

ARIZONA MINER.



VOLUME III.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 8, 1866.

NUMBER 15.

Arizona Miner.

E. A. HENTLEY, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:

For one year, \$5.00
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For three months, 1.50
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Prescott, January 20, 1866. 2f

Masonic Notice.

The stated meetings of Arctian Lodge, U. D. of Free and Accepted Masons, will take place on the last Saturday evening of each month. All master masons of good standing are invited to attend.

M. OFF, Sec. J. T. ALSAP, W. M.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ELECTION LAW.

EXTRACTS FROM CHAPTER XXIV OF THE CODE OF ARIZONA.

Sec. 1. There shall be held throughout the Territory, on the first Wednesday in September of each year, the first of which shall be in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, an election for members of the Legislative Assembly, and such officers as may be required by law to be chosen at such election, to be called the general election: Provided that members of the Legislative Council shall be elected for two years.

Of the Qualifications and Disabilities of Electors.

Sec. 6. Every white male citizen of the United States, and every white male citizen of Mexico, who shall have elected to become a citizen of the United States under the treaty of peace exchanged and ratified at Quintero on the 30th day of May, 1848, and the Gadsden treaty of 1854, of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the Territory six months next preceding the election, and the county or precinct in which he claims his vote ten days, shall be entitled to vote at all elections which are now, or hereafter may be, authorized by law.

Sec. 7. For the purpose of voting, no person shall be deemed to have gained or lost a residence by reason of his presence or absence in the service of the United States; nor while engaged in the navigation of the waters of this Territory, or of the United States, or of the high seas; nor while a student of any seminary of learning; nor while kept at any almshouse or other asylum; nor while confined in any public prison.

Sec. 8. No idiot or insane person, or person convicted of any infamous crime, shall be entitled to the privileges of an elector. A crime shall be deemed infamous which is punishable by death, or by imprisonment in the State Prison.

Sec. 9. Absence from this Territory on business of the Territory, or of the United States, shall not affect the question of residence of any person.

Of the place of holding Elections.

Sec. 10. The election shall be held in each precinct established by law, provided that any precinct containing over four hundred voters may be divided by the board of county commissioners, and an election held in each.

Of Inspectors, Judges and Clerks.

Sec. 11. The justice of the peace in each precinct, and two qualified electors of such precinct, shall constitute a board of judges of election. The justice shall be chairman of the board, if present; if not, the board shall appoint a chairman from their own number, who shall have power to fill any vacancy that may occur in said board.

Sec. 12. It shall be the duty of each inspector to be at the place where the polls are to be opened, in the precinct for which he is appointed, from eight o'clock in the morning until sunset, on the day of the election. Should such inspector not appear at eight o'clock in the morning, the electors present at the place where the polls are to be opened may appoint an inspector for the precinct.

Sec. 13. The board of inspectors for each precinct shall, before the time of opening the polls, appoint two suitable persons to act as clerks.

Sec. 14. Before any election shall be opened the inspector, judges, and clerks shall each before any officer authorized to administer oaths, take an oath that he will faithfully and impartially discharge the duties assigned him by law. If there is no person present authorized to administer oaths, the inspector shall administer the same to the judges and clerks, and one of the judges shall then administer the oath to the inspector.

Of opening the Polls.

Sec. 15. At all elections the polls shall be opened at eight o'clock in the morning, and shall continue open until sunset, at which time the judges shall close the polls: Provided, that the judges of the election may take a recess of one hour at any time they may think proper during the day, before three o'clock in the afternoon.

Sec. 16. The board of judges, before they commence receiving ballots, shall cause it to be proclaimed aloud at the place of voting that the polls are opened.

Of Voting.

Sec. 17. The voting shall be by ballot. The ballot shall be a paper ticket containing the names of the persons for whom the elector intends to vote, and designating the office to which each person so named is intended by him to be chosen.

Sec. 18. Whenever any person offers to vote, the inspector shall pronounce his name in an audible voice, and if there be no objection to the qualification of such person as an elector, shall receive his ballot, and in the presence of the other judges put the same, without being opened or examined, into the ballot box.

Sec. 19. The name of each elector whose ballot has been thus received, shall be immediately entered by each clerk in the column of his poll-list, headed "names of voters," numbering each name in the additional column, as it is taken down, so that it may be seen at any time whether the two lists agree.

Of Challenges.

Sec. 20. Any person offering to vote may be challenged as unqualified by the inspector or either the judges, or by any legal voter; and it shall in all cases be the duty of the inspector and each of the judges to challenge any person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector.

Sec. 21. When any person offering to vote is challenged, it shall be the duty of the board of judges to declare to him the qualifications of an elector.

