

# THE ARIZONA MINER.

"The Gold of that Land is good."

F. A. HAND, Publisher.

FORT WHIPPLE, WEDNESDAY MARCH 9, 1864.

## "THE ARIZONA MINER."

What more appropriate name could we give the sheet, which we to-day present to the people of Arizona, an earnest of the attractive paper we hope to establish in this new and auriferous country.

As the mines of Arizona are famous for their wealth and the miners noted for their intelligence and enterprise, so may our journal acquire reputation for solid worth, for ability and spirit. We shall spare no effort to make it an acceptable record of everything of moment that transpires in the Territory, and having a large list of exchanges from the States and Territories, we shall be able to keep our readers informed on all general news of importance.

Independent in everything, the organ of no exclusive interest, we shall not be without fixed principles, and a purpose to maintain them. Believing, with the immortal Washington, that "It is only in our united character, as an empire, that our independence is acknowledged, that our power can be regarded, or our credit supported," we shall to the extent of our influence, uphold every Constitutional and necessary measure adopted by the general Government to preserve the honor and integrity of the Republic. In this, however, we shall not question the right of any honestly to differ with us as to men and means, nor shall we deem as traitors and enemies, those who do not approve every act of the Administration, or of its agents.

Local, rather than National affairs, will, for the present, occupy our chief attention. In common with the people of Arizona, we are pioneers in a great and responsible work, the upbuilding of a state, which shall do honor to itself and to the age. In the subjugation of the savage; in the development of the vast mineral and other resources of the Territory, and the diffusion of a correct knowledge of the same; in the establishment of law and order, the encouragement of the school and the church, and all the free institutions which give strength, character and prosperity to a people, we shall take an active and earnest part.

Hoping to merit and to secure the confidence and practical co-operation of all in our undertaking, which must, of necessity, be attended with much labor and expense, we commit THE ARIZONA MINER to the kind favor of the public with no longer or more ostentatious salutation.

## THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT.

Now that our civil government is fairly inaugurated, much interest is felt touching the policy it will pursue. Enough has been heard from the lips of Governor Goodwin, and his associates, to lead us to believe that they will act for the public good, regardless of all private prejudices or considerations. They will constantly bear in mind the fact that we have here a heterogeneous population, made up from every quarter of the continent. That men of all politics are here assembled, not as politicians, but as explorers and settlers; to whom the regulation and development of the Territory are matters of far more concern than the success of one partizan or another. We doubt if there ever was a people more desirous to live in harmony, and to cordially co-operate for the common benefit. Those who have been here for some years feel that the protection of their families, and property, long asked for, is at hand. New comers, attracted by the scent of Gold, and other precious ores, in which the Territory is so rich, are assured that they may prosecute their labor without fear of interruption. Without undervaluing the efficiency of the Military government maintained by General Carleton, since the spring of 1862, it cannot be disguised that there is a general satisfaction over the establishment of the civil power. The rights of all, the ends of justice, the supremacy of the law, may now be maintained more jealously and thoroughly than ever before. In a short time the District courts will be in operation, the Probate Judges will be in authority, and with a vigorous, honest and fearless Executive, peace and good order, will be firmly established throughout the length and breadth of the Territory. This state of things all the people will gladly welcome, and have no doubt that they will unitedly, and by a sustained and instrumental in bringing it

## THE WEALTH OF ARIZONA.

The silver mines of Arizona are famous in history, and their product, with those of Sonora, formed at one period, a chief source of revenue to Spain. Two centuries ago, when the Pilgrim fathers were struggling with barbarism upon the shores of New England, Spain established an empire amidst her newly found wealth, and drew millions from the very region where the Anglo-Saxon is now erecting a second era of civilization.

It is not necessary to enter into the causes of the long neglect of these rich lodes. It is enough to know that the world looks with lively interest to their re-opening, and proper working, as well as to the development of the other vast metallic resources of this important country. There is not a richer mineral region in the world. The mountains are literally interlaced with silver veins; while the recent discoveries of gold denote an almost unparalleled profusion of that precious ore. Nor do these comprise all the minerals of Arizona. Iron, Copper, Lead, Zinc, the ores of Copperas, Saltpetre, Quicksilver, incandescent crystals, fire-proof rock, alabaster, marble, and other valuable species of stone, have all been found here.

The new gold-fields in the central part of the Territory occupy three principal districts, known as the Walker, the Hesiampa and the Weaver or Antelope. They are near to the 34th parallel of latitude, and were first discovered in the spring of 1863. The placers are many of them exceedingly rich, but a want of water has retarded, and is likely to retard, their profitable working at most points until ditch companies are formed, as in Colorado and California. At Walker's Gulch, and the lower Hesiampa, where sluices have been used, the yield has been most satisfactory. Attention is more particularly given to the quartz lodes, of both gold and silver which are very numerous, and in many cases give evidence of great merit. The return of assays made in San Francisco is such as to warrant the introduction of crushers without delay. It is too early to say exactly what this new and extensive mining region will amount to. Enough is proven however to furnish additional evidence of the mineral wealth of the Territory, and to attract a large population to this district despite all obstacles. The Latin proverb: "Ubi mel, ibi apes," (where the honey is, there are the bees), is as true as when first spoken.

