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"The Gold of that Land is good."

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TERRITORY OF ARIZONA.

The tract of land purchased from the Mexican Government, by Mr. Gadsden under the Treaty of December 30, 1853, and originally called Arizona, formed a part of the Mexican State of Sonora. It was about 460 miles in length, with an average breadth of 130 miles, and contained nearly 40,000 square miles, or 25,600,000 acres.

The new Territory of Arizona embraces all of that purchase, except what lies to the East of the 109th deg. of longitude and also a portion of north western New Mexico, sufficient to constitute a district of 120,212 square miles, or 77,383,000 acres.

It is included within the following parallels and meridians, viz; commencing at a point where the 109th deg. of longitude intersects the 37th deg. of north latitude; thence south on said deg. of longitude to the boundary line between the United States and old Mexico; thence west and boundary line to the boundary line of south eastern California; thence north on said boundary line to the 37th deg. of north latitude; thence east on said parallel of north latitude to the place of beginning.

It has been estimated that three-fifths of the territory is composed of mountains, one fifth of rocky sterile deserts, and one fifth of arable lands. About one fifth of the mountain ranges are good pastoral lands, and one sixth are well timbered. The mountainous region may be summed up as containing nearly nineteen thousand square miles, twelve millions, one hundred and sixty thousand acres. This large area embraces every description of metals known to exist among the primitive rocks, and in such abundance as to be beyond apprehension.

The chief rivers are the Colorado of the west, explored by Lieutenant Ives in 1858) the Gila a branch thereof, and its branches, the Rio Verde, San Francisco, the Salinas and the San Pedro. The Flax River or Little Colorado, the Williams River, and the Francisco. The Colorado of the West, is the only one of these streams navigable for steamboats, and that only as far north as Fort Mohave at all seasons.

At the last session of the 37th Congress, the Territory was embraced within and under laws of New Mexico. Efforts for a separate organization were begun some years since. On the 15th of December 1857 Mr. Gwin, of California, introduced a bill in the Senate of the United States "to organize the Territory of Arizona and to create the office of Surveyor General therein; to provide for the examination and adjudication of claims, to grant donations to actual settlers to survey the public and the private

lands, and for other purposes." The following boundaries were proposed, viz: Beginning at the Colorado at the 34th parallel of north latitude; thence with said latitude to the eastern boundary of New Mexico; thence south with said boundary until it intersects the line of Texas; and thence with said line to the Rio Grande, and so on to the line of Mexico on said river, as fixed by the treaty of 1854; thence with the boundary line established by said treaty between the United States and Mexico to the Colorado; thence up the Colorado to the beginning, more or less. This Territory which was to be divided into four counties, to be named Jefferson, Washington, Jackson and Buchanan, embraced very little more than the Gadsden purchase—Mr. Gwin's bill which was very elaborate in detail, was defeated by a decided vote. On the 3rd of April 1860, Mr. Green of Missouri, introduced in the Senate, a bill, "To provide a temporary government for the Territory of Arizona, and to create the office of Surveyor General therein." It was a much shorter bill than Mr. Gwin's. The boundaries proposed were those of the Gadsden purchase. The bill was as unsuccessful as that introduced by Mr. Gwin.

Renewed efforts were made to secure the organization of the Territory during the 36th Congress, and at the second session of the 37th Congress, on the 8th of May 1862, the organic act, under which the organization has been perfected, was passed by the House of Representatives. At the third session of that congress, the Senate, on the 20th of February 1863, passed the act after slightly amending it, in which the House concurred, and it received the approval of the President a few days after.

In March the President made the following appointments of officers for the Territory, as provided for in the Act, viz; Governor, John A. Gurley of Ohio. Secretary, Richard C. McCormick, of New York. Chief Justice, John N. Goodwin, of Maine. Associate Justices, William T. Howell, of Michigan, Joseph P. Allyn of Connecticut. District Attorney, John Titus of Pennsylvania. Marshal, Milton B. Duffield of California. Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Charles D. Poston of Kentucky. These appointments were all confirmed by the Senate, then in extra session.

