

"The Gold of that Land is good."

T. A. HAND, Publisher.

FORT WHIPPLE, WEDNESDAY MAY 11, 1864.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Since in the immortal poem of Job, it was declared to the world that "there is a vein for the silver and a place for gold," men have been diligent, as they were before, in their search for the precious metals. Prior to the discovery of gold in California in 1848, but little of the tempting ore had been found within the limits of the United States. In 1789 Washington, writing to the Emperor of Morocco, with whom, in 1786, Mr. Barclay had made a treaty advantageous to our commerce, which Congress had ratified in 1787, used the following language:

Within our Territories there are no mines either of gold or silver; and this young nation, just recovering from the waste and desolation of a long war, has not yet had time to acquire riches by agriculture and commerce.

What would the Father of his country, were he now living, say to our extensive mineral possessions. From having "no mines either of gold or silver," we have acquired the richest auriferous and argentiferous regions on the globe. We have to-day a larger population engaged in mining the precious ores, than any nation in Christendom. Step by step this branch of industry has enlarged its area, and pushed into new provinces until we find it standing side by side with agriculture and commerce, as an agent of profitable employment and productive wealth. It is estimated that from the mines of California alone, over six hundred and fifty millions of dollars, in gold, were taken from 1848 to 1860, inclusive. The yield of the Washoe silver mines, during last year, the fifth since their discovery, is said to have been twelve millions of dollars. Wells, Fargo & Co., sent from their office, in Virginia City, during the month of November, \$746,751 in bullion, which as is commonly supposed, embraced only about two-thirds of the amount taken from the mines, while persons conversant with the prospect are of the opinion that the product for 1864, will exceed twenty millions of dollars.

From a return of only \$4,000 in gold in 1859, the product in Colorado has steadily increased to a yield of \$15,000,000 in 1863, and recent reports estimate the yield for the present year at \$30,000,000. All this, too, in the face of serious troubles and annoyances growing out of the inexperience of the pioneers, who were only apprentices in the business of gold mining, and who could not for a long time discover a sure and economical process for saving the gold known to exist in the ores.

From Idaho, from Utah, from New Mexico, and other Territories, the returns of gold and silver are the wonder of the world. It would seem as though a wise Providence had hidden these great riches until the growth and glory of the Republic demanded their development.

Though last to attract general attention, we have reason to believe that the mines of our "desert territory," as it has been called, are equal, if not superior to any yet discovered. Those that have been worked have given abundant proof of their surprising richness, while the new lodes in this district are full of promise. Unless all signs fail, we have a second Washoe in silver, and of gold all that the most hopeful can desire. The lodes are not only large and well defined, but very extensive, and admirably located for working. The climate will admit of labor at all seasons of the year, and is, we doubt not, as agreeable and healthful as any in the world. The placers, though spoken lightly of, are by no means insignificant. The yield at Walker's gulch, and on the adjoining creeks, as well as at the Lower Hassayampa, continues good. At the latter point there is room and water for many more miners; indeed, the "pay dirt" there, as at other places throughout the Territory, has barely been entered upon. Both for placers and lodes the prospecting has to this time been but an earnest of what it should be.

With the increase of population, and the geological survey which Colonel Perea has requested of Congress, we shall undoubtedly have a further development of metallic wealth. Experienced miners give it as their opinion that the best deposits of the valuable ores have not yet been found.

Beauregard's wife died on the 2d of March. Her funeral took place on the 4th, and was the largest ever seen in New Orleans. Over six thousand persons attended.

GOOD NEWS.

Now that the Navajos are quieted, General Carleton will begin a vigorous crusade against the Apaches. Even with the troops that he can spare from New Mexico, he will be short handed for fighting them as he would, but he will, we doubt not, be able to deal severe blows, and if his success be akin to that which has crowned his war with the Navajos, we shall have reason to rejoice exceedingly.

Under date of April 8th, he writes to the Secretary:

I am making arrangements to have a difficulty with the Apaches of the Gila. Shall try to establish a post on that River north of Fort Bowie. That will be a base of operations. Thence the troops will radiate to all points, particularly towards every district north of an east and west line. If we are fortunate, the Apaches must be driven out. As I have before written you, I have not a force to operate effectually on more than one tribe at a time. I hope, by June 1st, to have gotten quite through with the Navajos. You people in Arizona must be a little patient. You may rely upon it that I will do my best for you.

This is cheering news, and with the efforts of Col. Woolsey's next expedition, and other movements in conjunction with the troops, we believe the savages will, during the present summer, receive the punishment they so richly deserve. If additional troops are given the General commanding, he will speedily break the power of the barbarians beyond recovery, and make every part of the Territory safe for the white man. He is determined to do what he can, and his efforts will be appreciated by all who comprehend the vast wealth and importance of this country which he has done so much to develop and protect.

