



THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF ARIZONA.

R. MEACHAM, EDITOR.

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LO! THE POOR WHITE MAN.

To read the Eastern and even some of the California papers upon the Indian question is to prompt the inquiry whether any care is henceforth to be taken of the white man.

In their jealous defense of the Indian these humanitarian journals are either wilfully or ignorantly blind to the enormities practiced by him, and the reasons which lead to the ardent desire upon the frontier for his early subjugation if not extermination.

It is an outrage to declare, as is the custom with these papers, that the Indian troubles come from intermeddling or speculative settlers. Such cases may sometimes occur, but as a rule, the Indian would fare well enough, and meet no disturbance, were he disposed to be honest and to mind his own business.

We have hitherto hoisted the idea, even in the face of the great amount of public attention bestowed upon the copper-mines, that there could be anything like an undue respect for the white man, but we must confess that in the present popular alliance with the barbarians, the poor white man is left out in the cold to an alarming degree.

In this everlasting ding dong about the red man shall there be no plea whatever on behalf of the white man, shall there be no representation of his grievances, no credit given him when he asserts that here, and in parts of other Territories, he cannot prosecute the ordinary pursuits of life without being in daily danger of losing his property, if not his scalp?

Let full justice be done the Indian for his noble traits, if he has any which those who really know him fail to discover, but also let justice be done to the white man who is striving to advance civilization, and to promote the glory of the nation by upbuilding the frontier, and redeeming the waste places.

OUR LEGISLATURES.

The First Legislature of Arizona convened at Prescott, Sept. 26, 1864. The following is a full list of the members, viz: First District, (now Pima county) Council, Coles Bashford, Francisco S. Leon, Mark Aldrich, and Patrick H. Dunne.

The Second Legislature met at Prescott December 6th, 1865, and consisted of the following members, viz: Pima county—Council, Coles Bashford, House, D. H. Stickney, Yuma county—Council, Manuel Ravera, House, Alexander McKay, W. K. Honinger, Peter Doll, Mohave county—Council, Wm. H. Hardy, House, C. W. C. Rowell, O. D. Gass.

The Third Legislature met at Prescott October 3rd, 1866, and was composed as follows: Pima county—Council, Mark Aldrich, Mortimer R. Platt, Henry Jenkins, House, Granville H. Oury, Henry McC. Ward, William J. Osborn, James Douglas, Oscar Backus, Simon W. Chambers, Michael McKenna, A. D. Hutton, Yuma county—Council, Alexander McKay, House, Marcus J. Robinson, Robert F. Platt, William H. Hardy, Mohave county—Council, William H. Hardy, House, Alonzo E. Davis, Pinal county—Council, Octavius D. Gass, House, Royal J. Cutler, Yavapai county—Council, John W. Simmons, Daniel S. Lount, John A. Stevens, House, William S. Little,

Underwood C. Barnett, Hanibal Sybert, John B. Sheik, Daniel Ellis. The House was organized on the 4th by the election of Granville H. Oury, Speaker, and James S. Giles, Chief Clerk, and the Council organized on the 5th by the election of Mark Aldrich as President, and John M. Bountree as Secretary. The session continued until the 7th day of November.

The Fourth Legislature met at Prescott September 4th, 1867, and consists of the following members: Pima county—Council, Mortimer R. Platt, Henry Jenkins, Daniel H. Stickney, House, Charles W. Lewis, John B. Allen, Underwood C. Barnett, Marvin M. Richardson, Solomon W. Chambers, Francis M. Hodges, Philip Drachman, Yuma county—Council, Alexander McKay, House, Oliver Lindsey, John Henion, B. W. Hanford, Mohave county—Council, William H. Hardy, House, Nathaniel S. Lewis, Pah-Ute county—Council, Octavius D. Gass, House, Royal J. Cutler, Yavapai county—Council, John W. Simmons, Lewis A. Stevens, Daniel S. Lount, House, John A. Rush, Edward J. Cook, James S. Giles, Allen Cullumber, John H. Mathews, John T. Dare, The Council organized on the 4th by the choice of Octavius D. Gass as President, and on the 5th Almon Gage was elected Secretary. The House organized on the 5th by making Oliver Lindsey, Speaker, and Follett G. Christie, Chief Clerk.

