

# THE ARIZONIAN.

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

FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,  
**SYLVESTER MOWRY.**  
Election on Thursday, September the 1st.

TUCSON:  
THURSDAY, AUGUST 11, 1859.

## ARIZONA A FARMING COUNTRY.

We have never yet met the man who called Arizona a great agricultural country, but we must enter our decided denial of some statements which have found their way into the Eastern papers, and even into the Arizonian. We are not questioning the honesty of the writers, but we do question their knowledge of the country. It has been said that "Arizona has no stream of permanent water two miles long except the Rio Grande and the Colorado, which are its boundaries."

The Rio Grande is not its boundary: but let, that pass. What becomes of the Gila, below its junction with the Salinas, nearly two hundred miles long, a larger stream than the Gila?—Where is the Miembres, which runs a good many times two miles? Where are all the streams north of the Gila, where the Apaches cultivate their crops of corn? Where are the streams of the Guadalupe and Sacramento mountains? People who write descriptions of countries, if they won't look for themselves, should certainly study its geography. The fact that most of the arable land in the territory is in the possession of the Indians, does not alter the fact that it exists. The Gila and San Pedro valley have been much underrated, while the territory has been most ruthlessly cut to pieces by careless or ignorant writers.

There is plenty of desert, abundance of country without water, but there is still left sufficient good land and water for a large population.—Only give Arizona a government, the military protection she requires, and such as we understand has been recommended by Col. Bonneville, emigrants will not want for farms or stock ranches. Irrigation may be tedious and troublesome, but it pays—that is the test. It is in universal use in Europe. It does rain in Arizona in the rainy season. No one who knows anything of the country ever expects rain here except in the rainy months—last of June, July, August and Septemaer. Water can be found almost anywhere by sinking wells to a moderate depth. This is now an established fact. We advise no one to come here except mining companies, with large capital, unless Congress gives law and protection; but with those guarantees, there is room for many; and we mean by Arizona, the the whole of it—not alone the Rio Grande, or the Santa Cruz, but all that region as laid down in the territorial bill, south of latitude 33° 36', between Texas and the Colorado. We have lived in Arizona four years: know more of it from actual travel and some bitter experience than perhaps any man in the country; and we only express the sentiments of those who know the country when we say that the summary of Mr. Mowry in his address before the American Geographical Society is a fair statement of the resources of Arizona as could be made. He says:

"That while Arizona cannot be called an agricultural State, she has a sufficiency of arable land to support a large population. That as a grazing and pastoral region, she has unsurpassed advantages; but her great wealth is found in her inexhaustible mineral resources. There can be no doubt that if Arizona to-day did not contain an acre of arable land, her gold and silver, her copper and iron and lead would some day make her one of the wealthiest of the States of this Union."

Time will more than fill the measure of Mr. Mowry's anticipations, and fully establish the truth of his statements.

## INDIAN OUTRAGES!—AN AMERICAN KILLED BY THE APACHES!

We have received a communication giving an account of the murder of an American citizen by the name of Freeman, by a band of Apache Indians, on Sunday, the 31st ult., at the Patagonia mines. It appears about fifty Apaches early in the morning made their appearance at the ranch, bearing a white flag. Their number being large, they were signalled to leave. Not complying with the request, a gun was pointed at them, for the purpose of intimating what they might expect from those living at the mines if they refused to depart. A part of the band fell back, but one determined to have a shot, waited, and having got command of his pistol, fired at the Americans as they were together, but fortunately without effect. Freeman, although cautioned by his comrades to take no notice of them, returned the fire instantly, but without any injury to the Indians; and as they retreated to the other side of a small ridge, Freeman and others ascended the ridge from this side, and while looking about to see where the Indians had gone, received a shot from one, and fell, exclaiming he was a dead man. One of his companions immediately fired at the Indian that had shot, and, as supposed, killed him; but before he could be secured, he was raised and placed on his horse by two or three of the Indians. They then made a hasty retreat, and on their way passed the camp of Capt. Stone's surveying party, which was far from the Patagonia mine, and exchanged several shots at a considerable distance, without any serious result to either side. That was the last seen of them, as they did not continue on their way to Sonora. An express was sent to Fort Buchanan, and although Mr. Freeman received every attention from his friends, and Dr. Irwin, U. S. A., he expired the same day.

