

THE ARIZONA MINER.

"The Gold of that Land is good."

T. A. HAND, Publisher.

PRESCOTT, WEDNESDAY JULY 6, 1864.

AGENTS.—William J. Osborne, Tucson; Charles A. Phillips, La Paz; A. M. Hunt, Santa Fe; William H. Tobey, San Francisco.

ROADS TO THE COLORADO.

There is a difference of opinion as to the best route from the Weaver and Walker mines to the Colorado river, and so to California. The want of water is, we fear, likely to become an insuperable objection to the Ehrenberg road, from Weaver to La Paz. Thus far all efforts to secure wells have failed. The expense of sinking artesian wells is such as to make it improbable that they will soon be tried, although many predict their success. The route is a direct, and in all but water, an exceedingly good one. It should not be abandoned saving from positive necessity.

The road to Fort Mohave is conceded to be with slight exceptions an excellent one, well supplied with water, wood and grass. The cost of making it of easy passage for wagons is represented as likely to be very small. The connecting road from Mohave to San Bernardino and Los Angeles, is said to be the best from the Colorado westward. It follows the Mohave river, and is every where well furnished with the requisites for travel, while the sand is not so bad as lower down upon the desert. On this road, as upon that from La Paz, there are stations, with accommodations for man and beast, at intervals not exceeding forty miles.

The trail from here by William's Fork as heretofore known has been considered impassable for wagons—but Messrs. Lount, Noyes, and the gentlemen who lately accompanied them from La Paz, have found a way, somewhat north of the Fork, by which the distance from Prescott to the Colorado will not exceed 115 miles, and over which, with the expenditure of a little labor, the heaviest trains can be taken. So confident are they of the feasibility of the road, that they are determined to bring their saw and quartz mill by it, and have returned, with Mr. Benedict, to make the required improvements.

These three routes, briefly described, may all, we believe, be made entirely practicable for general travel, and thus from a state of comparative inaccessibility we shall find this central and promising part of the Territory placed in easy and direct communication with Colorado River, and with California, whence most of our supplies must come. The improved navigation of the Colorado will doubtless soon crowd the markets of La Paz and the other towns upon the river with goods, which, with roads at all passable, must bring them to us at a far cheaper rate than they can be supplied from the Rio Grande, despite the difference in the currency.

The interests of the Colorado country are inseparable from those of the Walker and Weaver mines, and we hope there will be no delay in making communication prompt and satisfactory. No ordinary obstacles should for a moment be allowed to stand in the way of an end so obviously important to all concerned.

THE DELEGATE.

The election will take place before the issue of another number of the MINER. We have a word, and but a word, to add to our remarks in the last number, upon the importance of selecting the right man for Delegate. By this time the people know who are to be candidates, and are, in the main, well posted upon their respective merits. They can, and we believe will, distinguish the worthy from the unworthy, the honest man from the charlatan. They will not be hoodwinked by the consequential blustering of the demagogue, who bankrupt in everything is eager to retrieve his misfortunes at anybody's expense. They will not support the chameleon, who is on all sides of all questions affecting the interests of the Territory, who to-day assumes the character of a conservative, and to-morrow wears the radical garb with equal nonchalance. No confidence can be placed in such a man. He might, or he might not, serve us at Washington, just as it pleased him. We should have difficulty in ascertaining his position, and having learned it, in knowing that he would retain it for the next twenty-four hours. To accomplish anything at Washington we must have a man of character, of at least ordinary success in life, of known capacity and position, whose interests here have cost him enough to give him a realizing sense of what is needed to the protection and prosperity

of our mines and miners. A man who has for years struggled to attract the attention of government to this long-neglected region, and who was in any degree instrumental in securing its organization; who when it was not safe for a white man to live here, came here and invested his money, and has persistently endeavored to convince the world (even at his own pecuniary loss.) of our vast mineral resources, has positive claims to our confidence and honors.

If such a candidate be in the field, though he be not demonstrative, though he has not time to take every elector by the button-hole and fill his ears with some portentous promise, though he has not been a professed politician for a score of years, and an unsuccessful aspirant for every office in the calendar, and in a dozen States and Territories, the chances are ten to one, that if elected, he will do us good where the other could but effect our injury; that his quiet, unostentatious ways will command an influence and success in Congress which no amount of bombast and spleen, on the part of a political hack, could possibly achieve. "The poorest wheel of a carriage is always the one that makes the most noise."

THE LEGISLATURE.

Very important questions will come before this body; questions, the decision of which must affect the Territory through all time. It were criminal to allow weak and irresponsible men to be elected. Nothing will excuse inattention on the part of the people to the character and worthiness of those persons for whom their votes are cast. A little care, a little labor, will give us a Legislature of capacity and integrity, and of which we may be proud. With such a body of law-makers, our government may be speedily and firmly established; our various interests well and satisfactorily guarded. It is of the first importance that the beginning should be right. Let us see to it then that regardless of partizan lines, and in sincere eagerness to promote the success of our new country, we bring forward and elect only the best men—those who will prove faithful under all circumstances, who will study the public good and ignore personal prejudices and considerations.