The members seem anxious to work for the best interests of the people, and it is generally expected that their session will be highly advantageous to the Territory. We are glad that all the counties are represented, and that the session is begun under such promising circumstances. The MINER will faithfully chronicle the doings of the honorable members, and so enable their constituents to know just what they are about and to affix praise or censure as it may be deserved.

NARROW MINDED.

The Southern Arizonian takes a narrow, sectional view of Territorial interests which is not at all to its credit, and can make it no friends among fair minded men, either above or below the Gila. The editor seems to think that Pima county is all of Arizona, and in a most illiberal spirit, he opposes everything outside of that county.

Mail service having been put upon the Southern overland, the selfish editor goes out of his way to oppose the opening of the 34th parallel route, via Albuquerque and Prescott, styling it "a pet scheme for speculators." If he had ever been north of the Gila he would have found it to be a favorite scheme of the whole people, one that has repeatedly been unanimously advocated by the Legislature.

While our citizens are much pleased that Pima county is accommodated with good mail service they think the people should not object to any mail service required here. If the Southern Arizonian wishes to create sectional feeling and to rally the country north of the Gila against that to the south, it is taking the right way to do it. We had supposed it highly desirable to unite the people, and to favor the interests and convenience of all, not of any one section against another. The Albuquerque route is not impracticable at any season, but one of the easiest and best across the continent, and the objections of our contemporary are not only groundless, and ill tempered, but ill timed, for the Post Office Department has let a contract for service over this route, and the road will be stocked at an early day. Let the Southern Arizonian be the champion of the country below the Gila, but not in ignorance or malice, or both, oppose everything that relates to a part of the Territory twice as extensive, and twice as largely populated as that. By the by the editor has not yet had the manliness to print the Governor's letter upon the capital question. Is he afraid to do so after his unjust criticism of that letter?

THE FOURTH LEGISLATURE.

The Fourth Legislature of Arizona is in session. It meets at an important time and much is expected of it. The first question for consideration is that of our Indian troubles. These are at the foundation of all the difficulties our pioneers have to contend with. What it is best to do to overcome them is a matter for the cautious and earnest examination of every member. To live longer as we have been living in Arizona since it came under the American flag, with our lives in constant jeopardy, our property unsafe, and our business enterprises subjected to the most annoying interruptions, is more than we should be expected to do.

The Legislature should come to an understanding as to the best course to pursue in order to secure relief, and follow that course with the utmost energy of purpose. We hear the Governor will recommend the erection of a separate military Department, which we think the good sense of all the people will endorse as a vital necessity. We have had enough of orders from a distance. No officer can work to advantage under them, but must be guided by affairs as he finds them upon the ground. It is simply ridiculous to think of military success in Indian war when control of operations is in the hands of others than those directly engaged in the conflict.

To ask for a distinct Department would seem to be the first step to be taken by the Legislature, and the next matter of consequence is to apply for an addition to the military force here, which is wholly inadequate to cope with the number of hostile Indians now to be fought. Whether this force shall be from the regular army, or whether it is best to raise it from our own people is a question that the Legislators must decide. The efficiency of the companies of the first regiment of Arizona Volunteers (although but four companies were in the field,) was such

as to lead the people to wish for another trial of such troops, and now that the Territories east of the Rocky Mountains are authorized to raise regiments of their own it may be that an appeal from our suffering people will be listened to. There is every reason to believe that a regiment of Arizona Volunteers, well officered, can be of the greatest service in ridding the country of the savages, and making the security of life and property here such that business can be carried on with some degree of success and satisfaction.

"THE PERSONAL COLUMN."

It is now known that the use of the "personal advertising column" as it is called, in the New York papers, is chiefly for purposes of assignment and crime. Hundreds of the weaker sex have been entrapped through the cunning advertisements of rakes and scoundrels, and led to lives of shame and disgraceful death. A correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune sends the following suggestive communication to that paper upon the subject:

To the Editor of the Tribune—SIR:—I have a great curiosity to see the following "notices" arranged together, "just to see how they would look." It seems to me they presage a big sermon.

PERSONAL.—Young dark haired lady in white, Third Avenue car, Sunday evening, noticed gentleman opposite; please address Station —, Bible House.

MISSING.—From home since Wednesday last. — She has dark hair, and when last seen wore a white muslin dress. Any one giving information of her whereabouts will receive the sincere thanks of a distressed and widowed mother.

MEDICAL.—Ladies that have been unfortunate will call upon Madam —, No. —, Relief guaranteed in one visit; perfectly safe.