On the 26th of May, Levi Bashford, of Wisconsin, was made Surveyor General. In July, Mr. Titus was made Chief Justice of Utah, and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Almon Gage, of New York, as District Attorney. On the 18th of August Mr. Gurley died, and on the 21st of that month John N. Goodwin was appointed to the Governorship. Mr. Goodwin's place as Chief Justice was at the same time filled by the appointment of William F. Turner of Iowa.

It was agreed by the original officers, at the time of their appointment, that they would start for the Territory on or about the 1st of July. The private business of Mr. Gurley, and others, would occupy attention until that time. Moreover much laborious preparation for the long journey, and for starting the government, must be made at Washington, and other points in the States.

During July sickness in Mr. Gurley's family prevented his leaving home, and early in August, he was taken with the illness which resulted in his untimely death.

Chief Justice Goodwin had already reached New York on his way to the West. In a week from the date of his commission as Governor he started from New York for Leavenworth, accompanied by Secretary McCormick and Judge Allyn. A few days were spent at Cincinnati to learn what preparations Mr. Gurley had made for the overland journey, and a sojourn at Leavenworth only long enough to secure the government freight from the States. (the stationary etc.) and the means of transportation to Santa Fe.

On the 26th of September, the Governor, Secretary, Judges Howell and Allyn, District Attorney, Justices and Surveyor General, at the post, and interchanged back in July

left Leavenworth. Chief Justice Turner overtook the company at Ft. Larned. The party travelled via Forts Riley, Larned, Lyon and Union, making brief stoppages at each of those points and reached Santa Fe on the 14th of November. They left Santa Fe on the 26th of that month, and arrived at Albuquerque on the 28th. They left Albuquerque on the 8th of December and reached Fort Wingate on the 13th of that month. Leaving there on the 20th, they reached this post, via the 35th parallel, or Whipple route, to the San Francisco mountain, and the Pishon road from that point, at noon on the 22nd of January. Secretary McCormick and Judge Allyn, with a squad of California volunteers, left the main party at Volunteer Spring, near the San Francisco mountain, on the morning of the 16th and arrived here on the 17th.

The detentions on the road, from Leavenworth to Santa Fe, and from that place to this, were only those inseparable from a protracted journey, with an escort and heavy train, over the plains and mountains, at a severe season of the year. The autumn and winter proved unusually cold, and numerous snow storms were encountered, from as far east as Fort Lyon.

The officers entered the Territory on the 27th of December, and the government was formally inaugurated at Navajo Springs, 40 miles west of Zuni, on Tuesday the 29th of December. At 4 o'clock p. m. the escort and citizens were assembled, and Sec'y. McCormick spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN:—As the properly qualified officer, it becomes my duty to inaugurate the proceedings of the day. After a long and trying journey, we have arrived within the limits of the Territory of Arizona. These broad plains and hills, form a part of the district over which, as the representatives of the United States, we are to establish a civil government. Happily, though claimed by those now in hostility to the federal arms, we take possession of the Territory without resort to military force. The flag, which I now hoist in token of our authority, is no new and untrod banner. For nearly a century it has been the recognized, the honored, the loved emblem of law and liberty. From Canada to Mexico, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, millions of strong arms are raised in its defense, and above the efforts of all foreign or domestic foes, it is destined to live untarnished and transcendent.

At the conclusion of these remarks, Mr. McCormick hoisted the "Stars and Stripes" and called for cheers for them, which were given with a will. Prayer was then offered by the Rev. H. W. Read. The oath of office was administered to Chief Justice Turner, and to Associate Justices Howell and Allyn, by Mr. McCormick. Governor Goodwin and District Attorney Gage qualified before Chief Justice Turner.

The following proclamation, issued by the Governor, was read in English by Mr. McCormick, and in Spanish by Mr. Read:

PROCLAMATION!

TO THE PEOPLE OF ARIZONA.

