

THE ARIZONIAN.

TUBAC, THURSDAY, MARCH 10, 1859.

To ADVERTISERS.—Persons desiring to advertise in this paper, are requested to send in their favors without delay, addressed to THE ARIZONIAN, Tubac, Arizona.

Subscriptions must in all cases be accompanied with the cash. No subscriber's name will be entered upon our books until advance payment has been made.

The Mineral Wealth of Arizona.

If nature has denied to Arizona abundant and never-failing streams of water, and given to her but few acres of fertile and easily tilled land, she has been generous in other sources of opulence and prosperity. There is not a richer mineral region in the world. The mountains are interlaced with silver veins; lead is abundant, and easily worked, while in some portions of the Territory there are rich deposits of gold. Nor do these comprise all the minerals of Arizona. Iron, copper, zinc, the ores of copperas, saltpetre, quicksilver, incombustible crystals, fireproof rock, alabaster, marble, and other valuable species of stone, have all been found within the proposed limits of Arizona. Nor have these hidden treasures been lately discovered. Two centuries ago, when the Pilgrim Fathers were struggling with barbarism upon the shores of New England, Spain established an empire amidst her newly-found wealth, and drew millions from the very region where now the Anglo Saxon is erecting a second era of civilization. Years passed, and the civilization of the Jesuit, always superficial and never permanent, faded away. Indian depredations drove those monk miners from their possessions, and we now behold on every hand, the remains of ancient works and old mining establishments, used by the Spaniards when the New World was in its infancy!

The silver mines of Arizona are famous in history, and their product, with those of Sonora, formed at one period, a chief source of revenue to Spain.—Until within four or five years past, the working of mines in this Territory has been impossible, on account of the Apaches, and even now, in the absence of proper protection it is a business involving large risk. In Sonora, the state of revolution which always prevails, the want of security from Indians, lawless men, and the so-called government itself, renders it impossible to develop the enormous mineral wealth of that State, which in view of our national "manifest destiny" may be regarded as American domain. It is impossible, however, for this state of things to continue long. Our government will soon recognize the right of its citizens to law and security, a strong arm will be extended over neighboring Mexican States, giving us access to the Pacific.—Then we may look for a rapid influx of population, the employment of capital, and discoveries of precious metals that will eclipse even the riches of the "Golden State."

Singular Management

The murder of a single negro belonging to an officer of the United States Army was the immediate cause of a war with the Navajo Indians—a war out of which government has been glad to get, after a cost of over one million dollars. This took place at one extremity of New Mexico, while at the other, white men are murdered, horses, mules and cattle are stolen, and travel rendered unsafe, without the least attention seemingly from the military command of this Department. The Apaches have committed upon our people ten times yes, twenty times the damage ever inflicted upon the inhabitants of New Mexico proper by the Navajos, and yet there is no force sent out against them—no formidable campaign into their country to whip them into decent behavior. The military affairs of this Department are managed as if all the life worth saving and all the property worth defending was situated east of the Rio Grande, and it a matter of no consequence whether there were troops here or not! We are obliged, in common with the people inhabiting this section, to dis-

sent from this view of the case. Interests are growing up here worthy of attention, interests that will soon make themselves felt, and in quarters where an effect will be pretty sure to follow.

The fact is, the entire military arrangements of the Department of New Mexico require a thorough reformation. Affairs have not been managed in a manner creditable to the late General in command, nor his successor. In New Mexico at this time, there are thirteen military posts, more than one half which are of no benefit, and only an expense to government—posts garrisoned by one company or part of a company, and often commanded by a Lieutenant. If merely to keep possession of a post such garrisons are too large; if to pursue and fight Indians they are too small—so in either case the arrangement is bad. These small posts in an Indian country can do nothing, as they are only capable of furnishing a small scouting party. After deducting the sick, prisoners, fatigue parties, and men necessary for post duty at a one company fort, there is very little effective force left. It would be better to concentrate the troops at five or six important posts, from whence strong detachments might be sent out whenever necessary. This would be a great saving of expense, insure better discipline, and render the forces far more effective. A correspondent of the New York Daily Times, speaking of affairs in this Territory, uses the following forcible language:

"The action of the United States government, on this frontier, through its military stations and Indian agencies, were it not for its painful and ruinous results, would be a stupendous farce!"

