

ARIZONA MINER.



VOL. IV.

PRESCOTT, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1867.

NO. 27

Arizona Miner.

Democratic Newspaper, devoted to the publication of Constitutional Principles of Government, and the advancement of the interests of every section of Arizona.

PUBLISHED SATURDAY MORNINGS, AT PRESCOTT, A. T.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

For copy, one year, \$7.00. One copy, six months, \$4.00. One copy, three months, \$2.50.

ADVERTISING RATES:

Half square, one time, \$2.00; each additional time, \$1.50. One square, one time, \$3.00; each additional time, \$2.00. Each additional half square and square, same rate.

Advertisements containing over one-half square will be counted and charged one square. A liberal discount will be made to persons continuing the same advertisement for three, six, or twelve months. Professional or business cards inserted upon reasonable terms.

Local Trade Notes taken at par in payment for advertising and job work.

Terms, invariably in advance.

BENJ. MARION, BENJ. H. WEAVER, Publishers and Proprietors.

Agents for the Miner.

The following persons are authorized to receive payment for subscription and advertising: Wickenburg, A. H. Peoples, Walnut Grove, W. Callender, Oak Valley, J. H. Matthews, Verde, Jos. Meffin, Agua Frio, J. P. Osborn, M. R. K. Leroy, Big Bug, J. Thomas, M. R. K. Palmer, Upper Hassayampa, A. A. Anderson, Puelite, J. Brown, Tucson, P. Allen, Agua Caliente, K. S. Woolsey, La Paz, D. King, Hardyville, J. F. Bull, Arizona, Geo. Martin, Fort McDowell, P. McCannott.

FRANCISCO AGENT.—Mr. Thomas Boyce is the only authorized agent for the Miner in San Francisco. All orders left at his office, northwest corner of Washington and Montgomery streets, will be promptly attended to.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—Correspondence upon subjects of a public nature, which may be of interest to our readers will at all times, when furnished, be published in the Miner, but we wish distinctly understood that we will not be accountable for our life, our property etc., for our contents. We expect to have our boxes full of our own troubles, and being too poor to employ a fighting editor, intend to fix up our business with "jaw-bone." Note, John?

Officers of the Territory.

FEDERAL.

Secretary—Richard C. McCormick. Assistant Secretary—Henry P. Carter. Chief Justice—William F. Turner. District Attorney—Henry T. Beckus, Harbush H. Carr. Surveyor General—Laurens Upson. Marshal—Edward Phelps. Notary Public—James W. Deas. District Attorney—Vernon. Commissioner of Internal Revenue—Henry A. Bigelow. Postmaster—Levi Bedford.

TERRITORIAL.

Attorney General—James Grant. Treasurer—John T. Adams. Adjutant General—William H. Garvin. Secretary of the Territory—Gideon Beckford. Probate Judge—Pena Co.—Solary B. DeLong. Yuma Co.—Joseph B. Tuttle. Mohave Co.—William L. Smith. Pahr-Pe Co.—David M. Thomas. Yavapai Co.—Harshbush Brooks.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

JNO. HOWARD,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Prescott.

HENRY JENKINS,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

TUCSON, A. T.

M. R. PLATT,

Attorney and Counselor at Law—Pine St.

TUCSON, A. T.

J. P. HARGRAVE,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, Cortez-St.

Third house south of the Plaza,

PRESCOTT, A. T.

G. H. OURY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law,

West House Building—Tucson, A. T.

HENRY W. FLEURY,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY

WM. J. BERRY,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and

Commissioner of Deeds for the

State of California,

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

SAMUEL E. BLAIR,

Attorney at Law, Office—Montezuma street,

4125.

G. W. BARNARD,

Attorney at Law, Office—Granite street,

4125.

NOTES ON ARIZONA.

[CORRESPONDENCE OF THE S. F. BULLETIN.]

AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES.

