SANTA FE GAZETTE.

VOLUME V. SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO, MAY 28, 1864. (NUMBER 50 NEW SERIES)

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JOHN WATTS,
Administrator of
Joseph Cunningham deceased.

No. 45 3m.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 24th day of April 1864, Letters of Administration were issued to me, by the Probate Court of Santa Fe County, upon the Estate of Major Joseph Cunningham deceased. The Estate is insolvent and promises to be out of debt. All persons having claims against said Estate, will please present them to me for settlement, without delay. All persons owing said Estate, or having in their possession property belonging to said Estate, will please pay what they owe, or hand over the same, or the property they may have belonging to said Estate.

JOHN WATTS,
Administrator of
Joseph Cunningham deceased.

No. 45 3m.

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No.—50 tf

SANTA FE GAZETTE.

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JAMES L. COLLINS,
Editor and Proprietor.

SANTA FE, SATURDAY MAY 28, 1864.

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From the Daily Gazette of 27

COLORADO AND ARIZONA MINERAL LANDS.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD submitted the following resolution, upon the adoption of which he demanded the previous question:

Whereas the Government of the United States in accordance to the sovereignty of the region of country in which the mines of Colorado and Arizona are situated, became invested with a complete proprietary title to said mines; and whereas no act of Congress has been passed alienating or providing for the disposal of any part thereof or prescribing measures for the use and working of them; and whereas individuals and companies are assuming ownership and occupation and attempting to work some of these mines, and are inducing the investment of capital in them by innocent parties: Therefore,

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to take such measures as in his judgment may be necessary for the protection of the rights of the Government in the mineral lands and mines of Colorado and Arizona, until the proper legislation shall be provided by Congress.

The previous question was seconded, and the main question ordered to be put.

Mr. STEVENS. If the gentleman from New York would modify the preamble so as the resolution so as to say, "the most part of the lands" instead of, "all the lands," I think it would be better. If I understand it the resolution embraces all the mineral lands in California. Now, the Supreme Court of the United States, as everybody knows, has decided that a portion of those lands belongs, by virtue of previous grants, to individuals.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. I will say to the gentleman from Pennsylvania that there is nothing about California in the bill.

Mr. STEVENS. The same question of priority of Spanish grants, I believe, applies to many of the lands in the Territories.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. The resolution only applies to such mineral lands as are in the possession of the Government. I will, however, cheerfully accept the suggestion made by the gentleman from Pennsylvania if the resolution is liable to the construction which he gives it, but I do not think it is susceptible of that interpretation.

Mr. SHANNON. I will ask the gentleman from New York why he does not include the Territories of Idaho and Nevada as well as those of Colorado and Arizona?

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. I think the speculations I have referred to apply to the Territories of Colorado and Arizona only. Companies have been organized in New York under which innocent parties are induced to invest their means under the pretense that the lands are owned by the companies.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. I should like to know what action the gentleman proposes the President shall take in the matter?

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. The previous question has been ordered. I suppose debate is not in order.

Mr. SHANNON. I hope the gentleman from New York who offered this resolution will allow it to be referred to the Committee on the Territories, or to some committee. It involves important questions which I think should not be disposed of here without any debate.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. This is in my judgment, a case which demands immediate action, or else the object of it will be lost.

Mr. McINDOE. I move to lay the preamble and the resolution on the table.

Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois. I would like to inquire again what object the gentleman from New York expects to accomplish by the passage of this resolution? What can the President do? These lands are subject to private entry the same as any other public lands.

Mr. ASHLEY. Not the mineral lands.

The SPEAKER. If there be no objection, the gentleman from New York will have leave to explain his resolution.

No objection was made.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. The object of the resolution is to protect some valuable interests which the Government possesses in the mines and mineral lands of Colorado and Arizona. At a time like the present, when all the great interests of the country are in jeopardy in consequence of the almost entire exhaustion of the positive, solid property of the nation, I think it is incumbent upon Congress and upon the Executive to protect all the property which the Government actually possesses.

