

THE ARIZONIAN.

TUBAC, THURSDAY, APRIL 28, 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.

SCRIPTIONS 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.

Bad Policy.

The ill effects of the policy adopted by our government towards the Apaches, are beginning to tell upon the people of this Territory.—We make treaties with the Indians to protect ourselves, and at the same time allow them to plunder our neighbors across the line, which they do to an extent almost beyond belief. The whole State of Sonora is ravaged by marauding bands of Apaches, who find safe retreat, and often a market, for their booty, in Arizona Territory. It is, in fact, nothing more nor less than legalized piracy upon a weak and defenceless State, encouraged and abetted by the United States government; and mark the consequences: The Mexicans retaliate upon us, and steal back their plundered stock, or its equivalent, whenever opportunity offers.

Within the past few days two fine horses have been stolen from a rancho on the Sonoita; and on the 16th inst., eight mules were stolen from the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company's rancho, at Arivaca. Two or three mules were recovered, but we understand that the Mexican authorities declined making any efforts to rescue the remainder, asserting as a reason that the inhabitants of Sonora were constantly plundered by Indians from American territory, and the booty frequently purchased by Americans themselves. There is justice and truth in this reasoning, and our people will undoubtedly pay dear enough for their temporary security from Apache forays, which is maintained partially by allowing the Indians to rob the inhabitants of Sonora! The people of Sonora are denied the privilege of pursuing the Indians into American territory, and are therefore completely defenceless, unless they maintain a force of several thousand men, at great expense, stationed along their frontier to prevent our Indians from stealing their property.

Justice to the people of Arizona and to the inhabitants of Sonora, and a "decent regard" for the rights of others, demand that our government should take some efficient measures with the Apaches so as to put an end to their piracy at home and abroad. With equal justice might the United States allow a horde of freebooters to rendezvous and live at Key West and from thence descend at intervals upon the coast of Cuba to rob and murder, as to allow savages, with whom we are at peace, whose booty we purchase, and to whom we give safe retreat, to invest and desolate a neighboring State! With such a condition of things we shall lose more property by Mexicans than Indians, and with far less chance of regaining it.

To a campaign against the Apache nation, the Mexican authorities and people will lend ample assistance at any time; and it should be such a campaign as will be likely to be remembered and respected. Let the different bands be allowed certain ample reservations, and at intervals rations of corn and beef. They must live, and this country does not afford game enough for their subsistence. Something of this kind must be done sooner or later, and the reform cannot commence too soon.

COMMUNICATIONS.—We should be glad if our patrons in various parts of the Territory would from time to time send us such items of news as they judge will be interesting. Also any information concerning the country, mines, Indians, agricultural prospects, &c., &c., giving details as full as possible. Such communications will always be acceptable.

RECOVERED.—Col. Douglass, one of the oldest and most estimable citizens of this territory, has recovered from his recent severe illness, the Patagonia mine.

Delegates to the Legislature.

We have received a lengthy communication from a gentleman in Messilla upon the propriety of the people of this portion of Arizona electing a couple of delegates to the next Legislature of New Mexico. For this purpose he suggests that Tubac, the Santa Cruz valley, and the Sonoita valley, form one district, and Tucson and vicinity the other; and he expresses the opinion that these representatives would be recognized at Santa Fe.

We do not know that this step would in any manner delay the organization of a separate government for Arizona, while for the time being it would give us many legal advantages.—At present all this territory is included in the county of Donna Anna, and we are inclined to think that before we can elect delegates, we must have something of an organization—still this may not be the case. We should be glad to hear from our citizens on this matter.

The Pimo Indians.

During the past week two delegations of Pimos called on Col. Walker, the agent, at Tucson.—The first delegation came to ask leave to make "mescal" in the canon through which the trail to Fort Buchanan passes, not far from Tucson. Leave was granted, with the understanding that they take all risk from the Apaches.