The agricultural resources of Arizona are abundant. The area of arable lands in the central part comprises about 6,000,000 acres, one-third of which are valleys and two-thirds uplands. The most extensive of these are those known as the Val de Chino, situated near Prescott, the valleys of the Gienega, Verde, Salinas, Agua Frio and Colorado Chiquito, or Flax river. These latter are well adapted to every kind of culture, whilst the uplands are well suited to the growing of grain and natural pasturage. On my last trip through this country (July, '67) barley was in full head and ripe, which had been scattered on the road by teams passing that way, and in various places where camps had been made, wheat and barley matured by the roadside having full-developed heads. This was seen particularly on the road between the Willows and the toll-gate, near Juniper or Aztec Pass. Corn, that had fallen from wagons, in many instances was several feet high, and healthy in appearance. The growing crops of Walnut creek, Williamson and Round valleys, La Gienega, Prescott, Agua Frio, the Verde and Salinas are promising, and large yields expected. Vegetables were in abundance in July last, there being no necessity of irrigating, owing to the seasons of refreshing showers. The Territory is much favored. The rains are frequent, and for periods of weeks at a time there is rain daily, confined to that part of the country surrounding the city of Prescott whilst south of the Lower Hassayampa irrigation is necessary to make the soil produce. The soil is astonishingly fertile, and the climate so varied that every species of vegetation may be brought to maturity within the region alluded to. Thus the lands having the altitude of Prescott are well adapted to cereals; those of the Lower Hassayampa, Agua Frio, Turkey creek and the Salinas to cereals and many of the tropical plants. The grapes, orange, lemon, sugar cane, cotton and other tender plants can be cultivated with success in many places throughout the Territory.

INDIGENEOUS PLANTS—WILLIAMSON VALLEY—OTHER SETTLEMENTS.

I have found growing in the central part of Arizona the following indigenous plants: The dwarf oak, burr oak, walnut, cherry, ash, willow, cottonwood, mesquit, greenwood, cedar, juniper, pine, brown nut, several species of cactus, mesquite, grape, currant, spiced cod, hackberry, and an endless variety of shrubbery for which I have no nomenclature.

Williamson Valley is about thirty miles from Prescott. I noticed a number of settlements begun there, and comfortable houses erected. Water is obtained anywhere in this valley at the average depth of ten feet. The settlements are new, and the success in farming is very promising. The gentlemen composing the party were astonished by the beautiful and fertile appearance of the country. Indeed, from the Willows to the Agua Frio, a distance of over one hundred and fifty miles, the same fertility of the soil existed, interrupted now and then only by rocky hills and mountains, and these covered with nutritious grapes and heavy forests of pine, juniper and cedar. Even with the present Indian difficulties to contend with, the pioneer farmers will succeed in raising sufficient to supply both the army and citizens the coming year. Corn and barley are now sold at a cost less than the freight from the Colorado to Prescott. Upon Granite creek, the Agua Frio, Verde, La Gienega, Salinas, Upper Hassayampa, Walnut Grove and Round Valley, the settlements are in a flourishing condition; large tracts of good land are still unoccupied upon the Prieta, Colorado Chiquito, Salinas, and the Verde, or San Francisco river. The most objectionable feature of Arizona is presented in the raids made by the Apaches. Were it not for these marauders, herds of cattle and flocks of sheep would be seen on every hill, so extensive are the natural pastures. With the subjugation of the savages, Arizona must in a few years become a great stock growing country, giving to its citizens cheap meats of the best quality.

RICHNESS OF THE COUNTRY—MINERAL RESOURCES.

It has been said by a well-known writer on Arizona, that to fill a candle-box with sand, place a cactus in one corner, a rattlesnake in another corner, a tortoise in another, and an Apache in the fourth corner, you would have an average of the whole Territory. This is a slander. I will admit that the fertile parts of the Territory are on three sides bounded by barren wastes—on the south by the Gila deserts, on the west by the deserts of California, and on the north by the sage-brush lands of Nevada.

