# ARIZONA MINER.

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## Arizona Miner,

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Publishers and Proprietors.


### YAVAPAI COUNTY DIRECTORY.

District Judge, ..... WM. F. TURNER.
Probate Judge, ..... HEZEKIAH BROOKS.
District Attorney, ..... WM. J. BERRY.
Sheriff, ..... A. J. MOORE.
County Recorder, ..... JOHN H. BEHAN.
County Treasurer, ..... WILLIAM COUT.
Clerk of District Court, ..... E. W. WELLS, JR.

TERMS OF COURTS:

District Court—First Monday in May, and Third Monday in October.

Probate Court—First Mondays in January, April, July and October.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS:

Gibson Cornell, John G. Campbell, F. H. Wunderlich.

Board meets on the First Monday in January, April, July and October, at Prescott.

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE:

Simon E. Blair, George W. Barnard.


**J. P. HARGRAVE,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Montezuma street, Prescott, Arizona.

**JOHN HOWARD,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW.

Prescott, Arizona.

**A. E. DAVIS,**

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR-AT-LAW,

Mohave City, Arizona Territory.

**F. P. HOWARD, M. D.,**

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.

Wickenburg, Arizona.

**Aztlan Lodge No. 177, F. & A. M.**

Regular meetings of this Lodge on the last Saturday of each month, at 7 o'clock P. M. Sojourning Brethren are fraternally invited to attend.

EDWIN DARLING, W. M

JAMES E. MCCAFFRY, Secretary.

**Why is it**

That the Prescott people wear better clothes, smoke better cigars, chew better tobacco, look handsomer and are happier than formerly? Ask Henderson & Co. my16.

**Why is it**

That Dry Goods are sold cheaper in Prescott than elsewhere this side of San Francisco? Enquire of HENDERSON & CO. my16

FOR SALE—A FEW NO. 1. COWS Apply to A. G. DUNN.
Prescott, June 12, 1868. tf.

**J. GOLDWATER,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

**Groceries and Provisions,**

*Clothing, Dry-Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, &c.,*

☞ At the old stand formerly occupied by B. Cohn, LA PAZ, Arizona.

JUST RECEIVED, AND SELLING CHEAP, at Campbell & Buffum's, a large and well assorted Stock of Summer Dry Goods, Clothing, Dress Trimmings, etc., etc. Cooking Stoves, Force and Lifting Pumps, Saddles, Bridles, Spurs, Sinches, Whips, etc., etc. Come and examine our Stock and Prices and you will be sure to buy.
jul3 CAMPBELL & BUFFUM.

**500,000 SHINGLES**

FOR SALE CHEAP, FOR CASH.
Apply to JOHNSON & ZIMMERMAN,
At their Ranch, on Indian Creek, 4 1-2 miles south of Prescott. dec7

**TO MINERS AND MILL MEN.**

WE HAVE ON HAND, IN THE MINER Office, several hundred pounds of

**OLD TYPE METAL,**

Which we desire to sell.

MARION & WEAVER.
Prescott, March 28, 1868.

**Why is it**

That the Prescott Bars sell better Liquors than formerly? Ask HENDERSON & CO. my16.


### Internal Revenue Items.

Through the politeness of Henry A. Bigelow, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the District of Arizona, we have been furnished with the following items:

The Revenue officers commenced operations here in January, 1867, dating the assessments from August 1st, 1866. All special taxes imposed under the Internal Revenue laws are assessed with reference to the first day of May as the commencement of the year, and the first assessment made as above, was from August 1st, the time when the act of July 13, 1866, took effect, to the 30th of April, 1867, the close of the year; and the amount assessed up to may 1st, 1867, was $2,673,76. After May 1st, the annual assessment of special taxes for the year ending April 30, 1868, and the assessment of the income tax, and tax on carriages, gold and silver plate, etc., was made. The amount assessed from May 1st, 1867, of the annual list and other taxes during the year, was $9,827,90. Total from January, 1867, to May 1st, 1868, $12,501,66. In 1867 the law was amended requiring the annual assessment of Taxes to be made in the month of March, in each year, but not changing the date when the tax commenced. The amount of the annual list for 1868, which includes income taxes for the year ending Dec. 31, 1867, and special taxes commencing May 1, 1868, with all fractional and other taxes assessed from May 1st, to July 1st, 1868, is $12,934,62, more by over $400, for the first two months of this year, than for the fifteen months ending May 1st, 1868. The amount of income tax for 1866, was $3,606,43. The amount for 1867, was 6,680,57. The number of persons who paid income tax for 1866, was fifty; for 1867, the number is eighty-eight; of that number—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 26 | live in Yavapai county, | and pay | $251,75. |
| 17 | " Yuma " | " | 1,896,70. |
| 3 | " Mohave " | " | 45,00. |
| 42 | " Pima " | " | 3,787,12. |
| | Total, | | $6,680,57. |

