



PRESCOTT, JUNE 29, 1867.

H. MEACHAM, Editor.

WHAT SHOULD BE DONE.

We are glad to know that the rumors of the removal of Gen. Gregg, which have been in circulation here since our last issue, are without foundation...

As we have repeatedly said in these columns, we know Gen. McDowell to be deeply interested in the opening of Arizona. He believes in the country, which is a great point in our favor.

We can understand why Colonels Lovell and Wallen were somewhat restricted in their powers, but why Gregg and Crittenden, who were chosen in view of their capacity and experience, and in whom Gen. McDowell has declared his confidence, should be so restricted, we do not comprehend.

If the Territory is to remain a district as it is, with Gen. McDowell in command, and his headquarters a thousand miles away, he owes it to himself as well as to our people, to at once clothe his chief officers here with far greater discretionary powers than they now have.

Gregg and Crittenden, and the other commanding officers, should, in our judgment, have all to say about the establishment or abandonment of posts, the movement of troops and stores, the assignment of subordinate officers, and the whole question of how and when and where to fight, or to favor, the Indians should be left to them.

delay, and we say it with all respect for Gen. McDowell, and believing he must admit our conclusion to be the correct one.

WHO KILLED SUPERINTENDENT LEIHY?

Among some Apache prisoners lately captured by Col. Igle's in the Massassal mountains, and taken to Fort McDowell, was a squaw who, through an interpreter, gave the following particulars concerning the murder of George W. Leihy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for this Territory, at Bell's Cañon, November 18th, 1866.

A band of apaches from the Sierra Ancho mountains, (probably Tontos) had been visiting the Colorado river Indians, and were on their return with passes given them upon the river. Upon reaching Bell's Cañon they proposed coming to Fort Whipple for rations, thinking the passes would protect them and also procure the supplies they were in need of.

The Indian, taken in the famous Skull valley fight, (August 13, 1866) for whom Mr. Leihy, in his mistaken kindness, had obtained a release from Fort Whipple, and whom he was taking to La Paz, is reported by the squaw to have been an Apache Mohave, and to have been killed in the attack.

Elsewhere we print a letter from the Hon. W. H. Hardy, regarding the proposed 35th parallel rail road, properly known as the Atlantic and Pacific rail road. This great enterprise is in the hands of earnest, pushing men, and has already received substantial encouragement from Congress.

The sub chief was recognized, as one who had been at Fort Grant among the "good Indians," which shows, what has not been supposed, that the Apaches north of the Gila visit those to the south. It is also clearly shown by this story that the Apaches proper go and come from the Colorado at will, and that they procure papers with a view to their protection, or at least that they have done so.

"DON'T GIVE UP THE SHIP!"

The results of the new, or Reed, process, as tried at the Sterling and Big Bug Mills, near Prescott, establish a very important fact, the all important one, viz: that the sulphurates, in which our lodes abound, contain quantities of gold, and may be worked, even with the present high prices, at a cost which will allow of a very handsome profit.

This, then, is not the time for our settlers to talk of leaving, but to make provision for permanent residence. While there was doubt of the future, it may have been hard to exercise patience. But now it should be easy and it is a duty.

PIONEER SOCIETY.

Our first page is given up to-day to the publication of the Constitution and By-Laws of the Arizona Pioneer and Historical Society, which have also been issued from this office in pamphlet form.

It will be remembered that this Society is a combination of two societies, organized by our citizens, and intended to preserve everything pertaining to the settlement and history of the Territory. The new organization embraces many of our leading pioneers in its list of officers and members, and the society warmly commends itself to public favor.

All the purposes of the Society are worthy and important, and we wish it the greatest prosperity. Our pioneers should take an especial pride in sustaining it, and making it, not only a pleasant but profitable organization.

Now is the time to gather those historical records and details in which posterity will delight, as providing a faithful picture of the first steps taken in the hazardous and responsible work of opening and developing this rich country.

