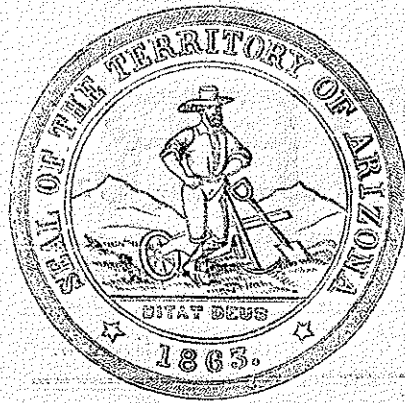


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THE ARIZONA MINER.

"The Gold of that Land is good."

T. A. HAND, Publisher.

FORT WHIPPLE, WEDNESDAY APRIL 6, 1864.

COL. WOOLSEY'S EXPEDITION.

The absorbing topic of interest and discussion in this part of the Territory, is the expedition against the Pinal Apaches, commanded by Lt. Col. King S. Woolsey, which started out on the 29th ult. It is composed of an hundred men, representing all of the main mining and ranching districts, and is a very formidable movement against the savages. With scarcely an exception the men are used to mountain travel, cool, courageous and enduring. Moreover they have had much experience in Indian fighting, and having suffered greatly from the recent depredations, they are eager to chastise the wily foe. The success they have already met is, we trust, but an indication of that which will attend their march. Under date of Ash creek, April 2d, Col. Woolsey writes to Secretary McCormick:

I reached here this evening on my return from the mountains west of the San Francisco. We jumped a rancheria of Apaches yesterday, and killed fourteen. I am on my way to the rendezvous on the head-waters of the Agua Fria. We have sent thirty five men back across the divide to-night under P. McCannon. They will be at a rancheria early to-morrow morning—and will be apt to have a fight—also one next day. On Tuesday they are to join us. We will all meet in the upper valley of the San Francisco on Wednesday next, to start for Big Rump's village on the Salt River.

Please hurry up Captain Walker with the additional provisions, as we will be short before we get back. If we are kept in food we will punish the red thieves severely. It is hard to see our brave men bare-footed and poorly clad, and they ought at least to have an abundant supply of provisions. Better men never followed any one to battle. A. Ingalls was wounded to-day by an arrow. Dr. Alsop dressed the wounds, and he is resting well. The soldiers with me fight like old hands. Charles Beach killed three Indians, Holman one. Four of the boys are with McCannon to-night.

This looks like work, and is fully confirmed in a note of the same date from Mr. Henry Clifton, who says:

On the first of April, some eight or ten miles east of Black Canon, on Bradshaw's diggings, we surprised a rancheria of Indians, and killed fourteen of them. We found no stock, but plenty of signs in the shape of horses' tails, and ox-hides. Col. Woolsey recognized one piece of hide as belonging to a large stock bull, which he brought to the Agua Fria Ranch from his ranch on the Gila. The piece of hide had a brand on it which several others recognized. On the first, while we were at Kane Creek, Artemus Ingalls, came into camp with two arrow wounds, one in the back and the other in the right shoulder. He had been hunting with a party. About a mile from camp, they separated, and as he was coming alone around a rocky point he was surprised by five or six Apaches. Deeming discretion the better part of valor, he took to his heels. On reaching camp his wounds were dressed by Dr. Alsop, and although I think he is badly injured, it is the general impression that he will recover. Indian hunting tries the men severely—many are already foot-sore, but all are in good spirits. If we can be supplied with provisions, we will give the Apaches a good punishment.

In a note to Major Willis, Col. Woolsey gives some interesting particulars:

The Indians were all Tontos and Pinals, but the arrows are like those of the Yapapais and Mohaves. At the rancheria they were making nearly a thousand of the same kind. I think they intended to make us suppose that the Mohaves and Yumas are committing depredations. I have never before seen arrows of this kind among the Apaches. The Moccasins all belonged to the latter.

Col. Woolsey sent Secretary McCormick and Major Willis each a quiver of arrows as among the first trophies of the expedition.

