

ARIZONA MINER.



VOLUME IV. PRESCOTT, ARIZONA, SATURDAY, JULY 13, 1867. NUMBER 14.

Arizona Miner.
WILLIAM H. FORD, Publisher.
SUBSCRIPTION: For one year, \$5.00; For six months, 3.00; For three months, 1.50; For single copies, 25 cents.
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.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

J. P. HARGRAVE,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Cortez-St.
Third house south of the Plaza,
PRESCOTT, A. T. 7

JNO. HOWARD,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Prescott.

DR. E. P. HOWARD,
Physician and Surgeon, Prescott, A. T., and
at Fort Whipple Hospital. 7

HENRY W. FLEURY,
NOTARY PUBLIC.
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA TERRITORY

WM. J. BERRY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
PRESCOTT, ARIZONA.
Office on Cortez Street, fronting the Plaza. 36m

SAN FRANCISCO ADVERTISEMENTS

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL.
Corner Montgomery and Bush Streets,
SAN FRANCISCO.

This house possesses all the requirements of a first-class hotel, its spacious reading room, with a large mineral cabinet, and extensive collections of specimens from the different mining regions of the Pacific coast—Branch Telegraph Office connecting with lines throughout the country—and every stand—all contributing to make it the headquarters and home for the Californian business man and tourist.
The Table of this House shall not be excelled any. Board, three dollars per day.
LEWIS LELAND & CO.,
Proprietors.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE
SANSOME STREET,
Corner of HALLECK, SAN FRANCISCO.

"THE EXCHANGE"
A GOOD FAMILY HOTEL, containing two hundred and fifty furnished rooms, extending from Stock to Sacramento streets, and is FIRE PROOF. Extra nice—Corner Sansome and Halleck streets. Prices low to suit the times.
T. SARGENT, Proprietor.

ETNA IRON WORKS,
S. E. cor. Fremont and Tehama sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO.

Manufacture
QUARTZ MILL, SAW MILL,
our mill, and amalgamating machinery of all kinds,
Agents for this coast of the celebrated "Tyler and Wheel" of which there are now upwards of 100 in use in the Atlantic States and on this Coast. Circulars giving full particulars forwarded to any address.
Decker & Randall's, Hepburn & Peterson's Amal. Mills, and all other kinds, furnished at short notice.
Agents for the Pacific Coast for
Dunbar's Piston Packing.
Any number of recommendations can be furnished by this Packing from parties using the same in this and Sacramento.
Hannison's Crusher,
best now in use in this State.
Particular attention will be given to drawings of all kinds of machinery. Parties purchasing machinery will be furnished with a set of drawings of same free of expense.
Particular attention to business we hope to merit the praise of the public, and shall always endeavor to prompt and give satisfaction to our customers.
Hannison & Co.

GEO. F. HOOPER & CO.,
San Francisco and Fort Yuma, California, and
Maricopa Wells, Arizona.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
And general dealers in

**Groceries
and Provisions,**

**LIQUORS,
DRY GOODS,**

**BOOTS AND SHOES,
CLOTHING,**

**Hardware,
and GENERAL MERCHANDISE.**

LA PAZ ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAY & CO.,
LA PAZ and PRESCOTT, ARIZONA,
Merchants.
July 1, 1864. v1n8

LA PAZ, MOHAVE, PRESCOTT CASH STORE.

The undersigned wishes to inform the public that in a few days he will receive by the schooner Towanda, a large stock of goods, comprising a large stock of

Groceries, Clothing, Boots and Shoe
A fine assortment of Wines and Liquors.

Chewing and Smoking Tobacco.

Havana Cigars, Cigarito Paper
Hats, Dried Fruits,

1,000 sacks of Flour, 120,000 lbs. Barley
200 Sacks of Beans.

A lot of Potatoes and Onions,
20,000 feet of Assorted Lumber, Windows and Sash Doors,

Which he intends to keep constantly on hand at La Paz and Fort Mohave, and intends to sell the same at the

LOWEST POSSIBLE FIGURES FOR CASH.

MANUEL RAVENA.

LOS ANGELES ADVERTISEMENTS.

S. B. CASWELL. J. F. ELLIS.

Caswell & Ellis,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS
GROCERIES, PROVISIONS,
AND GENERAL MERCHANDISE.