The second delegation, of some thirty warriors, came to report depredations upon their stock by the Pinals; wished to be informed whether or no they had a right, since the Canon del Oro treaty, to punish them for it. Col. Walker replied that no treaty stipulations made by the whites prevented any one from following the Indians to recover stolen property, but suggested that the Pimos refrain, on this occasion, which they promised to do. During the confab, the Pimos stated that Government gave beef, corn, blankets, &c., &c., to the thieving Apaches, but they, (the Pimos), who were decent and peaceful Indians, received nothing of the sort! The agent said that government did not consider them so poor as to need such articles, and gave them farming tools instead, that they might raise their own provisions, which idea seemed to console the Pimos considerably. They are great enemies of the Apaches, and if furnished with arms, would keep them beyond the Gila.

THE APACHES.—We hear a rumor that a party of Apaches were at the Patagonia mine a few days since, demanding provisions, and frightened away some of the Mexican laborers. Until lately, the plundering parties of the Apaches, on their way to Sonora, were in the habit of passing very near the Patagonia mine.

BODY OF A MURDERED MAN FOUND.—On the 31st inst., the body of a man was found tied by the neck to a tree, with a piece of raw hide rope, near the Alerte rancho, in Messilla valley. The deceased could not be recognized, but the appearances were that he had been murdered. An inquest held elicited no information. It is supposed that he was either a deserter or a discharged soldier, from some articles of his clothing.

THE PATAGONIA MINE.—At this establishment, under the superintendence of Mr. William Godfrey, from five to eight hundred pounds of ore per day is being smelted with one furnace of limited capacity. Preparations are making to carry on the works on a much larger scale as soon as machinery and workmen can be procured. The mine is a good one, and if properly worked, will pay a large profit.

MORE NEGROES.—It is rumored that the bark Rawlins has succeeded in landing six hundred Africans on the coast of Florida. Several U. S. cutters were on the lookout for her, but she eluded their vigilance. Some of the Southern papers dispute that any slaves have been landed.

MUCH OBLIGED.—Besides a number of flattering "notices" of the Arizonian in our exchanges this week, we received some half dozen complimentary letters from various parts of the country, and what made them still more acceptable they all contained cash!

For the Arizonian.

The old Babicancora Silver Mine of Sonora.

Among the most important mining enterprises of Sonora, the re opening of the old Babicancora silver mine by a French company, deserves more than a passing notice, for the extraordinary and more than French perseverance displayed by the owners thereof.

Some six years ago a company was formed in Sonora, for the purpose of mining, and the attractive reports concerning the old abandoned "mineral" of Babicancora determined them to begin operations in that locality. The abandonment of Babicancora was caused in consequence of the inefficient machinery used in old times by the Spaniards, for the purpose of freeing the mine from water. According to reports, (as usual,) the mine was extremely rich, but the vein-rock very soft, requiring great expense to prevent it from tumbling in. Notwithstanding this, operations went on, until large streams of water invaded the premises. When this took place is not precisely known, but ever since that period no attempt had been made at removing it. As is usual with old mines that have ceased to be worked, its fame of richness increased, as the true state of affairs began to get clouded up with age, until tradition told us that pure silver was cut off with axes, from the gangue rock.

It is not probable that the French gentlemen ever believed as much as this, but there is no doubt of their unlimited confidence in final success. They began operations rather poor for a mining company, doing the principal work themselves. Their difficulties, their endurance and suffering for want of means and provisions, can only be appreciated by those that were participants in the work. For six years they have worried and drudged along, hoping continually for the last three to cut the vein by a tunnel, which they were drifting below the supposed level of the ancient workings. In this period they have lost various members of their party by the Apaches, who have also from time to time stole their animals. When their means gave out, some worked in other places to earn food for those who labored on the tunnel of the cherished mine; and some even went to California for that purpose.

After a time, the French commercial firm, Camau Brothers, of Hermosillo, nobly came forward with advances in cash and goods to the amount of over \$33,000, requiring no other security than the prospects of the mine, nor interest in shares whatsoever. This capital is to be repaid with interest, out of the first proceeds. But for this generosity the company must have failed, ultimately, for want of means, also for want of knowledge in mining by the owners. When the enterprise was first started, it was supposed, (based on actual survey of the dip of the vein and old reports of the depth of the mine when abandoned) that the vein could be reached at most in two years if not sooner. This was to be accomplished by running a tunnel a few hundred yards in the mountain, and thus drain the old works by level. This tunnel was commenced of immense proportions, allowing a wagon to enter it, partly because large quantities of ore was looked for, partly for draining and supplying air to the hands, during the time that no communication existed with the vein.