The amount of tax thus far assessed this year is derived from the different counties as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| From Pima county, | $6,473,30. |
| " Yuma " | 4,072,50. |
| " Yavapai " | 2,083,92. |
| " Mohave " | 375,00. |
| Total, | $12,934,62. |

| | |
|---|---|
| The number paying income tax this year, of $20 or less, is | 31. |
| over $20 and not over $50, is | 24. |
| over 50 and not over 100, is | 16. |
| over 100 and not over 300, is | 10. |
| over 300 and not over 500, is | 7. |
| Whole number, | 88. |

The following list shows the names of those who pay tax on an income for 1867, of $500 and upwards:

| NAMES. | AMOUNT. | TAX. |
|---|---|---|
| *In Yavapai County,* | | |
| Bashford Levi | $1,943,60 | $97,15. |
| Bowers Geo. W. | 1,000,00 | 50,00 |
| " Herbert | 1,400,00 | 70,00 |
| " N. B. | 1,400,00 | 70,00 |
| Brown Jesse P. | 574,00 | 28,70 |
| Barnett A. | 500,00 | 25,00 |
| Campbell J. G. | 1,256,00 | 62,80 |
| Cusenbary J. D. | 3,866,76 | 193,33 |
| Giles Jas. S. | 1,896,81 | 94,85 |
| Henderson A. | 500,00 | 25,00 |
| Hargrave J. P. | 500,00 | 25,00 |
| Kelly W. N. | 500,00 | 25,00 |
| Latimer J. T. | 796,00 | 39,80 |
| Peeples A. H. | 500,00 | 25,00 |
| Romo C. | 600,00 | 30,00 |
| *In Yuma County.* | | |
| Ashley S. J. | 1,433,33 | 71,66 |
| Brinley C. T. | 1,600,00 | 80,00 |
| Carr J. S. | 882,33 | 44,11 |
| Coles Robert | 2,341,56 | 117,07 |
| Dow J. B. | 1,400,00 | 70,00 |
| Flowers Wm. T. | 1,400,00 | 70,00 |
| Gray L. C. | 6241,84 | 312,09 |
| Hooper Jos. K. | 6,631,55 | 331,55 |
| Hinton Francis | 8,332,67 | 416,63 |
| Laubenheimer C. | 500,00 | 25,00 |
| Whiting A. H. | 4,817,30 | 240,86 |
| Werninger W. A. | 880,24 | 44,00 |
| *In Pima County.* | | |
| Allen J. B. | 1,630,00 | 82,50 |
| Anderson J. | 910,00 | 45,50 |
| Bichard Wm. | 3,000,00 | 150,00 |
| Benedict A. C. | 663,00 | 33,15 |
| Barney Jas. M. | 6,631,55 | 331,55 |
| Capron J. G. | 8,300,00 | 415,00 |
| Drachman P. | 740,00 | 37,00 |
| Fernandez Juan | 752,00 | 37,60 |
| Fish E. N. | 3,250,00 | 162,50 |
| Flournoy M. J. | 2,000,00 | 100,00 |
| Goldberg Isaac | 740,00 | 37,00 |
| Goodwin F. H. | 650,00 | 32,50 |
| Hayden C. T. | 9,200,00 | 460,00 |
| Hodges F. M. | 1,500,00 | 75,00 |
| Hinds H. L. | 7,000,00 | 350,00 |
| Lee J. | 590,50 | 29,52 |
| Levine Alex. | 1,360,00 | 143,00 |
| Lord C. H. | 3,520,00 | 176,00 |
| Lewis C. W. | 500,00 | 25,00 |
| Ochoa Estevan | 3,323,75 | 166,19 |
| Phelps Edward | 2,000,00 | 100,00 |
| Riordan J. | 1,075,00 | 53,75 |
| Sanders A. | 575,00 | 28,75 |
| Scott W. F. | 590,00 | 29,52 |
| Stevens H. S. | 872,00 | 43,60 |
| Stickney D. H. | 1,580,00 | 84,00 |
| Tully P. R. | 3,323,75 | 166,19 |
| Warner S. | 2,860,00 | 143,00 |
| Williams W. W. | 1,280,00 | 64,00 |
| Yerkes T. M. | 1,000,00 | 50,00 |