The officers of the Society, for 1867, are as follows:

- President.—JAMES GRANT. Vice Presidents.—WILLIAM J. BERRY, M. RAYNA, WILLIAM H. HARDY, OCTAVIUS D. GISS, JOHN B. ALLEN. Recording Secretary.—FOLLET G. CHRISTIE. Corresponding Secretaries.—JOSEPH P. HARGRAVE, CONVERSE W. C. ROWELL, PETER DOLL, HENRY JENKINS, JAMES H. FEARY. Treasurer.—JOHN T. ALSAP. Librarian.—GEORGE W. BARNARD. Trustees.—RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, JAMES E. MCCAFFERY, JOHN G. CAMPBELL. Auditors.—HENRY A. BIGLOW, FRANCIS H. WUNDERLICH, AMASA G. DUNS.

The Third District Court, Judge Turner, presiding, was occupied on Tuesday and Wednesday in the trial of Joseph Kelsey, for shooting George W. Davis at Fort McDowell in April last. Many witnesses were in attendance, and the town unusually lively.

The case of Crafts for shooting Murray was put off until Monday next. To-day the grand jury is in session considering the recent cases of killing at Date creek, by a soldier, and the murder at Wickenburg of McGee, by Callahan. The latter prisoner escaped from Dept. Sheriff Behan on his way to Prescott. This murder is reported as committed in cold blood.

LOOK OUT FOR THE LOCOMOTIVE.

By an advertisement to contractors, in the Alta California, we observe that proposals for constructing the Southern Pacific rail road from San Jose to Gilroy, are asked for. This is the road which is to connect with the Atlantic and Pacific road at some point on the Colorado—probably at Hardyville.

A rail road convention was lately held at Albuquerque, and we are glad to see that New Mexico is moving in rail road matters. The Atlantic and Pacific road will be the making of this Territory, as it will Arizona.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS.—Col. Sanford, the gallant commander of Fort McDowell, and Dr. Smart of that post, were here as witnesses in the Kelsey case and returned on Friday. The Colonel has but recently reassumed command of McDowell by virtue of Col. Igle's assignment to Fort Grant. He proposes a campaign against the Apaches, and we wish him his usual success.

CONVENTION OF TERRITORIES. We observe the project for a Convention of Delegates, to take into consideration the various important questions relating to the settlement and development of the Territories, and especially the treatment of the Indians, is gaining favor, and likely to be carried out. Colorado and Utah have already fallen in with the plan, which contemplates one delegate from each county, and three at large, from each Territory, to assemble at Great Salt Lake city, on the 15th of October next.

In referring to this proposed convention, in a late number of the MINER, we expressed our good opinion of the idea, but a doubt as to whether it could be made practicable, owing to the time and expense required for travel. We feared the Convention might be composed of men who happened to be in Salt Lake at the time, rather than of the solid, influential, representative men of the Territories. It should not be the case, for such a convention may be made of great importance, and now that the Indians are so

go to McDowell. The proposed Camp Reno will not be established.

Capt. Hobart is now acting as Adjutant at Whipple, and is the only officer Gen. Gregg has to assist him. Major Price of the 8th Cavalry has assumed command at Mohave.

THE COLORADO RIVER.

Mr. Samuel Adams, of Arizona, who is now in Washington on a mission to induce the Government to send a surveying party to continue the exploration of the Colorado river, says, in a letter to Secretary Stanton, that this stream is navigable for steamers of six feet draft, to Callville, 630 miles from its mouth. The terrible dangers of the canon Mr. Adams proves to be scarcely worthy of attention. The swiftest current found in any of the canons was two miles and a half per hour. Mr. Adams' chief object is to secure Government aid in exploring the river from Callville to the junction of Grand and Green rivers, a distance of 350 miles. He is confident that this is equally navigable with the rest, and that the entire and magnificent stream from the point where the Pacific railroad will cross it, 1,000 miles east of San Francisco, to the Gulf of California, a distance of 1,400 miles, will yet become one of the greatest arteries of commerce on the continent.

