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From San Francisco.

A friend hands us the following extract from a well known citizen of San Francisco, who has long been identified with the mining interests of the country:

"Within a few days we have received from the Pacific coast of Mexico, over \$1100,000 of silver, the export duties of which must have considerably improved the finances of the Liberal party. This is a substantial proof that there is something to fight for in those diggings. With the silver came some 40 political exiles from Mazatlan, of the conservative party, and an order by Pesquiera for a large amount of cannon and munitions of war. Things look quite prosperous down there, and Pesquiera, who has never yet been whipped, seems to take the shine out of all the Liberal generals in the field.

"Since your departure a new sort of temperance society has been formed here, called the "Dashaways," for the purpose, as I understand it, of the total abstinence of all—bad liquors.—They turned out in grand style the other day, at the burial of a poor brother who had fallen a victim to strychnine whisky. Our old friend Wainwright is one of the most dashing "Dashaways," and General M'Dougal and other large potatoes, have joined the society.

The steamer Santa Cruz will again leave for the Mexican coast to-morrow. We are in hopes this will be a permanent affair, principally on account of the silver that comes up, and the increasing commercial relations.

The "Arizonian" is a very valuable paper, and will have more influence on the future of Arizona than Mr. Mowry's or any other lectures. It bears the stamp of truthfulness on its face; while speaking of riches hidden in the Arizona mountains, it does not deny that these mountains are barren piles of rock, and many of the plains desolate wastes and deserts. This is not more than right, for by a proper explanation of Arizona none but those suited to the country will emigrate there. Her population must be eminently mining, and nothing else but a great mining country will it be one of these days, after we pass through our elementary course of learning these branches of business."

MUNITIONS OF WAR FOR SONORA.—The San Francisco Herald says:

The new ruler in Northern Mexico, Pesquiera, is taking active measures to consolidate and render safe the Government which he has got possession of with so much bloodshed and trouble. By the steamer Santa Cruz, which lately arrived here, orders were received by Mr. Donahue to cast 6000 or 7000 6, 8, 12, 18, and 26 pound shot and 12 and 14 pound shell.—These are nearly all ready, and will go down on the next trip of the steamer. A considerable quantity of arms and ammunition it will be remembered, went by the last trip. Two 10 inch mortars and 2000 bomb shells, and a large number of hand grenades, have also been ordered; also a large 24 pounder howitzer, the pattern for which is in the model room. Some of the above, together with a quantity of lead and powder, will be shipped by the bark Adalade, to sail shortly for Mazatlan. A fine carriage was lately sent from this city to Gen. Pesquiera, by whom it was ordered. As the Santa Cruz left the wharf a few days since, several of the exiled Mexican officers were present taking notes, and speculating upon the effect which these warlike stores would have upon the politics of their native country.

The War in Europe.

We have endeavored to condense into as brief a space as possible, the real causes of the great conflict just commencing between France and Austria, which threatens to involve all Central and Southern Europe in hostilities.—The reasons for war may be thus summed up: Austria claims that she rightly owns and controls Lombardy and Venice; that she has a right to control them as she sees fit; that in order to do this she must maintain with the several neighboring Italian States, such an influence as will render her Lombardo-Venetian sovereignty safe. Therefore, she keeps up a partial military occupancy of the central Italian States, and virtually rules in all Italy. Sardinia, and France (jealous of Austrian power,) sympathizing with her, on the contrary, claims that the Austrian occupancy of Italy is injurious in its effects on the Italian States; prevents the development of that country, and is virtually in violation of the treaties and compacts of 1815. They demand the abandonment of the Austrian occupation of Italy and the Sardinian frontier, and that Austria shall cease to exercise any more control in Italian affairs than the other great powers.—These demands Austria refuses to comply with, alleging that her policy in Italy is necessary to her own protection in her own dependencies of Lombardy and Venice. These matters have been in controversy for three years. France and Sardinia proposed in 1856 the consideration of this subject by the Congress of the European powers. Austria would not consent to this.—Diplomatic negotiations were carried on, however, between France and Austria, but the difference has grown wider and wider the longer the discussion has continued, until now they propose to settle the whole affair by an appeal to arms.

