

# ARIZONA



# MINER.

TISDALE A. HAND,

"The Gold of that Land is good."

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## TUCSON TO LIBERTAD.

AN OUTLET ON THE GULF.

### MAJOR FERGUSSON'S REPORT.

MESILLA, ARIZONA, Dec. 2, 1862.

On the 26th of September last I received instructions as follows:

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE PACIFIC, }  
July 26, 1862. }

General Carleton will send Major Fergusson, with a sufficient escort, to examine the country, its resources, and the route between Tucson and Lobos bay, (place known as Libertad,) via Arivaca and Altar or Gaborca.

By order of Brigadier General Wright,  
RICHARD C. DRUM,  
Assistant Adj't General.

Lieut. J. F. BENNETT, 1st Cal. Vols.,  
A. A. General, Headquarters Column from California, Santa Fe, New Mexico.

[General Orders, No. 20.]

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF ARIZONA, }  
Las Cruces, New Mexico, Sept. 5, 1862. }

Major Fergusson will proceed, via Arivaca and Altar or Gaborca, without delay, to a point at or near Lobos bay, on the gulf of California, known as Libertad and examine the intermediate country, with a view to the transportation of supplies. He will ascertain the resources of the country on the route, also the availability of Lobos bay as a port where military supplies destined for Arizona may be landed. Major Fergusson will then repair in person to the headquarters of the district of Arizona, and make a report of his examination of the port of Lobos route, to the General commanding the column from California.

By command of Brigadier General Carleton,  
BEJAMIN C. CUTLER,  
First Lieut., 1st Inf. Cal. Vols., A. A. Gen'l.

There being no cavalry at the disposal of the commanding officer at Tucson for an escort, I was delayed until the 10th of October from proceeding to carry the above instructions into execution. On the afternoon of that day I started, with an escort of seventeen men of Company E, 1st Cavalry, California Volunteers, commanded by First Lieut. C. P. Nichols, of the same regiment, en route to the port of La Libertad, via Arivaca, Altar, and Pitiquito, and arrived at La Libertad on the 20th of October. I append hereto an itinerary of the route. The distances were measured by an odometer, which I was fortunate enough to get the loan of from Mr. J. B. Mills, jr., interpreter to Lieut. Nichols, commanding my escort, and acting assistant quartermaster thereof.

The port of La Libertad is not on that part of the gulf of California known as Lobos bay, but at a distance which I estimate to be about twenty (20) miles south of it. I enclose herewith traced copy of map of the "Ensenada de Los Lobos" so called, and the port of La Libertad, made by the scientific commission, of which Don Thomas Robinson, of Guaymas, was chief.

Previous to obtaining or seeing the original map of the commission, by aid of a boat, the frame of which was got out in Tucson, by mechanics of the quartermaster's department, and put together at La Libertad, I took soundings in the port, which are marked on the maps in red ink in feet. The figures indicate the depth at low water.

To Mr. J. B. Mills, jr., I am indebted for the triangulation of the bay, and for tracing the result, in red ink, on the map, time not permitting the making of an original, and, as the result of both surveys are so nearly alike, I did not consider an original map necessary. Where there is any difference in the soundings, I have no hesitation in saying that the result of my own labors, marked in red ink, are as correct as circumstances and time would permit. Having arrived

on the 20th, and the 21st, 22d, and part of the 23d of October being taken up in putting the boat together, I could not, considering the quantity of provisions and forage on hand and the absence of grass, remain more than a day and a half longer to make soundings, reconnoitre the vicinity, &c.

Of the value of this ensenada of Libertad as a port, no one who sees it can doubt. The soundings show a depth of water sufficient for vessels of any tonnage; the holding-ground is excellent, being generally of fine white sand and shell, at that part marked out on the map as "El Puerto de la Libertad," except where the ledges of rock are carefully laid down. These rocks are low, flat croppings of the bed-rock, and visible in the water in fair weather.

The bottom in the upper, or Cabo de Lobos part of the bay, is sandy in parts, gravelly and pebbly in others, and near the shore composed of cobble-stones, gravel, pebbles and sand. The shore or beach is generally sandy, gravelly, and pebbly. The banks are low sandy loam, except the southern part, which consists of high bluffs of sand and shell of about a mile and a quarter in length, broken by ravines and gullies. From Point Kino to Cabo de Lobos, the bay extends about 5 1/2 miles, and has a depth of about two miles near the centre; at Point Robinson a ledge of broken jagged rocks extends into the sea about 400 yards. The constant ripple at this place indicates the presence of rocks. By extending a mole or breakwater in the direction of these rocks, four or five hundred yards, vessels could ride at anchor in the bay to the south with the greatest security in almost any storm.