I believe there are interests of the Government in these mines and in those mineral lands almost enough to pay the public debt. Now, sir, it is a well known fact that companies are being organized every day in New York for the purpose of working these mineral lands. In fact, a mining board has been created for the purpose of disposing of this new mining stock. These companies, as I understand, are created for the purpose ostensible of working these mines belonging to the Federal Government, and innocent parties are induced to make investments in these speculative companies, thus absorbing a large amount of the capital of the country, and causing to some extent the scarcity in the money market of which the Secretary of the Treasury now complains.

Mr. KASSON. If the gentleman from New York will allow me to ask a single question, I desire to know why his resolution does not embrace all the mineral lands of all the Territories as recovered by grants made prior to the acquisition of such territory by the United States?

I will state, if the gentleman will permit me, that I laid before the Committee of Ways and Means recently a communication respecting a late discovery of very valuable coal lands in Washington Territory. The coal is of a very superior quality, and is attempted to be used for the purpose of private parties to the exclusion of the interests of the Government. I desire, if the resolution is to pass, to put it in a form to make it effective in other directions; and to make it effective I think that it is indispensable that it should go before a committee of the House, where a bill can be framed to cover all the subjects, and not, as now before the House, to cover a few subjects which may now be prominent in the city of New York.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. In reply to the gentleman from Iowa I will say that there is a bill pending before this House, reported on the 18th of March, (No. 244,) in relation to mines and minerals on the public domain. There has been no action by the House in reference to that bill whatever. In the mean time these large interests are being occupied and worked to the disadvantage of the Government, rendering the Government title thereto insecure. In a letter which I received from the Commissioner of the General Land Office, he asks pointedly for some immediate legislation on this question. I therefore prepared this resolution that some immediate action may be taken by the President of the United States, who is the only competent officer, in the absence of any congressional action, to protect these mines and mineral lands from encroachment.

Mr. BENNET. Mr. Speaker, with the permission of the gentleman from New York I wish to say a word or two. I think he is mistaken in saying that the occupation of these mineral lands in any wise affects the title of the Government of the United States. The Government has never worked their mineral lands itself, but its citizens have been allowed to go upon them and to work them under certain rules and regulations of their own making.—This has ever been the practice in reference to mineral lands—I mean gold and silver lands—and it cannot affect the title of the Government of the United States that citizens are allowed to go upon these lands and work them. I can say to the gentleman, on the contrary, that this privilege tacitly allowed to the citizens is yielding great advantage to the Government by having this gold and silver produced and put into circulation. By allowing citizens to go upon these mineral lands and to work them has produced more than five sixths of the present circulation of gold.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD rose.

Mr. BENNET. One word further. The gentleman has referred to companies forming in the city of New York. I want to say that the companies being formed there by the citizens of Colorado Territory are for the purpose of working these mineral lands. They are *bona fide* companies. What outsiders are doing, what the citizens of New York are doing, I cannot say; probably there are some humbug companies, for there is such a thing as counterfeit coin; but I do know that many of the best citizens of Colorado and New York are obtaining capital in New York city to produce gold from those lands and to put it into circulation not only not to the detriment, but resulting to the advantage of the Government. As to mining stocks in New York, I do not see but they are as legitimate as railroad or other stocks. The gentleman talks of putting the occupants off these lands. This cannot be done. The only thing that should be done is to pass some liberal statute to aid the occupant, or else let him entirely alone to work out his own salvation. A reasonable tax would not be objected to in these war times by the miners, but it should be accompanied with statutory protection to the miner in his possessions. With the same propriety the gentleman might propose to drive the settlers off the agricultural public lands because they are producing corn and wheat, as to drive off those who are producing gold.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. I have no doubt that the citizens are working these mines, the exclusive property of the Government, and that if my resolution be delayed these mines will be exhausted, so that when they come back into the hands of the Government they will be comparatively valueless.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois. Permit me to call the gentleman's attention to the question which I proposed. What is it that he expects the President to do? Is he to raise a force and go into the mines and drive the miners off? We all know that in Colorado, Nevada, and California the settlers go upon these claims and hold them by virtue of the laws of the Territory. Is it the law we had in Illinois, as my friend leagues will bear me witness, that before the public lands were entered a man could go on and make a settlement and hold it against all comers. It is the same here. If the President is directed to take possession of these lands he will have to do it by military force. He will have to drive the miners off.

