

ARIZONA MINER.



VOLUME III.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1866.

NUMBER 20.

Arizona Miner.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTION:
For one year, \$5.00
For six months, 3.00
For three months, 1.50
For single copies, .25
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All kinds of job work executed to order, with dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

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WM. J. BERRY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
Office on Cortez Street, fronting the Plaza. 36m

WM. J. BERRY,
Commissioner of Deeds for the State of California,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

European Metallurgical Works.
Ryant Street, between Third and Fourth, San Francisco.

The proprietors having recently added to this establishment the latest and most approved Machinery for the Reduction and Testing of ORES of all sorts—either in large or small quantities—has prepared to test Ores by such processes as may be ascertained best suited to their chemical character, after a careful analysis being first made. Minerals, either in the humid or dry way, made of all kinds. Also, Refining and Cupellation attended to.

P. KIMBALL, 60f J. R. MURPHY

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.



THE "QUARTZ ROCK" SALOON
located on Granite Street, having been enlarged and refitted, with the addition of a New Table, making it open to the public.

THE BAR will be furnished with the best of liquors. For proof, call and see BOG & JOE.

WAGONS AND SALE STABLE.

The undersigned having built a large stable and wagon sheds, for the accommodation of the public, keeps constantly on hand Riding Horses, also Wagons and Carriage Horses, for sale or let on reasonable terms.

WM. H. HARDY,
JAMES TUTTLE, Agent.

STORE.

Hardware, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, Groceries and Miner's Tools, for sale by
WM. H. HARDY,
Prescott, Arizona, Dec. 19, 1865. 193m

G. W. BARNARD,

SADDLER AND HARNESS MAKER,
Granite Street, Prescott, Arizona.

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed facilities for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for sawing and mining. Having become satisfied with the credit system as now practiced here, we have decided from this time to credit no one, and have reduced the price of our lumber as follows:
Best good merchantable lumber, \$20 per M.
Second quality, \$18 per M.
Clear lumber, \$16 per M.
Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold or its equivalent in currency.

A. O. NOYES, Agent.
Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

JAMES GRANT

Constantly on hand
Lard, Bacon,
Butter,
Cheese, Coffee,
Dried Fruit, Sugar,
Soap, Candles,
Coal Oil, Honey,
Canned Fruits and Vegetables,
and a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 20, 1866. 21f

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

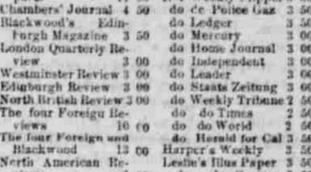
GEO. J. CLARKE,

At the Post Office, Los Angeles, California,
Agent for American and Foreign Magazines, Newspapers and other periodicals, dealer in Books and Stationery of every description. Blank Books, and blanks for Territorial, County and township use, furnished to order by sending a ruled sheet, with such headings as are desired. All the California papers furnished at Publishers prices. The following list will be furnished as per prices annexed. Legal tender taken at the San Francisco value in payment.

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The four Foreign Re- 10 00	views 2 50
Harper's Weekly 3 50	do do 3 50
North American Re- 5 50	viewer 5 50
Scientific World 5 50	Literary Album 5 50
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Banker's Magazine 5 50	do do 5 50
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Churchman's Family 6 00	Magazine 6 00
Working Farmer 1 50	Magazine 3 50
Christian Examiner, 4 00	do do 4 00
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CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 20, 1866. 21f

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

DUNN & COLLIER,

Cabinet Makers,

Montezuma St., bet. Goodwin and Carleton.
On hand a superior article of
**CHAIRS, FALL LEAF TABLES,
BED STEADS, WASH STANDS,**
And will make any article of furniture to order on the shortest notice.

Particular attention is called to persons wishing to build, that by furnishing plans and specifications, from twenty-five to fifty per cent. can be saved by submitting the same to the undersigned.

DUNN & COLLIER,
Prescott, July 6, 1866. 18m2

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

West side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

Foreign and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

And a general assortment of such articles as families and miners need. Our goods are all of the best quality, and at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.
JOHN G. CAMPBELL,
W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, June 1, 1866. 11f

OSBORN'S HOTEL.

