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The Coming War in Europe.

It is evident that France and Austria are on the eve of deadly hostilities. Nothing but the influence of England can avert war within a few months. Both nations are making vast military preparations, and fitting their armies for the field. This war will probably lead to revolutions all over Europe. The oppressed nationalities will seize upon the occasion to rise, and re-enact with better success, because with more experience, the times of '48. Italy, Hungary, and the provinces of the Danube, are full of revolutionary spirits, while Germany, apparently so calm and impassable, is a hot-bed of republicanism.

If Sardinia assists France, Germany will most unquestionably aid Austria, and the German States can bring into the field 1,500,000 men and 2,500 cannon. The Austrian army is one of the best organized, and is perhaps the easiest handled army, in the world. It is divided into two armies and twelve corps, and is always ready for service. The infantry is composed of sixty-two regiments of four battalions, with two battalions of grenadiers, and a depot (both) in time of war, of fourteen frontier regiments of two war battalions, and battalion of reserve; of Tittier's frontier battalion; of a regiment of Tyrolese riflemen and seven battalions and a depot; of twenty-five battalions of carabineers and three battalions of infantry attendants. A battalion of riflemen is attached to each brigade, and every company of regular infantry contains sixteen sharpshooters armed with breech-loading rifles. The cavalry consists of eight regiments of cuirassiers and eight regiments of dragoons, of six squadrons each; twelve regiments of hussars, and twelve regiments of Uhlans of eight squadrons each, and every one of the preceding regiments has a squadron of depot; there are nineteen regiments of gendarmerie. The artillery consists of twelve regiments of campaign artillery; one regiment of coast artillery of fifteen companies, and one regiment of fuse men of twenty batteries.

Every regiment of campaign artillery has four batteries of six, eight, and twelve pounders, one battery of obuses, and six batteries of flying artillery, making a sum total of one hundred and sixty-eight batteries, of eight pieces, or thirteen hundred cannons and obuses. Every brigade has a battery of artillery, which is never separated from it, and invariably manœuvres with it; the divisions of infantry possess a detachment of cavalry of four regiments, a park of artillery and a train. The general reserve, (independent of the army) is composed of a grand park of artillery; a grand body corps of cavalry, (commanded at present by Prince von Liechtenstein) and a grand corps of infantry, which is formed in time of war, of the union of the battalions of grenadiers, drawn from the regiments of the line. The numerical force of these arms all together is nearly 600,000 men; for, on the 1st January, 1855, (mark the date,) the Austrian Minister of War stated there were under arms 371 battalions and 82½ companies of infantry, 395½ squadrons, 1,185 cannon, 1,850 companies of sappers and miners, forming 553,902 men drawing pay, and 77,530 horses. And as the annual levy in Austria is 85,000

men in time of peace, and 1200 men in time of war, Austria could easily match the 672,000 men the "Constitutionnel" boasts France could bring into the field with 685,000 men.

The French Emperor, well aware of the power of the foe he is about to encounter, is making gigantic preparations. All soldiers absent on leave have been called to their posts, and a new levy of 87,000 recruits has been ordered. Great numbers of cavalry and artillery horses, newly purchased, are being drilled for service. All the government bakeries work night and day, making biscuit. More clothing stores, and ammunition, &c., &c., is being collected than was got together during the war with Russia. In fact France resounds with military preparation. It is an eventful hour for Europe, and no doubt the end of some of those rotten dynasties is at hand. Separated from the dreadful scene, our country can watch the clash of arms and the crumbling of States, thankful that the ocean rolls between us and the horrors of an European revolution.

Exploration of the Gila—Large party preparing to start!

By the following letter, which came to hand too late for last week's paper, it will be seen that the Gila Exploring party will leave the mouth of the San Pedro on the 5th of May, and they invite volunteers from this section of the country. We hope the invitation will be responded to, and that among the company some competent person may be selected to keep a full record of the expedition. There should be not only a daily journal of events but notes on the geography of the country, its water capacity for cultivation, its natural products, the Indian tribes, animals, reptiles, &c., &c.—This matter would be very interesting, and we shall be happy to publish it, on the return of the expedition. Notes and figures should be made with ink, if possible, or with a metallic pencil. The distances traveled should also be closely estimated, or if convenient, measured.

