

ARIZONA MINER.



VOLUME III.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1866.

NUMBER 21.

Arizona Miner.

E. A. BENTLEY, Publisher.

SUBSCRIPTIONS:
For one year, \$5.00
For six months, 3.00
For three months, 1.50
For single copies, .25
Payable in advance, without exception.

ADVERTISING:
A square equals ten lines of this letter. One square or less, one insertion, \$3.00. Each subsequent insertion, \$1.50. One square standing for three months, \$10.00. For six months, 15.00. For one year, \$25.00; and at the same rates for larger quantities.

JOB WORK:
All kinds of job work executed to order, with dispatch, and at reasonable prices.

Greenbacks taken at par at the Arizona Miner Office.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

WM. J. BERRY,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

Office on Cortez Street, fronting the Plaza. 36m

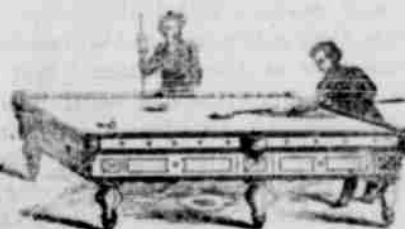
WM. J. BERRY,

Commissioner of Lands for the State of California.

PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.

PRESCOTT ADVERTISEMENTS.

BILLIARDS.



THE "QUARTZ ROCK" SALOON

Situated on Granite street, having been enlarged and refitted, with the addition of a New Table, making

TWO NEW TABLES OF BEST PATTERNS,

now open to the public.

THE BAR will be furnished with the best of liquors. For proof call and see DOC & JOE.

STORE

Hardware, Glass, and other goods from Ware, Green and Smith's, for sale by WM. H. HARRIS, Prescott, Arizona, Dec. 19, 1866.

QUARTZ MOUNTAIN MILL.

The attention of the public is called to the fact that we have renewed licenses for the manufacture of all kinds of lumber for building purposes, for this and mill work. Having become satisfied with our present system as now practiced here, we have decided from this time to erect no more, and have reduced the price of lumber at the mill as follows:

For good merchantable lumber, \$2.00 per M. Second quality, \$3.00 per M. Our lumber, \$1.00 per M. Terms, cash on delivery, payable in U. S. gold 50, or its equivalent in currency. A. O. NOYES, Agent. Prescott, Nov. 21, 1865.

JAMES GRANT

constantly on hand

our, Bacon,

Lard, Butter,

Cheese, Coffee,

dried Fruit, Sugar,

Soap, Candles,

Coal Oil, Honey,

(Can Fruits and Vegetables,

together with a general assortment of

GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,

FOR SALE CHEAP AT THE

CASH STORE.

Prescott, January 30, 1866.

CAMPBELL & BUFFUM,

at the side of the Plaza, Prescott, Arizona

GENERAL DEALERS IN

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

and Domestic Wines and Liquors,

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

A general assortment of such articles as farmers and miners need. Our goods are all of the quality, and at reasonable prices.

FOR CASH ONLY.

JOHN G. CAMPBELL, W. M. BUFFUM.

Prescott, June 1, 1866.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S MESSAGE.

FELLOW CITIZENS OF THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

After a brief interval, the Congress of the United States resumes its annual legislative labors. An All-wise and Merciful Providence has abated the pestilence which visited our shores, leaving its calamitous traces upon some portions of our country. Peace, order, tranquility and civil authority having been formally declared to exist throughout the whole of the United States, have in all dispersed the coercion of arms, and the people, by their voluntary action, are maintaining by their Government in full activity and complete operation. The enforcement of the laws is no longer obstructed in any place by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings; and the animosities engendered by the war are rapidly yielding to the beneficent influences of our free institutions, and the kindly effects of unrestricted social and commercial intercourse. An entire restoration of fraternal feeling must be the wish of every patriotic heart; and we will have accomplished our grandest national achievement when, forgetting the sad events of the past, and remembering only their instructive lessons, we resume our onward career as a free, prosperous and united people.

RESTORATION OF THE STATES.