The resources of California are more abundant than those of Nevada, and I am fully convinced that the mineral resources of Arizona exceed those of California and Nevada combined. The surface indications are larger and richer. There is no doubt of this fact; besides, the mines are surrounded by all the natural resources required to work them. The lands are productive, wood, water and grass is abundant, and every essential means is at hand, requiring only capital to develop them. When such facilities for working the mines are to be found, I see no reason why Arizona should not at once become as productive as Nevada, that can boast of but few dividend-paying mines, the development of which has cost millions of dollars. I need only enumerate leading mines—some of the most noted in Arizona—to substantiate the truthfulness of this assertion. The Vulture mine commenced to pay from the top of the ground, and continues to return fair yields. The Sterling mine, near Prescott, though running into sulphurets, with proper machinery can be made to give good results. The Eureka, on Lynx creek, is being worked with arrastras, with profit. The croppings of Big Bog show that

there are permanent mines of gold and silver there, and the Bradshaw or Black Canon boasts of the most extensive croppings of gold and silver veins on the continent. There are thousands of spurs and small veins of gold and silver rock scattered over the country, some of which are very rich in metal, as the Olen, the Montgomery and others, varying in width from a few inches to two or three feet. These are the offspring of mother veins not yet found. In Central Arizona I enumerate three permanent mining localities—Hassayampa, Big Bug and Bradshaw. The first includes crops at different places, the extent of which when added up will not exceed 2,000 yards of permanent workable fissure veins. The second includes the veinettes of Lynx creek, Walker and Turkey creeks, and the extent of the mines will not exceed 4,000 yards. The last, the Bradshaw, in my opinion, does not exceed one and a quarter miles of workable mines; that is to say, where the vein or veins are large enough to admit of working without destroying or cutting away the hanging and base walls forming the fissure. Now, it is conceded that the entire work done on the Comstock lode does not cover 10,000 feet. That is to say, regular mining has not been done on over that amount of ground, and with the exception of a few mines in other parts of the State, Nevada owes its existence to this small amount of metalliferous ground. So it is with the Colorado mine near the river Moran in Mexico. The same may be said also of Colorado, Montana, Idaho and California. The true fissure veins are only found in the intrusive rocks, and where they do appear their limits are circumscribed—the crops of the veins showing conclusively which are the permanent mines and which are not. It is folly to herald a mine to the world as being extraordinarily rich in metal, without first determining its positive relations to the intrusive rocks, which give place to ascertain its permanency. Arizona cannot fail, were it properly developed, to rank among the first mineral regions.

WHAT ARIZONA WANTS.

All that is required is capital and protection against the savages. Give to Arizona communication by the Colorado river and the Pacific, and with one-hundredth part of the capital expended upon the Comstock lode it will turn out more bullion than Nevada. Give it security, in person and property, from the raids of the Apaches, and it will become as great a grain growing and stock-raising State as California.

GEMS—A PAINTED DESERT.

There are to be found many gems. These are associated with the gold fields and the large deposit of sesqui-oxide of iron, which makes up three-fifths of the component parts of the great Painted Desert, through which courses the Colorado Chiquito and the main stem of the Colorado proper. The Painted Desert gives to the Colorado its red color. It is upwards of 70 miles wide by about 110 in length. The strata of ochrous beds, in many parts, are ribbon-shaped and traceable for miles; interspersed in these strata are stores of rare value. I secured in February, 1867, while passing over this region, one specimen of cat's-eye (diopside), aqua marina, one emerald and a large number of beryls. Near Carizo creek I found an amethyst of rare beauty. The beryls were of every shade, and most of them of the finest water. My collection of opals comprises one fine opal, one black, and a number of the pearl order; the shapes and sizes of them are varied. My opinion in regard to this part of Arizona is, that from Diamond creek to the Fincha and Chama mountains, and even as far east as the Cañon de Chulles and Fort Defiance, gems are liberally distributed. I have not succeeded in finding the octohedral diamond, but believe there does exist a large district in which this gem is found in quantities. The topaz, turquoise and other gems of less note are common. The region of country alluded to has never been explored properly, and certainly presents a large field for profitable investigation. Private enterprise cannot do it, unless aided by a large amount of money.

UNEXPLORED REGIONS.

