THE VALLEY TAN.

STEPHEN DEWOLFE, EDITOR.

Wednesday, Feb. 29, 1860.

With the present number of the *Valley Tan*, we shall be compelled for the want of paper on which to publish it, to suspend the publication of the paper for some weeks to come. A sufficient quantity of paper to last us during the winter and till more could reach here this spring, was purchased last fall in San Francisco and sent to Placerville, to be forwarded from there by stage here; but owing to the financial embarrassments of the stage company, and the attaching their stock by parties to whom they were indebted in California, the paper, or only a small portion of it, was brought through by them; and we should in consequence have been without the material for publishing our paper several weeks ago, if the proprietor of the *Deseret News* had not, in an obliging spirit, supplied us with paper till such time as we could replace the same. For this accommodation on their part, we return in a public manner, our grateful acknowledgments.

In addition to the want of paper, the foreman of the *Valley Tan* office, Mr. George Hales, has been forced, through the dictation of a portion of the church rulers here, to quit the position of foreman in the office, which he has filled since the *Valley Tan* was first established, or be cut off from the fellowship of his associates in the church; and he informed us a few days ago that he had decided to leave.

We certainly do not admire his want of independence in thus yielding in his private affairs to the dictation of others, but we take pleasure in recommending him to Mormons and Gentiles, as a worthy and honorable man, and as one attentive and efficient in his profession. We trust as his brethren have thrust on him the alternative of quitting the church or his situation since he has chosen the latter, that they will now supply him with as good a situation as that which he has given up.

This circumstance in regard to Mr. Hales illustrates better than any remarks that we can make in regard to it, the control exercised by the rulers of the Mormon church over the members of the same.

City Taxes.

The orriginal charter, or what purports to be a charter, for Great Salt Lake City, was framed in 1851, by some mythical body of persons styling themselves the "General assembly of the State of Deseret." As this charter was framed by a body of men having no legal or authorized existence, of course their legislation and the laws which they framed are without force upon any one, being deficient in the first and highest element of real law, which is the authority of the legislature or body framing the law. But this charter, such as it is, authorizes the City Council in section 7, "to levy and collect taxes for city purposes, upon all taxable property, real and personal, within the limits of the city, not exceeding one half per cent per annum upon the assessed value thereof, and may enforce &c."

Now, no principle of law or legislation is better established than the one that no corporation or chartered company can exceed the authority given them in the charter act. Yet we are credibly informed that the authorities of this city, have taxed the gentile merchants, or a portion of them, one per cent on the value of the goods instead of one half of one per cent, as they are authorized to do in this charter. And what appears stranger still, these merchants have submitted to this extortion, and wrong. Perhaps they did so, however, because there was no power here by which they could prevent the city collector from selling their property in case they refused paying. If this is so, without any charge for the advice, and at the risk of stirring up litigation, and being considered a common barrator, we advise all such, to try and recover back their money by suit if it is not delivered up on other terms, by the time another term of a court having proper jurisdiction of the matter is held here.

We publish in our paper a lengthy communication from Mr. Wm. H. Rogers, in regard to the Mountain Meadows massacre, and a trip which he took to the vicinity where it occurred in the spring of the year 1859. The statement of Mr. Rogers, we doubt not, will be read with interest, not only here, but by persons abroad, who have heard of this most horrible of crimes that has ever taken place in our country, or degraced the records of any people. The facts connected with this event have heretofore had a rather mythical and uncertain shape, and they have never been given to the world before in as distinct and connected a form as Mr. Rogers has here presented them.

The charges of the Mormons being concerned in the transaction have now a form more tangible than rumor, and will not be easily laughed or sneered away in the minds of the people of the country. After these facts become familiar to the public, it will not perhaps, appear so strange that the "one fact" of the Mountain Meadows massacre has created so much "stir and bother in the world."—

The massacre in cold blood of one hundred and twenty or thirty American citizens, will undoubtedly be thought a 'fact' worthy of producing 'stir and bother' in the minds of the people of the country. It should be enough to incite them to vengeance against whoever committed the deed, whether whites or Indians, Mormons or Gentiles.

The bones of these murdered emigrants after having the flesh gnawed from them by the wolves, and bleaching for a year and a half on the ground, we learned some time since from a Cal. paper, were collected together by Maj. Carlton while he was at the Mountain Meadows, and buried in a single grave. The same paper adds: "A stone monument, conical in form, fifty feet in height, now marks the spot where rests the remains of those massacred at the Mountain Meadows.—This is surmounted by a cross of red cedar, twelve feet in height; on the transum is carved the following inscription, visible to travelers:

"Vengeance is mine, I will
repay saith the Lord."

On the base of the moument stands a granite slab, into which are cut the following words:

Here
120 men, women and children were massacred in cold blood, early in September, 1857.

They were from Arkansas.

There it stands a monument to an Administration guilty of the weakness and folly of sacrificing the sense of justice, to the vain hope of retaining power."

We understand that Gen. A. S. Johnston leaves Camp Floyd to-day, for Washington City, by way of Los Angeles, California. We farther learn that Gen. Johnston is called to Washington on official business of some kind; but we have not heard exactly what it was. In his absence, the command of the department of the army in this Territory will devolve on Col. C. F. Smith.

Gov. Pennington of N. J. was elected on the 1st of February, Speaker of the House of Representatives, receiving 117 votes out of 233 that were cast, exactly the number requested to elect.—John W. Forney of Pennsylvania, was on the same day elected clerk of the House, receiving 111 out of 222 votes cast.

Congress is thus organized, and ready at last to proceed to business.

(For the Valley Tan.)

