THE WEEKLY ARIZONIAN

SUNDAY MARCH 21, 1869.

GEN. ORD AND THE APACHES.

From accounts received by private letters and through the public print, from San Francisco, it becomes quite evident that the days of trifling with, and carrying on mock-hostility against the Apaches are, at length, about to pass away.

During the administration of Major-Gen McDowell, a vigorous war was nominally carried on against the Indians, in Arizona: but virtually, it was not a war, but a species of transaction quite indefinite—half remonstrative and half authoritative. We have not any doubt as to the war having been thus conducted for some distinct motive; but we do not know, nor can we surmise, what could have been the issue viewed in the distance, to induce a department commander to feed and fight, at the same time, a couple of thousand Indians for a term of three years. It would hardly be just to believe that he had no definite object in view, or that this policy was merely designed to continue until results, *pro* or *con* should develop themselves. However, this much we can plainly see, that nothing of good, but much of evil has resulted from our sham war since the spring of 1866. But it is gratifying to feel that the light of a new era, in the history of the Apache war, is already visible, and will, ere long, have entirely dispelled the shadows of the past three years' maleadministration.

Major-Gen. Ord, upon assuming command of the department, saw at a glance, that definite, and not random proceedings upon the part of the military, were necessary to the suppression of the hostile Indians in Arizona, and, already, his administration, under which they have been denied all the privileges hitherto extended to them, has stricken them with a degree of terror hitherto unfelt. If full license to carry on the war vigorously; to give the enemy no time to lay up supplies, and to attack them whenever and wherever found—had been given the military authorities in Arizona three years ago, the condition of affairs would, at present, be very different. As it is, the Indians are now better prepared for war than at any former period, and, it is gratifying to find that the department commander is fully aware of the necessity of prompt and vigorous action in the case.

The following is an extract from some proof-sheets sent us by a friend in San Francisco:

"Thirty six companies of troops, one-half cavalry, are now in, or en route for Arizona. Officers are directed, and expected under penalty of disgrace, to find and punish the Indians when sent in search of them, and are promised praise and promotion in proportion to their success. The system of feeding those Indians who choose to live near a military post, only to get means to supply their war parties in the field, is at an end.

"The troops are directed to push their way into the heart of the Territory, north of the Gila, there to establish themselves, and exterminate this worst of all Indian tribes.

"Already many new posts are established and the geography of the country is becoming rapidly developed. The Indians have already been repeatedly and severely punished in their own remote haunts, where they have hitherto considered themselves safe.

"Another year of Gen. Ord's administration will give to Arizona a brighter day than she has yet seen. Her wonderful resources once secure from the Apache assassin and robber, will naturally draw a large and enterprising population; and the Southern Pacific railroad through her wide borders will soon make her one of the most thriving of the frontier States.

GRANT'S INAUGURAL.

General Grant, upon the occasion of his inauguration remarked: That he had taken the oath without mental reservation, and would, to the best of his ability fulfil the duties of that position which, however, came to him unsought. The responsibility of the position, he said, he felt and accepted; he would make known his views to Congres and urge them as his judgment should dictate; that he would exercise the constitutional prerogative of interposing a veto to defeat measures which his judgment demands that he oppose; his greatest efforts will be put forth to establish the security of person and property and also to secure political and religious opinions throughout the whole country. He spoke loudly, in favor of maintaining the national honor, by the payment of the Government debt in gold coin, and emphatically denounced repudiation.

In conclusion, he asks that every citizen may put forth his best efforts to aid in cementing a happy Union.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The precipitancy of Congress in doing those things which it ought not to do, and its persistency in leaving undone things which it ought to have done, is [illegible] notorious. The worst of routes, for a Pacific railroad, is that which Congress hastened to adopt as an especial opject of government subvention. They are only just now learning, or pretending to learn in legislative circles at Washington, that the most matesial portion of this road lies in the snow-bound region and is impracticable for about half the year; and they are only just now waking up, or pretending to wake up, to the national importance of connecting the Mississippi Valley by rail with the Pacific along a more southern line which will admit of uninterrupted travel and commercial transportation the whole year round. But we are glad to see that there are many well meaning and intelligent members who fully understand the infamous abortion of the Union Pacific railroad swindle and who are truly alive to the positive and paramount claims of the Southern route to the Pacific along the 32d parallel, to the consideration, encouragement and substantial aid of the federal government, if such aid may, in any case, properly be invoked for railroad enterprise. The granting of the right of way for the construction of a railroad leaving the Mississippi at or near Memphis, and striking the Rio Grande at El Paso is the only sensible measure in regard to railroads so far as latitude and natural conditions of transit are concerned, which has been acted upon by any previous Congress. The conception of such a route, to be sure, is by no means new. It is fully twenty years old; as old, in fact, as the conclusion of the war with Mexico, and as the first dream of opening by railroad enterprise the mineral and agricultural wealth of the northern provinces of that country, and of providing railroad facilities for the predestined trade of India across the continent. It has been approved after critical examination, by the ablest engineers of the United States. But of course this did not recommend it to Congress The difficulty and costliness of the northern route gave it preference. For these qualities involved invidious benefits to a host of special interests in contradiction to public policy, and opened innumerable doors to direct or indirect corruption among Congressmen and other public servants. Now, since it is no longer possible to disguise either the impolicy or the swindle of the Union Pacific Railroad project under government subvention, there is a disposition in Congress to pay a tardy and futile homage to economy and honesty by pronouncing against the general policy of subsidizing either railroad or navigation schemes of any kind. Hence we are, apparently, to have—no more government bounties to railroad or canal projects—because the Congressional Malvolio has concluded to be economical and virtuous after profligacy and corruption have done their worst. It is only dyspepsia stimulating the symptoms of repentance. But, while it lasts, we fear that the prospects of substantial aid from the government for the Southern railroad to the Pacific will be very cloudy. Nevertheless, we will hope that the friends of this great enterprise will command success in the forty-first Congress now in session, and obtain that material aid necessary not only for its immediate commencement but speedy completion.