Sec. 22. If such person shall still insist that he is entitled to vote, and the challenge shall not be withdrawn, the board of judges, in their discretion, may administer an oath or affirmation to the voter: You do swear (or affirm) that you will support the constitution of the United States and the laws of this Territory; that you will true faith and allegiance

to the same, and defend them against all enemies whatsoever; that you are a citizen of the United States; that you are of the age of twenty-one years, according to the best of your information and belief; that you have resided in this Territory six months next preceding this election, and in this county (or precinct as the case may be) ten days, and that you have not before voted this day.

Sec. 23. If the person thus challenged shall take the oath as tendered to him by the board of judges, he shall be admitted to vote, and it shall not be lawful, after he has taken such oath or affirmation, for said board to examine any witnesses touching his want of qualifications; but if he shall refuse to take the oath or affirmation so tendered to him, his vote shall be rejected.

Sec. 24. If the vote of any person be challenged on the ground that he has been convicted of an infamous crime, or disfranchised by any court of competent jurisdiction, he shall not be required to answer any questions respecting such alleged conviction; and in the absence of any authenticated record of such facts, it may be competent for two disinterested witnesses upon oath to prove the same.

Sec. 25. When the polls are closed, proclamation thereof shall be made at the place of voting, and no vote shall be afterwards received.

Of Counting and Receiving Votes.

Sec. 26. As soon as the polls are closed on the afternoon of the day of election, the judges shall open the ballot-box and commence counting the votes, and in no case shall the ballot-box be removed from the room in which any election may be held, until all the ballots are counted; the counting of the ballots shall in all cases be public. The ballots shall be taken out carefully, one by one, by the chairman or one of the judges, who shall open them, and read aloud the name of each person contained therein, and the office for which every such person is voted for. Each clerk shall write down each office to be filled and the name of each person voted for such office, and shall keep the number of votes by tallies, as they are read aloud by the chairman or judge. The counting of the votes shall be continued without adjournment until all are counted.

Sec. 27. If two tickets are folded together, they shall both be rejected; and if more persons are designated on any ticket for any office than are to be elected for such office, such part of the ticket shall not be counted for any of them; but no ticket shall be lost for want of form, if the board of judges can determine to their satisfaction the person voted for and the office intended.

Declaring the Result of Elections.

Sec. 28. As soon as all the votes are read off and counted, a certificate shall be drawn up on each of the papers containing the poll-list and tallies, or attached thereto, stating the number of votes each person voted for has received, and designating the office to fill which he was voted for, which number shall be written in words at full length. Each certificate shall be signed by the clerks, the judges, and inspector; one of said certificates, with the poll-list and tally list to which it is attached, shall be retained by the inspector and preserved by him at least six months. The ballots shall be preserved by the judges or chairman. The other of the certificates, with the poll-list and tally paper to which it is attached, shall be sealed up by the inspector, and endorsed "election returns," and be directed and delivered, or sent by the chairman to the county recorder of the county in which the election is held.

Sec. 29. The said package shall be delivered to the county recorder by one of the judges or clerks of election in person, or may be sent by private hand, or by mail. If sent by private hand, the person delivering it shall, before the county clerk, take and subscribe an affidavit that the package was delivered to him by one of the judges (naming him), that it has not been out of his possession since it was received, and has undergone no alteration while in his possession. The affidavit shall be endorsed on the package. If sent by mail, it shall be mailed by one of the judges; and the post master shall make on it an endorsement that he received it from one of the judges (naming him).

Sec. 30. No tally paper, poll-list, or certificate, returned from any election, shall be set aside or rejected for want of form; nor on account of its not being strictly in accordance with the directions of this act, if the same can be satisfactorily understood.

Sec. 31. On the tenth day after the day of election, or as soon as he shall have received the returns from each precinct of the county, if he receive them within that time, the county recorder shall proceed to estimate the vote of the county, a statement of which shall be drawn up and signed by him. The statement shall contain the names of the persons voted for; the office to fill which each person was voted for; the number of votes given at each precinct to each of such persons, and the same shall be filed, together with the returns from each precinct in his office.

Sec. 32. The person having the highest number of votes given for each office to be filled by the votes of a single county, shall be declared elected; and the county recorder shall immediately make out and deliver, or send to him, a certificate of election, signed by said recorder, and authenticated by the seal of his office.

Of the Election of County Recorder.

Sec. 33. When a county recorder is to be elected, the judge of probate shall examine the returns so soon as they are filed, and issue to the person chosen a certificate of election, in the form prescribed in the preceding section.

Of the Election of Territorial Officers.