The soundings on the map will show that the part of the bay between Point Robinson and Cabo de Lobos has deep water and a bold shore, where vessels may discharge within a few yards of the bank.

The beach is, in nearly all its extent, admirably adapted to beach vessels upon for repairs.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## ACRES AND ARMS.

The Sacramento Union has a sensible article opposing the proposition of Tharlow Weed, and others, to return to the old system of managing the public lands so as to raise a large revenue from sales. Mr. Weed estimates that at the close of the war the national debt will amount to four thousand millions of dollars, and contends that the price of the public lands should be fixed at the former rate, instead of allowing them to be settled under the Homestead Law. We quote from the Union:

Under that law, the cost to the pioneer settler of occupying one hundred and sixty acres of land is simply the cost of survey and transfer. Under the old system a quarter section of land cost two hundred dollars. The homestead policy leaves the pioneer, who possesses the former price of the land, money to supply himself with stock, implements, and the means of temporary subsistence. Under the old system, when the price of land was added to the cost of the journey from Europe to one of our Western Territories, the inducements offered to emigrants were far less powerful, and thousands of the victims of the pittance paid labor of the Old World who might have desired to come to our Republic were deterred by the hopelessness of attempting to raise the requisite sum. At present, lands for the landless are freely offered in some of the British colonies, and there are Associations in England to extend aid to those who wish to emigrate to those distant dependencies. We have had abundant evidence that the better class of emigrants would prefer to come to the United States, but it is questionable whether an increase of the difficulty of obtaining homesteads in our Territories would not turn the current in another direction. Can we afford to do this? Would not the adoption of Weed's proposal defeat the object he professes to have in view? The true financier, who seeks to provide the means for easing the burden of an enormous public debt, looks for revenue to an increase of the tax-paying ability of the nation. This is only to be accomplished by adding to the number of the population and encouraging the development of the natural resources of the country. A busy, thriving community planted in a Territory which is now a wilderness, is worth far more to the Government in point of revenue than the aggregate cost of the occupied land at the old rates. Instead of the original price of its acres, the Government will get an increased revenue not only from the additional direct taxes, but from the increased consumption of duty-paying imports

and articles subject to an excise. If the Territory happens to be rich in mineral resources, the rapid development of these, in accordance with well known precedents, will add to the income tax and the revenue derived from the business transactions of such a community. It appears to be clear enough that every inducement that can be offered to the early settlement of the immense domain now given up to the savage and the buffalo will be justified as the soundest financial policy, and that the adoption of any measure which would have a tendency to retard the influx of population would be killing the goose that lays the golden egg.

Bearing in mind that a debt which weighs oppressively upon thirty millions of people, with sixteen thousand millions of dollars worth of property, can be carried with ease by double the number of people, having double the wealth, the solution of our financial problem will suggest itself. We should revise and simplify our system of taxation, leave no means untried to attract the right kind of population to our vast and comparatively unoccupied Territories, and develop the natural resources of the country which in extent and variety are unrivaled. There were few statesmen in America who, in 1860, would have ventured to affirm that the National Government could draw from the country all the money required to carry on for three years a war of such magnitude, demanding an unprecedented outlay because of the necessity of creating all the appliances of warfare on land and sea. Had the figures of our present debt been quoted at that time as a certainty of the future, the majority of even the "last-man-and-last-dollar" patriots would have shrunk back affrighted, and doubted the ability of the Government and the people to go on without plunging into bankruptcy. Not only has the enormous expense of the war been sustained but the very financial expedients rendered necessary by the contest have given a powerful impetus to numerous branches of industry; and to-day, notwithstanding the croaking of the ravens, the loyal States are basking in the sunshine of a prosperity that astounds the world. In view of the performance of what was regarded as an impossibility, we have less reason than ever for indulging gloomy forebodings of the future. The Republic is rich in broad acres; its necessity is more muscle. We must invite the industrial classes of the Old World to our shores by offering them facilities for acquiring homes. And as the mighty swarms follow the sun across the continent, and rich communities rise where now the wilderness waits for the plow and the pick, we shall see such a myriad of golden streams flowing into the reservoir of the Government as will awaken wonder at our former ignorance of our own wealth.

## HASSAYAMPA DISTRICT.

At a regularly called meeting of the miners of Hassayampa District, Arizona Territory, held at Groom's cabin, on the 10th day of May, 1864, called for the purpose of amending the laws so as to suit the convenience of all those who may desire to join the expedition soon to start east, against the Apaches, Van C. Smith was made President, and Rob't. McCoy Secretary.