G. S. L. CITY, Feb. 22, 1860.

Mr. EDITOR:—In looking over the "*Mountaineer*" of the 18th inst., a few days ago, my attention was directed to an act of the late Legislature of the Territory, "regulating the manufacture, sale or disposal of intoxicating liquors," approved Jan. 20, 1860.

The first section of this act provides that no person shall be permitted to *manufacture for sale, or sell*, any spirituous liquors without first obtaining license therefor as provided in section 2nd of the same act. There is an exception made, however, in the case of the "Hot Spring Brewery" at the point of the mountain, Utah co., and those breweries now established at Fairfield, near Camp Floyd.—Why this exception was made in favor of these breweries alluded to above I am unable to determine, unless it was a perfect knowledge of the fact that any attempt to enforce a law so obnoxious, unjust and arbitrary in its provisions, would not only be resisted by an appeal to the proper authorities in that district, but if necessary, rendered abortive by force. But it is very probable that obedience to this law would be offered by the proprietors of the breweries referred to. As the law provides that they (the proprietors) shall be entitled to manufacture and sell at their respective establishments, ale and beer, upon the payment by them for a "license not exceeding three hundred dollars." Thus it will appear that the letter of the law would be clearly complied with by the proprietors of said breweries paying the sum of five or ten dollars to the county court.—But this exception in the case of the breweries referred to, is by no means the most objectionable feature of the law.

Section 2nd of the same act provides that "the county courts in their respective counties are authorized to grant license, as contemplated in the first section of the "act", provided always, that the persons applying for license are of good moral character, and properly qualified to be entrusted with such business."

The court, or rather I should say the creature of the Legislature, that is constituted with the execution of this law, is unrestricted as to the amount they shall exact from applicants for the privileges of manufacturing or selling liquors. They are allowed to exercise their own discretion, not only as to the amount they shall exact for license, but also as to the persons to whom they will grant the license. For instance, the county courts do not violate the letter of the law, if in their discretion, they demand and receive in advance, the sum of five thousand dollars for conferring the right to manufacture liquor for one year, nor yet if they demand and receive the sum of five dollars for the same privilege.

Either view of the case is correct, and I am satisfied would be sustained by a fair and reasonable construction of the language of the statute.

But this is not all. There are two distinct parties or communities, if I may be allowed the term, in this Territory, whose notions of right and wrong are as widely different as their ideas upon matters of religion. Members of both parties, "Gentiles" and "Mormons," are notoriously engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors, but a few in the manufacture of them. There are two distilleries in the Territory, owned and carried on by persons opposed to the political, religious and social principles and institutions of the dominant party.

No one recollects better than yourself, Mr. Editor, the attempt that was made in the winter of 1859, by members of the U. S. Grand Jury in this city, under an ordinance of the "State of Deseret," regulating the manufacture and vending of ardent spirits, to suppress one of these distilleries then in operation, it being alleged that it was carried on by the proprietors, in violation of said ordinance requiring permission from the Governor. Before this case was called up by the Grand jury, the proprietor of said establishment addressed His Excellency Gov. Cumming the note requesting permission to carry on distillery, asking a license as the ordinance referred to required. To this note he received the following answer:

"EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
G. S. L. City, Nov. 8, 1858.

W. A. McCleary, Esqr. Dear Sir:—Your note of this date is before me, but has not this moment been received. I regret that your enterprise of building a distillery without first procuring a license should be attended with pecuniary loss; but I have not granted a license to any to distill spirituous liquors since I entered upon the duties of my office, and shall not do so under present circumstances.

Yours very respectfully,

A. CUMMING,
Governor Utah Territory."

Notwithstanding the Governor's refusal to grant the proprietor license, the effect of a portion of the members of the Grand Jury and of the District Attorney, who was very much exhilerated over this case the evening of the preliminary examination before Judge Clinton, was defeated by the other members of the Grand Jury, who believed it to be a malicious prosecution upon the part of those who instituted the suit, as there were other distilleries in the Territory, but none of them had been proceeded against.—Every person who is at all familiar with the history of this case, and knows anything of the feeling that exists against the aforesaid establishment, must see, though he bling to the object of other acts of the legislature, that this law was intended to root doubt or controversy, to put down distilleries owned by persons who have no feeling in common with this community. But can it be, that the Governor, in his anxiety to facilitate the onward progress of this Territory, by his co-operation with the members of the Legislature, in the enactment of laws to that end, failed to see the palpable object and impact of this statute, before appending to it his signature? If he did not see or discover its object until it was too late, he must now do so, as the object of the law must be apparent to every one that reads it.

But what shall we say of the constitutionality or validity of the law? The court that is commissioned to carry out the provisions of this law, is the county court.

Section 9 of the "Organic Act" provides, that the judicial power of the Territory shall be vested in a Supreme Court, District Courts, Probate Courts, and Justices of the Peace. The manner in which these are to be organized, and their respective jurisdictions appellate and original, is defined in the same section. But nowhere is there to be found in the Organic act, a provision for the establishment of a county court.

The Organic Act, or fundamental law of the Territory, provides for the establishment of no other courts than those mentioned in the 9th section; consequently, having defined what courts should be established here with their respective powers and limits, a just and fair interpretation of the meaning and intent of Congress at the time of the passing of the Organic act, would lead to the conclusion, that the Legislature, in attempting to establish a county court, stepped outside the Organic Act, and arrogate to themselves a creative power not conferred or provided for by Congress. The establishment therefore of a County Court, conferring upon it certain powers, by the Legislature of the Territory, being an act without the sanction of precedent or authority, is void de jure. And I confess I am somewhat at a loss to know how His Excellency, occupying the position that he does, could have signed a law which has not the semblance of justice or legality.

ONE THAT IS INTERESTED.