Sec. 34. When there are officers voted for who are chosen by the qualified electors of the Territory, it shall be the duty of each county recorder, as soon as the statement of the vote of his county is made out, as required in section thirty-one of this chapter, to copy therefrom so much as relates to the votes given for such officers, certify to the correctness thereof under his hand and seal of his office, and transmit the same to the secretary of the Territory, endorsing on the package the words "Election returns." On the sixtieth day after the day of election, or so soon

as the returns shall have been received from all the counties of the Territory, if received within that time, the secretary of the Territory shall compare and estimate the vote and file in his office a statement thereof, a certified copy of which shall be transmitted to the person so ascertained to be elected, which shall be a sufficient commission.

Sec. 35. No certificate shall be withheld on account of any defect or informality in the return of any election, if it can with reasonable certainty be ascertained from such return what office is intended, and who is entitled to such certificate; nor shall any commission be withheld by the governor on account of any such defect or informality of any returns made to the office of the secretary of the Territory.

Of the Delegate.

Sec. 36. When elections are held for delegate in congress, the county recorder of each county shall make his returns thereof in the manner prescribed in this chapter to the secretary of the Territory, on the fortieth day after the day of election, or so soon as the returns shall have been received from all the counties of the Territory; if received within that time, the secretary of the Territory shall compare and estimate the votes given for such delegate, and certify to the governor the person having the highest number of votes, and it shall thereupon be the duty of the governor to give to such person a certificate of his election, sealed with the seal of the Territory. The returns of all elections for officers chosen by the qualified electors of the Territory which are required by this chapter to be transmitted to the secretary of the Territory shall likewise be opened on the sixtieth day after the day of election, or so soon as the returns shall have been received from all the counties of the Territory, if received within that time.

Sec. 37. At the general election to be held on the first Wednesday in September, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, there shall be elected under the provisions of this chapter, a delegate to the congress of the United States for the term to commence on the fourth day of March next, and thereafter each delegate shall be elected at the general election held next previously to the commencement of his term of office, on the fourth day of March next after such election.

Sec. 38. In case of a vacancy in the office of delegate in congress by death, resignation, or otherwise, if it happen four months before any general election, the governor may order a special election to fill such vacancy; or he may order such vacancy filled at any general election after the same shall occur.

Of the Penalties for Misconduct at Elections, and for Violations of certain Provisions of this Chapter.

Sec. 39. If any person shall directly or indirectly use any threats, menace, or force, or any corrupt means or device, at, or previous to, any election held pursuant to this chapter, towards any elector, to hinder or deter him from voting at such election; or shall attempt by any means whatever, to awe, restrain, hinder, or disturb any elector in the free exercise of the right of suffrage, he shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 40. If any person shall furnish any elector wishing to vote at any election, held pursuant to the provisions of this chapter, who cannot read, with a ticket, such person informing or giving such elector to understand that it contains a name or names written or printed thereon, for whom such person wishes to vote, but that such ticket contains no such names, such person shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 41. If any person shall defraud any elector at any such election by deceiving and causing him to vote for a different person for any office than such elector desired or intended to vote for, or shall fraudulently attempt to deceive, and cause such elector thus to vote for a different person for any office than he intended and desired to vote for, such person, upon conviction thereof, shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 42. If any person not having the legal qualification of an elector, shall fraudulently vote or shall fraudulently attempt to vote at any election, such person on conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than twenty nor more than two hundred dollars.

Sec. 43. If any elector shall vote more than once at any election, or shall knowingly hand in two or more tickets folded together, or shall attempt to vote more than once at the same election, he shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding five hundred dollars.

Sec. 44. If any inspector, judge, or clerk of any election, while acting as such, shall induce or attempt to induce any elector, either by menace or reward, or promise thereof, to vote differently from what such elector shall desire to vote, such person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 45. If any chairman, judge, or clerk of an election, shall, previous to putting the ballot of any elector in the ballot box, attempt to pry into or find out any name or names on such ballot which shall have been handed in by said elector in a folded form; or if any inspector, judge, or clerk of any election shall open, or suffer the folded ballot of any elector which has been handed in to the board of judges to be opened or examined into previous to putting the same into the ballot-box; or if any inspector, judge, or clerk of an election, shall make or place any mark or device on any folded ballot which has been handed in to the board of judges by any elector, with a view to ascertain the name of any person or persons for whom such elector shall have voted at any such election; or if any inspector, judge, or clerk shall have fraudulently or illegally allowed any elector to vote at any election, every such inspector, judge, or clerk so offending, upon conviction thereof shall be fined in any sum not less than fifty, nor more than five hundred dollars.

Sec. 46. If the secretary of the Territory, or any chairman, judge, board of judges, recorder, or clerk of an election, or clerk of the district court, on whom any duty is enjoined by this chapter, shall be guilty of any willful neglect of such duty, or of any fraudulent or corrupt conduct in the execution of any such

duty, he or they so offending shall, on conviction thereof, be fined in any sum not exceeding two thousand dollars, to which may be added imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding one year.