Italy now finds France taking up arms in her defence, instead of crushing out her struggles for liberty, as France did a few years ago; and France, by forming an alliance with Russia, breaks her hollow trace with England, who will be forced to make an alliance with the hated government of Austria. To such strange phases have the politics of Europe come, all in the vain struggle to prop a little longer falling dynasties and rotten thrones.

ANTI WAR SPIRIT IN ENGLAND.—The idea of England being involved in the European war, meets with strong opposition from the great mass of the English people. The following extract from a speech lately made by Mr. Bright M. P., shows the popular feeling:

A gentleman not particularly remarkable for political consistency, who held office under Lord Palmerston, and who now seeks the suffrages of the West Riding to do the bidding of Derby, said, in a speech the other day at Leeds, that he is for peace, and it may be necessary for the fleet of England to enter the Adriatic, and protect the ancient city of Venice. I have been in the ancient and venerable city of Venice, and I say, except the people who live there, let Venice sink into the seaweed out of which, as the poets tell us, it first arose, rather than that the fleet of England should take up a position there, proclaiming to the world that we are becoming belligerents in this great contest. (Cheers.) Others have told us that we have solemn treaties with Belgium, and that if anybody treads, as it were, upon the toe of that little kingdom, the might of England must be called forth to defend its capital and its monarch. I am no party to any such treaty, nor are you; and I say as I have said before, that the minister who tries to force England into this war, convicts himself of the foulest treason to the English crown and the English people! (Loud cheers.) You are all in the dark, however, as to what your Government will do. We have had two speeches from Lord Derby, the second intended to correct the false impression, as he says, produced by the first, but neither of them explain the policy of the crown.

The War Spirit in France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says: The public mind, as if rebounding all the more in consequence of the long pressure which the uncertain though ominous nature of the future had for months past put upon it, sprang up as if by enchantment at the announcement of the Austrian ultimatum. To be sure the middle classes groaned in spirit and the rates in a few days ran down five per cent. But the drum and life were already in the streets. Daily, hourly, the soldiers of France were seen pouring down the Boulevards on their way to the rail, which with the speed of light, was to convey them to the water's edge, and thence to the plains of Italy. Young and old leave their occupations to form a deep line on either side, while the noble troops, in heavy marching order, with colors flying and the sonorous strains of martial music, pass between. These are occasions when the Gallic blood can no more restrain its impulses than the sea its flood! Women burst from the ranks of gazers, and fling themselves bodily into the arms of fathers, husbands, brothers, and last, not least, lovers.—Strong men grasp tightly the hands of old comrades, and bid them "God speed." Here and there it is a father and a son that impede the march, locked for a moment in each other's embrace, while big tears roll down their manly cheeks; or an aged matron falls weeping on the shoulders of her boy, whose soul is in his eyes as he whispers, "Courage, courage, my dear mother, I shall return soon."

But these are the episodes of the scene.—There is a cry—a shout from end to end along that phalanx of spectators, shouts and hurrahs that are responded to again and again by each company as gaily it steps to the joyous music. From the windows and balconies of lofty houses the cheers are again taken up. Once, in passing the gates of the Tuileries, the Emperor was suddenly desecrated holding in his arms the young heir of his house, who with cap in one hand and a waving "Eugénie" in the other, elicited such an outbreak of vivas from both soldiers and spectators as made the arcades of the Rue Levoit tremble to their base. The incident was evidently impromptu, and as the Emperor stood at the gate on the same level with the crowd, and in fact, mingled up with it, the colonel of the regiment advanced to salute his Majesty, receiving in return a hearty shake of the hand and an embrace from the child. The whole mass of people, armed and unarmed, broke out into expressions of real sympathy.

ARRIVAL OF LIEUT. BEALE.—Lieutenant Beale reached Los Angeles May 12, says the Vineyard, at 5, P. M., from the crossing of the Colorado, which place he left on the 6th inst. He came from the river in a wagon, accompanied by Mr. S. A. Bishop, who met Lieut. Beale at the San Francisco mountains. Lieut. Beale left the camp at the San Francisco mountains with a part of his company, and came on for the purpose of getting provisions which had been cached near the Colorado by Mr. Bishop. On his arrival there he found the cache had been raised, and was compelled to hasten on to this place in order to procure provisions, both for the men left at the San Francisco mountains and those left at the river. His party consists of about thirty-five men, and is accompanied by some twenty persons of the emigrant party who were defeated on the river last fall. This part of his company was left on the east side of the river, at the crossing, where they will remain until his return. About twenty miles east of the crossing the party was attacked by the Indians in the daytime. None of the party sustained any injury. Four Indians were killed and scalped. Lieut. Beale brings to California two of the celebrated Barcelona jacks, imported from Spain especially for California. They measured fifteen inches, and came in fine order.