REOPENED.

BOARD BY THE DAY OR WEEK
ROOMS WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD

Prescott, Arizona, Aug. 22, 1866. 15

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS.

GROVER & BAKER'S

CELEBRATED ELASTIC STITCH

Sewing Machines

Are offered to the public as preferable to all others for the following reasons:

1. They are more simple and durable, and less liable to derangement.
2. They sew from ordinary reels, and no re-winding of thread is necessary.
3. They sew with equal facility all fabrics, the most delicate and the heaviest, and with all kinds of thread, silk, cotton or linen.
4. They stitch, hem, fell, cord, bind, tuck, gather, quilt, braid and embroider with equal facility.
5. They fasten both ends of the seam by their own operation, and the seam is so strong and elastic that it never breaks, even on the bias.
6. The seam is more plump and beautiful, retaining its plumpness and beauty after washing better than any other, and though cut at every sixth stitch remains firm, and neither runs nor ravel in wear.
7. The seam can be removed in altering garments after proper instructions without picking or cutting them.
8. These machines are more easily kept in order than any other, and need not be taken apart to be oiled.
9. Watching and varying the tensions upon the thread, necessary in other machines, is unnecessary in these. The tension being once adjusted on the Grover & Baker Machine, any amount of sewing may be done without change.
10. They make beautiful embroidery without any change of arrangement, simply by inserting threads of suitable sizes and colors for this purpose. They are the only machines that both embroider and sew perfectly.
11. The work done by these machines cannot possibly be equalled by any other, and it has always received the first premium over all competitors wherever exhibited.
12. Every machine guaranteed, and instruction to purchasers gratis.

Now in use in all parts of the world.
Experience proves that there are only two valuable sewing machine stitches—the Grover & Baker stitch, and the shuttle stitch, by some called lock stitch. These stitches have each their peculiar merits and excellencies. For some purposes the one stitch is better adapted, and for some purposes the other, and a selection should always be made accordingly. The Grover & Baker S. M. Co. manufacture, in addition to their celebrated Grover & Baker stitch machines, the most perfect shuttle or lock stitch machines in the market, and afford purchasers the opportunity of selecting, after trial and examination of both, the one best suited to their wants. Other companies manufacture but one kind of machine, and cannot offer this opportunity of selection to their customers. The Grover & Baker S. M. Co. are the only parties who manufacture and sell machines which both sew perfectly and embroider perfectly. Needles can be easily sent to all parts of the country, and small amounts in payment therefor may be remitted in payment therefor.

GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE CO.

Orders received by
ROBERT MEACHAM, Agent,
Cortez Street, near plaza,
Prescott, Arizona.

Mormon Prophet,

AND HIS HAREM.

Or An Authentic History of Brigham Young, his Numerous Wives and Children.—By Mrs. C. F. Wallis.

This work contains the only political history of Utah. Sketches of the various Federal officers who have represented the United States Government in that Territory—a complete history of the Mormon war—the late difficulties with the Federal officers. The Mountain Meadow massacre, and various other crimes—New revelations—Adam as God—Brigham treats Apostates—Gladstones—Morrison—Josephites. Brigham a millionaire—how he became so. Lord of the harem—an accurate description of Harem and its inmates. Mrs. Mary Ann Angell Young, the legal wife—Emulate the light of the harem—Amelia, the last etc.—etc. Illustrated with steel portraits, and a view and plan of the harem. Printed at the Riverside Press.

Published by the Pacific States by
H. H. BANGROFF & CO.,
San Francisco, California.

THE LYON PROCESS.

The gold ores of Central Arizona having a close resemblance to those of Colorado Territory, the Governor wrote to Wm. N. Byers Esq., of the Rocky Mountain News, Denver, for information regarding the Lyon process, which had been reported to surpass any ever used in that Territory in saving the gold. The following letters in reply have just been received:

ROCKY MOUNTAIN NEWS,
DENVER, Colorado, Sept. 4, 1866.
Hon. R. C. McCormick, Prescott, Arizona.