It is now but little over a month since a band of Apaches visited the same mine, and stole every foot of stock owned by the company; and as yet, we believe, they have never recovered even a single animal. A few weeks after, another party of Apaches made a descent on a herd of animals belonging to the Sonora Exploring and Mining Company, and drove off the entire herd of ninety-three mules and horses, valued at seven thousand dollars. There is no doubt that they never intended to return a single animal, but started for their hiding places in the mountains, but on their way, however, they were intercepted by two of our citizens, Messrs. Kitchen and Doss, and were obliged to flee, leaving behind some forty or fifty head of mules. The balance, with the exception of a few they had eaten, they afterwards returned to Fort Buchanan, fearing the certain and sure punishment which was preparing for them, and which in some way they were advised of. A company of rangers was forming, with the intention of following and punishing them, which was disbanded upon their returning the stock, with the excuse they made, that they thought they were on the other side of the line!

About the same time one of the overland mail coaches was stopped by some of the strolling parties of these war Apaches. We might give other instances of the little reliance to be placed in the lying and thieving Apaches, notwithstanding the existence of a treaty between us.—They are all alike, and one and all have violated the treaty. The Pinals and Coyoteros are as bad as the Tontos and Mescaleros.

We have said enough we believe to convince every one that there is no security existing under the present treaty; and until our government gives us the protection we need—increasing the military force now here, establishing one or more new posts of defence in positions, which will command the principal Indian trails, and adopt an entirely different system to that which has thus far been practiced, of hunting up the Apaches, and by presents bribing them to make treaties—we will never have any security for our property or our lives.

We understand that Col. Bonneville has recommended to the Department the necessity of establishing two or three new posts in this section. We hope such is the case, and that the Colonel will hurry them up—now is the time, for we need them, and delay is aggravating.

## THE CONVENTION AT MESILLA.

We notice with regret a communication in the St. Louis Republican of the 18th ult., dated Tubac, June 30th, and signed "Gila," speaking in disparaging terms of the convention held in Mesilla, which nominated Lieut. Mowry, our delegate. We cannot believe that the writer of that letter was present, or obtained his information from an authentic source. We are informed by good authority that the convention consisted of delegates from all the towns in the Mesilla valley; that it was fully represented, and that there was great unanimity expressed there. This we believe to be the fact: and we cannot but think that either the gentleman who wrote the letter was misinformed, or that he has wilfully misrepresented the facts. This latter we are loth to believe. The convention was not only a duly organized convention, but its members were of the most intelligent part of the citizens of the valley. Lieut. Mowry will receive a large vote in the valley, and thus triumphantly vindicate our assertions.

We would call the special attention of our readers to the Card in our advertising columns of Samuel W. Cozzins, Esq., attorney at law, who is located at La Mesilla. Mr. Cozzins will practice in the supreme and district courts of New Mexico, and in the State of Texas, and will give particular attention to criminal business, and to the establishing of old Spanish grants. Mr. Cozzins has already secured for himself a large and lucrative practice, and which itself is the best proof of his ability, and estimation in which he is held by his fellow citizens of the Rio Grande. We would warmly recommend him to all in this section who may be in need of a sound, legal adviser.

THANKS.—We are under many obligations to Messrs. Capron & Stevens for a present of some very superior Cognac we found on our table.—We pretend to be judges, and recommend it as the veritable *Simon-pure*, and believe we are doing our readers a favor when we advise them to supply themselves before it is all gone. Messrs. Capron & Stevens are expecting a further stock of goods in a short time, which are on the way, and one of the firm intends at an early day to visit San Francisco to make further purchases. We wish them success.

NEW SILVER MINES.—Several rich veins of silver ore have lately been discovered in a spur of the Santa Cruz mountains, on the westerly side of the range, and about five miles from the Santa Cruz river. The mines have been registered at Mesilla as the "Boundary Mines," the chief of which is styled the North vein, by Mr. Guido Kustel and associates, among whom are Messrs. Montgomery, Smith and Archibald, of Tucson. The ore, which is argentiferous galena, assays as high as \$179 per ton—the average at \$153. Close to the Boundary Mines there is an abundance of wood and water. The Patagonia mine is only eight miles, and the New York and Compadre mines only ten miles distant from thy newly found mines.