BROWSE.—Some boys engaged in fishing foot of — street, yesterday morning, found the body of a beautiful young woman floating near the dock. Deceased had on a white muslin dress, a large diamond ring on one of her fingers; she had dark hair, and had been in the water but a short time. The Coroner was notified. J. W. B.

OUR MINES.

"It pains us to have to report any enterprise for the development of the country a failure, but our duty as a journalist is plain and we have to record the mines about Prescott in this Territory an utter failure."—Southern Arizonian.

The man who wrote the above is either out of his head or a wilful assailant of this part of Arizona. Owing to Indian troubles first and sulphurets second, but little work is now being done upon our mines, but we speak within bounds when we say that so far from their being "an utter failure" our people never were so well convinced of their good size, permanence and great wealth. Not a few who would have sold at low figures twelve months since will not now part with their interests for any ordinary consideration, and all feel confident that with the new machinery now coming in for the reduction of sulphurets, and proper military protection, the greatest success will attend the working of our mines. As it is, even now, so far as we can learn, quite as much is going on here in the mines as below the Gila, and the false assertion of the Tucson editor comes with very ill grace. When will he learn that nothing can be gained by prejudice and misrepresentation? He will search the files of the MINER in vain for any such unfair treatment of Tucson as he is showing towards Prescott.

THE LEGISLATIVE OATH.

As there has been some talk this year, although less than heretofore, regarding the necessity of the members of the Legislature taking the oath of July 2, 1862, or the "iron-clad" as it is commonly called here, we print the following letter to the Governor in answer to one sent by him, while in San Francisco last winter, at the time there was trouble on the subject in Idaho.

It will be seen that the outcry made by certain parties here against the Legislatures being content with the simple oath as prescribed by the Code of the Territory, is in no wise sustained, and the authorities certainly are such as should satisfy every one that the Government does not require that the members of the Legislature should take the "iron-clad."

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 26, 1867.

DEAR SIR:—Your favor of the 22d ult. came duly to hand, and was referred to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, with the request that he would advise me whether or not it is necessary for members of a Territorial Legislature to take the oath required by the act of July 2, 1862. Enclosed I hand you a copy of his opinion in which I coincide.

I am, very truly yours,

HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury.

HON. RICHARD C. MCCORMICK, Governor of Arizona.

The following is the enclosure:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 25, 1867.

SIR:—I return herewith the communication of Hon. Richard C. McCormick, Governor of the Territory of Arizona, dated Jan. 22, 1867, inquiring whether members of a Territorial Legislature must take the oath prescribed by the act of July 2, 1862. To prescribe an oath of office for other purposes. My opinion is that members of a Territorial Legislature are not included among the officers "in the civil, military or naval department of the public service," who are required to take the oath prescribed in the act referred to. I have also to state that on consultation with the Attorney General he concurred in this opinion.

I am, respectfully,

R. W. TAYLER, First Comptroller.

HON. HUGH McCULLOCH, Secretary of the Treasury. The opinion of the First Comptroller of the Treasury, sustained by the Attorney General and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, ought to be sufficient to silence the gentlemen who have insisted

that the "iron-clad" must be administered to members of the Legislature, or their acts would all be illegal.

The letters herewith published are a full endorsement of the opinion of Hon. Coles Bashford, late Attorney General of the Territory, as given in a letter published in the MINER of January 10, 1866, and they also sustain the view taken by the Governor and Secretary since the first discussion of the subject in the Territory. In this connection it is but justice to the members of the Legislature to assert that, so far as we have heard, none of them have objected to taking the "iron-clad" if considered incumbent upon them under the act of Congress.

WHO THEY ARE.

We take it for granted our citizens need no description of the Yavapai delegation to the Fourth Legislature, although we may give one prior to the close of the session.

In the Pima delegation we find Col. C. W. Lewis, the popular commandant of the 7th Cal. Vols., and now a resident of Tubac, Major M. M. Richardson, sutler at Tubac, Frank Hodges, the well known public house keeper of Tucson, John B. Allen, formerly of Maricopa and Wickenburg and known all over the Territory, S. W. Chambers, a farmer from Tubac, P. Drachman, a Tucson merchant, formerly of La Paz, and U. C. Barnett, a farmer, last year of Walnut Grove in this county, and a member of the last Legislature. The Complainant from Pima this year, are M. R. Platt, of Tucson, a lawyer and member of the last Legislature, Henry Jenkins, of Tubac, a lawyer, and a member of the last Legislature, but not in attendance, and our old military friend Major Stickney, now a Tucson merchant.