In my Message of 4th December, 1865, Congress was informed of the measures which had been instituted by the Executive, with a view to the gradual restoration of the States in which the insurrection occurred, to their relations with the General Government. Provisional Governors had been appointed, Legislatures assembled, and Senators and Representatives chosen to the Congress of the United States; courts had been opened for the enforcement of laws long in abeyance; the blockades had been removed, custom houses re-established, and the Internal Revenue laws put in force, in order that the people might contribute to the national income; postal operations had been renewed, and efforts were being made to restore them to their former condition and efficiency. The States themselves had been asked to take part in the dignified function of amending the Constitution, and of thus sanctioning the extinction of African slavery as one of the legitimate results of our struggle. Having progressed so far, the Executive had found that it had accomplished early all that was within the scope of its Constitutional authority. One thing, however, remained to be done before the work of restoration could be completed, and that was the admission to Congress of loyal Senators and Representatives from the States whose people had rebelled against the lawful authority of the General Government. This question devolved upon the respective Houses, which by the Constitution are made the judges of the election returns and qualifications of their members, and its consideration at once engaged the attention of Congress. In the meantime, the Executive Department—not other plan having been proposed by Congress—continued in its efforts to perfect, as far as practicable, the restoration of the proper relations between the citizens of the respective States, the States and the Federal Government—extending from time to time, as the public interests seemed to require, the judicial revenue and postal services of the country. With the advice and consent of the Senate, the necessary officers were appointed, and appropriations made by Congress for the payment of their salaries. The proposition to amend the Federal Constitution, so as to prevent the existence of slavery within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction, was ratified by the requisite number of States, and on the 13th day of November, 1865, it was officially declared to have become valid as a part of the Constitution of the United States. All of those States in which the insurrection had existed promptly amended their Constitution so as to make them conform to the great change thus effected in the organic law of the land; renounced null and void all ordinances and laws of secession; repudiated all pretended debts and obligations created for the revolutionary purposes of the insurrection, and proceeded in good faith to the enactment of the measures for the protection and amelioration of the condition of the colored race; Congress, however, yet hesitated to admit any of these States to representation, and it was not until the close of an eight month's session that an exception was made in favor of Tennessee by the admission of her Senators and Representatives.

EXCLUSION OF LOYAL SOUTHERN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES.

I deem it a subject of profound regret that Congress has thus far failed to admit to seats, loyal Senators and Representatives from the other States whose inhabitants, with those of Tennessee, had been engaged in rebellion. Ten States, more than one-fourth of the whole number, remain without representation. The seats of fifty members of the House and twenty members of the Senate are yet vacant; not by their own consent, nor by failure of election, but by the refusal of Congress to accept their credentials. Their admission, it is believed, would have accomplished much towards the renewal and strengthening of our relations as one people, and have removed a serious cause for discontent on the part of the people of those States. It would have accorded with the great principle enunciated in the Declaration of American Independence, that no people ought to bear the burden of taxation and yet be denied the right of representation. It would have been in consonance with the express provisions of the Constitution declaring that each State shall have at least one Representative, and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of equal suffrage in the Senate. These provisions were intended to secure to every State the right of representation in Congress, and so important was it deemed by the framers of the Constitution that the equality of States should be preserved in the Senate, that not even by an amendment of the Constitution can any State, without its consent, be denied a voice in that branch of the National Legislature. It has been assumed that these States, by rebellion, become Territories; but all departments of Government, with great distinctness, refused to sanction an assumption so incompatible with the nature of our Republican system and the professed objects of the war.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