Year after year passed away, also the distance to where the vein was supposed to exist, still they worked on. Once, indeed, some hundred yards in, something like a vein of calcareous rock was discovered, but it showed no metal and was consequently not supposed to be the vein of the company.

Eighteen months after passing this vein, they had advanced with their gigantic tunnel another 150 yards, when by accident it was discovered that all their work had been in vain—that the calcareous vein behind, did contain metal of the richest description and in considerable quantity. This vein was opened at once, the metal being only one inch wide in the beginning soon increased to twenty and forty inches, mixed up with calcareous rock, very brittle and soft,

looking more like dry, decayed quartz. A small quantity of the ore was brought to Hermosillo, last March, and assayed by Mr. Pesquiera, the Government assayer. It yielded in auriferous silver about \$320 per ton, which is about seven times the usual yield of silver ores of the Sonora mines.

As may be supposed, this discovery created great expectations in Sonora, which is always the case when something new is found. Merchants of Guaymas, who formerly looked with pity and derision upon the miner, rushed into mining operations, and it is probable that other good mines will be found.

These gentlemen have an advantage over our mining speculators; they do not set out with such high ideas of rich yield, and what they do expect is a pretty safe investment and good interest on the capital.

Babicancora is situated in the hills a few miles east of the Sonora river, in the vicinity of numerous little mining and agricultural villages; distance from Hermosillo about 140 miles, and from Guaymas 240. Provisions are cheap, miners plenty, and if the metal holds out, as present prospects indicate, the production of this mine will greatly add to the prosperity of Sonora. H. E.

RETIRED.—Mr. Johnson, of the Santa Fe Gazette, has retired from the editorship of that paper. In his valedictory he states that his course has not given satisfaction. We are not surprised at this confession, but wonder that it did not occur to Mr. Johnson some time ago that the course of the Gazette was such as to be condemned by the popular voice. Until some remote and indefinite period in the future, the Gazette, Mr. Johnson remarks, is to be edited by gentlemen of ability. What a treat it will be to the people of New Mexico! *Requiescat in pace, Johnson.*

EASTER FESTIVITIES.—The Mexican population of Tubac and vicinity duly celebrated the festivities of Easter, by a variety of performances, no doubt eminently pious and edifying to people of their persuasion. There was a melancholy attempt at decorating the old ruined church, a little procession around the "plaza," music on a cracked fiddle and a superannated drum, insane antics by sundry individuals disguised as devils, and the whole wound up with a "free fight," in which two or three persons were seriously injured. At Tucson there was also a celebration.

NEW SILVER MINE DISCOVERED.—Capt. Donaldson, U. S. collector at Calabasas, has lately, after considerable search, discovered what he considers to be the old Tomocacari silver mine, located about eighteen miles from the Mission, in the range of mountains which lies west of the Santa Cruz valley. There are six openings at this mine, with a trench, the remains of furnaces, &c., which proves that extensive operations were once carried on. Specimens of the ore have been sent to the works of the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company to be assayed.

MAIL TO PIKE'S PEAK.—We learn from the Eastern papers that a mail line has been established to Pike's Peak and the gold mines of that region, and the contract given to Major Ben McCulloch. This looks as if the Major had given up Sonora speculations! The liberality of the general government allows us a post master at Tubac, but a mail route, as the poet feelingly remarks, "O no, they never mention it."

HO! FOR THE GILA!—On our first page will be found an authorized communication from the Gila exploring party. There is an abundance of time for persons from this neighborhood to join, and there will probably never be a better opportunity. We understand several persons from Tucson will join the company.

EXCHANGES.—It would be extremely gratifying to get a few exchange papers now and then. We send regularly to over thirty papers in the Atlantic States and California, and thus far have received three papers in return. We don't exactly understand it!