FALSE REPORTS.—We learn by letter to the Secretary, from W. G. Still, Esq., postmaster at Los Angeles, that the derogatory reports which were so freely circulated in California during the spring, by the returned adventurers from here, have had their day, and that there is a growing interest and confidence in the Territory. Perhaps no one of the Territories has been so shamefully misrepresented as Arizona. Not content with pronouncing it a desert, the most malicious and monstrous stories of our Indian troubles have been promulgated. Mr. Noyes, who lately arrived here, tells us that he saw a letter in San Francisco, written from San Diego, which asserted that the Apaches had killed fifty miners in Walker's gulch, and that the Walker and Weaver mines were wholly deserted. But for the timely interposition of Mr. N. this precious canard would have been in print. Again Mr. N. was assured by a man who represented himself as familiar with the Territory, that there was not a stick of timber here large enough for a walking stick and this when Mr. N. was purchasing a saw mill, for the coming of which, and many more, this whole region is anxiously waiting. For the inventors and vendors of these wilful and contemptible lies, as well as those who coolly insist that we have no mineral wealth worth the naming, we have no adequate words of condemnation. We can assure them that we have timber, from which, if they venture here and are recognized, they will probably be dangling in mid-air, before they can have time to swallow their villainous fabrications.

LATEST NEWS.—The military express from Tucson and the States arrived here on Friday afternoon.

Our latest news from New York is of May 31, by telegraph to the Carson (Nevada) Independent, albeit we have the Santa Fe Gazette of June 18. General Grant had gained upon General Lee, by a dexterous flank movement, and was within sound of the bells of Richmond. One report is that a part of his troops occupied Mechanicsville, opposite Richmond. With the reinforcements constantly sent him, and the excellent spirit of the men, it was the general impression in the East that the Confederate capital must soon fall. We should not be surprised to have the announcement by the next express. The tidings thus far are such as to make every patriot rejoice, and to indicate an early conclusion of the war.

AFTER THE APACHES.

The brief allusion to the recent splendid fight of Ass't Inspector General Davis with the Gila Apaches, in our last, was to have been followed by extracts from his letters and those of Mr. A. Lyon to the Governor, in our present issue, but as we now have the Colonel's official report to the General commanding, in the Santa Fe Gazette, of June 18, we take from that, sincerely regretting that our limited space will not permit our giving it in full:

From here (Tuloroso Creek) I moved down the Gila to near the mouth of the San Carlos river some twenty-five miles; after eight miles, the valley of the Gila was much narrower and not as good as above, though in detached places there were some fine bottom flats or slopes; encamped in low hills which come to the river; grass very good; the next day, examined a portion of the valley of the San Carlos; at night marched with a part of the command some ten miles up this valley, and surprised partially two Indian rancherias; killed three and took four prisoners, three of whom were children; their dog gave warning of our approach; destroyed a number of fields of corn, wheat and beans, with a variety of articles found in the rancherias.

From here I marched in a south-east direction and nine miles from my last camp, two miles above the mouth of San Carlos river, I entered the big cañon on the Gila, down which I followed eight or ten miles, crossing the river often, and encamped in an arroyo cañon a short distance from the Gila, where I found water and a little grass; from this camp I left at 9 1-2 P. M., and crossed the high "Mescal Mountains," in the Chiricahua Range, the slopes of which were long, steep and stoney, with a part of my command to surprise and attack some rancherias I learned were there, and after a hard night's march, dividing my force, one under Captain Tidball, the other under Captain Burkett, we surprised and attacked the Indians at daybreak, killing forty-nine, and with some taken the day previous capturing sixteen prisoners, besides many more that were wounded, some of whom were trailed by their blood. Destroyed several fields of corn and wheat; a large quantity of mescal was taken and furnished the troops, who were short of rations, and a considerable destroyed; one mule and four Indian horses were taken; two carbines, one double-barrelled shot gun, one Colt's pistol, two saddles, two pairs of fine saddle bags, and \$660 in gold, were also captured, with some ammunition, and a variety of other articles, hides, skins, etc., and the rancherias with much stuff burned.

It affords me pleasure to speak of the goods conduct of the troops in this affair. Captain Tidball and Burkett, and Lieut. Stevens, with their men, are deserving of much commendation. Lieut. Dutton, who remained in charge of camp, which he moved up the next morning, is also entitled to much credit for his active and efficient services; he was kept back against his will and wish. Two very distinguished chiefs were killed in this engagement, one after being mortally wounded thrust his own spear into his chest and heroically expired. It is gratifying to me, and no doubt will be to many others to know, that we struck the band guilty of killing Messrs. Mills and Stevens, and attacking Mr. Butterworth and party. The captured pistol has Mills' name on it; the shot gun is identified as that of Mr. Stevens; Mr. James' diary was also found. Some who escaped on the high adjacent mountains threatened to kill us all before leaving the cañon.

This loss and destruction of crops is a severe blow to them, and being attacked in their secluded and mountainous home where before they had not been molested by the white man, will, I think, produce a decided moral effect upon them.