The Mountain Meadows Massacre.

STATEMENT OF MR. WM. H. ROGERS.

To the Editor of the Valley Tan.—I have observed on the part of one or both of the Mormon newspapers published in this city, an evident purpose to treat with a lofty and cavalier manner the statement that has been many times made, that the Mormons were concerned in the Mountain Meadows massacre. By their silence to the matter, they would evidently produce the impression, that the whole story in regard to the Mormons being in any way concerned in the transaction, is one that has been framed for the purpose of increasing the prejudice and dislike with which they are already regarded by the great body of the people of the country. As I have never seen a published statement of the facts connected with that wholesale butchery, so far as the facts in regard to it have been brought to light, I have determined to supply this omission, by a statement of facts and circumstances in relation to it, gathered during a trip which I made with Dr. Forney, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for Utah Territory, into the region where the massacre occurred, in the spring of 1859.

Dr. Forney left Camp Floyd in the last of March, 1859, to go down to the Santa Clara settlement, 300 miles south of Salt Lake City, to obtain and bring back with him the children saved from the Mountain Meadows massacre, who had been collected, and were then in charge of Mr. Jacob Hamblin. Dr. Forney, having some time previously employed him to collect the children and take care of them till he could take them away. On this trip Dr. Forney employed me to accompany him as an assistant, and I first joined him at the town of Nephi, 80 or 90 miles south of Salt Lake City. From Nephi we proceeded through Fillmore to the Indian farm on Corn Creek, 15 miles south, where we distributed some goods to the Indians; from thence, accompanied by Kanosh, an Indian chief belonging to the Paryant tribe, we proceeded to Beaver, Parowan, Cedar City, and Painter creek. The latter is a small place in the immediate vicinity of the Mountain Meadows, where the celebrated massacre occurred, which we visited in company with Dr. Forney, each of the towns named, the Doctor and myself made diligent inquiry concerning the massacre of this party of emigrants; the number of persons composing the emigrant party, and other matters deemed of interest in relation to them. We however ascertained but little. The number of emigrants was generally estimated at from 120 to 140; but no one professed to have any knowledge of the massacre, except that they had heard it that was done by the Indians. At Painter creek, an Indian guide that had been sent to us by Jacob Hamblin, already referred to as the man that Dr. Forney had employed to collect and take charge of the children saved from the Mountain Meadows massacre, came up with us. This guide conducted us to the scene of the massacre.

The small valley known as the Mountain Meadows, in which it occurred and which will hereafter impart to its appropriate and once inviting name a sad and horrible history, is situated about 6 miles south of Painter Creek, a small Mormon settlement in Iron county. The valley is about 5 miles in length, and in the widest part does not exceed a mile in breadth. It is covered mostly during the summer with rich and luxuriant grass, and is nearly the last place where grass can be found on the southern road to California, before striking the desert. In the north end of the valley, near where the road enters it, a ranche has been constructed for the purpose of herding and taking care of the cattle brought there during the summer to graze. This ranche is owned by Jacob Hamblin. He lives only during the summer months there, and spends the winter with his family at the Santa Clara settlement, some distance south of the Mountain Meadows. This ranche was unoccupied at the time that our Indian guide conducted us into the valley. The immediate locality of the massacre of the emigrant party is about four miles from the ranche, on the road leading south. The valley at the place slopes gently toward the south; a small ravine runs parallel with the road on the right hand side at the spot.

When we arrived here in April, 1859, more than a year and a half after the massacre occurred, the ground, for a distance of more than a hundred yards around a central point, was covered with the skeletons and bones of human beings, interspersed in places with rolls or bunches of tangled and matted hair, which from its length, evidently belonged to females. In places the bones of small children were lying side by side with those of grown persons, as if parent and child had met death at the same instant and with the same stroke. Small bones and dresses, and scraps of female apparel were also to be seen in places on the ground where, like the bones of those who wore them, bleached from long exposure, that their shape was in many instances, entire. In a gulch or hole in the ravine by the side of the road, a large number of leg and arm bones, and also of skulls, could be seen sticking above the surface, as if they had been buried there, but the action of the weather and digging of wolves had again exposed them to view. The entire scene was one too horrible and sickening for language adequately to describe.