MESCAL AND HUMBUG.

We notice in a Philadelphia newspaper, an advertisement of "Brown and Kollock's Mescal." This "beverage" is said to be an effectual remedy in a number of diseases, and must, of course, possess rare virtues, from the fact? that the recipe for its manufacture was received from a dying *Padre* by one of the above named gentlemen while travelling through Mexico.

Now, we formed the acquaintance of a biped in this territory, about a year and a half ago, which 'animile' answered to the name Kollock. It was said to have hailed from Philadelphia to which place it is said to have returned about nine months since. This animal, though a biped, was not a goose; nor was he a "rooster," although displaying in all his actions the ostentation which characterizes this dunghill. He claimed to be human, but was, we think, at times, a victim to lunar influence. This, it would appear, gave rise to that singular hallucination of fancying himself a physician and surgeon; and he actually obtained a position, as such, in the army, which position he held until his qualifications were made known. We (and not us alone) remember, while he acted in this capacity, of having heard him order a patient "half an ounce of Fowler's Solution" (solution of arsenic) "every hour—just by way of a tonic."

The Esculapius under consideration, came to Arizona via Cal, and returned east by the same route; while in Arizona he never made a trip to Mexico; now, Brown is only a creature of imagination, and has no real existence. So, who received the recipe from the dying *Padre*? is a question to be solved.

From what we know of this genius (and that is not a mere trifle) we believe that his dupes must be brainless, indeed, and we would here assert, and stake our existence against a bottle of his bogus 'mescal,' upon the issue—that he has not, among his dupes, a physiognomist who saw him once.

ETIQUETTE IN ARIZONA.

In speaking of the neglected law of etiquette as observed in Arizona, we shall endeavor only to write for the instruction of those who have yet to visit the frontiers for the first time, that they may have an idea of what they are expected to do, and by what means they are to avoid collisions: Well, in the first place, it is necessary that you be apprized of the fact that to be *popular* you must please two classes of people whose views do not correspond upon any subject except whisky and tobacco. Now, upon your arrival, you must set to work to obtain the favors of class No 1—to do this you must have plenty of cash and a disposition to spend the same liberally—you must have plenty of "gab," it matters little whether you talk sense or nonsense; the latter, however, will gain you more friends. In walking through the town you must take the centre of the street, and nod to shopkeekers on either side as you pass along, otherwise they will not speak to you when next you meet. Being a stranger, it is not very likely that you will meet with a lady of your acquaintance during your prominade, all that you have to observe in this quarter is, therefore, to be cautious that you don't run against her or tread upon her dress. The foregoing must be strictly observed to gain admirers, and now, to gain friends, you must finish off with a select entertainment which will cost you about $400. While you have been thus conducting affairs for the purpose of making friends in class No 1, you have been making for yourself a number of enemies in class No 2; this you will soon discover as whispers intended for your ears will inform you that you are a 'p rp" or some other little animal that aspires to equal dignity. Now if you undertake the task of pleasing class No. 2, it can be done by getting on a drunk once a week, getting into a row, having your eyes blacked or blackening these of somebody else. When you meet a man staggering along and proclaiming to the world as he goes his various qualifications, his virtues and his courage you had better agree with him in all he says, and stop and tell him so if he demand it; otherwise you cannot consider him your friend.

Now you have received sufficient instruction in Arizona etiquette to enable you to become a member of either class—but to please all is absolutely impossible—and if you think of coming to Arizona our advice to you is: act independently in everything. Please yourself in your actions, and if parties assume a sudden friendship and come to give advice as to propriety or impropriety, let them know that you have been accustomed to take care of yourself—do not seek the companionship of a man because he is rich but look for him who hath brains. By this course you will never become one of the real popular upon either side, but you will be popular with, and have the friendship of the few sensible men who have made your acquaintance and this popularity and friendship is about all that is worthy of being possessed.