From Yuma, we have in the Council, Alexander McKay, deputy sheriff of that county and member of the 2nd and 3rd Legislatures. In the House, Oliver Lindsey, J. W. Hanford and O. Henion, all miners if we are correctly informed.

From Mohave, W. H. Hardy, merchant and miner comes to the Council, and N. S. Lewis, to the House. Pah-Ute sends our genial friend O. D. Gass an honest rancher, to the Council, and R. J. Cutler of the same profession to the House. All the members are present excepting Mr. Henion, of Yuma, (who has gone to California) Mr. Hanford of Yuma, and Mr. Lount of this county.

Taken all in all the Legislature is well made up. The members are representative men, and we shall be disappointed if they fail to do well. Our citizens are glad to receive them, and wish that better accommodations could be afforded. As it is they must take the will for the deed, and if they permanently locate the capital here we promise suitable provision for their comfort hereafter.

THE CAPITAL QUESTION.

As there is considerable discussion about town as to how the Governor stands upon the capital question, and what he will do if the Legislature should locate the capital at any particular point, we reprint the concluding paragraph from his late letter to the people of Pima County, which may be supposed to define his exact position:

"Upon local as upon broader questions, my 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 Legislature, unless convinced that such action is the result of improper proceedings, and not a fair expression of the will of the people."

A GOOD APPOINTMENT.—The telegraph informs us that Edward L. Plumb has been sent to Mexico as Charge d'Affaires—no other diplomatic representative of the United States being at present commissioned. After the numerous wretched mistakes which have been made in attempting to have this country properly represented in Mexico, it is gratifying to perceive a gleam of sense proceed from the State Department. Mr. Plumb has been more or less intimately connected with Mexican affairs for fifteen years. He was an Attaché of the Legation when Corwin was Minister, and still later, was Secretary of Campbell. He is familiar with Mexican politics, and is a favorite with the Liberal Government.

A FINE SPLIT.—"I hope, before closing my military career, to see the blood of every foreigner split, that resides in my country."

Escobedo, the chief among the Juarez Generals, gives utterance to the above devout aspiration, which probably reflects the predominant feeling among his faction. Mr. Escobedo will learn, probably before he dies, if the fickle wheel of Mexican politics don't crush him prematurely, that the spilling of blood is a game that two can play at.

JOHN DONNELL, the mail carrier between Beale Spring and Prescott, was attacked by Indians on his last trip at a point four miles from the Willows. He had two soldiers with him and while one of these remained with him and bravely fought the Indians, the other went to the Willows for re-inforcements which soon arrived but the Indians had left.

Donnell is just the man for the times and the road. He has now been in several fights and no matter how tight the place he is as cool as a cucumber. Our people are much indebted to him for his courageous conduct.

COTTON.—Mr. Cutler, member of the House from Pah Ute Co., says that on the Muddy, at the settlements of the St. Joseph and St. Thomas, about 150 acres of cotton are under cultivation and the crop promises to be a fine one.

INDIANS ON THE MOHAVE ROAD.—The following letter from Mr. McNulty should have appeared in our last:

WILLOW GROVE, A. T. August 23, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER.—SIR:—Seeing a statement in the MINER of the 17th Aug., that the Indians had stolen much of my corn, I wish to give you a correct account of the whole affair.

On the 20th of July, the red devils attacked the herd here and killed Sergt. Miller, Co. K, 8th Cav. They did not get any of the stock. On the night of the 11th of August, they destroyed the whole of my corn and potatoes, by cutting down the corn, and pulling up the potatoes. There has not been a night since that we have not seen their fires around a the hills. They are also shot at the mail road, and escort ten miles west of here on the 15th. We often see them on the hills around the ranch, but our party is too small to go after them.

Very respectfully,

HENRY McNULTY.

CORRECTION.—We're glad to give publicity to the following letter. The information upon which our statement was made, was brought to town by some teamsters: TOLL GATE, Mohave Road, Sept. 4th, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER, SIR:—A paragraph in your last issue, states that you have heard that sixteen men of Co. B, 8th U. S. Cav., stationed at this camp, had deserted. Will you be so kind as to contradict that statement? Not a single case of desertion has occurred from Co. B since we have been here; and further, if you would lay us under lasting obligations to you, just introduce your informant to us, and we will give him such a keel-hauling as will make him heartily wish we had deserted.