From this spot we proceeded about one mile to a large spring, where the emigrants were encamped when they attack was first made upon them previous to the massacre. Here, within a few yards of the spring, we could distinctly define the form and size of the corral which they made, from a number of small holes, forming together a circle in the shape of a corral. These holes were dug for the purpose of lowering the wheels of their wagons in them, so as to form a better protection, after the attack began. In the center of the corral a pit some twenty feet long, and four or five wide and deep, was dug for the purpose, no doubt, of placing the women and children in order to protect them from the fire of the assailants. To the left of this corral, and about one hundred and fifty or sixty yards distant, on a small mound, Dr Enoch, a number of stones were still piled up in a way to form a partial breastwork or protection against the fire which the emigrants no doubt returned for several days against their assailants. Numbers of the stones in this breastwork had bullet marks upon them on the side towards the corral, fully supporting the above construction as to its use. In and around the corral, human bones and imperfect skeletons were lying on the ground, indicating with the corral, and the breastwork on the knoll, that it was here, and not at the place spoken of where the great body of the bones were found, that the work of slaughter began. From this spring we proceeded on towards the settlement on the Santa Clara for the purpose of obtaining the children from Mr. Hamblin, who resided there.—On the same evening, after we had struck our camp for the night, a man drove up near us with an ox wagon, going also in the direction of Santa Clara. After turning out his oxen, he came to our tent, and very soon informed us that he lived at Santa Clara, and that he was returning home from Cedar City with a load of flour, which he had been up to the latter place to obtain. The conversation, after these personal explanations, turned very naturally, after what we had witnessed during the day, upon the Mountain Meadows massacre. And this man, whose name was Carl, or Carlie Shirts, informed us that he lived, at the time the massacre occurred, at the ranch owned by Mr. Hamblin, at the north end of the Mountain Meadows. He was employed by Mr. Hamblin and making adobies at the time. He saw the emigrants when they entered the valley, and talked with several of the men belonging to it. They appeared perfectly civil and gentlemanly. The train, he supposed, contained about forty wagons, and seven or eight hundred people, including those that were on horses and mules. The emigrants entered the valley on Friday, and the men with whom he conversed told him that they were anxious to stop a few days and rest and recruit their stock before entering on the desert, and enquired of him a good spot for this purpose. He recommended the vicinity of the spring in the south end of the Meadows, as good water and plenty of grass abounded there. Following this advice, they proceeded there and encamped. The next morning he again saw some of the men, who informed him that they were looking for lost stock. In the evening he saw them returning, driving some loose cattle. He never saw any of the party after wards. Early on Monday morning following, he stated that he heard the firing of a great many guns in the south, in the direction of the camp of the emigrants. He also saw on the hills around a good many Indians passing backwards and forwards, as if in a state of commotion or excitement. His impression from hearing the guns and seeing the Indians at the time, was, that the latter had attacked the emigrants. On our inquiring why he did not go to Painter Creek and give the alarm if he thought so, he stated that he supposed the people knew about it. If not in the morn, the long going to the exact substance of the statement made by Shirts.

On the day following, we reached the Santa Clara settlement and found in the possession of Mr. Hamblin, thirteen of the children preserved from the massacre, which, with one at Painter Creek and two at Cedar City, was all that had then been heard of. These children were well with the exception of sore eyes which they all had, and which prevailed at the time as an epidemic in the place or vicinity where they were. After remaining a few days in Santa Clara in distributing some goods to the Indians, we set out with these children on our return. We did not take the same route in returning by which we came down, but proceeding from Santa Clara due east to Kanosh, leaving the Mountain Meadows some 15 or 20 miles to our left. On arriving at Harmony Dr. Forney called on John D. Lee, who was at the time, I may be at present, a bishop in the Mormon church. The Doctor had received information which led him to believe that Lee had a portion of the property belonging to these murdered emigrants in his possession, and his object in calling on him was to demand a surrender of the property. On the demand being made, Bishop Lee denied having the possession of any of the property, or any knowledge concerning it, farther than that he had heard that the Indians took it.

Lee was not present when this demand was made, but was informed of it as stated by Dr. Forney on his return to Lee's house. Dr. Forney also informed me that, in a conversation which he had with Lee concerning the massacre, Lee stated that he was not at the massacre, but reached there just after it ended. He also stated that Isaac Haight, a resident of Cedar City, and a prominent dignitary in the Mormon church

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inflicted some foul and indecent epithets
the emigrants—said that they were
slandering the Mormons, while passing
along, and in general terms justified the
killing. The day after this conversation
with Lee, we started for Cedar City,
Bishop Lee also set out with us for the
professed purpose of going to see Prest.
Haight and bishop Higby at Cedar City,
and talking over with those men, in the
presence of Dr. Forney, the circumstan-
ces in relation to the massacre, and the
suspicions which had been expressed,
that they were concerned in it either as
actual participants in the deed itself, or
in inciting the Indians to the crime, and
then sharing with them the spoils of the
slain. Bishop Lee proceeded in company
with us about half way from Harmony to
Cedar City, when, from some unknown
cause, he rode ahead and we did not see
him afterwards.

On our arrival at Cedar City he was
not there, or if he was, he kept secreted
and out of sight. Dr. Forney met there
President Haight and Bishop Higby, and
made of those ecclesiastics the same de-
mand that he did of Bishop Lee, and re-
ceived about the same replies from them
that Lee gave. They did not, however,
attempt to justify the massacre, on the
ground of their slandering the Mormons.
On leaving Cedar City, on our way back,
before arriving at Corn Creek, the In-
dian chief, Kanosh, who had been with
us from the time that we left the Indian
farm on Corn Creek, going south, inform-
ed Dr. Forney, that some Indians had
told him on the way, that there were two
more children saved from the massacre
than Mr. Hamblin had collected. This
information, though not deemed very re-
liable, the Doctor considered of sufficient
importance to make an additional effort,
in order to ascertain whether it was cor-
rect or not. On arriving at Corn Creek,
we found there these companies of U. S.
troops from Camp Floyd, under the com-
mand of Captain Campbell, who was on
his way south to meet Maj. Prince, pay-
master in the army, who was returning
to Camp Floyd from California, with a
large sum of money. On meeting these
troops, Dr. Forney furnished me with in-
structions, and directed me to return
south again with the troops, and see if I
could ascertain anything about the two
children spoken of by Kanosh. Judge
Cradlebaugh, of the U. S. District Court
for Utah, was also traveling with Capt.
Campbell's command into the vicinity of
Mountain Meadows, to see if he could
obtain any evidence against persons who
had been charged with participating in
the massacre, that would justify him in
arresting and holding them for trial. He
did proceeding on account of indians on
investigation, as they had informed me
that he had authority from Gen. Johnston
to retain a portion of the troops under
Capt. Campbell, if he deemed it neces-
sary, either to protect the Court or to en-
force its writs. Judge Cradlebaugh, on
getting out was accompanied by deputy
marshal, J. H. Stone, but the latter was
compelled to stop near Nephi on account
of sickness. Judge Cradlebaugh now re-
quested me to take the place of Mr.
Stone, as I had been previously sworn
in and acted as deputy U. S. Marshal
at the U. S. District Court, held at Prove
in the preceding month. As the du-
ties of this post could in no way inter-
fere with my search for the two children
said to have been left, and might enable
me better to find them, I acceded to Judge
Cradlebaugh's request to act as marshal.