Col. Poston, Superintendent of Indian affairs, en route to this post with an escort of fifty Maricopa and Pimo Indians under Juan Olivarez;

and Col. Woolsey's messenger to that Chief at Antelope and having been liberally supplied with provisions turned off with his braves to join the expedition above the lower valley of the San Francisco. By this time we hope that the forces of Col. Poston and Col. Woolsey are united.

Our readers need not be told that it is of the first importance that this movement against the Apaches should be cordially sustained. The supply of provisions contributed from this post consisted simply of flour, bacon and coffee for sixty men for thirty days. Much more will be needed to keep the large party on the war path for fifty or sixty days the shortest time in which they can accomplish all that is desired. Subscription lists have been opened for obtaining funds to procure additional supplies from Antelope. Captain Walker volunteers to convey them to the expedition within twenty days. We are glad to know that many liberal donations have been made, and we earnestly urge all to give freely. If we would have peace and prosperity, and secure the increase of population we so much wish, we must put an end to the Apache disturbances. Nothing will so surely hasten the occupation and development of the Territory—and no consummation is so devoutly desired by all who have the best interests of this rich mineral country at heart.

THE CHAVEZ CUT-OFF.

To-day Lt. Col. Chavez returned from his explorations for a direct road from here to the Little Colorado, at the point where the Whipple road first reaches it from the East, that is to say about 90 miles West of Zuni. Surveyor General Clark and General Carleton, were both of the opinion that such a cut-off could be found, and the latter authorized Col. Chavez to make search for it, and to return by it if practicable, to the Rio Grande. We are happy to announce that Col. Chavez reports a wagon road, well supplied with wood, water and grass. Going from here to Woolsey's Ranch, 30 miles, nearly South, the general direction from there is North Easterly, over a comparatively open and level country, saving forty miles of heavy timber, cedar, pine and pinon. The San Francisco river is crossed in the upper valley, four miles above the point where the Governor's party surprised the Indian rancheria. There is but one large canon upon the route, that called by the Colonel, the Cathedral Canon, owing to its curious formation. It is described as much less formidable than Hell Canon on the Pishon road 15 miles North of here. The Chavez cut-off, will save between seventy and eighty miles of travel from the Rio Grande to the new gold fields and some sixty miles in coming to this post. In opening this new and direct connection with the Whipple road, the Colonel has rendered a timely and most important service, both to Arizona and to New Mexico. We congratulate him, and the General Commanding, upon their sagacity in the matter, and we have no doubt that when the roads from here to Fort Mohave and La Paz are properly developed, we shall have a continuous route from the Rio Grande to the great Colorado, and to the Pacific, much superior to any upon the continent. About 60 miles North-East from here, Colonel Chavez discovered a handsome lake, a mile in length and of nearly the same width, which he named Lake Carleton. He gave names to the various springs, streams, and camps on the road, all of which will doubtless appear in his official report, which we hope to publish. The Colonel with Lieut. Robinson and the balance of Co. H. 11th Missouri Volunteers, and the necessary wagons, will leave here on Sunday next, for the Rio Grande, via the new road and Fort Wingate. We wish them a safe and speedy journey, and have no doubt that they will give a good report of our new country, and its prospects.

A complimentary letter to Col. Chavez from the Governor and other civil officers, will be published in our next. Lieut. Robinson was included in the testimonial to Capt. Butcher, printed in our present issue.

EMIGRATION.—Governor Low, of California, writes to Governor Goodwin:

"There is considerable interest here in Arizona. The establishment of your government will give an impetus to emigration, and I have little doubt that the summer will witness quite an influx of people from this coast into your Territory."

Letters from the Eastern States bear the same encouragement. There is little doubt, despite all the reports derogatory to the Territory, but that we shall have a large increase of population during the present year. We hear of several trains on the way from the Rio Grande, via Fort Wingate. Col. Chavez hopes to meet them in time to direct them to his new road.