

ARIZONA



MINER.

TISDALE A. HAND,

"The Gold of that Land is good."

PUBLISHER.

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LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

LIBEL NOTICE.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
 First Judicial District of the Territory
 of Arizona.—In Admiralty.

WHEREAS, a libel of information has been filed in the District Court of the United States, within and for the first Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, on the 6th day of June, A. D., 1864., by Almon Gage, Attorney of the United States, for said District, against a house and lot, situated in the town of Tucson, in said District, near the east end of the Plaza, belonging to Palentine Robinson, as confiscated to the United States, for violation of the laws of the United States, approved August 6th, 1861,—and July 17, 1862.

Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition and attachment under the seal of said Court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said premises, lands and tenements, or any part thereof, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and sold pursuant to the prayer of said libel, and that they be and appear before the said court, to be held in the town of Tucson, in and for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, on the last Tuesday of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon of that day, if the same be a day of jurisdiction, (otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

M. B. DUFFIELD,

Marshal U. S., Territory of Arizona.

A. GAGE, U. S. Attorney.
1864.—n7-v1

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Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition and attachment under the seal of said court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said premises, lands and tenements, or any part thereof, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned, and sold pursuant to the prayer of said libel, and that they be and appear before the said court to be held in the town of Tucson, in and for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, on the last Tuesday of October, 1864, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon

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Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition and attachment under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said premises, lands and tenements on any part thereof, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and sold pursuant to the prayer of said libel, and that they be and appear before the said court, to be held in the town of Tucson in and for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, on the last Tuesday of October 1864, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon of that day, if the same be a day of jurisdiction (otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

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Now, therefore, in pursuance of the monition and attachment under the seal of said court, to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give public notice to all persons claiming said premises, lands and tenements, on any part thereof, or knowing or having anything to say why the same should not be condemned and sold pursuant to the prayer of said libel, and that they be, and appear before the said court to be held in the town of Tucson, in and for the First Judicial District of the Territory of Arizona, on the last Tuesday of October 1864, at 10 o'clock in the fore-noon of that day, if the same be a day of jurisdiction, (otherwise the next day of jurisdiction thereafter,) then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf.

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MINER'S HOUSE,

[Will be re-opened July 15th.]

GEORGE CLINTON Proprietor.

LYNX CREEK, ARIZONA.

Board, per day, \$2.00—per week, \$10.50.

LETTER FROM JUDGE TURNER.

FORT WINGATE, N. M., May 10th, 1864.

DEAR MINER:—I left Fort Whipple on the 11th April last in company with Col. Chavez and train, and arrived at this Post, on yesterday the 9th inst. We passed over the new route or cut-off, which we found entirely practicable. This route is well supplied with wood, water and grass; it passes over a country much better adapted for agricultural purposes than that through which the old road runs around by the San Francisco Mountain. I was most agreeably disappointed in the character of this portion of our Territory. It will compare favorably with mountain districts in the old States. New Hampshire men and Vermonters would be glad to occupy and cultivate ranches scattered all along this new route. There are some mountain passes which would require a comparatively small expenditure of money, to render entirely practicable for trains going west. Woolsey's pass, the first which we encountered, is a deep cañon leading into the valley of the Rio Verde, about four miles from the river. This cañon though deep is not precipitous, as "Hell Cañon" is, on the old road, and a road can be made to wind around the mountain, making the ascent gradual, so that loaded trains can travel over it with little difficulty,—this pass is about eighteen miles from Woolsey's ranch. The only other cañon or pass worthy of note in this connection is Cedar pass, distant about thirty-five miles from the Colorado Chiquito, the ascent here can be made easy for the heaviest trains with little labor. These are the only cañons on the entire route which would give trains going west any trouble.

A noticeable feature of this cut-off is that the road over which we passed is generally ascending and most difficult going east. Trains returning to the States are generally unloaded, and therefore can pass over the most parts of the road more easily. The money said to have been expended by Beale on the old road, honestly and faithfully laid out on the new, would make it much the best, leaving out of view the shortened distance.

The valley surrounding Lake Carleton is beautiful and picturesque, a number of ranches can be made in this vicinity; in fact as far as the eye could reach, this valley seemed to extend in a southerly direction, affording an agricultural region sufficiently extensive for a large colony to settle on, as soon as General Carleton successfully carries into execution, his General order No. 12, and the Apaches are driven out. Lake Carleton is in form or shape an ellipse, its dimensions about three-fourths of a mile by one half mile, abounding in duck and fish; I had no opportunity of ascertaining the present depth of water, the water marks indicate a rise of from three to four feet. The bluffs surround the lake in the form of an amphitheatre, rising to the height of about seventy-five feet. This little inland sea is about thirty miles east of the Rio Verde. If it was about thirty miles west of that stream, I would greatly favor it as the place for calling the first Legislature of Arizona together.