Sir:—Mr. Lyon's furnaces embrace two kinds; the common reverberator and the Scotch hearth. They are built on a large scale, and number two or three of the former and five or six of the latter. The former are for smelting sulphurets and the latter for galena ores. In the sulphurets gold predominates; in the galena silver is usually in excess, though both metals are combined in all ores—as well as copper.

The public knows but little about the success of Mr. Lyon's works. They are kept running and send off regular shipments of bullion, but its amount and value is not known. The general belief is that they are doing well. The works are said to have cost over \$150,000. They are enclosed by a high fence, and visitors are not often admitted. They use common pine wood for fuel, and find it all that is necessary. They are constantly burning ores; preferring the galenas.

A number of other furnaces of different kinds have been built or are going up in different parts of the country. They are usually small—costing from one to four thousand dollars each, and are quite successful with galena ores. At the same time we are as yet in a state of experiment; trying all kinds of furnaces, machines and processes, and not satisfied that any particular one is all that is desired.

Whenever I can serve you in any way do not hesitate to command me. All letters addressed to the firm will receive prompt attention.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,
WM. N. BYERS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK,

DENVER, Colorado, Aug. 31, 1866.

Hon. R. C. McCormick, Prescott, Arizona.

Dear Sir:—Your favor of July 10, 1866, to the Editor of the Rocky Mountain News, has been placed in my hands to answer, I being better acquainted with what is termed the "Lyon Process" than himself.

In the first place smelting of ores is not a new invention, nor does Mr. Lyon claim that he has made any invention, he has simply introduced an old method into a new field of operations. It has proved perfectly satisfactory in all its particulars. He requires with every one thousand pounds of copper or iron pyrites, as a flux, two hundred and fifty pounds of galena ore, which he has to some extent been troubled to obtain on account of the miners not working the lodes which contain galena. He offers fifty dollars per ton for all galena ores brought to him. Mr. Lyon has erected very extensive works, and at an expense of near \$300,000 four hundred thousand dollars. Furnaces though are being erected to smelt the silver and lead ores at an expense not exceeding \$10,000. For copper and iron pyrites works of a more extensive and expensive character are required. Mr. Lyon has demonstrated this fact that he can take from a ton of ore (if by assay it contains \$100) at least \$90, (when in the stamp mill method only \$10 to \$20 was obtained. I enclose a book written by Prof. J. P. Whitney, of Boston Mass., which will give you a thorough description of Mr. Lyon's as well as other processes now in existence in Colorado, from which I think you can obtain more knowledge than I could give you within the limits of a letter. I shall at any time be most happy to give you any information in my power in regard to our mines. Waiting to hear of the opening of extensive mining operations in your Territory.

I am very respectfully,
GEO. T. CLARK, Cashier.

The following is Professor Whitney's description referred to by Mr. Clark:

LYON'S SMELTING PROCESS.

To work ores by this process, the ore must first be crushed by stamps or some similar process; it then passes to the buddle. This machine consists of a large circular vat, about two feet deep and twenty feet in diameter. The bottom is smooth, and is elevated in the centre a few inches higher than at the outer edge. Over this bottom or floor four arms revolving about the axis in the center of the vat, to which tufts of long hair are attached at intervals of about two inches, are made to sweep. These preserve a smooth surface and by constantly stirring the ore, cause the lighter portions to wash away to the outside. The pulverized ore are fed into a hopper in the centre, and with them a current of water is admitted. The water washes the pulverized ore down from the centre toward the outside or circumference. The galena, if any is contained in the ore, is left around the centre or axis. The sulphides of copper and iron come next, and the white quartz and sandy portions are carried to the outside. The galena contains most of the silver and some gold, while the copper and iron sulphides contain some silver and nearly all the gold, and the silicious or sandy portion outside contains so little of either, that it is thrown aside as worthless. In this way one half the bulk of the crushed ore is removed, and at the same time at least ninety-five per cent of the gold and silver retained. Between the pure sulphides and pure sand is a portion containing both, which is thrown aside to be run through again. By this means the ores are very perfectly separated.