The meeting having been called to order by the President, the following amendments were submitted by Mr Groom, and adopted, to-wit:

Articles 7th, 8th, and 9th, of the quartz mining laws, heretofore in force in this District, are hereby amended, so as to read as follows:

ART. 7. All notices claiming ground for mining purposes, on any metallic vein or lode of quartz or other rock in this District, properly located, according to the provisions of this code, and recorded, shall be deemed sufficient to hold such ground until the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four; but if any claimant, or claimants, to any ground in this District, located and held as hereinabove provided, shall perform, or cause to be performed, the amount of six days labor, to each claim, on any part of his or their ground, at any time between the date of the notice claiming such ground, and the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the same shall be deemed sufficient to give him or them perpetual title; the amount of labor, in all cases, to be estimated by the Recorder, or his Deputy, who shall, on application, visit and examine the ground, and if in his opinion the required amount of labor has been performed thereon, he shall certify the fact in a note attached or written beneath the notice on record in his office, claiming such ground; and for such services he shall be entitled to receive one dollar for each claim so examined and certified to.

ART. 8. Any person or persons, holding ground for mining purposes, in this District, on and after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, shall be required to perform, or cause to be performed thereon, the amount of three days labor to each claim, in every three months, and if any person, or persons, shall comply with the above provisions for the period of one year, he or they shall thereby acquire perpetual title; the labor to be estimated and certified to by the Recorder, or his Deputy, as provided in Article 7th.

ART. 9. Any person or persons, holding ground for mining purposes, in this District, who may perform, or cause to be performed thereon, the amount of twelve days labor to each claim, at any time after the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, he or they shall thereby acquire perpetual title to the same; the labor to be estimated and certified to by the Recorder, or his Deputy, as provided in Article 7th.

VAN C. SMITH, President.  
ROBERT MCCOY, Sec'y.

## MISCHIEF MAKERS.

This class of persons are the curse of social life. They are the mean, low-lived pests, when they swarm in a community. They are the reptiles and the poisonous insects, when they are let loose among men. When the tone of society is high, the sneaking, snapping, hissing crew, are scorned and spurned to live among their own kind and associates. Where the condition of things is somewhat new, and men are not thoroughly known to each other, the smooth, malicious, or conceited mischief-maker is in his element. Like the old woman in Bulwer, who was always invited to all the reputable societies in her town, rather than leave her offended tongue loose with its vituperations; the mischief-maker, where he has a position, makes himself of consequence by his villainous tattling, surliness, misrepresentations and falsehoods. Intolerable as such men and conduct are in private life, no language of execration is strong enough fully to designate their meanness and turpitude, when found among public men in public life. If he is found among the officers at a military post, all the others who are compelled to be associated with him in business, are made by him, to endure the mental nausea and tortures, said to be endured by spirits, confined within the suburbs of the damned. The race of such an one, under such circumstances, is not likely to be long. His violations of the sentiments, rights and principles of truth, honest nature and honorable life, change his location, or put the brand of a life-infamy upon him, by the condemnation of a court martial.

If he is found in civil life, among a body of civil officers, whose duties necessarily require them to mingle together, he has a degree of elevation, enlarging the influence of his baseness and meanness. He operates banefully on all things around him. He banishes friendship and confidence, or is avoided as a plague-spot. Gentlemen refrain from conversations with him upon matters of importance, unless a witness be present. If seen with him, they have no security that he will not state to others things they never said, nor thought of those others. He will abuse, malign and traduce others, and unless you denounce him upon the spot, he will go away and tell those he abused, that you were the one who did it. He will not be able to converse, unless with malice, security and falsehood of some absent, upright man. He will look wise, and hint enough of good men, that if believed, would ruin their reputations. Give him any portion of your confidence, and he will abuse it. He will watch for days, for an opportunity to throw distrust and dissensions among friends. He will himself, or procure some creature equally vile as himself, to trace the footsteps of gentlemen, to see if he cannot extract something that he can cover into scandal. He will tell one thing to one man, and of the same matter, another thing to another man, and then deny what he has told to either or to both. Among men of honor and truth he is an abortion or a monster. He is like a porcupine let loose in a garden of healthy fruits. He is a serpent coiled slimily and hissing around a vase of flowers. He is a swine in a china shop. He is like a carrion bird, with beak and talons loaded with offensiveness. None need take these delineations to themselves unless they fit. [New Mexican.]

A down easter speaks of a heavy fog in his locality. He says he hired a man to shingle a barn. At noon the man complained that it was a terrible long barn, for he had been at work all the morning, and had not one course laid. So after dinner he went to the barn, the man had been about, and found that he had laid a hundred feet right out on the ground.