The time consumed in passing over this new route, and reaching this Post was much greater than was expected, from two causes: first, the broken down stock of the train, second, after we had, as we supposed, entered the valley of the Colorado Chiquito and nothing in the way to impede our further progress, we struck an invisible cañon, about one hundred and fifty feet deep and two hundred feet wide, with perpendicular walls of natural masonry. This obstacle compelled us to travel directly north about eight miles before we found a crossing. The water question became one of most absorbing interest to man and beast, and rendered it necessary to strike for the river at the nearest point, which brought us out a few miles above where we left that stream last winter, instead of at the place where the Whipple road first touches it going west. But for this cañon, we would have reached the little Colorado at or near the crossing.

The general course we travelled was north east, which direction Col. Chavez was induced to follow from a red dotted line in Floyd's Map, and from another reason. He is now convinced, as I am also, that a more easterly course must be taken from the starting point, at or near the mines, to come out at the point where the Whipple road first strikes the Colorado Chiquito and to save the greatest distance. I am of the opinion, from what I observed of the country south-easterly of the line over which we passed, that a better road will be found by taking a more easterly course from the starting point, and the distance greatly shortened.

Col. Chavez labored indefatigably to make this new route a success. He started ahead with six

picked men and mules, to explore the route beyond the point where he had previously gone, intending to go to the Colorado Chiquito and select the best ground for our train to break the road, but the mules gave out the first day, and he abandoned the idea of going in advance, beyond a few miles each day, to choose the ground for the new track. Although his unwearied efforts were not crowned with complete success, which they deserved, yet the practicability of a good wagon road, on or near the route over which we passed, has been demonstrated, saving from seventy to ninety miles distance.

The season east of the Verde was more advanced than at Fort Whipple. The ground was covered with an almost infinite variety of flowers in full bloom. The cacti, in great variety, was also in full bloom, some of which are very beautiful. The grass was greener and thicker on the ground than at your Post, or than we found after crossing the Colorado Chiquito.

The greatest distance we travelled without water was from Cedar gap to the Colorado, about thirty-five miles in a direct line. This region is the most sandy, dry and barren of the entire route, yet there are portions of it covered with dense forests of cedar. The water we found at Cedar gap we named Cedar tank. It appeared to be as permanent as the water at Coniño Caves on the old road, being similar in all respects.

The scenery on this route in many places, is grand and impressive, the bluffs presenting almost every hue and color, and form and shape, from the most shapeless to the most perfect symmetry far exceeding anything I observed on the Whipple road.

This Post fully sustains its well earned reputation for wind and dust. Its precise locality was very definitely fixed, far in the distance, as we approached, by the clouds of dust rising and sweeping over the valley with its wonted fury. At Agua Fria we had a snow storm on the 9th inst. that would have done no discredit to December, making very apparent the truth that December may be as pleasant as May, as the old hyann goes. Sitting by the fire the last ten days has not been, an uncomfortable position.

I am under many obligations to Col. Chavez for his uniform courtesy and kindness on the route, and the facilities which he has kindly afforded me by which I am enabled to reach Santa Fe in time to take the next stage to the States. His unpretentious manner and gentlemanly bearing in his intercourse with the common soldier and other government employees, make him popular with all, and I believe there are none who would not rejoice to hear of his promotion to the rank, the title of which is now so universally accorded him. I take this opportunity also to tender my thanks to Major Chacon, who has been recently promoted, Capt. Shaw, and the other officers of this Post, for their kindness and hospitality extended to me during my brief stay here.

W. F. T.

PEEVISH MEN.—Peevish men are always unjust, always exacting, always dissatisfied. They claim everything of others, and their best efforts are received with petulance and disdain. Such men, too, complain of being ill-treated by their fellows. Ill treated! the mildness of an angel and the patience of a saint could not treat these sour-tempered people in a manner that could satisfy them. The habit of peevishness grows upon a person until it renders him wholly incapable of conferring happiness upon others. It distorts the imagination, and disorders the mind so that truth cannot be distinguished from falsehood, or friendship from enmity. It is the one great source of envy and discontent, poisoning the fountain of life and scattering ruin and desolation on every side. Those who occupy their minds about anything serviceable to those who are around them are seldom peevish. It is only those who feed a disordered fancy with self-generated fiction that become misanthropic or grumblers. Then incessant fault-finding arises, which is as annoying as it is unjust. Did peevish people know, or could they feel, the effect of their reproaches on others, those reproaches would never have been made. But the possessor of a peevish turn of mind thinks of nothing but himself. For others he cares nothing, and while he claims the greatest deference for himself, he will not defer to others in the slightest degree. Those who find themselves affected by peevishness should banish the feeling at once, for while it continues they are totally unfit for anything.

The average attendance of pupils upon the public schools of Washington during the past year was 3,091. The total expenditure for the support of the public schools of Philadelphia last year was \$773,203.