Throughout the recent session of Congress the undeniable fact made itself apparent, that the ten political communities are nothing less than States of the Union. At the very commencement of the rebellion each House declared, with a unanimity as remarkable as it was significant, that the war was not waged upon any part in any spirit of oppression, nor for any purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights of established institutions of these States, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and of all laws made in pursuance thereof, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired; and that as soon as these objects are accomplished, the war ought to cease. In some instances, Senators were permitted to continue their legislative functions, while in other instances, Representatives were elected and admitted to seats after their States had formally declared their right to withdraw from the Union, and were endeavoring to maintain that right by force of arms. All of the States whose people were in insurrection, as States were included in the apportionment of the direct tax of \$20,000,000 laid upon the United States by the act approved 5th August, 1861. Congress, by the act of March 4th, 1862, and by the apportionment of representation thereunder, also recognized their presence as States of the Union, and they have for judicial purposes been divided into districts as States alone can be divided. The same recognition appears in the recent legislation in reference to Tennessee, which evidently rests upon the fact that the functions of the State were not destroyed by the rebellion, but merely suspended, and that principal is, of course, applicable to those other States which, like Tennessee, attempted to renounce their places in the Union. The action of the Executive Department of the Government upon this subject has been equally definite and uniform, and the purpose of the war was specifically stated in the proclamation issued by my predecessor, on the 22d day of September, 1862. It was then solemnly proclaimed and declared that hereafter, as heretofore, the war will be prosecuted for the object of practically restoring the constitutional relation between the United States and each of the States, and the people thereof, in which States that relation is or may be suspended or disturbed. The recognition of the States by the Judicial Department of the Government has also been clear and conclusive in all proceedings, affecting them as States in the Supreme Courts and the District Courts.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

It is stated in the Report of the Secretary of the Navy that the naval force at this time consists of 210 vessels, armed with 2,351 guns. Of these, 115 vessels are divided chiefly among seven squadrons. The number of men in the service is 10,000. Great activity and vigilance have been displayed by all the squadrons, and their movements have been judiciously and efficiently arranged in such manner as would best promote American commerce, and protect the rights and interests of our countrymen abroad. The vessels employed are undergoing repairs, or are laid up until their services may be required. Most of the non-chall fleet is at League Island, in the vicinity of Philadelphia, a place which, until decisive action shall be taken by Congress, was selected by the Secretary of the Navy as the most eligible location for that class of vessels. It is intended that the vessels kept in proper condition for any emergency, and it is desirable that the ships accepted for naval purposes, which have passed the issue at its last session, should receive final action at an early period, in order that there may be a suitable station for this class of vessels, as well as a navy yard or area sufficient for the wants of the service on the Delaware River. The Naval Pension Fund amounts to \$11,750,000, having been increased \$2,750,000 during the year. The expenditures of the Department for the fiscal year ending 30th June last were \$433,424,526, and the estimates for the coming year amount to \$28,558,456. Attention is invited to the condition of our seamen, and the importance of legislative measures for their relief and improvement. The suggestions in behalf of this deserving class of our fellow citizens are earnestly recommended to the favorable attention of Congress.

THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Post Master General presents a most satisfactory condition of the postal service, and submits recommendations which deserve the consideration of Congress. The revenues of the department for the year ending June 30th, 1866, were \$14,386,387, and the expenditures \$15,852,073, showing an excess of the latter of \$1,465,686. A portion of this deficiency, however, a special appropriation was made by Congress, in the Act approved July 28th, 1866, including the standing appropriation of \$700,000 for free mail matter as a legitimate portion of revenues yet remaining unexpended. The actual deficiency for the past year is only \$205,053, a sum within \$51,141 of the amount estimated in the annual report of 1864. The decrease of revenues, compared with the previous year, was one and six-fifths per cent, and the increase of expenditures, owing principally to the enlargement of the mail service in the South, was twelve per cent. On the 30th of June last, there were in operation 6,930 mail routes, with an aggregate length of 180,901 miles, an aggregate annual transportation of 71,877,914 miles, and an aggregate annual cost, including all expenditures, of \$8,410,184. The length of Railroad routes is 32,092 miles, and the annual transportation 30,660,477 miles. The length of Steamboat routes is 14,046 miles, and the annual transportation 3,411,902 miles. The mail service is rapidly increasing throughout the whole country, and its steady extension in the Southern States indicates their constantly improving condition. The growing importance of the foreign service also merits attention. The Post Office Department of Great Britain and our own have agreed upon a preliminary basis for a new postal convention, which, it is believed will eventually be beneficial to the commercial interests of the United States, inasmuch as it contemplates a reduction of the international letter postage to one-half the existing rates, and the reduction of postage with all other countries to and from which correspondence is transmitted in the British mails or in loose mails through the United Kingdom; the establishment of a uniform and reasonable charge for these and territorial transport, and of correspondence enclosed in mails, and an allowance to each Post Office Department of the right to use all mail communication established under the authority of the other for the despatch of correspondence, either in open or closed mail, on the same terms as those applicable to its inhabitants of the country providing the means of transmission.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The report of the Secretary of the Interior exhibits the condition of those branches of the public service which are under his supervision. During the last fiscal year 4,629,312 acres of public land were disposed of, 1,892,516 acres of which were entered under the Homestead Act. The policy originally adopted relative to the public lands has undergone essential modifications. Immediate revenue and not their rapid settlement was the cardinal feature of our land system. Long experience and earnest discussion have resulted in the conviction that the early development of our agricultural resources and the diffusion of an energetic population over our vast territory are objects of far greater importance than the national growth and prosperity than the proceeds of the sale of the land to the highest bidder in open market. The present policy favors the pioneer who complies with the terms they impose, the privilege of with the terms they impose, the privilege of purchasing a limited portion of unoffered land at the minimum price. The homestead enactment relieves the settler from the payment of purchase money, and secures him a permanent home on condition of a residence for a term of years. This liberal policy invites emigration from the old and from the more crowded portions of the New World. Its propitious results are undoubted, and will be more signally manifested when time shall have given to it a wider development. Congress has made liberal grants of public lands to corporations in aid of the construction of railroads and other internal improvements. Should this policy hereafter prevail, more stringent provisions will be required to secure a faithful application of the funds. The title to the lands should not pass by patent or otherwise, but remain in the Government and subject to its control until some portion of the road has been actually built. Portions of them might then, from time to time, be conveyed to the corporation, but never in a greater ratio than the whole quantity embraced by the entire length of the projected improvement. This restriction would not operate to the prejudice of any undertaking conceived in good faith, and executed with reasonable energy, as it is the settled practice to withdraw from the market the lands falling within the operation of such grants, and thus to exclude the inception of a subsequent adverse right. A breach of the conditions, for which Congress may deem proper to impose, should work a forfeiture of claim to the lands so withdrawn, but un conveyed, and of title to the lands conveyed, which remain unsold. Operations on the several lines of the Pacific Railroad have been prosecuted with unexampled vigor and success. Should no unforeseen causes of delay occur, it is confidently anticipated that this great thoroughfare will be completed before the expiration of the time designated by Congress.

THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District of Columbia, under existing laws, is not entitled to that representation in the national councils which, from our earliest history, has been uniformly accorded to each Territory established from time to time within our limits. It maintains peculiar relations to Congress, to which the Constitution has granted the power of exercising exclusive legislation over the seat of Government. Our fellow citizens residing in the District, whose interests are thus confined to the special guardianship of Congress, exceed in number the population of several of our Territories, and no just reason is conceived why a Delegate of their choice should not be admitted to a seat in the House. No mode seems so appropriate or effectual of enabling them to make known their peculiar conditions and wants, and of securing the local legislation adapted to them. I therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the electors of the District of Columbia to choose a Delegate to be allowed the same rights and privileges to a Delegate representing a Territory. The increasing enterprise and rapid progress of improvement in the District are highly gratifying, and I trust that the efforts of the municipal authorities to promote the prosperity of the national metropolis will receive the efficient and generous co-operation of Congress.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

The Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture reviews the operation of his Department during the past year, and asks the aid of Congress in its efforts to encourage these States which, scourged by war, are now earnestly engaged in the reorganization of their domestic industry. It is a subject of congratulation that no further combinations against us are to be feared, and that, by our legitimate influence among the nations, have been favored or attempted. While sentiments of reconciliation, loyalty and patriotism have increased at home, a more just consideration of our national character and rights has been manifested by foreign nations.

THE OCEAN CABLE.