We find the above item floating through the Eastern papers, and we have read the letter of Steamboat Adams to Secretary Stanton. It contains some grains of truth, intermixed with a large amount of chaff and bunkum, and it is well calculated to deceive. Mr. Adams talks fluently of the great canon and of the nature of the river from its source, giving the impression that he has explored much of it, when the truth is he has never been beyond the mouth of the Virgin river, about 25 miles north of Callville. We account an exploration of the upper Colorado highly desirable, and the Governor and Delegate long since urged it upon the government, but if such an exploration is to be made, we sincerely hope it will not be under the control of Adams, but in the hands of men of practical sense, veracity and standing, upon whose reports entire reliance can be placed.

GENERAL ELECTION—JUNE 5th, 1867.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF YAVAPAI COUNTY.

- For Members of the House of Representatives.—\* John A. Rush, 396. \* Edward J. Cook, 399. \* James S. Giles, 383. \* John W. Mathews, 374. \* Allen Cullumber, 357. \* John T. Darc, 363. John Howard, 253. E. Winslow Coffin, Jr. 246. Wilson C. Collier, 217. John O. Bragdon, 208. Edward F. Bowers, 244. Thomas S. Ruff, 219. For Sheriff.—\* Andrew J. Moore, 357. John H. Baldwin, 260. For Recorder.—\* John P. Bourke, 380. Andrew L. Moeller, 231. For Treasurer.—\* William Cory, 393. William N. Kelly, 224. For District Attorney.—\* Robert F. Piatt, 311. William J. Berry, 216. For Coroners.—\* Calvin White, 273. \* Geo. D. Kendall, 21. For Justices of the Peace.—Prescott, \* G. W. Barnard, 89. J. W. Beebe, 27. \* S. E. Blair, 126. Kirkland Valley.—\* John Robinson, 12. Turkey Creek.—\* J. Graham, 14. Walnut Grove.—\* F. Cargile, 1. \* A. W. Dunn, 20. Wickenburg.—\* Edward Kerr, 35. Fort McDowell.—\* W. A. Hancock, 42. Agua Fria.—\* J. Justice, 10. For Constables.—Prescott.—\* N. P. Pierce, 87. \* H. W. Ward, 66. Kirkland Valley.—\* M. D. Langley, 12. Walnut Grove.—\* J. M. Bird, 7. William Saxton, 1. Fort McDowell.—\* J. Green, 40. Agua Fria.—\* L. Elliot, 10. Turkey Creek.—\* T. Rich, 10.

The vote for County Supervisors, which by law is canvassed by the Probate Judge, is returned as follows by Judge Brooks: \* C. C. Higby, 387. \* W. J. Cummins, 379. C. W. Stanley, 232. T. M. Alexander, 230.

Total vote cast in county, 623, viz: at Prescott, 211—Skull Valley, 12—Kirkland Valley, 13—Weaver, 35—Walnut Grove, 32—Wickenburg, 52—Vulture Mine, 35—Agua Caliente, 12—Fort McDowell, 52—Black Cañon, 9—Beaver (or Osborn) Valley, 16—Agua Fria, 20—Big Bug, 28—Turkey Creek, 23—Lynx Creek, 32—Sterling Mine, 23—Postle's Ranch, 18.

OTHER COUNTIES.—We have no facts concerning the result in the other counties, beyond those given in the last MINER.

CONVENTION OF TERRITORIES.

We observe the project for a Convention of Delegates, to take into consideration the various important questions relating to the settlement and development of the Territories, and especially the treatment of the Indians, is gaining favor, and likely to be carried out. Colorado and Utah have already fallen in with the plan, which contemplates one delegate from each county, and three at large, from each Territory, to assemble at Great Salt Lake city, on the 15th of October next.