The following we extract from the Prescott *Miner* of Feb, 27th:

As the stage containing the U. S. Mail, the driver, Mr Tingley, Joseph Todd of this place and George Jackson of Petaluma, Cal, was passing through Granite Wash, about mid-way between Wickenburg and La Paz, on its way to the former place, it was attacked by about 30 Indians who lay concealed in the brush on each side of the road. The Indians tried their best to kill and capture the party in the stage, all of whom were wounded. When the Indians first fired on the stage, the horses became frightened, turned out of the road and ran right through a body of Indians. Mr. Tingley, although badly wounded in the wrist, got hold of the reins, which he had dropped in order to shoot at the Indians, turned the animals into the road and got out of the wash as quickly as possible. The Indians chased the stage all the way through the Wash, but were unable to catch up with it. Upon arriving at Cullen's Station, word was sent to Wickenburg, when Dr. Howard went out to attend to them. The driver was taken to Wickenburg. Messrs. Todd and Jackson remained at the station, and, if able, will come to Prescott with Jones & Werninger's trains.

It is feared that the Indians have killed Wm Barnett who was on his way to La Paz. He left Cullen's Station on the morning of the day the stage was attacked, and was not seen on the road by the men in the stage.

On the 25th inst., a party of murderous Savages attacked and killed John Howell in the canyon between Skull and Kirkland valleys.

FLORENCE, A. T., March 6, 1869.

EDITORS ARIZONIAN: While Mr. Morehead of this place, was sitting quietly eating his supper at a neighbor's house a few evenings since he was shot at by a young Mexican, about fifteen years of age. It seems that the cause of the assault was an anxiety on the part of the latter to become possessed of about $400 dollars in currency, which Mr. Morehead was supposed to have on his person. The shot not taking effect the Mexican threw down the gun and "wept bitterly"—no doubt, from the fact that the ball passed one-fourth of an inch too high. He then endeavored to throw the blame of the whole affair upon another young Mexican who had left for parts unknown. Justice Morehead refused to appear and give evidence against them for want of time, and the Mexican who made the assault is at present quietly working on a ranch in the vicinity. L.

NEW YORK, March 31.

Gold 132¼@132¾
Legal tender 76¼@77¼

FOR SALE
AT AUCTION!

ON FRIDAY THE 23 OF APRIL, 1869
(at 10 o'clock, a. m., on the premises,)

THAT fine and commodious property belonging to Charles Hardenburg, situated at the Northern end of town, formerly owned and occupied by Samuel Hughes.

JNO. S. THAYER,
March 21st 1869-2w Auctioneer

Sale of 120 Shares of the
CAPITAL STOCK OF THE
PINOS ALTOS MINING CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of an order of sale, made by the Judge of Probate, in and for the County of Grant, N. M., I will on Thursday the 15th day of April next, at the town of Pinos Altos, in said County of Grant, and in front of the Pinos Altos Hotel, at the hour of 11 o'clock, a.m., sell to the highest bidder for cash: One hundred and twenty shares of the capital stock of the Pinos Altos Mining Company; the same belonging to the estate of VIRGIL A MASTIN, deceased, or so many shares thereof as may be sufficient to pay the indebtedness of said estate.

The Shares will be offered in lots of one-[illegible] capital stock of said company being represented by FOUR HUNDRED SHARES.

JOSEPH REYNOLDS,
Administrator of the estate of
VIRGIL A. MASTIN, deceased.

Mesilla, N. M.,
March 8th 1869. 1w

OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER
Department of California.

417 KEARNY STREET,

San Francisco Cal., February 26, 1869

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this Office until 12, m., on the FIFTEENTH day of APRIL, 1869, for the transportation of GOVERNMENT STORES to the following posts, as follows:

* * * * *

For receiving stores at Tucson depot, A. T., and transporting the same to such posts as are, or may be its dependencies.

Bids to state the PRICE PER POUND, IN GOLD COIN, for ONE HUNDRED POUNDS, 100 MILES.

Bids to be addressed either to me or to CAPTAIN G. C. SMITH, A. Q. M., Tucson.

* * * * *

All bids to be made in triplicate, with a copy of the advertisement attached to each bid, and no bid will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of two thousand dollars, as a guarantee that the bidder will take the contract if awarded to him.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of the bids.

No contract made under this advertisement will be considered in force until approved by the Department and Division commanders.

The right to reject bids is reserved, if considered for the good of the service.

Any information in reference to the forage to be transported, routes, etc., can be had on application at this office.

HENRY C. HODGES,
Bvt. Lieut. Col. and Q. M., U. S. A.
Act'g Ch'f Q. M., Dept. Cal.

m20 4w

PIONEER BREWERY
TUCSON, A. T.
LAGER BEER, ALE and PORTER
Constantly on hand.
A. LEVIN & J. GOLDIRE
March 14, 1869—11-tf.