The entire success of the Atlantic Telegraph between the coast of Ireland and the Province of Newfoundland, is an achievement which has been justly celebrated in both hemispheres as the opening of an era in the progress of civilization. There is reason to expect that equal success will attend, and even greater results follow, the enterprise for connecting the two continents through the Pacific Ocean, by the projected line of telegraph between Kamtschatka and the Russian Possessions in America.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The resolution of Congress protesting against pardons by foreign Governments of persons convicted of infamous offenses on condition of emigrating to our country has been communicated to the States with which we maintain intercourse, and the practice, so justly the subject of complaint on our part, has not been renewed. The congratulations of Congress to the Emperor of Russia upon his escape from the attempt of assassination, have been presented to that humane and enlightened ruler, and received by him with expressions of grateful appreciation. The Executive, warned of an attempt by

TEACHERS, STANDING READY TO RESPOND TO THE NATIONAL CALL.

Teachers, standing ready to respond to the National call, large armies can be rapidly organized, equipped and concentrated. Fortifications on the coast and frontier have received or are being prepared for more powerful armaments. Lake surveys and river and harbor improvements are in course of energetic prosecution. Preparations have been made for the payment of additional bounties, authorized during the recent session of Congress under such regulations as will protect the Government from fraud and secure to the honorably discharged soldier the well-earned reward of his faithfulness and gallantry. More than 6,000 maimed soldiers had received artificial limbs, or other surgical apparatus, and 41 national cemeteries, containing the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers, have already been established. The total amount of military appropriations is \$3,255,669.

SENTIMENTS OF THE EARLY PRESIDENTS.

Washington spoke these words to his countrymen when, followed by their love and gratitude, he voluntarily retired from the cares of a public life. To keep all things within the pale of our constitutional powers, and cherish the Federal Union as the only rock of safety, were prescribed by Jefferson as rules of action to endure to his countrymen the principles of their Constitution, and promote a union of sentiment and action equally auspicious to their happiness and safety. Jackson held that the action of the General Government should always be strictly confined to the sphere of its appropriate duties, and justly and forcibly urged that our Government is not to be maintained nor our Union preserved by invasions of the rights and powers of the several States.

HOW TO STRENGTHEN THE GOVERNMENT.

In thus attempting to make our General Government stronger we make it weaker. Its true strength consists in leaving individuals and States as self-reliant as possible to themselves, in making itself felt not in its protection, but in binding the States more closely to the center, but leaving each to move unobstructed in its proper constitutional orbit. These are the teachings of men whose deeds and services have made them illustrious, and who, long since, have withdrawn from the scenes of life, leaving left to their country the advantages of their example, their wisdom and their patriotism. Drawing fresh inspiration from their lessons, let us emulate them in love of country and respect for the Constitution and the Union.

THE TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury affords much information respecting the revenue and commerce of the country. His views upon the currency, and with reference to a proper adjustment of our revenue system, internal as well as impost, are committed to the careful consideration of Congress. In my last annual Message I expressed my general views upon these subjects, and I need now only call attention to the necessity of carrying into every department of the Government a system of rigid accountability, through retrenchment and wise economy, with no exceptional or unusual expenditures. The oppressive burdens of taxation can be lessened by such a modification of our revenue laws as will be consistent with the public faith and the legitimate and necessary wants of the Government. The report presents a much more satisfactory condition of our finances than one year ago the most sanguine could have anticipated. During the fiscal year ending the 30th of June, 1865, the last year of the war, the public debt was increased \$941,922,557, and the 31st of October 1865, it amounted to \$2,748,854,750. On the 31st of October, 1866, it had been reduced to \$2,551,316,056. The diminution, during the period of fourteen months, commencing September 1st, 1865, and ending October 31st, 1866, having been \$2,637,538,565.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT.

The Report of the Secretary of War furnishes valuable and important information in reference to the operations of this Department during the past year. Few Volunteers now remain in the service, and they are being discharged as rapidly as they can be replaced by Regular troops. The Army has been promptly paid, carefully provided with medical treatment, well sheltered and subsisted, and is to be furnished with breech loading small arms. The military strength of the nation has been unimpaired by the discharge of Volunteers, the disposition of unserviceable or perishable stores and the retrenchment of expenditures. Sufficient war material to meet any emergency has been retained. The disbanded Volun-