In referring to this proposed convention, in a late number of the MINER, we expressed our good opinion of the idea, but a doubt as to whether it could be made practicable, owing to the time and expense required for travel. We feared the Convention might be composed of men who happened to be in Salt Lake at the time, rather than of the solid, influential, representative men of the Territories. It should not be the case, for such a convention may be made of great importance, and now that the Indians are so

generally upon the war path, and there are such diverse opinions among military men as to how to fight them, the country should know and will gladly listen to the views of the pioneers and frontiersmen. Let the convention be held, and let Arizona be well represented; for no country is more generally misunderstood and misrepresented abroad, and none has suffered more from the depreciations of the savages.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

Here follows the correspondence of certain citizens of Pima County and the Governor, regarding the calling of the next Legislature at Tucson:

May 1, 1867. To HIS EXCELLENCY, RICHARD T. MCCORMICK, GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA.

SIR.—The undersigned citizens of Pima County, beg leave to suggest, that in their opinion, impartial justice in the governmental affairs of the Territory, and a just appreciation of the rights of the whole country, and prejudice to no section, require, that the next session of the Legislature should be convened in the town of Tucson.

Through your Excellency, they appeal to the liberality and justice of the people of Northern Arizona, who have enjoyed the benefit of three successive Legislatures, called in their midst, to concede to them one term of that body south of the Gila, and in the town of Tucson.

- Very Respectfully, Granville H. Oury, G. W. Pierce, John H. Archibald, F. A. Hodges, F. A. Neville, A. Sanchez, P. R. Tulley, J. S. Douglass, H. S. Stevens, Edward Phelps, U. C. Barnett, Cornado Aguierre, James Pennington, W. H. Tisdale, S. R. DeLong, Jeremiah Jordan, D. H. Stickney, A. W. Field, William H. Trol, George Tyrol, William H. Tonge, Geo. F. Foster, H. Moore, M. Lazzari, Samuel Hughes, Feliciano Montano, Albert H. Sallis, A. Laubenstein, Martin Mayroth, G. C. Smith, C. A. Hardenburg, M. McKenna, P. N. Meyer, Samuel M. Ball, Ernest Voight, John Burt, Matthew Stevenson, E. B. Radford, Fritz Cuten, James Speedy, Lewis Zeckendorf, Samuel T. Whipple, Thomas Wallace, Thomas O. Myers, Pedro Barrard, A. F. Garrison, John Willis, Manuel M. Corrella, Abram Scott, John Blanchard, John L. Stevenson, W. J. O'Bohara, M. H. Hamilton, Thomas Bourke, Esteven Ochoa, Edward Omerco, H. Mc C. Ward, Juan Jose Angel, M. M. Richardson, Franco Ochoa, Charles T. Etchells, Jose Coronado, Joseph M. Carroll, John W. Sweeney, D. W. Walleott, Charles H. Meyer, John McDonald, S. J. Stiles, Alex. Levin, C. Lewis, John Owens, John Ward, Sabine Orten, M. R. Platt, Manuel Ortero, John Goldtree, Thomas Childs, Deonicio Dias, Aaron P. Rice, Charles A. Shibley, P. R. Brady, Roman Roman, John B. Allen, Louis Quene, C. H. Kenyon, Henry Jenkins, John Y. Bryant, Jose Ortero, John G. Capron, James Lee, William F. Scott, Charles Whitney, E. N. Fish, Elias P. Coome, John Clarke, Antonio Wagner, Chas. B. Lahtie, Reuben Sogdea, T. H. Goodwin, M. Aldrich, J. Goldburg.

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to convene the next Legislature at Tucson, there are others which demonstrate that for the accommodation of a majority of its members, and through them a majority of the people of the Territory, the place of meeting hitherto, is perhaps as eligible as any that could be now chosen, whatever may be the case in the future.

The census taken in March last, indicates a population north of the Gila of nearly double that below it, and the vote of Yavapai County, not to speak of the other three counties north of the Gila, equals that of Pima county. Of the total strength of both branches of the Legislature, which is twenty seven, but ten members are from below the Gila, and the early time of meeting this year was chosen with an especial view to their repugnance to coming here later in the season.