Nothing can be more true. There is constant conflict of judgment and arrangement between Indian Agents and officers of the army, and a misconduct of military affairs that is actually amazing. It would be an excellent policy for government to place its Indian business directly in the hands of the military authorities; so that those who do the fighting shall have the power to make treaties. Such a course has been recommended to Congress, and ought to be adopted.

For the protection of New Mexico two regiments of troops are allowed, and of these the grand total of two companies is allowed to this quarter of the Territory west of Fort Fillmore—a region fast increasing in population, and where various extensive mining companies are endeavoring to develop the wealth of the country. We hope the attention of the Secretary of War will be called to this condition and some little attempt made to do our people justice. A campaign against the Pinals has already been delayed too long, and it seems, from the arrangements emanating from Santa Fe, that infantry are considered proper troops to act against mounted Indians with vigor and success. This is a new and brilliant discovery in frontier warfare.

Indian News

The Apaches are collecting in large numbers along the Overland Mail Route between the Mimbres and Dragoon Springs. The celebrated chief, Mangus Colorado, who for three years past has been very quiet, is in the field again with a large party of warriors. He declares that if government does not give him more beef and flour he shall let his people take it wherever they please. They have annoyed the mail company very much by filling the road with stones in Apache Pass several times, and now threaten to close the Pass altogether, complaining that government does not pay them enough for using their land.

As the Apaches require moonlight nights for their depredations there have been but few thefts during the past ten days, but the new moon now coming on will certainly bring parties from the mountains on their usual stealing expeditions. They travel principally at night, and require moonlight to enable them to follow trails with their stolen property.

The Papagos gave information to the commanding officer at Fort Buchanan that the horses taken from Hoyt were at San Lazaro, a de-

serted Rancho near the Sonora line. A party was sent out who found the horses but were unable to catch them, having been rendered, by their few days of liberty, perfectly wild.

On the night of the 5th inst. two pack animals were taken from Mr. Yancy, at Tubac, by Apaches, and two days after re-taken from the Apaches by a party of Papagos. Within the past twenty months Mr. Yancy has had over one hundred mules stolen by Indians.

At this moment, when there are strong indications of increased Indian hostilities and while the people of this region are being robbed almost daily by marauding bands of savages, there comes from Santa Fe an order for one company of the mounted force at Fort Buchanan to take post at Fort Fillmore, and substituting a company of infantry in place of the dragoons. Without reflecting in any manner upon officers or soldiers of the infantry corps, it is notorious to those acquainted with border service, that, in the pursuit of Indians, Infantry are useless. As well might a company of sappers and miners be sent out to catch Apaches. They would never come in sight of Indians, still less capture them. The inefficiency of infantry in chasing these Arabs of America, as the Apaches have been fitly termed, is too well understood to require evidence.

Mounted men are indispensable at Fort Buchanan at this time, and in the name of the people of this portion of the Territory whose lives and property are at stake, we protest against the withdrawal of a single man; and we call upon the Secretary of War to examine into the real condition of affairs in this Territory before he approves such an order. It is unjust and vitally injurious to our citizens to station soldiers here who from the nature of things can be of no use except to stand guard at a post and consume rations. Instead of having troops removed, there should be more sent. There is great need of a two-company post on the San Pedro and another on the Gila, and we understand that assurances have been given by the Secretary of War that such posts shall be established. To furnish Captain Ewell with a company of infantry, in addition to his present force would be eminently proper, for then he could take into the field two full companies of mounted men leaving the Infantry in charge of the post. None who know Capt. Ewell question his zeal or energy in pursuing and punishing Indian marauders whenever he is promptly informed of their thefts. All he asks of citizens is that they will give information of their losses at the Fort, when they can always be certain that men will be sent in pursuit. But, ordering away the company of dragoons from Fort Buchanan at this time, is an act of gross injustice, and should receive attention from the War Department. If we cannot have mounted men it would be as well not to have troops at all, for with infantry a frontier has the name of having troops without any benefit. We do not, of course, know what arrangement the commander of this Department proposes making, but trust he will take into consideration the ravages of the Indians in this country, the amount of property exposed, the fact that there is but one solitary post in this entire region, and above all, the right of the people to some degree of protection from troops competent to afford it.