AGENTS FOR
CALIFORNIA POWDER WORKS CO.
No. 1, Arcadia Block,
Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles.
3m

H. NEWMARK & CO.,
Wholesale dealer in
HARDWARE,
GROCERIES
AND PROVISIONS.
ARCADIA BLOCK, Nos. 5 and 6,
Los Angeles, February, 1866.

TOMLINSON & CO.,
FORWARDING AND COMMISSION
MERCHANTS.
LOS ANGELES AND SAN PEDRO.

UNION WAGON FACTORY.
Persons interested in Arizona mines can have all kinds of Machinery repaired at this Factory.

Wagon Making, Blacksmithing,
—AND—
Turning in Wood
AND
IRON
PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

All work done in this establishment is warranted, and our advantages are such that we can execute work with dispatch.
24ft. BANNING & CO.
Wilmington, Dec. 1866.

I. H. Levy and Co.
Main-Street, San Bernardino, Cal.
Dealers in DRY GOODS, CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES—Iron, Hardware—Crockery—Groceries and
Liquors—and a
Great variety of General MERCHANDISE.
Mar 9-5-1f

L. B. JEWELL,
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER,
(With M. A. FRANKLIN, Druggist and Photographer.)
SAN BERNARDINO, CALIFORNIA.
Watches and jewelry sent by mail from Arizona carefully repaired and returned.

O. S. M. COBE. J. M. FISK. R. GIRD.
R. GIRD & CO.
REAL ESTATE AND HOUSE BROKERS,
Collectors, and
General Employment Agency,
No. 9 Post, and No. 608 Market Street, Room 2,
SAN FRANCISCO.
Real Estate bought or sold on commission—Loans negotiated—Ranches, city Lots, Houses and Stores to rent or lease—Rents collected, etc.
F23-4-1f

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TERRITORY OF ARIZONA—COUNTY OF MOHAVE
In the District Court, Second Judicial District,
for said County of Mohave.
Thadens Thompson, Plaintiff,
vs.
Charles A. Luke, Defendant. } 50 cent R. S.
The Territory of Arizona, do hereby certify, cancelled.

You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the District Court of the second Judicial District in and for the county of Mohave, Territory of Arizona, to answer to the complaint filed herein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this summons, if served within this county; but if without the county and within the Territory then forty days; and if without the Territory then twenty days.

This action is brought to recover the sum of seven hundred and six 66-100 (700 66-100) dollars, for money loaned, services rendered, and damages as set forth in the Plaintiff's complaint, and which reference is hereto made.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required, the plaintiff will take default against you and apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit.

Given under my hand and under the seal of the said Court, this 15th day of May, A. D. 1867.
JAMES P. BULL, Clerk Dist. Court 2d Judicial District.
11-15

A. E. DAVIS, Atty for PTF.

IN PROBATE COURT—MOHAVE COUNTY—ARIZONA TERRITORY.
C. E. Detmold, (Chas. Butler),
F. H. Coddington, et al. comprising the Morse Company,
Complainants, vs.
Benjamin E. Harris, Respondent.

THE Territory of Arizona sends GREETING to Benjamin E. Harris, Respondent: You are hereby summoned to appear and answer a complaint or bill of review filed in this office, by order of the Court, by said complainants, a copy of which is hereto annexed, within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after service upon you of this summons if served within this county, but if without the county and within the Territory, then forty days; and if without the Territory, then twenty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said bill of review.

Said action is brought to set aside and vacate a decree rendered in the Probate Court on the sixth day of April, 1867, decreeing and setting aside or apart to the separate use and ownership of complainants and respondent certain mining claims, ground upon the Mohave, San Francisco Mining District, Mohave county, Arizona Territory; and to obtain the appointment of commissioners to make a new segregation of the premises in accordance with equity and justice, and that a new decree be made upon said commissioner's report. And take notice, if you fail to appear and answer as herein required, complainants will apply to the court for the relief demanded, and for such other and further relief as may be just and equitable.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of said Court this 12th day of May, A. D. 1867.
JAMES P. BULL, Probate Clerk.
J. P. BULL, Clerk.
May 12th, 1867. 11-15

In the District Court, Third Judicial District, County of Yavapai—Territory of Arizona.
William T. Flower, Plaintiff,
vs.
Pablo A. Pasaland Ambrosia Quintero, Defendants.