In the vicinity of Parowan and below
Cedar City, where the command of Capt.
Campbell encamped, the soldiers, while
hunting for wood, discovered human
bones scattered in the bushes, and at one
place they brought some skeleton into
to camp—the bones of which were still
united and held together by sinews, show-
ing that the person, whoever it was,
could not have been a great while dead.
We had no knowledge at the time, and
never received any, as to whose remains
these were, or whether they were persons
that had died from exposure or starva-
tion, or whether they were the victims of
treachery and murder. From the distance
at which they were found from the place
of the Mountain Meadows massacre, it
is not presumable that they formed a
portion of the party slain there.

On arriving at Cedar City, President
Haight and Bishop Higby were not seen;
but at the camping ground, a few miles
beyond, Judge Cradlebaugh issued writs
for their arrest; and also for the arrest of
Bishop Lee of Harmony, and placed
them in my hands for execution. These
writs were issued as I understand, on
the authority of affidavits, charging these
men with being concerned in the Mount-
ain Meadows massacre, which were
made before Judge Cradlebaugh before
he set out to investigate the matter.

These writs were given to me when we
were about four or five miles below Cedar
City and about twelve or fourteen from
Harmony; but as nothing had been seen
of Haight or Higby in passing through
Cedar City, I thought it best to proceed
first to Harmony and try to secure Lee,
and afterwards to return and try to ar-
rest Haight and Higby, if circumstances
gave promise of any success in doing so.
On the demand being m
denied having the possess
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the Indians took it.
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but was informed of it
Forney on his return
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oncerning the massacre
he was not at the mass
d there just after it ende
Tyler Isaac Haight, w
Cedar City, and is another
itary in the Mormon

I summoned to attend me, and if necessary
act as a civil posse, in the arrest of Lee,
eight Quartermaster's men who were
traveling with Capt. Campbell's com-
mand, on their way to California. Ac-
companed by these men, I started for
Harmony on the morning that I receive
the writs. On the way thither we pas-
ted through a small settlement
containing five or six houses. I stopped
here to make inquiries about the two
children. The residents of the place,
men, women and children, nearly came
out of their houses when I had stopped,
but none of them professed to know any-
thing about any children besides those
that Mr. Hamblin had collected. I told
them that if the children were in the
country at all, every house would be
searched if they were not given up. At
this, one of the men present, but who did
not live in the place, but had probably
seen that before me, stated that his wife,
half one of the the children; that he lived
at Pocketville, another small settlement
forty or fifty miles distant, named from
its location in the mountains. He stated
that the child was very young, and that
his wife was very much attached to it,
and that it would give me much trouble
if I took it away, and seemed by all his
remarks, to be anxious to retain it. I
told him that I had no power to give the
child away, and that I would send and
get it in a few days. Mr. Hamblin went
over and brought this child away
in a few days after I discovered where it
was. This child was a bright eyed and
rosy cheeked boy, about two years old,
and must have been an infant when the
massacre occurred.

On being brought to salt Lake City, and joining
the other children, one of the oldest boys of the
group, whose name was John Calvin Sorrow, ran
to me in a wild manner and informed that it was
little brother; and that he did not know where he
was. From this circumstance this child received
the name of Sorrow, rather than of the other,
but whether it was their original name or not I do
not know; it is, at all events, expressive of their
sad history. The second child said he have been
left, I never heard of, although I inquired diligently
after it. On arriving at Harmony, with the
men accompanying me, I went to the house of Bishop
Lee and inquired for him, but was informed by
one of his wives, (I was told that they were thir-
teen in number,) that Mr. Lee had been absent two
or three days in the mountains; that he was there
looking for copper with the Indians. Others be-
sides his family of whom I inquired, also informed
me that he had gone away. On meeting these
troops, Dr. Forney furnished me with in-
structions, and directed me to return
south again with the troops, and see if I
could ascertain anything about the two
children spoken of by Kanosh. Judge
Cradlebaugh, of the U. S. District Court
for Utah, was also traveling with Capt.
Campbell's command into the vicinity of
Mountain Meadows, to see if he could
obtain any evidence against persons who
had been charged with participating in
the massacre, that would justify him in
arresting and holding them for trial. He
did proceeding on account of indians in
investigation, as they had informed me
that he had authority from Gen. Johnston
to retain a portion of the troops under
Capt. Campbell, if he deemed it neces-
sary, either to protect the Court or to en-
force its writs. Judge Cradlebaugh, on
getting out was accompanied by deputy
marshal, J. H. Stone, but the latter was
compelled to stop near Nephi on account
of sickness. Judge Cradlebaugh now re-
quested me to take the place of Mr.
Stone, as I had been previously sworn
in and acted as deputy U. S. Marshal
at the U. S. District Court, held at Prove
in the preceding month. As the du-
ties of this post could in no way inter-
fere with my search for the two children
said to have been left, and might enable
me better to find them, I acceded to Judge
Cradlebaugh's request to act as marshal.

