

THE WEEKLY ARIZONAN

JUNE 12, 1869.

ABRAHAM LYON, of Arizona City is our only authorized agent in Arizona.

hundred and sixty-seven, seven thousand two hundred dollars.

For erection of a steam circular saw-mill, with a grist-mill and shingle-machine attached, per fourth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, eight thousand dollars.

For salary of a physician, per thirteenth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For pay of carpenter, blacksmith, miller, and engineer, per thirteenth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For salary of a teacher, per thirteenth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, one thousand dollars.

For the construction of school-house or mission building, per fourth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, three thousand four hundred dollars.

For the first of three instalments, to be expended in presents to the ten persons of said tribe who, in the judgment of the agent, may grow the most valuable crop for the respective year, per fourteenth article treaty October twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty-seven, five hundred dollars.

For transportation of goods, and so fourth, to the Cheyennes and Arapahoes, three thousand four hundred dollars. (continued.)

The following clipped from the Rocky mountain News tells us of the new civilizing and christainizing dodge by which the noble son of the forest is about to be assailed, it says:

"The Universal Peace Society has issued a circular letter to the wild Indians everywhere, duly worded then and then and thine, and illustrated with a very neat steel engraving of Wm. Penn and his first Indian Treaty, in which he cheated the noble reds out of Pennsylvania. The same cut embellishes the envelope in which the circular is sent out under the frank of an M. C. Great mistakes were made in printing them in plain English and then in not sending a Friend around to read it to the lazy devils."

The following from the Los Angeles News is doubtless the circular referred to:

"How! How good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity. Dearly beloved the spirit hath moved the Great Father to appoint me steward for the children of the forest. Verily, in former times there have been unjust stewards who were liars, and the truth was not in them; for they provided moth eaten raiments, or as the vanity of human reason phraseth it—shoddy. Yea, a multitude of wicked devices have thine adversaries devised against thee. But let not the sun go down upon thy wrath. Friend Lo, I exhort thee to be clothed with the garment of peace and turn from the error of thy ways, and from the war path to the path wherein thou shouldst go. Be not double-minded in the inward man. I beseech thee, but wax more and more steadfast in those covenants which thou hast covenanted when thou didst feel the rod of correction."

The San Diego Union says: "The Prescott people are troubled about their mail matters, and the Miner complains that what he may say will go for nothing and therefore declines to pitch in. That is the difference between papers. The contractors failed to come to time with the San Diego mails and the Union opened out on them and the result is regular time with every mail, to and from San Diego. Nothing like having a paper in a community that can straighten matters out when they get into a snarl. Let the citizens of Prescott subscribe liberally for the San Diego Union, and their local affairs will be watched by a paper that can influence 'mail contractors' even."

Thus it becomes evident that the Union in times past found it necessary to awaken mail contractors to a sense of duty and that the Miner undertook a similar task but failing to accomplish anything gave it up in disgust. When will it become our duty to speak to mail contractors? Thus far they have not given us an opportunity. Our mails, both eastern and western come to hand with that regularity which entitles our contractors to thanks for doing their full duty rather than censure for neglect of the same. Mr. J. Davis (firm of Davis & Barilla mail contractors on that route between Tucson and Mesilla N. M.) takes a trip from Mesilla to Tucson once every month for the purpose of satisfying himself that his stock along the route is kept in good condition and to replace by fresh animals all horses and mules which may seem unfit for proper service.

SUPERSTITION RESUSCITATED.

The period of time which immediately followed upon the final dissolution of the Roman Empire was marked by the almost absolute imbecility which seemed to take possession of mankind. Not only through the utter indifference manifested all over the known world to the revival of arts and sciences, was this evidence of a demoralizing and blinding agent of infinitely greater magnitude held the human mind in thrall. Dark and dismal superstitions, wild and strange doctrines—legends of the past paganism—formed the dogmas of even the learned of that age. Immediately after the Crusades arts and sciences were revived and every species of enlightenment bounded irresistibly forward through the dissipating mazes of ignorance and superstition until the 19th century was ushered in, when scarcely a shadow of the past remained. At this point, it would appear, the acme of scholastic progress was attained. The superstitions of the dark ages seem to have been collected from the ruins of four centuries by some spectre hand, relit, painted with the most fascinating dyes and handed to the erudite of the present day.

