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Mrs Boring—into the Treasury.

We understand that the Artesian Well Expedition, which has thus far proved a complete humbug, is to be continued. It is amazing to what extent Congress and the Secretary of War can be imposed upon! Here is this fruitless enterprise squandering thousands of dollars yearly without the slightest benefit to anybody. We don't know of a greater swindle, unless it is Leach's wagon road, which nobody can be induced to travel. Will somebody send us a copy of that poem, commencing—

"Pops told a dastard tale,
Which proved to be bravado,
About the stream which spout like ale
From the Llano Estacado!"

Something ought to be done to immortalize this long drawn and persistent suction upon the Treasury. No wonder there is a scarcity of money for the mail service. How would it be to dig up an appropriate channel Sween's Peak?

Indian campaigns in Texas.

Maj. Gen. Taylor has issued his orders for the posting of troops in Texas the coming summer, with a view to campaigning against the Comanches. The following is an extract from the order:

Bvt. Major Earl Van Dorn, 21 Cavalry, with his depot of provisions at Camp Radzinsk, on Otter Creek, Choctaw Nation, guarded by Capt. Barton's company F 1st Infantry, Lieut. Reynolds commanding, is to use the cavalry portion of his command in scouting all that portion of country on the headwaters of the Canadian, Washita, and Red Rivers, as far as the 103° of West Longitude, and to the South as far as the line of the Memphis overland mail route to California.

Major Van Dorn's command will be constituted as follows: Companies A, B, C, F, G, and H, 21 Cavalry, and company E, 1st Infantry.

The Captains under Major Van Dorn are Messrs. Smith, Oakes, Bradford, Evans, Johnson, and Barton. We are happy to learn that Captain Jas. Oakes, whose services in the Indian wars of Texas have been gallant and arduous, has regained his health and is able to be in the field.

Captain A. G. Brackett, 2d Cavalry, will, about the 15th proximo establish a depot in the vicinity of the Horsehead Crossing of the Pecos river, and will scout during the summer the country along the Comanche trail from the Rio Grande to the Llano Estacado. His command will be constituted as follows: Companies E and I, 2d Cavalry, and company D 1st Infantry.

There are now twenty-seven companies of regular troops in Texas, which ought to give a total force of about 2,400 men.

We don't think, under the circumstances, that we envy Capt. Brackett his summer's work!—Our recollections of the Pecos river country are not of the most pleasing character. Horrid water, poor grass, every description of thorn known to botanists, heat, scorching winds, dust, rattlesnakes, cacti, terrific thunder, alkali and "Injuns!" It is a sweet place to spend the hot season!

Hon. George Jones of Iowa, who recently declined the mission to Bogota, telegraphed to the President, withdrawing the declination. He has been ordered to report himself immediately at the State Department.

The Mohave Indians.

Not long ago it was reported that S. A. Bishop, one of Lieut. Beale's employees, had been cut off with his party, by the Mohave, Pah Utah and Yuma Indians. The subjoined letter shows that at last accounts he was in a disagreeable position:

PAH UTAH CREEK, Cal., March 24, '59.
To Col. Hoffman, or Capt. Barton, or the Commanding Officer present at the Cochona Valley:

GENTLEMEN:—On my way to meet Lieut. E. Beale, with supplies, agreeable to his official directions, and to assist him in working the road, I met, at or near the Colorado River, about six or seven hundred Indians, claiming to be Mohaves, Pah Utahs, and Yumas, armed with bows, arrows, and a club in their hands, who forbid our further advance. I gave my rifle and pistol to one of my men, and made signs to one of the chiefs to lay aside his arms and meet me, as I wished to have a talk with him, which he did. In a few words as possible I explained to him the object of my expedition and that I wished to pass peaceably through his country. He then gave his consent that I might do so, but wanted me to give his people some tobacco. I ordered about one hundred pounds of tobacco which I had intended to give them to be brought out and divided amongst them. I also gave a shirt to each of the chiefs. We then drove to the lake and encamped for the night. Being acquainted with the treachery of these Indians, I was not truly satisfied that all was right.

Early in the morning of the 24th we hitched up our teams, and finding an Indian that offered to conduct us to Beale's Crossing, we started to cross the river without further delay. After marching to the river, we launched our boat, and stretched a rope from one shore to the other, and as we were in the act of crossing I was told that it was the order of the chief that I should not cross the river unless I gave a shirt to every man in the tribe, as well as to each Indian there assembled. This was impossible, even if we had given up those of every man in the company, and our disposition been to comply with the demand. I told them that we were not prepared to do so, and would submit to nothing wrong.