From the Mountain Meadows, Capt. Campbell,
with his command, proceeded to the Santa Clara,
some four or five miles from the Mountain Meadows
on that account, and there awaited the arrival
of Maj. Prince. We waited here a week before
Maj. Prince arrived. During our stay there some
Indians in the vicinity came frequently to our camp.
Some Indians that had been charged with
participating in the Mountain Meadows
above. These Indians admitted that they had
been there present after the attack began at the
corral, but denied that they joined in it. One of
these Indians stated in the presence of others of
the same band, that after the attack was made upon
the emigrants at the corral, a white man came
to them and exhibited a letter, and stated that it
was from Brigham Young, and that it directed
them to go up and help whip the emigrants. A
portion of the band went therefore, but did not ac-
tual in the fight, and gave as a reason for not doing
so, that the emigrants had big guns and some
good shots, and they were afraid to venture near.
A chief of the band stated that a brother of his was
killed by a shot from the corral at a distance of
two hundred yards, as he was running across the
meadow. These Indians also stated that the Mor-
mons who killed the emigrants were painted so as
to resemble Indians. They denied that they or
ostensibly of the stock or property belonging to the
emigrants, except a few of the old clothes. These
Indians called Bishop Lee "Nakwatsi" which
means in their language a crying man. This name
was given to Lee they stated, because he once cried
when he lost some stock, or had it stolen. They
stated that "Narusi" was there but would not
venture near, being, like themselves, afraid. Pres-
ident Haight and Bishop Higby were also present
aiding in the attack.

Maj. Carlton, of the first Dragoons, came
as the escort of Maj. Prince from California. On
reaching Santa Clara where we were encamped
the two commands went together to the Mountain
Meadows—Maj. Carlton, to recruit his stock, be-
fore setting out on his return to California, and
Capt. Campbell on his way to Camp Floyd. Leav-
ing these commands both here, Judge Cradlebaugh
and I proceeded forward to Cedar City, where the
Judge intended to remain some time, and make a
thorough investigation if he could, concerning the
massacre and persons engaged in it.

On our return we had advantages in the location of
Cedar City, a large portion of the inhabitants that
once dwelt there had moved away, and there was,
in consequence, a good many vacant houses in the
place. Judge Cradlebaugh obtained the use of
one of these to stay in while he remained, and for the
purpose of a court room. As soon as it became
known that Judge C. intended holding a court, and
investigating the circumstances of the massacre,
and that he would have troops to ensure protection
and enforce his writs if necessary, several persons
visited him at his room, at late hours of the night,
and informed him of different facts connected with
the massacre, and of those who called him, stated
that it would be at the risk of their lives if they
came known that they had communicated anything
to him; and they requested Judge Cradlebaugh, if
he must use them in public in the day time, not to recog-
nize them as persons that by had before seen.

One of the men who called this on Judge Cradle-
baugh, confessed that he participated in the mas-
sacre, and gave the following account of it. Pre-
vious to the massacre, there was a council held at
Cedar City, which President Haight, and Bishop
Higby were attended. At this council they de-
signated or appointed a large number of men residi-
ng in Cedar City, and in other settlements around,
to participate in the work of disarming those
grants. The men appointed for this purpose, were
instructed to report, well armed at sixteen time, to
a spring or small stream, lying a short distance to
the left of the road leading into the meadows, but
not very far from Hamblin's ranch, but concealed
from it by intervening hills. This was the place of
rendezvous; and after the time, when they arrived,
painted and otherwise disguised themselves so as to
resemble Indians. From thence they proceeded
early on Monday morning, by a circuitous route, which
leads from this spring directly into the meadows,
and enters the road some distance beyond Hamblin's
ranch. By taking this route they could not be seen
by any one at the ranch. On arriving at the corral
of the emigrants, a number of the men were standing
on the outside by the camp-fires, which, from
appearance, there had been burning. These
were first fired upon, and at the first discharge
several of them fell dead or wounded; the remains
were immediately set on the inside of the corral, and
began fortifying themselves, and preparing for de-
fence as well as they could, by drawing their wag-
ons closer together and digging holes into which
to lower or shelter their women and children
under and striking them. The attack continued in
a desultory and irregular manner for four or five
days. The corral was closely watched, and if any
of the emigrants showed themselves they were
nearly shot down with guns.

a go to the spring, which was only some yards
distant, they were sure to fall by the rifle of their
assailants. In consequence of the great certain
death that resulted from any attempt to procure
water, the emigrants before the siege commenced,
suffered extremely from thirst. The emigrants be-
lieving at length that the emigrants could not be
subdued by the means adopted, resorted to cowardly
and strategem to accomplish what they had
been unable to do by force. They retreated to the
spring whereby had painted and disguised them-
selves previous to commencing the attack, and
there removed those disguises; and again assumed
their ordinary dress. After this, Bishop Lee, with
a party of men, returned to the camp of the emi-
grants, bearing a white flag as a signal of truce.
From the position of the corral, the emigrants were
able to see them some time before they reached it.
As soon as they discerned it, they placed a little
girl in white, and placed her at the entrance of the
corral, to indicate their friendly feelings to the per-
sons bearing the flag. Deceived by this artifice,
men were invited into the corral, where they stood
about an hour, talking with them, and the attack
that had been made upon them. He said the chief
grounds that the Indians had for their share in this
and that if they would give them arms and
give up their property, he and his party would con-
tinue their march back to Cedar City, but if they went out
with their arms, the Indians would look upon it
as an unfriendly act, and would again attack
them. The emigrants, trusting to Lee's honor and
to the sincerity of his statement, consented to the
terms which he proposed, and left their property
and all their arms at the corral and, under the se-
cort of Lee and his party, started towards the
north in the direction of Cedar City. After they
had proceeded about a mile on their way, on a sig-
nal given by Bishop Higby, who was one of the party
if that went to the corral with Lee the slaughter
began.

The men were mostly killed or shot down at the
first fire, and the women and children, who imme-
diately fled in different directions were quickly
pursued and dispatched.