I, JOHN N. GOODWIN, having been appointed by the President of the United States, and duly qualified, as Governor of the Territory of ARIZONA, do hereby announce that by virtue of the powers with which I am invested by an Act of the Congress of the United States, providing a temporary government for the Territory, I shall this day proceed to organize said government. The provisions of the Act, and all laws and enactments established thereby, will be enforced by the proper Territorial officers from and after this date.

A preliminary census will forthwith be taken, and thereafter the Judicial Districts will be formed and an election of members of the Legislative Assembly, and the other officers, provided by the Act, be ordered.

I invoke the aid and co-operation of all citizens of the Territory in my efforts to establish a government whereby the security of life and property will be maintained throughout its limits, and its varied resources be rapidly and successfully developed.

The seat of government will, for the present, be at or near Fort Whipple.

JOHN N. GOODWIN.

By the Governor: RICHARD C. MCCORMICK.

At the close of the reading, the assembly joined in singing the "Battle cry of Freedom;" a salute of 15 guns was fired (from anvils) in honor of the Governor, and the establishment of the government, and with loud cheers for the Governor, and other officers, the Union, and the President, the proceedings terminated.

The following is the Organic Act of the Territory, as approved by the President, February 24, 1863:

AN ACT to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Arizona, and for other purposes.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That all that part of the present Territory of New Mexico situate west of a line running due south from the point where the southwest corner of the Territory of Colorado joins the northern boundary of the Territory of New Mexico to the southern boundary line of said Territory of New Mexico be, and the same is hereby, erected into a temporary government by the name of the Territory of Arizona: Provided, that nothing contained in the provisions of this act shall be construed to prohibit the Congress of the United States from dividing said Territory or changing its boundaries in such manner and at such time as it may deem proper: Provided, further, That said government shall be maintained and continued until such time as the people residing in said Territory shall, with the consent of Congress, form a State government, republican in form, as prescribed in the Constitution of the United States, and apply for and obtain admission into the Union as a State, on an equal footing with the original States.

SEC. 2. And be it farther enacted, That the government hereby authorized shall consist of an executive, legislative, and judicial power. The executive power shall be vested in a Governor. The legislative power shall consist of a council of nine members, and a house of representatives of eighteen. The judicial power shall be vested in a supreme court, to consist of three judges, and such inferior courts as the legislative council may by law prescribe; there shall also be a secretary, a marshal, a district attorney, and a surveyor general for said Territory, who, together with the governor and judges of the supreme court, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and the term of office for each, the manner of their appointment, and the powers, duties, and the compensation of the governor, legislative assembly, judges of the supreme court, secretary, marshal, district attorney, and surveyor general aforesaid, with their clerks, draughtsman, deputies, and sergeant-at-arms, shall be such as are conferred upon the same officers by the act organizing the territorial government of New Mexico, which subordinate officers shall be appointed in the same manner, and not exceed in number those created by said act; and acts amendatory thereto, together with all legislative enactments of the Territory of New Mexico not inconsistent with the provisions of this act, are hereby extended to and continued in force in the said Territory of Arizona, until repealed or amended by future legislation: Provided, That no salary shall be due or paid the officers created by this act until they have entered upon the duties of their respective offices within the said Territory.

SEC. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall neither be slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes, whereof the parties shall have been duly convicted; and all acts and parts of acts, either of Congress or of the Territory of New Mexico, establishing, regulating, or in any way recognizing the relation of master and slave in said Territory, are hereby repealed.

INCREASE OF SOLDIERS' PAY.—The bill to increase the pay of the army provides for fixing it at the following rates per month for subordinate officers and privates:—Sergeant Majors of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, \$25; Quartermasters Sergeants of Cavalry, \$25; of Artillery and Infantry, \$21; First Sergeants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, \$23; Sergeants of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, \$20; Sergeants of Ordnance, Sappers and Miners and Pontooners, \$35; Corporals, \$18; Privates, \$16; Corporals of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, \$19; Chief Buglers of Cavalry, \$25; Buglers, \$18; Farriers and Blacksmiths of Cavalry, and Artificers of Artillery and Infantry, \$25; Musicians of Cavalry, Artillery and Infantry, \$25; Musicians of Artillery and Infantry, \$25.

R. C. MCCORMICK