ORDER OF PUBLICATION. You are hereby summoned and required to appear in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff, in the District Court of the Third Judicial District, county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, to answer the complaint filed therein, (a copy of which accompanies this summons) within twenty days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service upon you of this summons, if served within this county, but if served out of the county and in the Territory, then within forty days, and if served out of the Territory then within twenty days—or judgment by default will be taken against you according to the prayer of said complaint.

This action is brought to recover the sum of six hundred twenty-seven and 79-100 dollars (627 79-100) upon a certain promissory note executed by you in favor of Wornam & Co. bearing date of Prescott, 20th March, 1865. And also for the foreclosure of a certain deed of mortgage, also executed by you in favor of Wornam & Co. bearing the same date and executed to secure the payment of the said promissory note—both of which, said note and mortgage, were transferred to the above named plaintiff. And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the complaint as above required the plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in plaintiff's complaint, and for costs of suit. Given under my hand and under the seal of the said District Court, this 28th day of June, A. D. 1867.
E. W. WELLS, Jr. Clerk.
JOHN HOWARD, Atty.

ESTATE OF P. M. BURNS, Territory of Arizona, County of Yavapai—In the Probate Court in and for said county—In the matter of the Estate of P. M. Burns, deceased.

PURSUANT to an order of the honorable Hezekiah Brooks, Judge of said Court, notice is hereby given that on Monday the 1st day of May, A. D. 1867, in front of the store of James Grant, in the town of Prescott, in said county, at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day, I will cause to be sold at public auction, the following described property belonging to the estate of the above named deceased, to wit: One improved Ranch of one hundred and sixty (60) acres of land situated on the Hasyayapa River, near Walnut Grove. Also, the Quartz Mining interest of said deceased, situated in Yavapai County, and Territory of Arizona.

Terms of Sale—to be announced on the day of sale. JAMES GRANT, Administrator. ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r. JNO. HOWARD, Atty. Prescott, April 1, 1867.

Postponed Sale.
THE sale at Auction of the Ranch and Quartz interests belonging to the estate of P. M. Burns, advertised above, is hereby postponed by order of the administrator, until the first Saturday (the 7th) of September next—at the same place and hour.
R. MEACHAM, Auct'r. June 1, 1867. 11-19

NOTICE—James W. Fabian, a blacksmith by trade, who worked a short time since at Fort Yuma or Arizona City, having died suddenly at my hotel, on the 2d inst., while on his route from Fort Yuma to Los Angeles, this is to give notice that the sum of \$66 in greenbacks, and \$29 in gold, is in my possession, after defraying the funeral expenses. Any person having a claim upon said sums, upon legal and proper proof, the same will be paid by the undersigned.
AUGUST STARKE. San Bernardino, June 7, 1867.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

In the District Court Third Judicial District.
Sam. P. May, Plaintiff,
vs.
Jos. Tyson, et al. Defendants.

LIEN NOTICE. All persons holding or claiming liens for work, labor or materials, done, performed or furnished in the construction of a certain ten stamp Quartz Mill, consisting of one double fired boiler, one engine, two five stamp batteries, amalgamating pans, concentrators, pumps, gearing, belting, and other appliances used and designed for crushing, reducing and working quartz rock, and other ores containing precious metals, situated on upper Lynx Creek, in the Walker Mining District, county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, and known as the Eureka Mill—are hereby notified to appear and exhibit their liens for adjudication before the District Court of Yavapai county at the court room, in Prescott, on Wednesday the 30th day of June, A. D. 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Court.
E. W. WELLS, Clerk of the Court.
June 15, 1867. 115-12

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Thomas D. Hutton, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claim against the said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within one year from the date of this notice, to the undersigned, at his office in Tucson, Pima County and Territory of Arizona, Tucson, March 1, 1867.

JOHN G. BRYANT, Administrator.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of John F. Simmons, deceased.
NOTICE is hereby given by the undersigned, duly appointed Administrator of the above named estate, to the creditors of, and all persons having claims against said deceased, to exhibit the same, with the necessary vouchers, within six months from the first publication of this notice, to B. Block, at his place of business in the town of Prescott, Yavapai County, Territory of Arizona. B. BLOCK, Administrator.