The San Francisco *Bulletin*, of the 27th ult., gives a list of income returns in California, for the year 1867, of $1,800 and upwards, with the following pertinent remarks:

"The privacy of these returns has never been protected by the Government, which from the first has adopted the policy of making them accessible to the public. The figures are given as a matter of general interest. * * * It is not easy to see why individuals who expend from $3,000 to $5,000 annually on themselves and families, and who admit the fact, are nevertheless upon the records as having an income of less than $1,800. And yet the number of such instances is surprisingly large. They have lived and spent the money, but somehow manage to get the statement on the Assessor's books that they have had very little income, hardly enough to speak of, and quite unworthy of any tax at all.

"There can be no question but this tax law is largely evaded. It is left, in a great measure, to the honesty of the individual to say what his actual income is. If not over scrupulous, he interprets the law as he understands it—taking care to give it a construction that a considerable portion of the taxes which he ought to pay will be avoided. It is not easy to prove that such returns are false; the party may have kept no books, and his receipts and losses can only be known to himself. What he judges to be losses, may be merely guess work, or no losses at all. In a few instances parties have been known to make returns of incomes greatly in excess of the sum required by law. This is done to bolster up credit, or to create an impression in the community that they were doing better than some of their neighbors. A wealthy individual may have much unproductive property, and his annual income will be small. Another is ambitious to be set down as rich, and makes plump returns. Generally, we suspect, there is very little danger of exaggerated statements. But, at best, these returns are no safe guide in estimating the wealth of individuals. One may have real estate to the value of half a million of dollars, and yet have hard work to pay the taxes upon it, and derive money enough from it to meet annual expenses. A miner may strike a "pocket" this year and figure handsomely in the income returns. Next year his pocket may have a grievous hole in it.

"The income tax, which has never been popular, is fast becoming an offense to the people. It never can be an equitable tax, and has only been tolerated as one of temporary and extraordinary necessity. It is oppressive in many cases, and inquisitorial in all. It bears hardest upon persons of small incomes, which already fail to meet current expenses. It is not so much a tax upon property, as upon skill, brains and good luck.

"It is anti-American in spirit, and is out of all harmony with the genius of the people. The interest on our public debt must be paid, and money must be raised for the annual expenses of the Government. But some more popular method than this must be devised for the raising of revenue. The time is coming when the financial problem will be forced upon the attention of representatives of the people. We have no lack of currency tinkers; but there is a great dearth of statesmen with ability to grasp the financial question, and the courage to originate a just plan for the funding of the public debt, the reduction of the inflated currency, and an equitable system of taxation.

[From the Mining of June 27.]

### General Devin's Late Expedition Into the Heart of Arizona.

The reports of the officers connected with the expedition tend to confirm the statements of the early explorers, Weaver, Wilson, Walker and others, that the most attractive, best watered and richest agricultural section of this Territory, lies east of the Verde. In the Tonto Basin, north and east of the Sierra Anches, streams of delicious water were found at intervals of from three to five miles. Springs were plenty, and one, the largest ever seen by any of the party, was estimated to have a flow of several hundred gallons per minute. The basin of the spring holds eight hundred gallons, and the whole surface was in commotion. It supplies the greater part of the main branch of the east fork of the Verde. The divides of the creeks are high, but between them lie small fertile valleys. The valley of Cherry creek, the largest west branch of the Salinas, is not equalled in beauty or fertility by any portion of this Territory heretofore settled. It is a series of magnificent parks, surrounded by hills, covered with excellent pine timber; the valley itself being dotted with juniper, oak and sugar maple. This valley is the northern limit of the granite country. All north of this point is limestone or red sandstone. The bottom on the head of Tonto creek is also very fertile, and the Indians had commenced to farm there this Spring. The Salinas, above the point where it turns northward, appears to run through an impassable canyon in the mountain. Patient research, however, discovered a number of places where it was practicable to cross it, even at points where the banks were nearly one thousand feet in height. East of the most easterly branch of the Salinas the country changes materially in character. The divides are smoother and far more practicable for wagons, the levels are much longer, and the creek bottoms more extensive and covered with the richest blue grass. From the east fork of the Salinas to the west fork of the San Carlos, the country from east to west is as level as a floor, while from north to south it slopes at an angle of about five degrees. It is covered with excellent pine and juniper, but not heavily enough to prevent a luxuriant growth of grass. Nearly in the centre of this wooded plain stands an Aztec ruin which covers nearly an acre of ground, and through the centre of which runs a stream of pure water. A wagon road ascending the Mogollone at the head of Clear creek and following the divides could descend at this point with comparatively little labor. Such a road has now been commenced and has nearly reached the summit at Clear creek. As for the reckless stories of parties who aver that they can drive a wagon, buggy, etc., up the mountain, down it, or across it, the General says they are simply "bosh." The road will have to be not only worked, but patiently, systematically and intelligently worked, to surmount the crest, follow the divide and descend the mountain with any grade that will be practicable for wagons carrying three thousand pounds or more. Neither ascent or descent is as practicable as was Grief Hill before the troops built the road over it.