Undoubtedly; and Arizona will gratefully remember Col. Davis, Captain Tidball, and all concerned in this most telling and successful beginning of the grand Apache campaign of 1864.

GEN. GRANT.—General Grant's purpose to make a speedy end of the war in Virginia, is likely to be realized sooner, perhaps, than he ever expected. His constant advance in the face of every difficulty which skill and bravery can create, shows not only his superiority as a commander, but the efficiency and high bravery of the forces under his command. The actions fought during the month of May, are of themselves, sufficient to place him in the front rank of military chieftains. It was no misjudgment on the part of the President when he placed Grant at the head of the army, and invested him with more authority than had before been given to any General in the field. Perhaps from this itself, may have sprung some of our success, for that there has hitherto been too much bureau dictation in regard to the order of marches and the strategy of battles cannot be questioned. All that is now happily ended, and we have a Chief in whose wisdom all the country confides, and who is daily organizing victories against rebellion.

THREE companies of the 1st California cavalry have been stationed at the Revantou (Breevoort's ranch), near Tubac.

OUR QUARTZ LODES.—The latest returns from specimens of gold and silver rock sent to San Francisco from the lodes hereabouts are even more favorable than those before received. We learn that a collection of specimens from seven lodes taken hence by a gentleman who left in the winter, were pronounced by the assayers at the mint, to be finer than any equal quantity of surface rock ever seen from the Washoe region. The indications from the lodes upon which shafts have been sunk, are highly encouraging. The "Benedict" and "Hassayampa" silver lodes, upon which considerable work has been done, are yielding some exceedingly rich rock, and specimens from the "Chase," the "Albany," the "Native American," the "Julia," the "McDougal," and other well-known lodes, are full of promise. The lodes are not only large and well defined, but, with few exceptions, encased in a foreign rock, which is, we believe, an excellent indication. Moreover they are admirably situated for working, being in a region heavily wooded, well watered, and favored with a climate which renders labor agreeable at all seasons of the year. Without detracting from the merits of others, we believe it to be the impression of experienced and impartial miners, who have examined them, that the "Benedict" and "Hassayampa" lodes will alone, if properly worked, insure the lasting prosperity of this district. In every test, but the crushing of large quantities of the ore, for which there is yet no machinery at hand, as well as in size and in position, they are quite up to the standard of first-class lodes, and far in advance of many of great notoriety in the New York and San Francisco markets.

COL. CHAVEZ' REPORT.—Seven columns of the Santa Fe Gazette of June 18 are occupied with Col. Chavez' report of his movements from the time of his leaving the Rio Grande, with Governor Goodwin and party, in December last, to the date of his recent return. It is an interesting paper, but of course too long for our short columns. The Colonel has done much to invite attention to our "terra incognita," and as he is to accompany Capt. Anderson and the company of regulars to be stationed at Fort Whipple, to show them the "cut-off," he will probably make that road an entire success, as the delayed letter of Chief Justice Turner on our first page suggests it may be, with a slight deviation from the route taken by the Colonel on his return from here. Col. Chavez pays a high compliment to our amiable friend, Lt. Frank H. Robinson, and the Missouri troops.

TUCSON.—The proceedings of the citizens of Tucson in forming a municipal government, appeared in our last, and in the present number we give the Governor's proclamation appointing civil officers, whose names we have already printed in another connection. We congratulate the people of the oldest and best known town in the Territory upon their prosperity. All unprejudiced men who have lately visited Tucson, speak of it as greatly improved within the last year. Whether made the capital or not its position is such as to always make it an important centre of trade and population.

By the exertions of the Fourth of July Committee a flag-staff was raised in Prescott, on the plaza, on the 2d inst., and the stars and stripes were first thrown to the breeze on the morning of the Fourth. The staff is of pine, and stands 144 feet above the ground.

Col. Woolsey's expedition was last heard from on the 14th ult. The Colonel then sent a letter to the Governor stating that they had met the Indians, and were going east to the Rio Puerco. A party had been sent to Pimo for supplies.

Col. Poston addressed the people of Prescott last evening, and left to-day for Fort Mohave.

A PROCLAMATION,

BY JOHN N. GOODWIN, GOVERNOR OF ARIZONA TERRITORY, CREATING AN ADDITIONAL ELECTORAL PRECINCT, IN THE THIRD COUNCIL DISTRICT, TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

The "Lower Hassayampa" included in Precinct No. Three, in the Third Council District, by my proclamation ordering an election, dated May 26th, A. D., 1864, is constituted a separate Precinct, and numbered Five, in said District. The polls will be held at White's Ranch, Walnut Grove. Stewart M. Wall, Frank Bink and Frederick Henry, are appointed Judges Election for said Precinct.

Given under my hand, and the Seal of said Territory, at Prescott, this first day of July, A. D., 1864, and of the Independence of the United States of America the eighty-eighth.

JOHN N. GOODWIN
By the Governor,
RICHARD C. McCORMICK,
Secretary of the Territory.