A COOL JOKE.

The editor of the Rio Abajo Press will have his jokes, cost what they may. They are as necessary to him as toddy to a toper. We cannot, however, understand his reason for putting forth such an uncommon proposition as that perpetrated in his paper of April 12th, wherein he calls the Navajos an Arizona Indian, and favors their reservation on the Colorado Chiquito. He should have known that few if any of the Navajos have lived west of Navajo Springs, and that they are essentially and notoriously a New Mexican savage. Dr. Steck, for whose judgment we have a high regard, will not, we think, call them an Arizona Indian, nor will he, we are persuaded, urge their colonization within our Territory. He knows full well that in the Apaches we have all the red skins we care to deal with, and that if we have an unoccupied district it will be needed for a reservation for any of those who may desire to lead peaceful lives. We confess that the number is not likely to be large, if the vigorous warfare already begun is carried on, but there will be enough either of those, or of other tribes, crowded from their hunting grounds by the white population, to require every spare acre, without our being saddled with the Navajos.

The following from the Press, is particularly refreshing:

The people generally are becoming impressed with the idea that it is designed to remove all the Indians from Arizona and settle them in New Mexico, of which they cannot see the justice. They seem to think that, inasmuch as that region of country has been created a Territory, it should not be deprived of the drawbacks or benefits of the reservation, within its own limits, of the Indians within them at the time of the passage of its Organic Law.

Pray, what has given the people of New Mexico such an absurd impression? Has any attempt been made to place a single Arizona Indian in New Mexico? On the contrary, have we not waited patiently the subjugation of the Navajo, content to have military aid against the Apache, a much worse Indian, when the former was quieted?

"Don't cross the bridge until you reach it," is a good old maxim. Brother Johnson, to which we commend your attention. Don't complain of Arizona Indians until you have to deal with them. We will not ask New Mexico to provide for them in any event.

LIVES OF MOUNTAIN MEN.—We have made preparation to begin, at an early day, the publication of sketches of eminent mountain men, pioneers and early settlers, who have figured in connection with the exploration of this part of the American continent. They will abound in exciting and interesting incidents in the lives and adventures of such men as Aubry, Leroux, Carson, Gray, Bill Williams, Walker, Weaver, Swilling, King Woolsey and others, and cannot fail to command attention.

IRITEBA.

The well known Mohave Chief Iriteba, is complimented by the New York papers upon his fine appearance. The New York Times thus announces his arrival in that city:

This distinguished Indian warrior, chief of the Mohaves, Hualpais, Tontos, Apaches, and Chimbuervas, arrived last evening at the Metropolitan Hotel, accompanied by Capt. John Moss, from California, on the steamer Ocean Queen. Iriteba commands 9,000 warriors, who live mostly in Arizona Territory. The chief is a splendid specimen of physical development. He is about fifty years of age, six feet two inches in height, and very muscular. Although for a long time a terror to white settlers he has within the last few years become very friendly. His battles with our soldiers, and fights with hostile tribes are said to have been conducted with an extraordinary degree of generalship. Iriteba comes North, using his own expression, "to see where so many pale faces come from." He proposes spending a few days in this city, when he will visit Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington, and finally take his departure West, returning home by the overland route.

This is about as correct as a New York reporter is apt to make an item. Iriteba must have been surprised to learn that he was the chief of so many red men. He would have his hands full if he had to control them all. Iriteba is a good and intelligent Indian. He was a guide to Whipple, and also to Ives, in his exploration of the Colorado. His absence from the country, at this time, is regretted by those who think that his influence with the Hualpais would be of service, and that he would willingly lead them, and the Mohaves, against the Apaches.

His trip to the States is especially unfortunate if there be any truth in the report that he has acquired a thirst for "fire-water," and is much of the time under the influence of liquor. We sincerely hope that such is not the case.

At last accounts Iriteba and Captain Moss were in Washington.

RED TAPE.—Before leaving Washington, the Governor and other officers, called at the Interior Department, and requested the quota of the public documents for themselves, and for the Territory. They were told that they should be forwarded at once. From St. Louis the Department was reminded of the matter. At Leavenworth a letter was received from the chief clerk, stating that upon the receipt of official information of the organization of the Territory, the books would be forwarded. Even this ridiculous proposition has not yet been carried out. Letters sent to the Department from the Navajo Springs, on the 29th of December, have brought no response. To this day, there is not a set of the United States Laws in the Territory. This instance of delay in providing the Territory what it so much needs, and should have had at the time of organization, beyond all others, is an evidence of the red tape stupidity of some of the subordinates in the Departments at Washington. We can hardly believe that a man of the people, like Judge Usher, will allow it to go unrebuked in his bureau.