But little is known of the Colorado Basin, north of the Bill Williams and San Francisco mountains. It is presumed, however, that the largest portion of the country is composed of vast deserts and rugged mountains, with few valleys of importance, with the exception of the bottom lands of the San Juan, Chaco, Tulecia and Chile rivers, which border on New Mexico.

The fact is, Arizona suffers from the desert country which surrounds its fertile and highly auriferous and argentiferous lands, and the most of which is without its borders, yet with a river navigable the year through, the obstacles in the way may be obviated. A large portion of the Territory is yet unexplored, and is a terra incognita to the white man. With the settlement of the country, and the subsidence of Indian difficulties, the natural resources of the Territory will be steadily brought out, giving employment to thousands.

When the Menken with her natural reputation first appeared in London a fast young Englishman left his dinner at the club half-eaten in order to get a first and full sight at her charms; but in less than an hour he returned with an expression of ineffable disgust stamped on his manly countenance. "How about the Menken?" "The Menken be blowed!" exclaimed the ingenious youth, "why she'd lots of clothes on—more than most girls wear in a drawing room."

A history prepared for the French schools by the Minister of Public Instruction records that in the year 1867 "the Emperor Maximilian reigned peacefully over a contented people, and that French influence was, thanks to God, forever established on the South American continent." That history wants an early revision.

A CORRECTION.—We have received the two following notes—both relating to a paragraph which appeared in the local department of last week's MINER:

CAMP AT AGUA FRIA, A. T.,

October 23d, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER.—Sir: In your issue of last week, I notice an article in which some reflections are cast upon my conduct in reference to some friendly Indians styling themselves "Apache-Yumas." I do not know who is your informant, but, whoever he is, I declare the light in which he placed my action as entirely false.

You will oblige me by publishing this communication in your next issue.

I am, sir,

Very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

SAMUEL PURDY, JR.,

2d Lieut. 15th Inf., U. S. A.

CAMP MAPLE SHEDS, A. T.,

Oct. 23d, '67.

EDITOR MINER: As I take a more than common interest in everything pertaining to the welfare of Arizona, and the subjugation of the Indians in particular, I pay more than ordinary attention to what might appear to others as mere trifles or local items published in the Arizona Miner; and feeling assured as I do that you will readily correct any misstatement that may unavoidably or through inadvertence come into your hands for publication, I beg leave as an eye-witness to the facts, of which I consider a paragraph in the Arizona Miner of the 19th to be a most gross misrepresentation. The facts are distorted, for what reason does not appear. I consider the paragraph alluded to as an imputation, an unjust reflection on the conduct of an energetic and deserving officer. If the paragraph was intended to convey the idea that the Lieut. charged the Indians with only a single attendant, I admit that such was the case; also that he had a revolver in one hand and a white handkerchief in the other; and I should like to know if any man, being in possession of his senses, would be so silly as to ride in amongst Indians in the present state of affairs in Arizona, without arms to protect himself in case of treachery. It does not matter what opinion the Indians may have conceived of the demonstration made. The action of the officer was judicious in the extreme. He could not be expected to shoot down all the Indians that were in sight. The result of this judicious forbearance is that a band of Indians, who have hitherto been very troublesome, have signified their intention to come in and place themselves under the care of the military authorities.

FREDERICK P. HOWARD,

Act. Asst. Surgeon, U. S. A.