THE POPE.—A letter from Washington to one of the New York papers, has the following paragraph in reference to His Holiness:

Letters received here from sources entitled to credit, mention that rumors were prevalent in various portions of Italy that the Pope might be compelled to take refuge in the United States. Our Ministers at Rome and Naples speak of it as highly probable, owing to the unsettled and revolutionary state of the country.

The king of Naples continues in a most wretched state, and cannot live more than two months. His death is looked forward to with dread by his government in the present critical state of affairs.

Proclamation of Peace,

BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND PARAGUAY.

The "El Semanario," official journal of the Government of Paraguay, publishes the following proclamation:

Whereas, there has occurred an honorable and definite arrangement of the questions of the Republic of Paraguay with the United States of America, in regard to the conflict between the Water Witch and the fort Itapirid, on the right bank of the Parana, and of the difficulties that have occurred in the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty celebrated on the 4th of March, 1853, between the Government of the Republic and of the United States of America—

And whereas, to-day I have ratified with the approbation of the Council of State, a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation, celebrated on the 4th inst., in this city of Asuncion, by the plenipotentiaries of the Governments of the Republic and of the United States of America, and a special convention made and signed on the same day by the said plenipotentiaries of Paraguay and of the United States of America, in regard to the claim of the "Navigation Company of the United States and Paraguay," against the Government of the Republic, the high contracting parties submitting to the decision of arbitrators, or an umpire in case of disagreement, which shall meet in Washington to examine and classify the documents and proofs that may be produced by the claimants.

Therefore, I direct that this happy event shall be published by proclamation, with the corresponding solemnities, and that three thousand copies be printed, in order that it may circulate quickly in all the Republic.

CARLOS ANTONIO LOPEZ.

Senator Crittenden wrote a reply to an invitation to attend the recent Pioneer celebration at Cincinnati, in which he said: "The history of Ohio in its earlier period, when she was hard pressed by the savage Indian, is, to a great extent, blended with that of Kentucky—and Kentuckians look back with interest and with some pride to that period of our common history.—It will be remembered, we hope, by the Pioneers of Ohio, that in those days of her trouble and danger, Kentuckians often hastened to her assistance, and, like true men and brethren, stood by her side in battle against her enemies, and shed their blood in her defence."

ABOLITION OF A MAIL ROUTE.—The Territorial Overland Mail Route, between Neosho, Mo., and Alburquerque, New Mexico, and between Kansas, Mo., and Stockton, California, which were let to contract last year, have been discontinued, to take effect from the first of July next. One prominent reason for abrogating this contract is Indian hostilities along the line.

IMPORTATION OF TEA PLANTS FROM CHINA.—The Washington Union says: "A few weeks ago we announced that advices had been received from Mr. Robert Fortune, by the Commissioner of Patents, of the shipment of several cases of seeds and plants from China, in December last, among which were those of the tea shrub, camphor tree, and of the yang-mao. We have again the satisfaction to announce that the Patent Office is in receipt of dispatches from Mr. Fortune by the overland mail, dated at Shanghai, Jan. 22, in which he states he had made a further shipment."

The company of colored people under the lead of a barber named Draper, are to leave Cleveland for Liberia immediately. They propose to go farming in the interior of the country.

LOST HIS POCKET-BOOK.—The Chicago Journal says that Gen. Shields, U. States Senator from Minnesota, on arriving at Hastings, on the 8th ult., found himself minus his pocket-book, containing a draft on New York for \$2,000, and \$500 in cash. It appears that having occasion to take his pocket-book out, he left it on the desk of the steamer, and somebody rewarded his carelessness by making way with it.

A calamitous fire broke out in the city of Jeddo on the 29th of January, in which 50,000 buildings are reported to have been destroyed; the devouring elements continued its ravages for a day and a half, spreading devastation over a space of about five miles in length.

Capt. Paige, of the Q. M. Department A., died lately, at Camp Floyd, U. T.