The equipment of a person going on this expedition, should be as light as possible. A good horse or mule is indispensable, with arms and ammunition, strong clothing and substantial boots. One pack mule for every three men, will answer. Bacon, dried beef, pinole, flour, "panoche" and coffee, are the proper provisions to take, with large canteens for carrying water, when exploring away from the river. Small parties that go out from the main body, should make a report of everything they may see that is of interest. Care ought to be taken to have all information as correct as possible. The expedition has our warmest wishes for success; we trust its work will be thorough, and lead to the most fortunate results for all concerned. We commend particular attention to the subjoined communication:

CAPRON'S STATION, }
Gila River, April 15, '59 }

EDITOR ARIZONIAN: For years the people of this, and adjoining Territories, have heard of rich gold mines on the tributaries of the Gila.

Persons passing hastily through that country have discovered gold. Prisoners escaping from the Indians give glowing accounts of rich placers.

Bullets of lead have been exchanged with Indians, for gold, and many other circumstances have led people to believe in the existence of gold in large quantities, on the headwaters of the Gila.

Lately they have become satisfied of this fact, by the Indians who inhabit the country bringing considerable quantities of gold to the settlements for sale. The fact of the existence of gold in the Pinal country is now established, but the exact locality is not known. To ascer-

tain this a company of 20 men is now formed, which is every day increasing, for the purpose of prospecting the Pinal mountains.

The mouth of the San Pedro is our place of rendezvous, and starting point, and the 5th of May the day appointed for starting. Until that time, we shall prospect between this point and the mouth of the San Pedro.

Several good prospects have been found, and we hope to find better by going further.

The Pinal Indians have lately concluded a treaty with our government, and we apprehend but little difficulty from them, for a few months at least.

We earnestly request all those who have any desire to see this country or obtain fortune, to join us on or before the 5th of May at the San Pedro.

There are many persons who are willing and anxious to join us, but are not able to do so for want of means to procure the necessary outfit. Some men on this river, that are able, have generously proffered to furnish a few persons provisions for the trip, I have no doubt but they will be remunerated by so doing, if the interests of all are advanced.

I would recommend those who are in business, so that they cannot leave, to do likewise, and thereby aid this enterprise.

There is a large party at the Colorado, who will meet us at the appointed time, and we hope to be reinforced by some persons from your section of the country.

Hoping that you will give this a place in your paper, we remain,

Yours, truly,
EDWIN C. BARKER,
By order of the Company.

COMMON SENSE AND PRESENCE OF MIND.—If a man faint away, says "Hall's Journal of Health," instead of yelling out like a savage, or running to him to lift him up, lay him at full length, on his back on the floor, loose the clothing, push the crowd away, so as to allow the air to reach him, and let him alone. Dashing water over a person simply in a fainting fit is barbarity. The philosophy of a fainting fit is, that the heart fails to send the proper supply of blood to the brain, if the person is erect, that blood has to be thrown up hill; but if lying down, it has to be projected horizontally, which requires less power, as is apparent.

If a person swallow poison deliberately, or by chance, instead of breaking out into multitudinous and incoherent exclamations, dispatch some one for the doctor; meanwhile run to the kitchen, get half a glass of water in anything that is handy, put into it teaspoonful of salt, and as much ground mustard; stir it an instant, catch a firm hold of the person's nose, and the mouth will soon fly open—then down with the mixture, and in a second or two up will come the poison. This will answer better in a large number of cases than any other. If, by this time, the physician has not arrived, make the patient swallow the white of an egg, followed by some strong coffee, because they nullify a larger number of poisons than any other accessible articles, as antidotes to the poison that remains in the stomach.