JNO. HOWARD, his Attorney. 7-6m.
Prescott, April 1st, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By an order of sale, issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, in the action of S. Z. Paree against King S. Woolsey, duly attested the twenty-fourth day of June, A. D. 1867, I am commanded to sell—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the county of Yavapai and Territory aforesaid, and particularly bounded and described as follows, viz:—A certain five stamp quartz mill, about twenty miles in an easterly direction from the town of Prescott, and one and one half miles in a southerly direction from the residence of the Defendant, King S. Woolsey, or near his ranch on the Agua Frio River, and known as the Woolsey mill, together with the lands upon which the said mill is erected, and two hundred yards beyond the said mill on all sides thereof, that is to say: a plat four hundred yards square, having the said mill in the centre. Also, the ditch, acequia or canal for the use of said mill.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Saturday the twentieth day of July, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in front of the Court room in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai, I will sell the above described property to the highest bidder for cash.
Prescott, June 29th, 1867.

JOHN P. BOURKE, Sheriff.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.
Prescott, June 29, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By an order of sale, issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, in the action of Herbert Bowers and Nathan B. Bowers, and against Herman Gehrenbeck, duly attested the 24th day of June, A. D. 1867, I am commanded to sell—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Prescott, county and Territory aforesaid, and particularly bounded and described as follows, viz:—Two town or building lots, which said lots are numbered and described in the survey and plat of the said town, made by R. W. Groom as lots number sixteen (16) and seventeen (17) in block number thirteen (13), on Montezuma Street, on the west side of, and fronting on the Plaza, in the said town—said lots being each twenty-five feet in width fronting on the Plaza, and one hundred and fifty feet in depth, running west from Montezuma Street, to an alley; together with all buildings and improvements thereon, consisting of those certain houses or buildings commonly called the Montezuma Saloon—together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, rights and appurtenances thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

NOTICE is hereby given, that on Tuesday the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock, P. M. in front of the Court room in the town of Prescott and county of Yavapai, I will sell the said above described property to the highest bidder for cash. Prescott, A. T. June 20th, 1867.

JOHN P. BOURKE, Sheriff.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.
Prescott, June 29, 1867.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—By an order of sale, issued out of the District Court of the Third Judicial District in and for the county of Yavapai, Territory of Arizona, in the action of Henry Morgan against Van C. Smith and F. G. Christie, duly attested the 15th day of June, A. D. 1867, I am commanded to sell—All that certain piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the town of Prescott, county and Territory aforesaid, and particularly bounded as follows, viz:—Lot numbers four (4), five (5), and six (6), in Block number eight (8), said lots fronting on Gurley Street, on the north side of the Plaza, in the town of Prescott, county of Yavapai and Territory of Arizona, and described as such in the original survey and plat of said town. The said lots being the same upon which what is known as the capital building stands, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments, appurtenances and improvements thereto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

NOTICE is hereby given that on Saturday the 20th day of July, A. D. 1867, at 2 o'clock P. M. in front of the Court room in the town of Prescott and county of Yavapai, I will sell the said above described property to the highest bidder for cash. Prescott, A. T. June 26, 1867.

JOHN P. BOURKE, Sheriff.
ROBERT MEACHAM, Auct'r.
Prescott, June 29, 1867.

THE BOUNDARY AT FORT YUMA.

LA Paz, June 15, 1867.