The Indian interruptions, the necessarily high price of provisions, until roads are opened and farms cultivated, will not keep the people away, and the government will do what it can to insure them protection and prosperity. Industrious, persevering men, with capital sufficient to purchase animals and provisions, need not hesitate to come. They will not fail to do well either in the mines or at ranching. Impatient, indolent adventurers, who look only for "big strikes," will not be apt to find encouragement, and had better stay away. They are never a profitable population.

As to reaching the Territory from the Atlantic States we have only to say that the California route by steamer from New York to San Francisco, furnishes, in our judgement, the most convenient, economical and expeditious method. From San Francisco to Los Angeles, there are boats and stages. From the latter place a stage now runs to La Paz on the Colorado, and one is proposed to Fort Yuma. From La Paz or Yuma either the new gold-fields, or the silver and copper lodes of the Gila, Tucson, and Tubac country may be reached by pack-animals or train. This travel will be likely to be the most expensive incurred by the emigrant as he must carry all his provisions with him.

Parties coming from the Western States, from Colorado and New Mexico, can take stage to Mesilla via Santa Fe, and cross by pack animals or train to Tucson, or from Albuquerque they can come via the Whipple route to the new gold fields. These routes however are such as to require a large escort and much time. If the stage line should be extended from Mesilla to Tucson or from Albuquerque to this point, as proposed, it will be the quickest overland route to the Territory.

## THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

There is a wide difference of opinion as to where the Capital of the Territory shall be fixed. All that the Governor has to do in the matter is to appoint a place for the meeting of the first Legislature. It will be for that body to locate the capital. What place the Governor will designate for the assembling of the Legislature we do not know. We learn that there is much feeling at Tucson, because he did not proceed there at once, and that at La Paz there is a lively regret that his train was not unloaded there. It is not unnatural that both Tucson and La Paz, should want the first, if not the permanent, advantages of the government. It is a mistake, however, for the citizens of either of those places to suppose that their interests are to be neglected because the Governor has

stopped at this point. When on the Rio Grande, he took every means to ascertain where the people of Arizona were chiefly congregated. There was but one opinion, and that was that he would find them, with few exceptions, in the new gold fields. Citizens and military officers, late from the Territory, all recommended that the Governor should take the 35th parallel, the Whipple route, and pass through the new mining district, even if he ultimately proceeded to Tucson or La Paz. On this advice, and in accordance with his own opinion, that he should acquaint himself with this important part of the Territory, without delay, and while he had an abundant escort for successfully exploring the country, he determined, with the approval of all the officials, to come this way. Only such articles as are positively necessary to comfort and convenience have been unpacked. The Secretary's iron safe, and other office appurtenances, remain in the wagons. No buildings have been erected, and no steps taken toward a permanent location here. It was deemed well to immediately investigate the San Francisco and Salinas valleys, traditionally reported to be rich in agricultural and mineral wealth, and the Governor has gone there, in the belief that a correct knowledge of that "terra incognita," will be of much value to the people of the whole Territory. Upon his return he will probably soon determine where to call the Legislature. The arguments in favor of Tucson, in the memorial prepared by a public meeting held at that place on the 4th ult., and signed by upwards of 400 persons, are, many of them, forcible. We regret that the committee, appointed to wait upon his Excellency, learning at People's Ranch, of his absence, came no farther. In point of immediate comfort of houses, of markets, a fixed population, etc. we doubt not that Tucson is at present the most attractive point, but the Governor must do what he thinks best for the public interest. This he accounts of paramount importance, and the people of Tucson, La Paz, and other places should remember that the opening of the resources of this central and rich mineral district, must immediately and directly tend to their advantage.

## INDIAN TROUBLES.

To this time with a single exception, the Indians formerly roaming in the immediate vicinity of this Post, the Hualpais and Yalpais, or as some have it, the Tonto Apaches, have not shown a hostile disposition. That exception was at the Rattle-Snake or Hell Canon, 15 miles north of here, where Captain Chacon, and some of his men, riding in advance of the Governor's escort, came suddenly upon a small party of them. The savages refused to obey the Captain's order to accompany him to his camp, and undertaking to run away, (and drawing knives it is said,) were fired upon, and two of the number killed. The day before an hundred of the Hualpais had been at this post to talk with Major Willis, and had stoutly denied all knowledge of the stealing of the cattle lost at Canon Spring, in December last. They moreover protested entire ignorance of the depredations perpetrated at the mines. They agreed to the propriety of the Major's proposition to shoot any one of them detected in stealing. They seem a poor, degraded Indian, without spirit, and many think they are not chargeable with any of the outrages lately perpetrated.