Very respectfully yours,

C. B. 8th U. S. CAVALRY.

DR. PALMER, formerly of Camp Lincoln and lately of Camp Grant, has gone East via San Francisco. The Doctor informs us that he has gathered up no less than twelve boxes of big bugs and little bugs, snakes, scorpions, tarantulas, centipedes, and other pleasant productions of the Territory, to take to the Smithsonian Institution at Washington. The Doctor is an indefatigable bug-hunter, and we hope he will not be considered a humbug by his friends at the East, and that they will not be put in mortal dread of a visit to Arizona at the sight of his "curiosities."

MEXICAN RULERS.

Here is a healthy succession of Mexican rulers since 1821. The tabulated statement in itself shows the successive steps taken by almost each of the rulers from constitutional power to despotism, and his fall in consequence. It remains to be seen whether Juarez will do what George III. was advised to do by Patrick Henry, "Profit by their example." Here are their rulers:

- 1821: Iturbide, General-in-Chief.
1822: Iturbide, Emperor.
1823: Generals Guerrero, Bravo and Negrete, Dictators.
1824: General Victoria, President.
1827: General Pedraza, President.
1829: Guerrero, Dictator.
1830: Bustamante President.
1832: Pedraza, President.
1835: Santa Anna, President.
1837: Bustamante, President.
1840: General Farinas, President.
1841: Bustamante, President.
1841: Santa Anna, President.
1843: Retirement of Santa Anna, successor not known.
1844: Santa Anna, Dictator.
1845: General Cavallo, President.
1847: Jose Justo Carr, President.
1847: Paredes, President.
1848: Santa Anna, President.
1849: Herrera, President.
1849: Arista, President.
1852: Juan Cellos, President.
1853: Manuel Lombardini, President.
1853: Santa Anna, President—April 30.
1853: Santa Anna, Dictator—December 20.
1855: Alvarez, Dictator.
1856: Comonfort, President.
1856: Zuolagna, President.
1858: Miramon, Vice-President.
1859: Zuolagna, President.
1860: Miramon, President.
1861: Juarez, President.
1864: Maximilian, Emperor; Juarez, President.
1867: Maximilian fallen, and Juarez, President.

WEDDINGS.—We hear of several weddings to come off in Prescott next week. It is usually considered a sign of prosperous times when matrimonial alliances multiply, and we trust it will prove so here. The happy couples are, we hear, as busy as bees, improving each shining hour, in making ready for their change of estate, and if they realize all the felicity they expect, they will be the most fortunate of creatures. If they have followed Cowper's advice they will not be apt to meet disappointment.

"Choose not alone a proper mate, But proper time to marry."

ABSTURD.—The attempt of certain parties to make out that the Governor's letter regarding Apache captives, so unnecessarily and unexpectedly made public by Gen. McDowell, was meant as an attack upon Col. Sanford, of Camp McDowell, always a favorite with the Governor. The letter was simply a report to Gen. McDowell, (which the Governor never dreamed of making public) of certain charges brought to the attention of the Governor, and which he felt it his bounden duty to speak of. No attack was made or meant to be made upon Col. Sanford, Col. Iligis, Major Mills, or any of the worthy officers, at McDowell, or upon any officer in the Territory.

ADVERTISING for a wife, says a cotemporary, is just as absurd as it would be to get a measure for an umbrella. We presume our young folks think so, for we have no matrimonial advertisements.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

We have the Alta California of August 23d, and select the following late telegrams from the East:

WASHINGTON, August 20th.—Official orders were issued to-day assigning General Thomas to the command of the Fifth Military District, General Sheridan to the command of the Department of Missouri, and General Hancock to the Department of the Columbia, the change to take effect on the receipt of this order. General Thomas is ordered to continue to execute all orders he may find in force in the Fifth District, unless authorized by the General commanding the Army to annul, alter or modify them. Sheridan is directed to report in person at Grant's headquarters before assuming his new command. The orders are signed by Adjutant General Townsend, by command of General Grant, and by order of the President, directing the changes named to be made.

Sickles has approved the action of the Court Martial sentencing a steamboat Captain to pay a fine of \$250 for refusing passage to a colored woman.