ENOUGH FOR ALL.—We copied Mr. Bliss' glowing account of Colorado, in our last, for the double purpose of showing our readiness to allow the wealth of that Territory, and to say, as we now do, that not one of the inducements held out to settlers there, is wanting in Arizona. From the pains which the Denver papers take to throw discredit upon the Idaho and Arizona mines, one would suppose that the precious ores were about exhausted in Colorado. We make bold to suggest to our contemporaries that nothing is gained by the jealous disposition which they so continually manifest. The fact of Colorado's rushing to Idaho and Arizona should not alarm them. We repeat it, if they continue to show such a nervous apprehension, the public will be inclined to believe that their Territory, (or State,) is not what it has been supposed to be. "Fair play is a jewel," and we believe there is gold enough in the Rocky Mountains for all, without attempting to build up one locality at the expense of another.

CAPTAIN CHACON had a tedious time on his return trip from this post to Fort Wingate. In his report to General Carleton, published in the Santa Fe Gazette of April 2d, he speaks of encountering snow to the depth of 24 inches. He saw Indian signs at different points. One of his mules which died at Zuni, was greedily devoured by the Indians there, who are in a destitute condition. Captain Chacon and his men reached Wingate in health, although they had marched six days without any rations but rice.

Captain Chacon has been promoted to a Majority, and Lieut. Saturnino Baca to a Captaincy, in the 1st New Mexican Cavalry.

REMOVAL OF FORT WHIPPLE.—The inhabitants of this portion of the Territory, will be pleased to know that Fort Whipple is to be removed to a point where it will afford them better protection. The site chosen is upon Granite Creek, 20 miles south of this place, and a mile north of Sheldon's Granite Ranch. Captain Hargrave and Lieut. Pomeroy, with the men of Company C. of the Californians, left here on Monday morning, to begin work upon the new site. Major Willis is also there at present, Company F, and the men of Capt. Fishon's Company, will be transferred at an early day, saving a small number to be left here in charge of the stock, until fresh grazing grounds are selected, the new locality being somewhat deficient in such, although in other respects it has decided advantages, besides being in the centre of a most promising mining district, where the Indians have been troublesome.

NEW STATES.—The enabling acts for Nevada, Colorado, and Nebraska, recently passed by Congress, require an election of delegates to a convention which shall submit a Constitution agreed upon by the people, for their ratification or rejection, to be held on the second Tuesday of October. The Constitution shall be republican, and not repugnant to the Constitution of the United States and the principles of the Declaration of Independence. Slavery shall be prohibited therein by an ordinance forever irrevocable without consent of Congress. When the Constitution is ratified by the people, the President is to declare, by proclamation, the admission of these States on an equal footing with the original States, each of which is to be entitled to one member of the House until the next apportionment, and two Senators in the Congress of the United States.

UNITED.—We hear, unofficially, that Congress has placed the Territories of Arizona and New Mexico in one District, under Surveyor General Clark. As other Territories have been thus united, we have no right to complain, though we think the importance of Arizona would have warranted its continuance as a distinct District, and we believe that Surveyor General Bashford would have made an efficient officer. From the action in other cases he was, however, quite prepared for the consolidation, and is gratified, as we are, that one so well acquainted with our Territory, and so favorably known as a gentlemanly and competent official, is to succeed him. The visit of General Clark to the new gold fields last summer, must now be of especial advantage to him.

JOHN G. NICOLAY, Esq., the accomplished Secretary to the President of the United States, was in July last appointed, by the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, as special agent and Secretary to a commission for negotiating a treaty with certain Indians in Colorado Territory. Mr. Nicolay's report is printed in the Denver papers. It is an able and suggestive paper. The commission with which Mr. Nicolay was associated consisted of Gov. Evans, Dr. Steck, (of New Mexico,) Simeon Whitely and Lafayette Head. It met on the first of October, at the residence of Mr. Head, on the Conejos River, in the San Luis valley, two hundred and fifty miles south-west of Denver.

COMPLIMENT TO GEN. CARLETON.—A correspondent of the "New York Post," writing from Santa Fe, pays the following compliment to General Carleton: "Few military officers, on the frontier, have shown such a praiseworthy determination as has General Carleton, for twenty years past, to promote the development and settlement of the domain under his command. His name must ever be honorably associated with the Territories of New Mexico and Arizona, and the entire Pacific region."

NEW LODES.—The California Volunteers from this post, who have lately been stationed in the new mines, have discovered several promising gold and silver lodes. Specimens brought to the post from the "Accidental," the "Sickles," and others, are pronounced unusually rich. We hope the boys will continue to strike "big things," and be content to try their fortune here after their term of service shall have expired. Their good knowledge of mining, with the industry and intelligence, will make them useful citizens.

ASSAYER WANTED.—It is passing strange that to this time, there is no Assayer in this region abounding in quartz lodes. There is a fortune in store for one who will make haste to get here. He can have steady employment from the start. The opening is an unusually good one.