I will tell the gentleman from New York what the result will be. I have lived in a mining country half of my life, and when I went to the mines of California they were precisely in the same condition as these mines are. They were secured from market, and the Government undertook to send an agent out there to collect rents from the miners. In 1850 Jeff. Davis was ordered down from Prairie du Chien with troops to drive the miners away from the lead mines of Dubuque. The Government undertook to protect its rights, and after many years of this trouble and bringing into the country all sorts of quarrels, the result was that the Government found itself seven or eight thousand dollars worse off than nothing. That will be the condition of things here. As the gentleman from California has said, if you undertake to do anything of that kind in these regions you will have civil war there at once.

Mr. SHANNON. Will the gentleman from New York yield to me a moment?

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. I cannot yield to any further interruption.

Mr. SHANNON. I hope the resolution will be voted down.

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD. In reply to the gentleman from Illinois who asks me what I propose the President shall do, I refer him to the language of the resolution itself. The resolution says that the President shall proceed in any way which his judgment may dictate to protect the interest of the Government in these mines and mineral lands. I assume that the President is clothed with ample power under the laws of Congress to protect the property of the country and the property of the Government. I do not propose that he shall involve himself in any serious difficulty or civil war in reference to the repossession of these lands; but I do say that when the Government is resorting to most extraordinary shifts for the purpose of replenishing its Treasury, when it is adopting a system of unprecedented and onerous taxation, when its expenditures are ten times its legitimate receipts, when it is straining its credit to the utmost extent, when it finds it necessary to deprive the States of the exclusive right of regulating their own private affairs through their monetary institutions; I say, under these circumstances, it is incumbent upon Congress and the Government to make available its positive and valuable resources. If a few men in the city of New York can absorb a capital of $50,000,000 in the creation of mining institutions, why cannot the Government throw into the market the right of working these mines? Why cannot it step in and say this is Government property, and not the property of Wall street speculators and individuals? And why cannot it make application of their immense values for the purpose of replenishing its exhausted Treasury? Before resorting to these extraordinary modes of taxation, and to the extraordinary series of legislative acts proposed for our consideration, let us replenish the Treasury from these available resources, and cut down the Government expenditures fifty per cent., as in my judgment can be done without any detriment to the public service.

Therefore, without any consultation with any of my friends on this side of the House, but being in possession of a letter from Mr. Edmond, the Commissioner of the General Land Office, having some knowledge of transactions of Wall street in reference to this question, believing that there are thousands of millions of dollars in these mineral lands which belong to the Government, and believing that we should resort to every available means of raising a revenue, I have offered this resolution that the President of the United States may do that which, in his judgment, was best for the preservation of these rights and the protection of public property.

I renew the demand for the previous question.

The question being on the motion to lay the resolution on the table,

Mr. FERNANDO WOOD demanded the yeas and nays.

The yeas and nays were ordered.

Mr. GANSON. I wish to suggest to my colleague that he adopt the suggestion of the gentleman from Iowa, [Mr KASSON,] and make the resolution apply to all the Territories recognising existing grants by former Governments.

M. STEVENS. I agree to that modification.

The SPEAKER. The morning hour has now expired, and the House resumes the consideration of the national currency bill.

RIGHT NAMES.

Of old a "made" was called a "spade"
By simples and by sages;
A "workman" did his honest "work,"
And "servants" earned their "wages."
A "man" was title of respect,
Whenever virtue named it;
There was but one of higher worth,
And lovely "woman" claimed it.
But now we masquerade with words,
The truth a great offence is,
And decorate our English tongue
By pride and false pretences.