At the eastern edge of the wooded plateau the country descends very rapidly to the Arroyo Colorado, which forms the head of the east branch of the San Carlos. The water is very pure and sweet, the blue grass so luxuriant that the horses scarcely stirred from the point where they commenced grazing until they were picketed for the night. The formation is mostly limestone. Another fork was passed, similar in character to the first, but with wider bottoms, and separated from it and the main stream by a low divide, which was easily crossed. The main stream was struck at a point near the forks of the river and north of them. At this point the bottoms on each side are from one-quarter to one-half mile in width; the valley proper, or table land on each side of the bottom is about eight miles in width between the mountains, and lies mostly in grassy mesas. The stream has cut out its banks perpendicularly to a depth of eight and ten feet through a channel sixty feet in width; the water (June 1st,) was very cold and pure, about twenty feet wide and two in depth. From the east a smaller branch enters through a wide and grassy bottom. The bottoms have been extensively cultivated at one time, ditches, and remains of former corn fields were found in every direction, and several adobe houses, but the stillness of death reigned in the valley. Not an Indian smoke could be seen from the highest peaks, not a foot of earth was turned, and the only Indian sign to be seen was that of their families in one trail leading to the head of the Prieta and Little Colorado.

Rations were now getting short, and the shoes of men and horses worn out; many of the latter had to be shod with leather cut from the saddle skirts and sparaboes. Horseshoe nails brought one dollar each to their lucky possessors. The health of the command was excellent. Twining south a short distance, and then westward, the detachment then joined the main body on the second day, and ascended the Mogollone, struck north for the head of the Salinas, which canyons far into the mountains. On arriving at the head of Sherbon's fork of the Little Colorado, which rises on the north side of the Mogollone, a magnificent sight presented itself. A hundred miles away to the north-west rises the snow covered peak of old San Francisco. A few points west of north the Moqui Pickets (or Blue Peaks) pierced the sky apparently about seventy-five miles distant, and away to the north-east, a range of mountains said to mark the western boundary of New Mexico. The course of the Little Colorado could be plainly traced by the mist rising with the morning sun. From this point the eye could take in, at one glance, ten thousand square miles of the finest pine timber in the world, dotted with openings and grassy parks. Such a country must have a future.

Twining the head of the Salinas and proceeding westward, the divide successively turns the head of Tonto creek, the east fork of the Verde, and Fossil creek, and their branches, all of which, of any magnitude, head in the Mogollone. Interlocking these are the canyons and valleys, forming the heads of the streams running into the Little Colorado, so that in some places the divide proper is not over three feet in width.

The southern face of the Mogollone, for nearly one hundred miles east of Fossil creek, is very abrupt, descending nearly, if not quite, two thousand feet in four or five miles. First, the jump off, a nearly perpendicular cliff, from three to five hundred feet sheer descent, next a more moderate bench, at an angle of about thirty-five degrees, and thence a gentle slope descends to the creek levels. There are no valleys in its southern face, as the canyons split the mountains abruptly.