The Pinal Apaches are entirely different customs. Their pluck and audacity no one can question. They have, we are sorry to say, succeeded in stealing from the ranches, a large amount of valuable stock. King Woolsey, Esq. of the Agua Fria Ranch, who had lost heavily before, was on the 25. ult. robbed of all his stock, some thirty head, excepting three yoke of oxen, actually before the plough. Above fifty of the redskins made a descent on the herd at mid-day and before the herders could alarm the men at the ranch, succeeded in driving off all the animals but one or two, which they killed. Immediate pursuit was impossible, without neglecting the ranch, and Mr. Woolsey, who was with the Governor, on the Verde, was sent for, and returned as quickly as possible. He will organize a company to hunt and punish the thieves, and if it is as successful as the party he headed some weeks since, which slaughtered twenty or more of them, he will have a good revenge. He is one of our most daring and skillful Indian fighters, and believes fully, as he has good reason to, in the extermination policy.

On Saturday afternoon Messrs Vickroy and Smith of the lower Hesiampa diggings, waited upon Secretary McCormick, with a request from the people of that district for military protection. They reported, that on Wednesday, a very large body of Apaches had entered the district and killed eight of the miners, five Mexicans and three Americans, and that some twenty more were missing. The Secretary immediately solicited Captain Pishon, commanding in the absence of Major Willis, to send a force to the Hesiampa, and at night-fall, by order of the Captain, twenty of Captain Butcher's Missouri Volunteers were upon the route. Messrs Vickroy and Smith

expressed much satisfaction with the prompt response to their appeal. It is their opinion that the Apaches meditate a severe and continued campaign against the miners on the Hesiampa, and at Weaver.

A letter from Col. Poston, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, for the Territory, refers to numerous Apache outrages in the Southern part of the Territory, where their disagreeable presence has so long been a terror to the people, and a bar to a proper working of the Silver Mines. He says:

"The Apaches are more audacious than ever in this part of the country, and have destroyed and paralyzed the industry of an immense district. They robbed Mr. Butterworth's party of about \$3,000 in gold and got some guns and pistols from Mills (formerly of the Mowry mine) and Stevens, whom they recently killed. They drive a thrifty trade with some of the frontier towns of Sonora and Chihuahua, where they buy ammunition and supplies—and well plunder. These infernal places ought to be broken up. The Governor of Sonora is not responsible, because they are independent pueblos, and the Mexican Government is not responsible because Sonora is an independent State. There can be no prosperity in the country until these thieving Apaches are subdued."

We entirely agree with the Superintendent. His office is an important one and we believe the Governor and the people, will co-operate with him in inaugurating a vigorous movement against the barbarians who have robbed and murdered our citizens at will. The first step demanded by all the interests of the Territory, is to hasten the extermination of these copper-skinned villains. Let every effort be made to clean them out. It is idle to talk of soft measures with such inveterate and brutal plunderers and assassins.

Col. Poston and Ross Browne Esq. are expected at this post in a few days.

## STAGES AND MAILS.

Immediate and extensive provision should be made for furnishing the Territory with proper traveling, and mail facilities. At present it is not only impossible to get here, and to move about except by private conveyance and at heavy expense, but we are entirely dependent upon military expresses, infrequent and necessarily irregular, for our mail matter.

Several stage lines might at once be established, with profit to the owners. A line from Los Angeles to Fort Yuma, and thence to Tucson, is much needed, also one from there to Mesilla. From Los Angeles or San Bernardino to La Paz, and from La Paz to the Weaver diggings, (over the Ehrenburg road,) if not to this point, another line is demanded. And still another line from San Bernardino to Fort Mohave and from that fort here, would be likely to pay. A stage should be run from Tucson through the Pinal Villages, the Weaver, Hesiampa and Walker diggings, to this post, and we should have stage communication from here to the Rio Grande, via Zuni and Fort Wingate, by the Whipple road, or a more direct one. All of these routes are feasible and would, in our judgement, be well patronized from the start. They should all be declared mail routes. It is due to the Territory, and its rapidly increasing population, that there should not be a moment of unnecessary delay on the part of the government, in giving us ample mail facilities.

With such lines of stage road opened, passengers might reach Tucson or this post from Los Angeles, or San Bernardino, in from five to six days while from the Rio Grande, with the establishment of posts, they could come in seven or eight days, and we should at once be put in communication with the outer world. Sufficient military force is already in the Territory to protect such of these routes as run through an hostile Indian country.

THE CENSUS.—M. B. Duffield, Esq., U. S. Marshal for Arizona, arrived at Tucson in company with C. D. Poston Esq. Superintendent of Indian Affairs for the Territory, on the 15th of January. They came from the States by way of San Francisco, Los Angeles and Fort Yuma. They were escorted by Company G, of the 1st California Cavalry Volunteers, Capt Gorham. Marshal Duffield arrived at Fort Whipple on the 24th ult. and returned to Tucson on the 5th instant. He has received all necessary instructions about taking the Census, and has appointed Rev. H. V. Read his assistant in the Fort Whipple, Goodwin, Walker, Hesiampa and Weaver district and Charles A. Phillips in the Colorado River district, embracing Tucson, Tubac etc. The returns are to be filed with the Governor by or before the first of April ensuing.