It is much to be regretted that the form of the Territory, and the distances between the settlements, are such that at whatever point the Legislature meets it must prove objectionable to a part of the members, and to some of the people; and I am not surprised that you, living in a long settled and important district, whose representatives have had so far to travel in the past, should wish for a session at a nearer point. Yet, in view of all the facts herein enumerated, and with a full appreciation of your position and rights, I do not feel at liberty to take upon myself the responsibility of convening the next Legislature at Tucson, and I believe, you will admit my conclusion to be based upon substantial grounds.

Upon local, as upon broader questions, official course has never been marked by sectional feeling, or by prejudice; and I assure you, I have none in this matter. It is well known, that in the choice of a temporary or permanent location for the Capital, I have repeatedly declared my readiness to promptly and cheerfully acquiesce, (whatever my personal views or interests) in the action of the Legislatures, unless convinced that such action is the result of improper proceeding, and not a fair expression of the will of the people.

I am, with much respect, Your obedient servant, RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Governor.

To Hon. G. H. Oury, J. H. Archibald, Esq. and other citizens of Pima county.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD.

HARDVILLE, June 4, 1867. EDITOR OF ARIZONA MINER, SIR.—I beg with please find a map showing the route adopted by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. That this road will be built in an early day, is a matter of fact. The Southern Branch of the Union Pacific Railroad is now finished some sixty miles west of Fort Riley, and I learn that several corps of engineers are out surveying, and looking out a route to Albuquerque, thus connecting with the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad instead of the Union and Pacific as first contemplated.

I learn that this road is being built very fast, and early in the summer of 1868, it will reach Albuquerque.

Were it not for the thieving Apaches there would now be a line of stages running from the terminus of this road to San Jose, or the eastern terminus of the A. & P. R. east of San Jose. Old stage men assert, that the mails can be carried through, from rail road to rail road, in ten days.

And then, great advantage will be gained all along the route, (the 35th parallel) for over twenty inches of snow fell during the winter, while snow lay for several months on the Rocky and Nevada mountains, along the line of the Union Pacific Railroad, to a depth that would block a railroad and make it impassable.

You will see by glancing at the map, that the route adopted, is the route that was adopted for a wagon road by Lieutenant Bull. Yet the company may change the route while they commence surveying for a permanent location.

I learn by letter, from the principal man concerned, that grading will be commenced at the crossing of the Colorado river, early in the spring of 1868, providing, the company succeed in getting the Congressional aid asked for, during the next session of Congress.

Yours Truly, Wm. H. HAZEN, Commissioner for the Territory of Arizona.

DEATH OF JOHN J. TOMLINSON.

It is with profound regret that we are enabled upon to announce the death of this estimable gentleman, who departed this life at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. Mr. Tomlinson had, for a number of years, been engaged in the commission and forwarding business at San Pedro. He was a man of sterling integrity, indomitable energy, and business qualifications rarely equalled. To him the counties of San Bernardino and Los Angeles are largely indebted for much of their prosperity. By his enterprise, three lines of stages are running from Los Angeles to different places; freight, and transportation charges upon goods, are reduced to a mere nominal sum; and a business built up for the accommodation of the citizens of our counties, that is the pride of the people. The disease which he died, was the consumption. By going to be benefited, he went to Arroyo Springs some six weeks since, and for a time rallied under the care of Dr. Smith, but the malady was too far advanced to be successfully treated. Mr. T. had hosts of warm friends who will mourn his loss, and his death will create a void in society that will be hard to fill.

On the arrival of the news of his decease the principal business houses of the city were immediately draped in mourning. We sincerely condole with his afflicted relatives for their loss, and with the community in losing so valued a citizen.—San Bernardino Guardian, June 8.

COPPER.—The price of copper is so unusually low that work has been suspended at Williams Fork, and it is feared it cannot be resumed while the cost of working is so high.