Grey haired men, who have attained their "three score and ten" tell us that they receive spiritual manifestations, that they converse with denizens of high heaven and that they can find out for us from their spirit associates, the habitations of the spirits of our departed relatives. Much of the jugglery employed in olden times to deceive the credulous, and which long since fell into disuse, is being revived, and aided by the mechanical genius of the present day is employed to produce "spirit rappings" and other "spiritual agencies" which have but too many devotees. It would hardly be a matter of surprise to find this folly existing among the ignorant classes, but it becomes surprising indeed when we consider that it really pervades all classes. In the "spiritual photograph case" recently tried in New York, a Judge testified that he "believed the photographs to have been produced by spiritual agency" that he has "seen spirits in their grave clothes, and asserts that at a court in Brooklyn, at the trial of a case in which was an action in policy of insurance, he saw 'standing up behind the jury the spirit of a man who told me he was the one whose life and death were involved in the policy' * * The appearance of the spirit was shadowy and transparent, and I could see material objects through it." Another individual interested in the same case believes that he has heard the voices of spirits but strangely he never happened to see a spirit.

Now, among the many dupes of spiritualism, and of superstition generally, of whom we frequently read, the presence of one class of men occasions special surprise—journalists. Some of the most respectable journals of the day come to hand, containing the details of some mysterious occurrence, or phenomena, as they might be related by a child six years of age—without an effort at explanation. The "San Jose mysteries" are instances of this: (these stories must have been read by many of our readers as they were copied from the San Jose Patriot through most of the newspapers published in California) instead of explaining these mysteries, or seeking to do so upon the only laws known to govern matter some journals view them with evident dread, declining to give any opinion, while others hint spiritual interposition. To cite the many incidents which come under our observation in which jugglery and superstition prove an overmatch for reason, even in well cultivated minds, would fill a large volume and cannot therefore find room in our columns. Questions which, only half a century ago would have enlisted the efforts of every thinking mind to discover to them a solution are, at present explained as "spiritual agency" by the majority of theorists.

Strange that the enlightenment of the present day should in so many instances be trodden down, as it were, to give place to this swelling tide of idle fancies? Strange, however though it be, we find this benighting influence to prevail, and day after day, gathering fresh strength, it is gradually extending its dismal wings toward the ruin of every Christian land.

We are permitted to publish the following extracts from a copy of the official report made by Col. Dunkelberger upon his scouting expedition north of the Gila in the latter part of May:

After having crossed the Gila about eight miles below the mouth of the San Pedro the party kept going down the Gila until we came

to Mineral creek the mouth of which is twenty-two miles below the mouth of the San Pedro. I proceeded up Mineral creek three miles and went into camp. The Colonel here discovered Indian signs and believing that he was in the neighborhood of a rancharia took with him a party of 25 enlisted a man with a guide and two Indian trailers and set out in search of the rancharia leaving the balance of his party and his pack-train at Mineral creek, in charge of Lieut. Calhoun. "After dark I marched in a south-easterly direction up a very steep and high mountain; * * by daybreak I reached the top. We halted at a very deep cañon to see if we could discover any smoke or fire when all at once we heard some distant sounds and hideous yells. My Indian trailers found out that the Apaches were having a 'war dance' and that they were in the hollow of the cañon. * * The Indians seemed much excited. A large number of them were sitting upon a high point looking in the direction of Mineral creek. I soon found that they had not discovered my party but were watching my pack-train as it proceeded up Mineral creek and I feared they would attack it before I could reach the point from which I could attack with any chance of success. By 9 a. m. I reached a high point within three hundred yards of their largest rancharia, but could advance no further without exposing myself. After marching about 100 yards in plain even I was discovered; I fired a volley and rushed on the rancharia and found two dead Indians. We also captured two children which I abandoned. The rest of the Indians jumped over high cliffs of rocks; I am of the opinion that many of them were killed or injured in jumping; two more were shot in the bottom of the cañon, they were seen to fall and are supposed to be dead. But the Indians fired several shots from their other rancharias which were distant about 1000 yards; I dispatched 12 men to dislodge them. I then burned 52 huts, also many baskets and blankets. Many Indians were hidden among the rocks but my party was too small to be detached and scattered so I joined Lieut. Calhoun and immediately returned on my trail and reached Camp Grant on the 29th inst."

Latest News.

(From files of the daily New Mexican.)

New York, May 29.—The brig Morley from Porto Cabello, has arrived. When leaving that port she was fired at from the fort, first with a blank cartridge and then with a round shot which struck her amidship and went through her bulwarks but did no other damage.

Paris, May 29.—The American residing in Paris have presented an address to General Dix. The General has invited 300 Americans to a banquet at Grand Hotel on the first of June. He leaves Havre for home on the fifth.