As there was assembled at least four hundred Indians on the opposite bank of the river to prevent our crossing, unless the demand for the shirts was complied with, I gave instructions to have the rope cast loose from the other bank of the river. Messrs. Akard and Pool were sent to the other side for that purpose, and while in the act of untying the rope, the Indians began shooting at them with arrows. They escaped unharmed; but the India rubber boat was shot in many places, and nearly filled with water, before they reached this side of the river.

At the time they commenced shooting on the opposite side of the river, by means of a signal made by the Indians to communicate the intelligence to those on this side, the arrows commenced pouring forth from the willows in the rear of the train. Knowing full well that we must fight, I repaired to an open place where we could better contend with such a superior force. On reaching the lake where we had encamped two days previous, and while in the act of corraling the wagons, we were greeted with showers of arrows. I then gave orders to the men to kill and scalp every one that could be seen. It was a warm time for about three hours, my men killing at least two Indians for every three shots fired, and taking some of their hair. This has deterred them from further molesting us to the present time, although they are collected in large numbers on the opposite side of the river, and dare us to cross.

I have forty men, and as I believe we have whipped them on this side of the river, I think I could do the same on the other, were it possible to cross the river with all my men. But as I should be under the necessity of dividing my company, as well as having the river, which is one-fourth of a mile in width, to obstruct my movements, I think it would be dangerous to attempt it without assistance. If therefore, you can with propriety, and in accordance with your duties, or without transcending your official power, you will send to my assistance a detachment of men.

Respectfully, &c. S. A. Bishop.

ELECTION IN CINCINNATI.—The Opposition ticket was elected by a handsome majority.—The successful candidates are good men.

News Items.

The Baltimore Sun has the following account of the execution of four notorious criminals:

As the hour fixed for the execution of the four miserable criminals, Gambrell, Cropps, Corrie and Cyphus approached, an immense concourse of men, women and youth poured toward the jail, by every avenue leading to it. By ten o'clock not less than 30,000 persons had crowded to the hill that overlooks the jail—to the roofs of the houses, and to every other point from which a view could be obtained. The gallows stand near the north wall of the jail, and are plainly visible from all the high ground, and even from the streets in the vicinity. The cloudy weather and threatening rain does not deter the eager multitude. All the criminals exhibited remarkable composure and nerve on the scaffold. Cropps was led in singing a hymn, in which all joined. When on the scaffold, Gambrell, in a clear and loud voice, avowed in solemn terms his innocence. Cyphus, the negro, also attested his innocence. Cropps merely said in a strong voice, "Good bye to all." Corrie said nothing whatever. The drop fell at seven minutes past eleven o'clock, and the four criminals paid the penalty of their crimes to the violated laws. There was no disturbance whatever during the morning.

The New York Herald says: "It will be seen that President Martinez of Nicaragua, has capped the climax of his hatred of the United States. All the transit river steamers have been seized, the bridges destroyed, Americans imprisoned, and the route thrown open to the world, wholly regardless of the rights of our citizens. When it is taken into consideration that these wanton attacks were perpetrated immediately on the conclusion of treaties with England and Sardinia, and the arrival of the French expedition under M. Felix Belly, there can be but one opinion as to the necessity of prompt, decisive action on the part of our Government. Instructions should be immediately dispatched to our naval commanders to blockade the Nicaraguan ports. That Gen. Juarez be at once dismissed, and Gen. Lamar recalled, and a suitable person sent to fill his place. The miserable governments of the Central American States should receive a lesson effective enough to save all future trouble in that quarter."

The new steamer built by Mr. Owens, for Capt. Weeks at Steamboat Point, and designed for the navigation of the Colorado river, has been completed, and taken to pieces again, and is being placed upon a schooner to be shipped to the mouth of the Colorado, where she will be put together. She will leave this port in the course of the coming week, and will probably be at her place of destination and ready for service in six weeks. She will draw twelve inches of water, and will run from the mouth of the river to Fort Yuma, and as far as the head of navigation. Capt. Weeks, the owner, has named the boat "Co-co-pah," after the tribe of Indians at the mouth of the Colorado.—*Alta*.