If a limb or other part of the body is severely cut, and the blood comes out by spurts or jerks, be in a hurry or the man will be dead in five minutes; there is no time to talk or send for the doctor—say nothing, out with your handkerchief, throw it around the limb, tie the two ends together, put a stick through them, twist it around tighter and tighter, until the blood ceases to flow. But to stop it does no good. Why? Because only a severed artery throws blood out in jets, and the arteries get their blood from the heart; hence to stop the flow the remedy must be applied between the heart and the wounded spot—or, in other words, above the wound. If a vein had been severed, the blood would have flowed in a regular stream—and, on the other hand the tie should be applied below the wound, or on the other side of the wound from the heart; because the blood in the veins flows toward the heart, and there is no need of so great hurry.

James Y. McGuffie, of Georgia, has been appointed superintendent of Indian Affairs in California.

LAWLESS EXPEDITIONS.—The San Antonio (Texas) Herald contains a proclamation from Gen. Twiggs, warning citizens from engaging in a reported lawless expedition to Mexico, to capture runaway slaves, and then sell them and divide the profits. The General has issued orders to the commanding officer at Fort Duncan and Clark to prevent any such attempt, and to co-operate with the Mexican authorities for that purpose.

It is understood that the counsel of the new Almaden Mining company have asked the President to interfere in the suit now pending in California, so as to procure for them certain papers from the Mexican archives, but Attorney General Black has reported against the application on the ground that the papers are probably not genuine, and the Mexican officials cannot be trusted to certify to them owing to the perpetration of frauds already discovered. Our Government declining to act for these documents, Mexico will be left to tender them on its own responsibility for the benefit of the claimants.

Governor Douglas of British Columbia has made himself very unpopular by refusing to allow Americans, in Victoria the privilege of celebrating Washington's birth day. There was a great indignation in consequence.

We see by the Texas papers that Gen. Wm. Walker, the filibuster, lately sailed for San Francisco.

The most valuable span of horses in the U. States is said to be owned by Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York. They are matched horses. They cost him \$7000, and he has been offered \$9000 for them.

FROM WASHINGTON.—New York, Saturday, March 19th.—The Tribune's Washington correspondent says: "A new filibustering expedition against Nicaragua has been organizing for some time, and Gen. Walker's departure for California is directly connected with it, as the enterprise will start from the Pacific side.

His recent profession of the Catholic faith is believed to be designed as a propitiation to Nicaragua, but will not succeed.

Gen. Henningsen's emigration is supposed to be inspired by a similar purpose, with an understanding as to a future rendezvous and junction of forces.

It is contemplated, in Washington, to change the supervision of the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department. The Adjutant General of the United States army has written a letter on the subject, in which he expresses the opinion that the Indian Affairs of the Government might be much more economical, if under the jurisdiction of the War Department, as in that case, army officers, who are necessarily among the Indians, could discharge the duties of agents and superintendents.

The compensation of postmasters and the contingent expenses of their offices, amount to \$2,000,000 per quarter, or equal to the revenue, leaving nothing for the mail service. It has been estimated that the service which it is absolutely necessary to be performed will require about twice as much as the entire receipts, to say nothing of the present indebtedness.

Judge B— is one of our most affable and talented lawyers, and a great wag withal. His son "Sam" is a graceless wight, witty as his sire, and, like him, fond of all kinds of palatable "fluids." The Judge and Sam were on a visit to Niagara. Each was anxious to have a "nip," but (one for the example, the other in dread of hurting the "old man's feelings,") equally unwilling to drink in the presence of the other.—"Sam," said the Judge, "I'll take a short walk: be back shortly." "All right," replied "Sam," and after seeing "his Honor" safely round the corner, he walked out quietly, and ordered, at a near bar-room, a "julep." While in concoct, the Judge entered, and (Sam being just then back of a newspaper, and consequently viewing, though viewless,) ordered a "julep." The second was compounded, and the Judge was just adjusting his tube for a cooling draught, when "Sam" stepped up, and taking up his glass, requested the bar-tender to take his pay for both, from a bill the "Governor" had just handed out to him! The Judge's surprise was only equalled by his admiration of his son's coolness, and he exclaimed, "Sam! Sam! you need no julep to cool you!" The probability is that