Oregon.

The bill to admit Oregon into the Union has at last passed. It is but ten years since it was admitted as a Territory. Its progress has been gradual but sure. We hope, before ten years more have passed, that the stars on the Pacific will have increased in number,—as they must in importance.

ABOUT ARIZONA.—Mr. Edward E. Dunbar, formerly a well known citizen of this Territory, has been contributing to the New York Daily Times a series of articles on Arizona, its history, condition, and resources. They are well written, and contain many interesting facts.—Some of his statements, however, we cannot fully endorse.

Various Items.

Lieut. Beale is to be provided with a strong escort, as part of his route lays through the country of hostile Indians. He has thirty camels with his party, to carry provisions and baggage.

So far, the Atlantic cable is a failure. De Sautey, that mysterious personage who so exercised the newspaper people with his mysterious replies, has gone home to England. Old Neptune don't swallow the lightning line so easy; and it seems that the rejoicings over the success of the cable were a little premature.

Mr. St. John, who was nearly murdered by some Mexicans at Dragoon Spring, about three months ago, was lately at Washington, urging the establishment of law in this portion of Arizona.

By a late arrival from Sonora we learn that an additional tax of twenty-five per cent had been levied for military purposes. The amount of "forced loan" paid monthly by the town of Mazatlan is four hundred dollars! Of course, this causes much distress to the poorer classes, who would hail with great rejoicing the arrival of American troops to relieve them from their oppressors.

A "Gentile" newspaper, edited by Kirk Anderson, formerly of St. Louis, and well known as a vigorous writer, has been established at Salt Lake.

Having, after much tribulation, succeeded in obtaining a file of the Congressional Globe, we have looked over some of the speeches delivered in Congress during the past three months. Some few are able and slightly statesmanlike, but a majority are as weak and insipid as the "Lounger" department of Harper's Weekly. Stump speaking in Congress has become an insufferable nuisance.

The discovery of gold, in large quantities, on the South Platte, and in the vicinity of Pike's Peak, is well established. There is a sort of insane stampede to the new diggings from every part of the Union. Provisions at the mines were scarce and very dear, but the establishment of an express train from Fort Leavenworth to the mining region, by Russell & Co., would soon make entables cheaper.

That bloviating humbug of the present day, the Rev. Spurgeon, announces his intention of coming to America very soon.

A proper force to hold Sonora would be two regiments of infantry, one regiment of cavalry or dragoons, and fifteen pieces of artillery. With this force properly distributed between Guaymas, Hermosillo, Mazatlan and other large towns, the whole state might be kept decent and orderly. The close of Indian hostilities in Oregon and Florida, peace with the Navajos, and civil behavior on the part of Brigham Young's "Saints," will give government plenty of troops for Arizona if there is a disposition to send them. Once stationed on the frontier of Sonora, an army would soon find cause to cross the line.

There is a story going the rounds of the Eastern papers that President Buchanan is about to marry a Georgia widow, but it is doubtless a sheer humbug.

The whole continent of Europe is a smothered volcano of revolution. In every direction we hear of revolts, plots, and conspiracies. The death of Louis Napoleon would be a signal for outbreaks in Italy, Hungary, and Ireland, while France would again be the theatre of anarchy and civil war. The peace of Europe depends upon the life of one single man.

Mr. Forsyth has resigned his position as Minister to Mexico.

At last accounts, the United States sloop of war Vandalia had sailed from Guaymas, and the Saranac arrived.

Congress has probably ordered the construction of ten additional steam war vessels. If so we shall soon have a respectable naval force.