The truth about the Pike's Peak gold mines seems to be that there is gold in that region of country, but in particles so minute that it will not pay. That there will be a vast amount of suffering among the tens of thousands now so rashly setting out for the mines is certain, while it is extremely doubtful whether any of the adventurers will make enough to pay expenses.

The Mount Vernon Association has paid to Mr. J. A. Washington \$158,000 of the \$200,000 required to secure a title to the home of Washington. The last installment is due in Feb. 1862.

There is now a camp of forty men and one officer at Comanche Springs, Texas. It has not been settled yet whether it is to be a permanent post. It was named "Camp Stockton," after the late Lieut. Stockton, of the First Infantry, by Lieut. Sherburne, under whose direction the camp was established. Lieut. A. M. Haskell, First Infantry, is at present in command.

One hundred and fifty mules and a large amount of stores had been shipped from San Francisco to British Columbia, to be used in surveying a route for the British Pacific railroad.

The Quarter-master's Department is curtailing its expenses as rapidly as the public service will admit. In addition to the two military posts on the route to Utah, three are to be dispensed with in Texas, and orders have been issued to stop the purchase of mules, &c.

European News.

SARDINIA.—The King of Sardinia has called out his reserved troops and made new levies. It is also reported that he has applied to France for the aid of 75,000 men. The attitude of the Austrian and Sardinian troops is extremely menacing.

AUSTRIA.—The Emperor of Austria is continuing his armaments most energetically, and an outbreak in Central Italy is almost daily anticipated.

SPAIN.—Mr. Preston, the American Minister to Spain, has had an audience with the Queen, during which the most friendly sentiments were expressed on both sides.

From San Domingo.

The Herald has letters from San Domingo to March 15th, announcing hostilities between Dominica and Denmark.

A Danish Envoy recently arrived there in a war vessel, and peremptorily demanded one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, as indemnity for the seizure of two Danish vessels by President Paez, during the recent revolution in Dominica.

The President, Santana, offered to refer the matter to arbitrators. The Danish functionary declined, giving the Dominicans twenty-four hours to comply with his demands, with the understanding that a refusal would be followed by a blockade of the port. The Dominicans forthwith decided in favor of war, and commenced manning their batteries. There was but one Danish war vessel in port.

Letters received here from San Domingo state that previous to the Danish action against Santana's government, the French demanded the concession of all the gold, silver, copper, and coal mines of the Republic.

The writer of the above is entitled to full credence.

Central American Affairs.

The dispatches sent to Gen. Lamar by the U. States government are, it is represented, of the most positive character. They instruct him to demand from Nicaragua an apology, restitution and indemnity. On the failure to comply with which he is to ask for his passports. The home squadron, it is said, will be strengthened, and the vessels placed at the disposal of General Lamar, to use them for the defense of American citizens, their property and their vested rights. The dispatches of flag-officer McCluney and Long, commanding respectively the home and Pacific squadrons, are to obey the orders of Gen. Lamar. On failing to receive them they are to exercise latitudinous discretion.—The usual diplomatic course has been pursued in informing the foreign legations of the intentions of this Government.

Great activity prevails in the navy yards in getting ready vessels for immediate service.

The Lancaster, Hartford, San Jacinto, Constellation, John Adams, Levant, Portsmouth, Michigan, Wyoming and Naraganset have been ordered to be prepared for sea immediately.

Settlement of the Paraguay Difficulty.

The Herald has intelligence from Montevidéo to the 10th of February, seventeen days later, announcing a peaceful adjustment of the difficulties with Paraguay, through the friendly offices of President Urquiza, of the Argentine Confederation. The precise terms of the settlement are not stated, but it is known that ample indemnity has been conceded to the family of the persons killed on the steamer Water Witch, and to the American Company represented by Mr. Hopkins.

A New Movement on Cuba.

New York, April 16.—The Courier Des Etats Unis repeats its former assertion that a new expedition for the conquest of Cuba is now on foot; also asserts that part of the expedition has already sailed, and that within a few days the whole affair will be made public. The plan, as sketched by the Courier, is to land on some remote point on the coast of Cuba, where they are to maintain themselves until a general rising in the island shall summon them to march upon Havana.

OUR MINISTERS AT PARIS AND LONDON.—The Washington States of Saturday says:

"We have reliable information that it was determined at a recent Cabinet meeting, not to recall Messrs. Dallas and Mason from their respective missions."