

abolish it except by first converting the Territory into a State.

As Mr. Buchanan does not disdain to answer inquiries addressed to him by his humble constituents, we would thank him when he next breaks silence in reference to his political sentiments to inform us why, if slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution, it does not also exist in the States? Is there any clause in that instrument establishing slavery in a Territory not equally applicable to a State? On the contrary was not the Constitution made expressly for the States, and have not many of the wisest statesmen doubted whether it applied at all to the territories?

We would like to inquire further, why, if slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the Constitution, polygamy does not also exist under the Constitution in Utah? for the Constitution is as distinct upon one point as the other; and if it does, why are troops sent to support slavery in the one Territory and to exterminate polygamy from the other?

THE LEADER OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION.—A New York paper has the following notice of Col. Johnston:

Gen. Albert Sydney Johnston, who succeeded Gen. Harney in command of the army now marching against Utah, was born in Kentucky, in the year 1802, and is, therefore about 55 years old. His father removed from Connecticut to Kentucky in 1787, and was one of the pioneers of that region. The son studied at Transylvania University, graduated at West Point, served eight years as Lieutenant and Adjutant in the sixth regiment United States infantry, was Adjutant General of the Illinois troops, with the rank of Colonel, in the Black Hawk war, and subsequently resigned his commission in the United States army to join that of Texas, which he did shortly after the battle of San Jacinto. Being a good disciplinarian, he perfected the organization of the Texan army, of which he became Adjutant General, and passed rapidly through all the grades, until, in 1837, he was Commander-in-chief. In 1839 he acted as Secretary of War, under President Lamar, and was in a memorable fight on the Nueces, in which the Texans defeated seven hundred Cherokees. At the breaking out of the Mexican war, Gen. Johnston, at the earnest request of Gen. Taylor, joined the army, and was chosen Colonel of the first Texas regiment. This was disbanded, with others, afterwards; but Col. Johnston became Inspector General of Gen. Butler's division, and served as such at the battle of Monterey. After that battle, he retired into private life as a planter, in Brainerd county, Texas, where he remained until, in 1849, President Taylor appointed him Paymaster in the army.

KANSAS AND UTAH.—Jon's Washington letter, dated November 19th, to the Baltimore Sun, on Kansas affairs and the Utah expedition, is very interesting. He has discovered the fact that instead of the 'dead point of danger' being passed in the Kansas controversy, as the Washington Union, which went off at half-cock, declared, that point is just presented in the most deadly shape that it has yet assumed. A new crisis of agitation approaches, and the Mormon war into which the Administration has blundered, will make necessary a government loan. A call for volunteers is anticipated. A march across the continent, in pursuit of Mormons and Indians, will be romantic in the extreme.—[Baltimore Sun.]

OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE

With the War Department, as found in the Sacramento Weekly Union of Dec. 19.

Col. Alexander to the Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTER'S ARMY FOR UTAH, Camp Winfield,)
U. T., Oct. 9, 1857.

COL. S. COOPER, ADJT GEN'L U. S. ARMY.

SIR:—I have the honor to report that I have assumed command of the troops of the United States, consisting of part of the Army for Utah, which are now encamped at this point. These troops are: The 5th Regiment of Infantry, eight companies of the 10th Infantry and the batteries of artillery (six and twelve pounders) commanded by Capt. Phelps, 4th Artillery, and Capt. Reno, Ordnance Department, respectively. This camp is situated on Ham's Fork, a tributary of Black's Fork, which is in turn a tributary of Green river, about fifteen miles above the junction of the two forks. Fort Bridger is distant, in a southeast direction, about thirty miles. The 10th Infantry reached here on the 28th September, and Phelps' Battery on the following day. The 5th Infantry arrived on the 4th of October, and Reno's Battery on the same day. On the 5th instant I assumed command, for reasons which I conceive to be of the greatest importance to the troops and their supplies, and of which I shall have the honor to make a full report when a safe and more certain opportunity of sending dispatches presents itself. At present, I can give only a statement of what has occurred since my arrival, and report the disposition which I have determined to make of the troops.

On the day after reaching Ham's Fork, and at the first camp I made on it, I received letters from Gov. Young and Lieut. Gen. Wells. The propositions they contain, however absurd they are, showed conclusively that a determined opposition to the power of the Government was intended. I had met Capt. Van Vliet on the 21st of September, returning from Salt Lake City, and was informed by him that, although the Mormons, or rather Gov. Young, were determined to oppose an entrance into the city, yet he was assured that no armed resistance would be attempted if we went no further than Fort Bridger and Fort Supply. I was still further convinced of this by the circumstance that a train of more than 100 contractors' wagons

had been parked for nearly three weeks on Ham's Fork without defense, and had been unmolested, although they contained provisions and supplies which would have been of great use to the Mormons.

Upon receiving these letters I prepared for defense and to guard the supplies near us until the nearest troops came up. I replied to Governor Young's letter, a copy of which I inclose, and have not had any further correspondence with him.

On the morning of the 5th of October the Mormons burnt two trains of Government stores on Green river and on the Big Sandy, and a few wagons belonging to Mr. Perry, sutler of the 10th Infantry, which were a few miles behind the latter train. Colonel Waite, of the 5th, though not anticipating any act of the kind, was preparing to send back a detachment to these trains from his camp on Black's Fork, when he received from some teamsters who came in, the intelligence of their being burned.