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.  
A special dispatch to the Charleston Courier, from New Orleans, dated the 19th ult., says that the State of Tamaulipas, Mexico, desires an American force of 3,000 men to aid them in the prosecution of the war. Some Americans had already arrived at Tampico, to aid the Liberals. Gen. Degallado was at Tampico, and Gen. Garza at Vera Cruz.  
Minister McLane has positively made no definite treaty with Juarez.

WASHINGTON, July 21.  
The President has tendered the Central American mission to D. M. Barrington, of North Carolina, formerly member of Congress, and subsequently Minister to Spain. It is thought, however, that he will decline.

The news of the European peace prospect produced much gratification in the government of social and diplomatic circles.

The Commissioner of Patents designs leaving Washington next week, to be absent for nearly two months.  
Important dispatches from Minister McLane

were to day received by a special messenger.

The sloop of war Savannah is again to be sent to the Gulf of Mexico.

The Navy Department has received dates as late as the 28th of May, from our vessels on the Brazil station. All of them were in the river La Platte, Buenos Ayres, and in view of the unsettled condition of affairs, it was deemed advisable to keep them there.

DOUGLAS—A BLACK REPUBLICAN ENTERPRISE.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press says:

Judge Douglas is now in this city preparing another manifesto on the Territorial question, which, it is said, will shortly see the light of day, and will be far ahead of anything that has yet emanated from his prolific brain.

The telegraphic correspondent of the New York Herald has forwarded a special dispatch to that paper, saying that certain black republicans lately offered an Arizona expedition \$250,000 to attempt to make that Territory a slave State, and play the "border ruffian," and that it was something of this nature that caused the split between Henningsen and the N. York party of Arizona colonizers.

Rodger A. Pryor has retired from the editorship of the Washington States, assigning as a reason therefor a desire to further his private interests by returning to Virginia and resuming the practice of the law. The remaining publishers are to change the name of the paper on September 1st, to "The States and Union."

SICKLES ON THE STREET.—The New York correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot writes the following:

Mr. Sickles is shunned by his old political associates. He walks Broadway and fastens upon every leading man to walk with him.—They cannot shake him off. Sickles joined a leading statesman on Broadway, near Grace Church, one fine morning last week, and walked by his side for about two blocks, when the gentleman apologized to Sickles for leaving him to buy a book in a store. Sickles said he would wait. The gentleman went into the New York Hotel. Sickles waited until he came out. It was of no use. The gentleman stopped at Stewart's to buy a pair of gloves, and staid purposely half an hour. It was with no success. Sickles waited, and walked down with the other to Wall street. His political power is gone, and his sole aim now is to be recognized as of old. It won't do. His old friends do not wish to be seen with him, or to endorse him in any way. Mr. Sickles will never be heard of again.

IMPROVEMENTS AT MT. VERNON.—Mr. Charles S. Price, of Alexandria, has gone down to Mount Vernon for the purpose of making some repairs needed by the premises. These repairs are made preliminary to the delivery of possession from John A. Washington, Esq., to the agent of the Ladie's Mount Vernon Association. The Alexandria Gazette says:

"The carpenters, tools imported from England by Gen. Washington, during his lifetime, have been preserved, and will, in all probability, be used now in making the contemplated repairs."

DUEL.—Messrs. O. Jennings Wise and P. H. Aylett, of Richmond, Va., met in North Carolina on the morning of the 15th ult. Mr. Aylett shot at Mr. Wise without effect, and the latter fired into the air.

Mr. Aylett withdrew his challenge, and asked for a reconciliation, which Mr. Wise refused. The difficulty grew out of a late controversy between the Enquirer and the Examiner, on the subject of intervention and non-intervention.

THE ZOUAVES.—Some of the Austrians seem to have been particularly struck at seeing Zouaves come into action with their pipes in their mouths. The German's love for a pipe is of the number of calm delights—a thing to be appreciated when "he beside his cottage door is sitting in the sun"—but a pipe in battle! Innocent German! Incomprehensible Zouave!

THACKERY receives \$1,750 a month for the next thirty-two months, for his contributions to the new monthly magazine of Smith, Elder & Co., London. He is to write two stories of sixteen parts each, succeeding each other, and has the sum named for each and every part.

The Emperor of Austria is one of the best linguists in the Empire. It is said that he speaks thirteen languages perfectly.