubtless; but they have an unpleasant way of burying it in the brain of the pale-face.—California paper.

They have been addicted to such burials, but it is thought here, at this time, that they are in favor of giving up their "funeral rites."