We name the language of our slaves—
We talk so mild and meekly;
We're "operative" for working men,
And draw our "salaries" weekly.
Our "lady" takes the place of "wife"—
That word so true and hearty;
And every "man's" a "gentleman,"
Unless we call him "party."
The "chapman" hates the name of shop,
And by generation lame,
The man who dig a railway trench
Is called a "navigator."

O give us back our honest speech!
It had a soul of beauty;
And let us to our daily "work,"
And think it pleasant duty;
Let's call our "wages" as of yore—
The work can never harm us;
Let's love our "sweethearts" and our "wives,"
And own that "women" charm us.
So shall our actions, like our words,
Be void of affectation,
And "spade" be "spade," and "man" be "man,"
Throughout the Yankee nation.

NEWS FROM ARIZONA.—A correspondent of the Sacramento Union, writing from El Dorado cañon, Arizona Territory, March 12th, says:

Owing to the scarcity of writing materials in this section of country, I thought my best and cheapest way of answering the numerous inquiries of my friends in the upper country would be to write a few lines for the Union. I have been wandering about this lower country for the last two months, prospecting more or less, and last week arrived at El Dorado cañon.

The first thing I noticed on my arrival was that they must use considerable powder in this district, as I could hear a blast go off every few minutes; they keep it up alike, day and night. Having had a little time to look around I will give you a few lines regarding the mines I have visited in this district. The Teschatticup and Queen City leads—the miners at first supposed the Queen City to be a spur of the Teschatticup lead, but now they think different, as they have found the Queen City, at the depth of one hundred feet, to be as large and rich as the Teschatticup at the depth of one hundred and fifty feet. The character of the ore is the same in both these leads, consisting principally of black sulphurets, "so rich that the rock can hardly be seen for silver." They are rushing things briskly on the Teschatticup, having one set of hands engaged in sinking an air shaft to the end of their tunnel and another set in getting out ore. The Indian Queen lead is on the same range; it is one of the finest cropping leads in the district, as it can be traced for over two thousand feet. They are engaged in sinking an incline on it to the depth of one hundred feet. This ledge is rich in gold and silver.

I also visited the Tornado, on which they are sinking a shaft and expect soon to strike it rich; the New Mexico, from which they are getting out good ore, and a great many others, among which are the Osceola, Waitt Consolidated and Adelaide, on which they have quit operations for the present, to renew them again as soon as they can get the necessary supplies.

I started yesterday morning to take a look at the Colorado river, which is five miles distant from the lowest claim in the cañon. I had proceeded about half-way down when I heard a blast go off to my right, and on ascending a small hill I came in sight of the Independence Consolidated ground, where four robust young men were busily engaged in getting out ore which is a little the richest of anything I have yet seen in the district, consisting of gold and silver, the latter largely predominating.—There was not a piece I looked at in which I could not plainly see gold, together with a large amount of native silver, mixed all through the ore. They have cut about fifty tons and have completed a good wagon road to the mill, and are going to haul in a few days.

The river is about two hundred and fifty yards wide at the mouth of the cañon, and I am told is uncommonly low at present, but is now rising and ere long will be navigable for those small steamers they are sending around from San Francisco for that purpose.

Timber is very scarce in the immediate vicinity of the cañon, but there is plenty of good pine timber twenty five miles further up the river and can easily be rafted down. S. J.

VINE GROWING IN CALIFORNIA.—At a late meeting of the New York farmers' Club, Col. Harasthy, of California, was present, and in answer to an inquiry as to the mode of cultivating the grape in California, said: "I plant the vines 8 feet apart, both ways; and they are plowed between eight times—four each way. I commence plowing in January, and finish in June. The vines are then allowed to ramble all over the ground like squash vines. After the grapes are gathered, the vines are pruned, and the limbs cut off are gathered and burned. The yield is from 500 to 2,000 gallons of wine to the acre."