That portion composed of galena, if any such there may be, may then be smelted in Scotch hearths. These consist of a cast iron vessel similar to a cauldron kettle, with an aperture for discharging the metal. Over this a cupola is erected.

The method of using a Scotch hearth is this: If the ores are a native galena, they are first broken to the size of a walnut, or in case of mixed ores, they are taken from the buddle, and laid in the hearth with alternate layers of finely split wood from a foot to eighteen inches long.

The wood is then ignited, and a blast of air amounting to about two pounds to the square

inch is applied. The lead is readily smelted out, and carries with it the gold and silver contained in the ore. The whole is drawn off in pigs or ingots at the bottom, and is ready for cupellation.

The sulphides of iron and copper, after separation by the buddle, are placed in a reverberatory furnace so constructed as to roast and not to smelt the ores. In general the reverberatory furnace is quite similar to a baker's oven, except that it is so constructed that the fire is constantly kept up. For roasting, the roof of the furnace, is so shaped that the flame of the fire will pass along over the ore without impinging or striking them; for smelting, on the other hand, the flame is thrown down upon the ores. After roasting, the ores are placed in a smelting reverberatory furnace, mixed with a quantity of protoxide of lead or litharge, varying in amount from one fourth the amount of the ore to very much larger proportions, sometimes many times the weight of the ore.

Other chemicals are used as fluxes as the occasion may require, and should sulphur still remain at the smelting, a quantity of old iron is thrown in to absorb it. The gold and silver contained in the bars of lead, is then separated by cupellation.

The furnace for this consists of a concrete iron hearth, lined to the depth of several inches with bone ashes wet up with water. These bone ashes are prepared by burning bones until they become perfectly white, and then grinding them to flour. Upon this hearth the lead is placed and a fire is lit in the furnace below and around the hearth, and a blast is applied. A portion of the lead is converted into litharge on the surface of the melted metal, and is blown off into a chamber prepared to receive it. Another portion is absorbed by the bone ashes, and carries with it any copper or base metal which may remain. When all the lead is driven off in this way, the remaining metal suddenly brightens and the work is done. What remains is gold and silver.

The bone ash is afterwards smelted for the lead it contains, and is ready for use again. The loss of lead is about five per cent each time it is used, and will not be greater, provided the furnace is properly arranged.

THE "FROST FLOWER" OF RUSSIA.

A Boston journal describes an extraordinary "frost flower" of Russia, which has been produced, it is said, in Boston, in temperature of artificial cold. This wonderful plant, or rather flower, is found only on the northern boundaries of Siberia, where the snow is eternal. It was discovered in 1863 by Count Swinokoff, the eminent Russian botanist, who was enabled by the Czar for his discovery. Bursting from the frozen snow on the first day of the year, it grows to the height of three feet, and flowers on the third day, remains in flower for twenty-four hours, and then dissolves itself into its original element—stem, leaves and flower being of the finest snow. The stalk is about one inch in diameter; the leaves—three in number—in the broadest part, are one inch and a half in width, and are covered with infinitesimal cones of snow; they grow only on one side of the stalk, to the north, curving gracefully in the same direction. The flowers, when fully expanded, is in shape a perfect star; the petals are three inches in length, half an inch wide in the broadest part, and tapering sharply to a point. These are also interlaced one with another in a beautiful manner, forming the most delicate basket of frost-work that the eye ever beheld; for this is frost-work the most wonderful. The anthers are five in number, and on the third day after the birth of the "flower of snow" are to be seen on the extremities thereof, trembling and glittering like diamonds, the seeds of this wonderful flower, about as large as a pin's head. The old botanist says, when first he beheld this flower: "I was dumb with astonishment; filled with wonderment, which gave way to joy the most ecstatic, on beholding this wonderful work of nature—this remarkable phenomenon of snow. To see this flower spring from the snowy desert—born of its own composite atoms. I touched the stem of one lightly, but it fell at my touch, and a morsel of snow only remained in my hand." Gathering some of the flowers in snow, in order to preserve the little diamond-like seeds, he hid to St. Petersburg with, to him, the greatest prize of his lifetime. All through the year they were kept in snow, and on the first day of the year following, the Court of St. Petersburg were delighted with the bursting forth of the wonderful "frost flower."