WILMINGTON, August 20th.—The Journal learns that Marshal Goodloe, acting under instructions from Washington, has ordered the Deputy United States Marshal to execute the process of the Circuit Court of the United States, heretofore stopped by order of the military, with instructions to arrest the name of any officer interfering so that he may be prosecuted under the criminal law. Col. Frank, Post Commandant, has again interfered to prevent the execution of process in conflict with Sickles' order.

New York, Aug. 20th.—Secretary McCall's letter says there has been no over-sight of Government obligations of any kind. The reports of frauds in the Treasury Department are without foundation.

New York, August 19th.—The special publishes the correspondence of General Grant with the Department Commanders, in which the former affirms the power of removal existing in the District Commanders, and repudiates the assertion that he disapproved the removal of Gov. Wells. He suggests conditions touching reconstruction, differing with those of the Attorney General. Mr. Plumb, Secretary of the State Department, yesterday received his instructions from the State Department. He will represent the United States at the City of Mexico in the quality of a Charge d'Affaires, and will leave to-morrow for Mexico. The recent commission to Otterburg is cancelled. The Herald special says General Grant has already made several changes in the War Office, assigning a number of Stanton's favorites for active duty.

A Galveston dispatch says that the yellow fever is worse than ever before known. It deaths occurred last week.

St. Louis, August 18th.—Col. Taylor, one of the Indian Commissioners, has gone to Washington on receipt of an important dispatch. More Indian depredations are reported along the Union Pacific Railroad.

Judge Holt has written a card explaining his transactions with Conover, and denying absolutely that he was ever connected with the alleged conspiracy.

The World's social says General Grant urged the President to dismiss the entire Cabinet. Grant is known to be particularly hostile to Seward, regarding him too slow and dangerous.

The Star says Gen. Howard will soon be relieved of the command of the Freedmen's Bureau, and an officer not above the rank of Colonel will be assigned to the position.

A number of volunteers now in service will soon be relieved, and their places filled by regular officers.

The corn and cotton crops of Alabama is better than they have been for years. The yield of corn is immense.

FOURTH OF JULY ON GOVERNOR'S ISLAND.—Among the most hearty and agreeable celebrations of the Fourth of July, was that arranged under the direction of General Fort W. Wallen, commanding at Fort (Governor's) Island. This accomplished day while gaining the entire confidence of the officers and men under his command is a day of life, order and military discipline. Governor's Island, that well becomes such an important station. The General's wife and daughter grace the resident mansion, and have already gathered around them a precipitating circle of intelligent people, including officers and families attached to the station. Gen. Wallen is a Georgian by birth, but served his country against the rebels. His oldest son, Lieutenant H. D. Wallen, one of the recent graduates from West Point is now in the army.—N. Y. Post

GRANT TO STANTON.—The following is Grant's letter to Secretary Stanton, accepting the Secretary of War portfolio: "I enclose herewith I have to transmit to you a copy of a letter just received from the President of the United States, notifying me of my assignment as acting Secretary of War and directing me to assume the duties at once. In notifying you of my acceptance I cannot let the opportunity pass without expressing to you my appreciation of the patriotism, firmness and ability which you have ever discharged your duty as Secretary of War. With great respect, I am your obedient servant, (Signed) U. S. Grant."

"THE AMERICAN FLAG."—At the celebration of the Fourth of July at La Crosse by (Wis.), the following patriotic toast was drunk:

"The emblem of our nation, born in a revolution, cradled in a storm, scarred, and blackened by traitor hands, and stained with the blood of battle; yet, standing firm amidst the fire of smoke and shrapnel, shining the light of liberty, teaching the men at home and abroad the power. May she long wave in triumph over our land; may her stars and stripes be unfurled on every sea teaching that Union and Liberty can be enjoyed, and that man is capable of self government."

HARVEY TWADDELL.—The last number of the San Bernardino Guardian, says this day served tribute to one of the latest victims of the Apaches:

"Among the names of the Indian victims we find that of Harvey Twaddell—a brave, industrious, enterprising young man, who was well known and respected, as did we know him. Arizona can ill afford to lose such men. He was always among the first to volunteer to accompany the troops in Indian scouts, but the red devils got him last."

The constant barbarities of the savages will excite the white man to a perpetration of extermination, which will find no end until it ends with the final extermination of the race.—Denver News, Too true, we fear, Mr. News.