Such was the substance, if not the exact words,
of a statement made by a man to Judge Cradle-
baugh, in my presence, who at the time mentioned
that he participated in the horrible events
which he related. He also gave Judge C. the
names of 25 or 30 other men living in the region,
who assisted in the massacre. Mr. Alfred Ely
made the same statement in courtroom under oath,
if prosecution was guaranteed to him. He gave as
a reason for divulging those facts, that they had
tormented his mind and sometimes since they oc-
curred, and he expressed a willingness to stand a
trial for his crime.

We had been in Cedar City but two days when
Capt. Campbell with his command arrived, and in-
formed Judge Cradlebaugh that he had received an
express from Gen. Johnston, directing him to bring
back with him all the troops in his command, as
reports were then current that the Mormons were
assembling in armed bodies in the mountains, for
what purpose was not known. In consequence of
this order, Judge Cradlebaugh was left without
the means of either protecting witnesses who might
be called on to testify in court or arresting any
parties who might flee or resist his writs, without
out assistance of this kind, he deemed it useless to
attempt to hold a court, and it accordingly both
left on the following day with Capt. Campbell, on
his return to Camp Floyd. On our way there we
were overtaken by Mr. and Mrs. Hamblin, on their
way to Salt Lake City. They had with them the
child found at Pocketville. I had empowered Mr.
H. to take it to the city, knowing that it would be
out of my power to devote proper care to it, under
the circumstances in which I was placed. Mr.
Hamblin travelled to company with us for a day or
two, and during this time Mrs. Hamblin informed me that
at the time of the massacre, she was living at the
ranch at the north end of the Mountain Meadows,
and that for several days before, these children
were brought to her house, or store she had over
been there, she saw several men loitering about in
the vicinity of the house without any apparent ob-
ject or business; this was an unusual circumstance.
On the day that the massacre took place, Mrs. Hamblin
stated that the children were brought to her
house by persons who were then in disguise, and
she professed to act as agent for the Indians in
disposing of these children. She pretended to bar-
ter them for some blankets and guns for the use
of the Indians; but Mrs. H. stated that she was of
the opinion at the time that the children were
not really sold, and that the presence of John D.
Lee was to lend a show of authority to the
form of selling or bartering off the children but
two. One of these was an infant, whose lots arm was
nearly shot off above the elbow, the bone being
entirely severed; the other was her sister, three or
four years older. These two, Mrs. Hamblin stated,
Bishop Lee gave to her, and assigned as a rea-
son for doing so, the high esteem which the In-
dians had for Mr. Hamblin. I have omitted here-
before to state that Jacob Hamblin, the husband
of this lady, who has been several times referred
to in this narrative, was a "president" in the Mor-
mon church, holding the same office as that of
Isaac Haight. From many interviews that I have
had with Mr. Hamblin, and from all that I could
learn from others, he was absent from home, and
in Salt Lake City, when the massacre took place;
and I have no evidence or reason to believe that
he was in any way concerned or even aware of the
massacre, till after it was over.

It will be remembered that I employed Mr.
Hamblin to go to Pocketville for the child which I
heard of there. After business with the child,
Mr. Hamblin came to the camp of Capt. Campbell,
on the Santa Clara, to inform me of the fact.
While there he told me that he had heard more,
and learned more about the massacre during his
absence after the child, than he even knew before;
that he had been told of a number of men that he
knew, who were concerned in it, that he never
dreamed or suspected, of whom have suspected of
being concerned in it but for what he had been
told. I inquired of him the names of these men,
and he informed me that he was under a promise
of secrecy not to divulge him to any one but Gov.
Cumming; but that he intended to tell him who
they were. Mr. Hamblin came to Salt Lake City
not long after, but I was not in Gov. Cumming
after he left, that he provided nothing to him in
regard to the massacre of those concerned in it.

These are the principal and most important facts
obtained in relation to the horrid massacre during
the trip to which I have referred. I have omitted
many minor facts and circumstances corroborative
of those given, on account of the additional length
to which they would extend this article, which is
already quite lengthy. I have aimed at the narration
simply of what I saw and heard, leaving the
public to place any construction they deem proper
upon the facts and statements given. And this
would not have been done by me in this manner, if
I had seen from any one a publication embodying
these particulars, for the attempt had not
been made to meet awaiting evidence that exists
of Mormon complicity in the horrid massacre, if
not of their being the sole persons concerned in it.

WM. H. ROGERS.

It is announced in the fashionable world that the handsome Madame Bodisco, widow of the late Russian Embassador, will shortly wed Capt. Scott, of the British navy.

At a late military muster in Kentucky, a big negro used as a drum. If there was nothing in the keg, Prentice thinks he men rallied at the tap.

Coleridge impromptu remonstrance, addressed to a beautiful girl dying of consumption:

'They have no end of such as you,
In the place where you are going;
This world has again all too few,
And twelve over flowing.'

Congress.

A Speaker of the House has been elected—for so much good luck, the country ought to be thankful. But there are special reasons for rejoicing in this, that the House, at the end of two months, was able to concentrate a sufficient number of votes on so able, conservative and patriotic a man as Gov. Pennington.—We have no fears about his impartiality or his justice in the performance of his duties as Speaker. He is a better man than Corwin, who has been shilly-shallying between all parties for a year or two past—cracking jokes with one party, and running to another and repeating his witticisms, with a view to keep them in a good humor, without commanding the respect of anybody; and as for Mr. Sherman, the endorser of the thief Helper's book, and his Black Republican associates, he and they have suffered such a defeat as will lead them for the balance of this session, if not forever. In the result of this election, nobody suffers but the Black Republican party. They put forward the *Helperite*, and voted for him for two months; and it was only when they found that they were in danger of losing the Speaker altogether, that they reluctantly agreed to vote for Governor Pennington. His election is a sore defeat to them. He may feel it incumbent on him so to constitute the Committees of the House as to give the Black Republican a majority on each of them, but beyond this he will not go. His antecedents are all against any other theory. He has never been any thing else than a Whig. He has filled the most important offices in New Jersey, elected thereto by Whigs. He has been Governor and Representative in Congress, in past years; and if elected by Black Republicans at the late election, he was still nothing more than a Whig; and if the declaration be correct, and we have no doubt of it, that he is in favor of the execution of the Fugitive Slave Law just as it stands, we have every reason to congratulate the country on his election—far more reason than any Black Republican has, on account of services likely to be rendered by him hereafter.—His election is a triumph of the conservative feeling thoughout the country: the defeat of Sherman is the foreshadowing of still greater defeats to attend the Black Republicans in all the elections of the present year.