We make the correction with pleasure, as we have no desire to misrepresent any one. Lieutenant Purdy "charged the Indians with only a single attendant," instead of with a detachment, as erroneously stated in our paragraph. This fact speaks volumes for the Lieutenant's courage, and Dr. Howard seems to think it a wonderful proof of his judgment that he "charged" with a revolver in one hand and a white handkerchief in the other—on that point, however, opinions differ. The Indians in question had long since expressed a desire to submit themselves to the military authorities and be placed upon a reservation, and for some time past, unless we are misinformed, have maintained friendly relations with the white settlers on the Agua Frio; and, although Indians are notoriously treacherous when there is sufficient motive for their being so, there has been nothing in the recent conduct of the Apache Yumas, or in their circumstances, to warrant the slightest suspicion of perfidy. On the other hand, the "untended children of the forest," being wholly unused to melodramatic displays, could hardly be expected to understand that the presentation of a loaded revolver, in addition with a square yard of white cambric, was a purely peaceful demonstration. We fully appreciate and highly commend the Lieutenant's "forbearance," in refraining from "shooting down all that were in sight" of the friendly Indians he had been sent out to hold pacific parley with; but our bump of credulity is, unfortunately, so poorly developed that we cannot believe the coming in of the Indians was the result of the extremely "judicious" and "forbearing" charge upon them. On the contrary, we have assurances that the charge in question was regarded by the Indians as a hostile movement, and that in consequence of it serious difficulties with them were imminent, and would probably have ensued, had not the old time Indian, captured in the charge, been sent out to them with messages of conciliation. Of course, the Indians were very foolish to get frightened; but it must be remembered that they lack "judiciousness," as evidenced by their coming into the white settlements, some time previous to the exit of the military to them, without presenting arms in a hostile attitude as a precaution against treachery.

A WASHINGTON DETROIT lawyer was found dead in a cemetery in that city, a short time since, his body lying beside the grave of an adopted child, whom he had loved with great tenderness, and whose likeness was found in his pocketbook, together with two newly-pinked gloves and some trinkets and papers. Pecuniary arrangements and grief for the child are supposed to have prompted him to suicide.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAMES GRANT,

MONTEZUMA-ST. COR. CARLETON, Prescott, Arizona.

HAS JUST RECEIVED FROM CALIFORNIA, AND IS SELLING FOR CASH,

A large and valuable

ADDITION TO HIS STOCK

OF GOODS—INCLUDING

Flour, Bacon, Lard,

PICKLES, CRACKERS,

BUTTER, TEA, COFFEE, SUGAR

DRIED FRUIT, CANNED FRUIT,

MEAT, FISH, and VEGETABLES.

Soap, Coal Oil, Candles, and a general assortment of

Groceries & Provisions

HARDWARE.

Also—a choice supply of HARDWARE, Miners' and Joiners' TOOLS—Cooking

STOVES—LAMPS—POWDER,

Shot, Lead, Fuse—and

TOBACCO OF ALL KINDS.

Vouchers Bought,

AND

SIGHT DRAFTS,

Upon SAN FRANCISCO, issued.

Prescott, July 1, 1867. 14-1f

MANUEL RAVENA

HAS OPENED HIS

NEW BRICK STORE,

On Goodwin-St.—near Montezuma,

PRESCOTT,

(Lately the Office of the Arizona Miner.)

HE invites attention to his unusually large and choice assortment of

Groceries,

Clothing,

Liquors,

Tobacco,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS GOODS

All of which he offers AT FAIR RATES

FOR CASH.

PRESCOTT, Aug. 10, 1867. 16-6m

FEED AND SALE

STABLE

GOODWIN-ST. OPPOSITE PLAZA. PRESCOTT.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand

HAY AND GRAIN

of the best quality, and at the LOWEST RATES. VETERINARY—Diseased or wounded animals carefully and skillfully treated.

J. D. MONIHAN, Prescott, Aug. 10, 1867. 14-6m

Freighting and Jobbing.

THE undersigned is constantly on the road between Prescott, Wickenburg and La Paz, and is at all times prepared to fill all orders for freight, or small quantities of

GOODS FOR PRIVATE PARTIES.

Goods purchased at La Paz will be freighted through at the usual rates, with 10 per cent added. Freight hauled at the usual rates. Orders sent to the undersigned at La Paz or Prescott will receive strict attention. Orders solicited.

Any amount of freight, not exceeding 40,000 pounds, landed in Prescott in 15 days from time of shipping.

CHARLES W. BEACH, June 25, 1867. 13-3m

SELLING OFF.

TO

CLOSE UP BUSINESS

The undersigned, wishing to close up his business in Prescott, offers his stock of goods at reduced prices.

Prescott, Dec. 11, 67.