On the northern side of the range the descent is so gradual that canyons are infrequent and the most charming valleys are found by the heads of the tributaries of the Little Colorado. It would require more space than can be spared in this article to render justice to the Mogollone range; but one feature must not be omitted; at intervals of ten or fifteen miles, along the very crest of the divide, are tanks filled with pure water, some of them covering an acre, and from appearances, containing water, at least, ten months in the year. Some of them are embosomed in groves of the quaken aspen, and the effect is very beautiful. All are surrounded by the finest pine timber, with which, in fact, the mountain is covered to the border of New Mexico. The deer and turkey frequent these lakes and a shot can almost always be had by any one approaching the vicinity with caution. No Indians were living in the Mogollones unless they were well down towards the Little Colorado. But one trail runs along the divide—that of the White Mountain party of 1866, and it had become so dim that it was evidently not used by the Indians, though an excellent trail, and one that follows the windings of the divide with rare judgment, through the heavy timber.

Another expedition, this fall, will probably ascertain definitely whether the Indians have permanently deserted this interesting section of the Territory.

### Letter from Tonto Valley.

**Particulars of the Recent Fight Between A Mail Party of Five Soldiers and a Band of One Hundred Indians.**

[Correspondence of the MINER.]

TONTO VALLEY, Yavapai County, Arizona, June 26, 1868.

EDITOR MINER—The game of life in these parts still continues to be a bloody one, and is likely to become more so. I am sorry to have to chronicle the murder, by Apache cutthroats, of four as good soldiers as Uncle Sam had. A mail party of five in number, consisting of Sergeant Lemons, Privates Murphy, Merrill, Murphy and Theely, (the first four of whom were killed, Theely alone escaping to tell the tale,) started from this place on Tuesday, June 16th, for Camp McDowell, and had proceeded to a point between Camp Miller and Sugar Loaf Mountain, when, while ascending the hill between these two places, they rode into an ambush of one hundred Indians. The rearmost man seeing Indian hands raised over the rocks, making motions, shouted to the Sergeant, who immediately put spurs to his horse. Just then a murderous volley was poured into them from every side, which killed one man and wounded the rest. The horses, too, were all wounded. Private Theely instantly wheeled about ran to Treaty Hill, and there took up a position. He was pursued and attacked by some twenty savages, whom he kept at bay until his horse was rested. The sergeant, though badly wounded, kept in his saddle for about, 400 yards, when he dropped, and was pounced upon by a huge Indian, whom he succeeded in shooting through the heart. The sergeant was found riddled with bullets and arrows. One of the Murphys ran to the top of a hill, where he fortified himself, and made a hard fight, judging from the appearance of the the place after the fight. He was afterwards found, cut in two, a short distance from his shelter. Merrill's body was found hacked to pieces. The other Murphy was killed at the first fire. Theely made for Sunflower Valley, and took up a position in the stockade built there by the troops some time since. The Indians pursued him, and surrounded the stockade, but did not attempt to dislodge him. After dark, he started to come to this camp, but first struck the camp of a working party in the canyon, and there told his tale. Lieutenant Chilson, with 75 men, proceeded, immediately, to the scene of murder, and found the bodies, as above described. Blood was traced for miles on each side of the road, which fact goes to show that many of the "reds" must have felt sick after their work. The mail was found scattered about on the hills, but the educated rascals took good care to confiscate the greenbacks which the boys were sending in their letters. Theely was on the escort that was jumped some months since; his coolness proved his saviour in both instances.

Another Apache was planted here a few days ago; he tried to make his escape and went down. Hope he won't grow.

A train of ten wagons arrived in camp the other day, escorted by 100 men. Traveling in these mountains, at present, is a dangerous pastime. Scouting, from here, will be kept up all summer.

The weather, here, is pretty warm in daytime, and just cool enough at night. A good quality of wild grapes grow here, and the mulberries are plentiful, with other fruits. The remains of Aztec gardens and houses are to be seen all over this valley. RENO.

SENATORS GROUPED.—George Alfred Townsend sketches certain Senators as follows: "Morton of Indiana, is like Cromwell, dark and religious, and fit to wear half armor. Conkling is a pomatumed Royalist, a little like Lord Bacon, a little like J. E. B. Stuart and a good deal frozen. Reverdy Johnson looks like the Emperor Titus after dinner, when he got too fat for fighting. Howard, with his glasses on, is something like "Dogberry," and something like a dissenting Bishop. Doolittle looks like a Thracian gladiator, brought up among bulls and feuds, where they have no scissors to cut ones hair. Fessenden, like Lord John Russell, pure Englishman, with more Norman blood than simple faith. Stewart, of Nevada, is a Flemish painter in love, with flaxen hair and beard. Sprague looks like an intellectual chess-player studying a move. Mr. Wade looks like a blasted peak. Mr. Buckalew is half fox and half ferret."