Sec. 47. It is hereby made the duty of the secretary of the Territory, after the expiration of forty days from and after each election for a delegate to Congress, to certify to the attorney-general any and all failures and omissions of the county recorders in their respective counties, to comply with the provisions of this chapter in returning or certifying the returns of certificates of any such election to the office of the secretary of the Territory; and every such certificate of the secretary of the Territory, sealed with the Territorial seals, shall be sufficient presumptive evidence of any such failure or omission herein specified on the part of the county recorder, in any trial or indictment against him thereafter.

Sec. 48. It shall be the special duty of the attorney-general to present all violations of this chapter, which shall come to his knowledge, to the consideration of the proper grand jury.

Sec. 49. The term of all officers elected under the provisions of this chapter shall expire on the last day of November in the year in which such term of office ceases. And the term of all officers elected under such provisions, except delegates in congress, shall commence on the first day of December next, after the general election; but all vacancies filled at any such election shall commence and terminate according to the exigency of such vacancy.

Approved Nov. 10, 1864.

A NATIONAL BUREAU OF MINING.—A Washington correspondent of the *Athens* says:

Next to the great interest of agriculture, there is no branch of productive industry more worthy the encouragement of Government action than that of mining. Were there no mineral deposits on this continent other than those of coal, the demand for a National Bureau to collect and systematize statistics in such a relation, and to present from time to time such suggestions as might be deduced for appropriate legislation, would be imperative and immediate. For America not only possesses the largest and most accessible coal deposits in the world, but, within three generations at farthest, those deposits will be the only ones existing for the world's supply; as the most eminent scientific men of England admit that that duration the profitable working of the coal mines is limited by the extent of the supply. It is, however, in mines of the precious metals that a systematic collection of facts and evolution of correct theories of working is most needed. In this regard, scientific investigation has always been characterized by shortcomings; so much so, indeed, that a contempt for theoretical mining was one of the earliest concomitants of placer operations in California (the gold digging of '49) and has also pervaded subsequent operations, whether conducted in the Grass Valley region, the vicinity of Mariposa, or the sage-brush paradise that separates California from Utah. The consequence has been, that although the yield of gold from the ore has, in all these instances, exceeded all precedent, the net results of operations have been lessened at least fifty per cent. by the waste incident to imperfect processes of reduction and saving; and, humiliating as the confession is, the theory of mining gold in the matrix is almost as rude and imperfect to-day as it was ten years ago. The evil resulting from this condition is widespread and increasing. If the condition be not remedied, gold mines will ever remain a bare basis for speculating in stocks and collateral gambling. Private enterprise, the progress of improvement in individual operations, so potent an establishment, is powerless here. Nothing but the establishment and maintenance of a National Bureau of Mines and Mining, can place the great interest of which we write on a basis whence development will be rapid and permanent and prosperity certain. Much will depend, in the action taken, on the details of the plan provided to secure the great end in view—the enhancement of our mining interests of all kinds.

SENATOR McDUGGALL, of California, who is an able man, and would be a leader in the Senate but for his unfortunate habits, recently made a speech in the Senate in opposition to a resolution to prevent the sale of liquors in the Capitol building. A correspondent of the *San Francisco Bulletin* thus refers to it:

"This was a theme on which the genial Senator from California is acknowledged to be competent to speak, and he was unusually happy, as well in his manner as in his matter. After drawing upon the ancients and the classics for the virtues and good uses of wine, Mr. McDougall concluded by saying: 'These are the exultants of the brute. Wine the common measure of our civilization, and all elevates us, enable us to seize great facts, inspirations which, once possessed, are ours forever, and those who never go beyond the mere beastly means of animal support, never live in the high planes of life, and cannot achieve them. I believe in women, wine, whisky and war.' The Senator thought that it would be well if one of the gentlemen who advocated the resolution (Mr. Conness) indulged in somewhat more generous wine, and another (Mr. Clark) would receive service from its use, and it would have a kindly influence upon a third (Mr. Wilson). The Senate agreed to the resolution."

The *London Times* says: "It is to George Peabody that we are indebted for the greatest boon ever given to the poor of London, and it is to a citizen of the United States that the Queen has thought it right to address her personal expression of gratitude. We cannot but believe that such an occurrence will have no little influence in augmenting the good feeling which should prevail between the two countries. Mr. Peabody has done more to foster among us a kindly feeling for his countrymen than each have been effected by a generation of statesmen, and the Queen's letter will, we hope, be received by the American as a conspicuous evidence of the friendly regard toward them which such acts have called forth on our part. Between no two countries are friendly relations more natural than between England and America."