We hope Congress will now go to work and provide for the payment of the debts of the General Government. The disbursal by the Post Office Department of four or five millions of dollars now due to its creditors, and which ought to be done at once, will relieve many parties throughout the Union, and enable the Postmaster General to restore some portion of the mail facilities which were cut off during the last year without any substantial reason, except the poverty of the Department.—*Mo. Rep.*

Army Intelligence.

Major Armistead's Company (F), 6th Infantry, has received orders to proceed from Fort Yuma to the Pimos Villages. Captain T. Moore, Ass't Quartermaster, at present serving at Fort Cooke, has been ordered to San Francisco. The Department of California is at present scantily supplied with troops. A detachment of recruits is expected at an early day.

Our Washington correspondent, writing January 9, says: "The system of close retrenchment and economy which governs the estimates, precludes a proper increase of the force of the army, which is really only eleven thousand effective men, for an area of three millions of square miles. By withdrawing the troops from Utah, where they are idle and useless, the War Department can the better protect some portion of the frontier. It is expected that the greater portion will be stationed in Arizona."

Not only will there be introduced at the present session of Congress a bill for establishing a retired list of the army, but members of the House are in favor of abolishing the brevet rank in the army, as it confers no actual benefit to an officer, and is a source of constant contention and jealousy. Officers having brevets are constantly seeking to hold command over their equals in actual commission. Many officers of the army urge the measure.

The following extract from an order of the War Departement shows the judgment of the Court, and the opinion of the Head of the War Department on it: At a court martial in the department of Oregon, in the trial of Major Wise, he is convicted of "signing a false certificate of transportation" in regard to a laundress, but acquitted of signing the same "knowingly," and convicted under another specification, of signing a like certificate, but again acquitted of signing it "knowingly," or "to include a number of his family in the public account," which was the fraudulent intent imputed to him in the matter. The Court also acquit him of the charge of "conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentlemen," under which the specifications are laid; but convict him on them of "conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline," under which they are not laid.

The War Department is of opinion that these findings entitled the accused to an acquittal, and are in legal effect an acquittal, and therefore avoids and annuls the sentence.

First Lieut. E. H. Day, of the Third Artillery, died in Richmond, Va., January 3.—*San Francisco Herald.*

THE ELEGANCE OF NEW YORK CITY.—The London *Times* speaks of New York City as follows:

The city is certainly the most remarkable result of wealth and enterprise the world has ever known. In an increditable short space of time it has risen from the rank of a tenth-rate town to be the third city in the world in population and riches. In the last ten years the larger part has been entirely rebuilt; marble and freestone edifices of great size, beauty and costliness have been substituted for the old brick houses; Broadway has been extended for miles; a vast park of nearly 800 acres is being laid out in what will be before long the centre of the city; dwelling houses have been built by thousands, far exceeding in elegance and comfort the average dwellings of Londoners, and New York, with its suburbs, now reckoning more than a million of inhabitants, may look for ward to being, in the next generation, not only the largest, but perhaps the most beautiful city in the world. All this has been done by private enterprise, and if the administration of the city had been in able and honest hands, the result would have been far more extraordinary.

AN ADMISSION.—Fred Douglas acknowledges since his arrival in England that he did know of the Harper's Ferry plan, as undertaken by Brown, and approved the original scheme of running off the slaves and establishing a rendezvous in the

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The Duke of Wellington, giving orders one day, during his campaign, for a battalion to attempt a rather dangeous enterprise—the storming of one of the enemy's batteries of St. Sebastian—complimented the officer by saying that his was the first regiment in the world. 'Yes,' replied the officer, leading on his men, 'and before your lordship's orders are finally executed it will probably be the first in the other world.'

A REMINISCENCE OF DANIEL WEBSTER.—The following conversation occurred at dinner table, where Mr. Webster for the first time met Col. Preston, then a new Senator from South Carolina.

"Col. Preston," said the great Massachusetts lawyer, in his stateliest manner, "I am happy to greet you as a member of the body to which it is my pride and honor to belong, but I regret to see Southern gentlemen so often stand aloof from me."

Mr Preston answered in polite and deferential terms, when the other continued:

"The truth is, I am far more a Southern than a Northern man, and I think I should be treated as 'hail fellow' by all my Southern colleagues."

"May I beg to know," said the other, "the grounds upon which you make this claim?"

"Certainly," replied Mr. Webster. "In the first place, I am very fond of a horse race, and I believe that the turf is a Southern institution. Secondly, I have in my cellar a hundred dozen of the best wine unpaid for, and that I understand to be a trait of Southern life. Thirdly, before daylight I shall be under the table and I suppose you are willing to admit this to be characteristic of Southern life."

'Enough,' shouted the other, laughing, 'You have vindicated your claim to be my compatriot."

A lady was recently found weeping bitterly at the ice-house attached to Mt. Vernon, mistaking it for the tomb of Washington.