Our friends in Boston succeeded in obtaining several of the seeds, and all through the summer and autumn they have been imbedded in snow brought from the White Mountains and the coast of Labrador; and they now have the most unbounded satisfaction and pleasure of announcing that all signs are favorable to the realization of their fondest hopes—the production of the "flower of snow." The snow and ice are in a large glass refrigerator, with the thermometer forty-five degrees below zero, and the solid bed of snow has already begun to show little fissures and a slight bulging in the centre, unmistakable evidences of the forthcoming of the phenomenon.

A REMARKABLE WALKER.—A human curiosity is expected shortly in California, in the person of a man by the name of Frederick Shaffer, a German whose peregrinations have extended all over Europe, and the greater part of Asia and Africa, and who is now on his way to the Pacific coast, via Salt Lake, and thence to Japan and China. He is making the tour of the world on foot. Mr. Shaffer is about 30 years old, and is far below the common stature, being only about 4 feet 6 inches in height, owing to a disease or deformity of the spine. He is said to be very intelligent, and converses freely in several different languages. He will be somewhat puzzled by the Indian dialects on the plains.

VERMONT QUARTZ MINES.—Gold has been found in quartz in Caledonia county, Vermont. At Waterford an assayer found the yield \$45.53 of gold to a ton of quartz. This quartz was gray and white combined with sulphurets of iron, and was taken about nineteen feet below the surface. The same party assayed some surface quartz, taken about one-half mile from the Waterford mine, which yielded \$27.80 of gold to a ton.

WESTERN BARRACKS AND FORT YUMA.—The work of surveying the public lands of the Territory, will soon begin. The following letter from Surveyor General Clark, lately received by the Governor, explains his plan, and will be read with interest:

SURVEYING.

Dear Sir:—I received yesterday, by the mail from the North, your favor of May 30, making inquiry as to proposed surveys in Arizona, to which I hasten to reply.

Enclosed herewith please find map of Arizona and New Mexico, upon which I have marked in red ink the meridian, base, and standard lines, which I proposed to have first surveyed, and from which to extend the public surveys over such portions of the Territory as the interests of the people and the Government might require.

The Commissioners of the General Land Office, having failed to recommend the appropriation this year which I had estimated in my letter of June 8, 1865, (a copy of that portion of which is herewith enclosed,) I shall not complete all the standard lines which I had proposed, but retain a portion of the money heretofore appropriated, for the purpose of extending the public surveys over the agricultural lands within, and adjacent to the settlements. The system must be inaugurated by the survey of a portion of the meridian, base and standard lines proposed, before I can authorize any other surveys.

There is no impediment in the way of immediate operations in the field but the hostility of the Indians, and the consequent danger which a surveying party, without military protection, would be subject to. I had hoped that the condition of Arizona, or at least that portion of it lying west of the San Francisco river, would have been such, that I could have sent surveying parties into the field early this season, but my advice have been such that I have considered it too hazardous to do so. If I have been misinformed, or if matters have so changed that surveys will be safe in making the surveys indicated, I shall be glad to commence operations at once, and much may yet be accomplished this season. I have therefore to request, that you will advise me fully as to the present disposition of the Indians, and the prospect (if any) of peace with them. You will also oblige me by giving me the location of new settlements upon the public lands, which the interests of the settlers and the Government require should be surveyed.

Very respectfully your obt. servt.
JOHN M. CLARK,
Sur. Gen., of N. M. and Arizona.

SURVEYING.

The meridian line marked upon the map sent the Governor starts near the Laguna de la Esperanza on the Sonora line, and runs North, nearly on a line with the Agua Frio. The standard lines run East and West, and are three in number. The first leaves the Colorado about midway between Arizona city and La Paz, the second just below the mouth of Williams' Fork, and the third at or near Hardyville.