EDITOR ARIZONA MINER:—In view of the question which has arisen between the Sheriff of this county, and the civil authorities of the county of San Diego, State of California, over a small strip of land on the East side of the Colorado river, over which the officials of San Diego county have for years been exercising unlawful jurisdiction, I have thought it would not be uninteresting to your readers to peruse an explanation of the question as it is now understood, by those who have most thoroughly studied the matter. By examination of the fifth Article of the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, dated, 1848, it will be found that the line separating the Territory of the United States from that of Mexico, followed down the "middle of the Gila river until it empties into the Rio Colorado; Thence across the Rio Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean, distant one marine League due south of the southernmost point of the port of San Diego, according to the plan of said port." Now after examining the language of this Treaty carefully, it appears to be beyond doubt, that the object to be attained, in the designation of "the middle of the Gila where it unites with the Colorado," was simply to specify some starting point, which was fixed in its character, from which, to the point designated on the Pacific, a line running straight, should divide the Upper from Lower California. It is evident that the intent of the Plenipotentiaries was to cross the Colorado directly from the middle of the Gila river, or they would not have said so. But as this line which was to be run, was only for the purpose of separating the two Californias, they agreed that, that line of division should consist of a straight line from the middle of the Gila river to a point one marine league South of the port of San Diego. Now, that it is understood that this line was for the purpose only, of dividing the Californias, will any one claim that the line divided any part of the Californias before it crosses the Colorado river? If either of the Californias ever claimed one inch of Territory East of the Colorado river prior to the running of that line, it gives a different color to the matter. But as they never claimed such, this line could not divide the Californias until it crossed that river, and arrived upon territory belonging to them or one of them. It is a matter of no consequence to which of the Republics the strip of land belonged, which lies north of the line as then run, and on the east side of the Colorado river, as that question was settled by the Gadsden purchase subsequent.

Now let us examine the Boundary lines of the State of California, as prescribed by her Constitution. Article 12, of this instrument defines the Boundary of that State as follows: after it comes to the Colorado river, where it intersects the thirty-fifth degree of North Latitude, it runs "thence, down the middle of the channel of said river to the boundary line between the United States and Mexico, as established by the Treaty of May 18, 1848; thence, running west and along said boundary line, &c." This is in accordance with the Constitution of the State of California as adopted in 1849, and ratified by the people in the same year.

Again, in the year 1851, April 25, the assembled wisdom of that State in the Legislative Assembly by an act of that body, defining the county boundaries, in reference to the county of San Diego, say, that after running from the Pacific to the Colorado river, "thence down the middle of the channel of said river to its junction with the boundary line of Mexico, &c." Woods Digest, page 137.

Now by what possible contortion of ideas any rational person can follow, in his imagination, these lines of boundary "down the middle of the channel of the Colorado river," and at the same time get himself out on the east side of the river at least one half a mile, and thus run some miles on dry land, and claim that he is following the California boundary line, is to me inexplicable. Or how after a line has been agreed upon, as a line to divide the two Californias, neither of which ever claimed an inch of territory east of the Colorado river, and that because that line started off of the territory of either of them, it was dividing them before it reached their territory, is equally strange.

Following all this, comes the Act of the Legislature of Arizona, Howell Code Chapter 2, page 24, which says of the boundary of Yuma county, after running down the middle of the main stream of Williams' Fork to its junction with the Colorado, and on the west by the main channel of the Colorado river, and on the south by the Sonora line."

Nothing could be plainer, so far as the jurisdiction of the officials of Yuma county are concerned, as defined by the Code of the Territory. Nor do I think that language can be more plainly written than California has written it for herself, and for the instruction of the officials of San Diego county. I understand that the Sheriff of San Diego county sets forth that he has been Sheriff of said county for six years and has all of that time exercised civil and criminal jurisdiction over this disputed territory on the east side of the Colorado river, and heretofore without dispute of his right to do so, until now, and therefore he should be allowed to continue to do so. This is the substance of his plea. If so, his reasoning amounts to just this, that because he has been permitted, without the murmuring of any one, to come into Arizona Territory and commit a great wrong upon the citizens of this Territory for a series of years, he should be still allowed to continue his aggressions without complaint. Should this question be decided in favor of Arizona, as I have no doubt it will be, the taxable property of Yuma county will be enhanced over one hundred thousand, if not as much as two hundred thousand dollars. In the event of a suit, the county of San Diego, would fall indebted to Yuma county a sufficient sum of money to defray the expenses.

COLOREADO.

AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF PIMA COUNTY.

The San Pedro River from the Sonora boundary, for 15 miles below affords, on either side, a rich bottom from 2 to 5 miles wide, of good farming land, and from the overland stage crossing to the north, for a distance of one hundred miles, is a beautiful valley of agricultural land, unsurpassed for fertility of soil by any country in the world. In this valley water is abundant and of most excellent quality—there is also plenty of game of almost every description, deer, turkeys, quail, grouse, hare, etc. The San Pedro valley is capable of sustaining a large population, and would be rapidly settled up were it not for the Apache Indians. On the Gila river in the vicinity of Fort Goodwin, and below the mouth of the San Pedro, to the Pima villages, is a large district of arable land, well supplied with water and timber. The Santa Cruz valley from the Sonora line to the town of Tubac sixty miles distance, will, when the Apaches are subdued, afford a good field for the industry of the farmer and husbandman. Lower down the stream there are two large settlements, the San Xavier and Tucson, and the land is in a high state of cultivation consisting the primitive character of its inhabitants.