Havana, May 27.—Advices from Santiago de Cuba of the 16th gives following account of the fight with filibusters in the bay of Nipee. According to reports the Spaniard surprised the expedition as it landed from the steamer Periot. The Spanish troops attacked the landing party, capturing their position with five guns and a flag; the filibusters rallying recaptured their position and guns but lost their flag. They fired on the Spanish steamer Marcello putting two balls through her hull. The excitement at Nuevitas was intense, and a steamer had been dispatched to communicate with the authorities at Havana. The steamer Periot arrived at Kingston, Jamaica on the 15th where she was captured because she had been in use in Cuba.

New York, May 26.—It is reported by well informed persons that the Spanish government will soon issue a decree requesting all citizens of the nations or colonies residing in foreign countries, who own property in Cuba, to register their names within a stated period with the nearest consul and take the oath of allegiance to the mother country, otherwise such property is liable to seizure.

Washington May 29.—The Indian commission has adjourned. No recommendation were made to the President at this meeting, as it was agreed to leave all questions till the commission had visited the west. The commission was unanimous in the opinion that great abuses had grown up with the present system of Indian treaties, and that the best interest of the Indians and of the country demanded that no more treaties be made.

BATHS!

Next Door to Platt's Office.

The undersigned gives notice to his customers and the public generally that he has arranged a commodious apartment for the purpose of furnishing baths to all who may wish to tender patronage.

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING

Done after the most approved styles.

Jan 2, 69 SAML. BOSTICK.

CASH STORE

I. GOLDBERG North-east corner Main and Vine TUCSON, A. T.

Have just received a stock of summer and fall goods embracing a general and complete assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of—

- HATS and CAPS of every description adapted to every season. CLOAKS SHAWLS BOOTS SHOES LADIES' FANCY AND DRESS PRINTS MUSLINS DELAINES, ETC.

A large stock of Old Rye Whisky the best California Wine and Brand—likewise— A large stock of Groceries—HONEY, CHEESE and DRIED which we offer for sale; wholesale and We adhere to a cash system and selling remarkably low for cash. Jan 2

SEALED PROPOSALS

in Quadruplicate will be received until 12 m. on the 15th of June, 1869, for the delivery at A. T., of ninety-four (94) pack mules. The mules to be Mexican mules, good strong bodied, short coupled, short legs, well broken to the pack, and in good condition. No sore backed animals will be received each will be subject to inspection by the eminent Inspector to be appointed by the commanding Officer of the District of Arizona.

Bidders state their price per Gold Coin, and payment will be made such funds as the Depot Quartermaster may have on hand at the time of sale. Each proposal must be signed by responsible persons, who will be bound by the faithful performance of the contract. Bidders will state their places of abode and each bidder will file a duly executed bond with their proposals, in the sum of \$10,000 dollars, as a guarantee because the contract is awarded to the parties proposing, such contract will be accepted and entered into.

The mules will be delivered as soon as practicable after the contractor is notified by undersigned.

The undersigned reserves the right to reject any and all bids should he deem it necessary.

Further instructions will be given at the office of the undersigned.

GILBERT C. SMITH Capt. and Asst. Q. M., U. S. A.

HIRAM S. STEVENS, SIDNEY R. DE LONG, SAMUEL BOSTICK

HIRAM S. STEVENS & CO.

Camp Crittenden, A. T. WOULD respectfully give notice to the public in and around Camp Crittenden, we have just received a large and well stock of

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, DRUGS, MEDICINES and all kinds of necessary articles, for OFFICERS, SOLDIERS and CITIZENS. Direct from San Francisco, which we propose to sell at all the very LOWEST PRICES at our new store, at Camp Crittenden, Arizona, Jan 1, 1869.

B. F. ROUNTREE,

mission merchant Forwarding and GUAYMAS, SONORA, MEXICO

Particular attention paid to receiving and forwarding goods with quick dispatch. Refers to COL. J. P. T. CARTER, E. N. FISH, GOODWIN & SANDERS, HON. J. B. CHAS. T. HAYDEN, TULLY & LORD & WILLIAMS of Tucson, A. T.

M. I. JACOBS, 221 Sansome St., San Francisco, CALIF.

M. I. JACOBS & CO.

DEALERS IN GENERAL MERCHANDISE Main Street, Tucson, A. T.

OFFER for sale at a great reduction in ruling prices, an extensive variety of specially selected for, and adapted to market. January 21 1869-11.