East of Tucson, on the little river that runs along the base of the Santa Catalina mountains, is land which will some day furnish desirable and remunerative homes for many families.

Along each side of the Chiricahui range of mountains are, here and there to be found small patches of good tillable land sufficient to supply the wants of a considerable number of people who desire to use the plow and the sickle, the lands being fertile and amply supplied with water and timber.

The rich mines of the County are the "Pattignia," near the Sonora line; "Picacho" in the Culbati District; the "La Paz," "San Augustine," "Harenilla," and the "Natalis," in the vicinity of Tucson. These are silver mines and all of them rich. Some of them are now being worked with great success to their owners. These mines will be a source of great wealth to the country at no distant day. Those that are not being worked are in the possession of the Apaches who will not, at present, allow white men any share or interest in them.

There are also, in the neighborhood of Tucson, three copper mines that will afford immense quantities of first class ore. These are the "Spangle," the "Victoria," and the "Confidence." Much work has been done on these mines, and the fact is thoroughly demonstrated that they are both rich and extensive. There are other valuable mines in the County, upon which more or less work has been done, an account of which we must defer to some future issue.—*Arizonian, June 27.*

THE INDIAN POLICY.

The Rocky Mountain States, and Colorado, has the following sound views upon the Indian policy:

In perusing the comments of the California press on "our Indian policy," we are at a loss whether to be most amused, or most grieved, or at their ill-timed, philanthropy.

The woe of the "poor" Indian, and the fierce hostility of the whites, are themes on which eastern editors dwell with unfeigned delight. Some of them—the New York Tribune, for instance—are at a loss to determine whether we are at war with the Indians or not. In fleeing from General Hancock, they displayed their desire for peace, and in fact, did the part of virtuous husbands and fathers, for—asks the Tribune—"do we wonder that those haughty, wild Indians of the plains do not want a friendly soldierly quarrel among their families?" The rosewater view which the Tribune has of the "haughty, wild," gentlemen, who are at times unjustly termed savages, is well expressed in the question. Debauched white man! Virtuous Indian! Simple Tribune! A few months experience on the plains might render the eastern writer considerable service, if it resulted in the removing from the crown of his head a small quantity of superfluous hair, thereby rendering his brain more susceptible of ideas. He might learn the cause of the hostility of the persons now living at telegraphic stations, which is now such a cause of wonder. He would then ask, with another intention, this question—"Is this mode of treating the Indian question worthy of a great Christian nation?" The question is, indeed, a pertinent one. Is the Indian policy of the nation, just to its hardy pioneers who are carrying westward her flag, and her civilization? The east denounce the government for being unjust to the Indians; we pronounce the Indian policy most unjust to the white man who are founding new states in the far west.

A citizen of the United States is entitled to protection from the government. Is a citizen imprisoned or unjustly treated by a foreign power, a note from the state department at once inquires the cause, and demands that justice be done to the injured party. But when a man crosses the Missouri river he encounters a foe, than whom none is more terrible and inhuman, and against whom he must fight alone. Nay, more, the citizen is denounced as wrong, and encouragement is given to his destroyer. That this fatal policy is sustained by eastern sentiment, is the result of ignorance. The condition of the west is little understood, the present character of the Indians much less so. We have to oppose both a government policy, and a strong public sentiment in our hope of obtaining that justice to which we, as citizens, are entitled. We ask only for a proper protection, and the rights which the inhabitants of the older states enjoy, be not denied to their distant fellow citizens.

PARTON, in a recent number of the Atlantic Monthly, has the following squib on Western men:

"The Western man, in all that he does and in much that he thinks, is the creature of all the earth, who is in the least trammeled by custom and tradition. His ruling aim when he sets about anything, is to do it better than the same thing has ever been done before since the creation of man."

A LEGAL inquiry in Milwaukee is "Has a barber a mechanic's lien on the face of his customer for the labor performed?"