No doubt now existed that the most determined hostility might be expected on the part of the Mormons, and it became necessary, from the extreme lateness of the season, to adopt some immediate course for wintering the troops and preserving the supply trains with us. After much deliberation, and assisted by the counsel of the senior officers, I have determined to move the troops by the following route:

Up Ham's Fork, about eighteen miles, to a road called Sublette's Cutoff; along that road to Bear river and Soda Spring; on arriving at Soda spring two routes will be open—one down Bear River valley, toward the Salt Lake, and one to the north east, toward the Wind River mountains, where good valleys for wintering the troops and stock can be found.

The adoption of one of these will be decided by the following circumstances: If the force under my command is sufficient to overcome the resistance which I expect to meet at Soda Spring, I shall endeavor to force my way into the valley of Bear river, and occupy some of the Mormon villages; because, I am under the impression that the Mormons, after a defeat, will be willing to treat and bring in provisions for sale.

The supplies on hand will last six months; and if I can get possession of a town in Bear river valley, I can easily fortify it and hold it all winter. There are also several supply trains in the rear, to which I have communicated; and if they receive my letter in time, they will be saved, and can join us. If the Mormons are too strong for us, which I do not anticipate, the other road will be adopted, and I will make the best of my way to the mountains, and tent for the winter.

I desire to impress upon you the fact that I, though not the commander appointed to this army, have adopted this course because the safety of the troops absolutely depends upon an immediate effort, and having information which makes it certain that the commander will not reach here before the 20th inst., and if we wait until that time we cannot leave the valley.

The information I allude to, is to the effect that Col. Johnston had relieved Gen. Harney and had not left Fort Leavenworth on the 10th of September, and thirty days is the least possible time in which he can arrive here. I cannot, for fear of this being intercepted, tell you the strength of my command or send returns of it. It is strong enough to defend itself and its supplies: whether it is able to assume and sustain an offensive position remains to be seen; but should the commands which I have heard are in the rear come up in time, I think we shall have sufficient force to carry out an active invasion.

If we are obliged to winter in the mountains, you can perceive by a reference to Stanbury's map that we will have an open road to Salt Lake City in the spring, and one which I am told is open early. By this one, attack can be made and attention called from the main road (that by Fort Bridger), which may then be traversed by troops. The Bear River route is, however, said to be the best one into the valley. The other passes through canyons that can be defended by a handful against thousands, and it is moreover so easily obstructed that in a week it could be made utterly impassable.

The want of cavalry is severely felt, and we are powerless on account of this deficiency to effect any chastisement of the marauding bands that are constantly hovering about us.

On the 7th inst., I detached Capt. Marcy, 5th Infantry, with four companies to Green river, to collect what he could find serviceable from the burned trains, and to disperse any bodies of Mormons he found.

In conclusion, permit me to express the hope that my acts will meet the approval of the Government, and on the first opportunity I will make a fuller and more detailed report. It is unquestionably the duty of the Government to quell, by overwhelming force, this treasonable rebellion of the Governor and people of Utah; and I must urgently impress upon the War Department the fact that the small body of troops here will need reinforcements and supplies as soon as they can possibly be got here in the spring. I would further respectfully suggest that troops should be sent from California and Oregon. It is said that the road from California to Salt Lake is passable all winter; and it is certainly so much earlier in the spring than that from the States.

Your obedient servant,

E. B. ALEXANDER,
Colonel 10th Infantry, Commanding.

Colonel Johnston to the Assistant Adjutant General.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF UTAH,
CAMP ON THE THREE CROSSINGS OF
SWEETWATER, Oct. 13th, 1857.

MAJOR: To-night two men who live at Fort

Laramie, and who had been sent on express to Col. Alexander, arrived at our camp, on their way back. From them I learn that the Mormons, having interposed a force in rear of our troops encamped on Ham's Fork of Green river, succeeded in burning three supply trains, with their contents. A message from Col. Alexander was sent by them to Col. C. F. Smith, instructing him to protect the trains in the rear, which contain the clothing, Sibley tents, subsistence, &c. The orders with regard to the march of the cavalry and companies of the 6th having been countermanded, leaves Col. Smith with only twenty-two men. Forty-seven men of his command were left at Laramie as the Governor's escort. Lieut. Smith, of the dragoons, is four days' march behind us, with two companies of dragoons, the forty-seven men of Col. Smith's command, and twenty-five dragoons of my escort, who were left at Laramie to come with Lieut. Smith. His command will number two hundred men. I have ordered him to hasten forward and join Col. Smith's command.

We will march in the morning, and expect to encamp with Col. Smith to-morrow night. The express man says Col. Alexander would attempt to reach the valley of Salt Lake by the Bear river; it is much further than by the usual route, and why he selects it I could not learn, unless from the probability of the grass being burned by the Mormons on the direct route. These men say that it is certain that they will burn the grass on the route they are about to pursue. Under these circumstances, if I could communicate with Col. Alexander, I would direct him to take up a good position for the winter at Ham's Fork. The road is beset between this and Ham's Fork with companies of Mormons, so that it is doubtful whether I shall be able to communicate with Col. Alexander. With great respect, your obedient servant,

A. S. JOHNSTON.

Major Irvin McDowell, Assistant Adjutant General, Headquarters of the Army, New York City.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.



ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 10.

WOOD AND HAY—wanted immediately at the 'News' office.

THE CAL. MAIL arrived on the 3d inst., and brought a file of the Sacramento Weekly Union to Jan. 2, a package of papers from the San Francisco Noisy Carrier, and scattering eastern dates to Dec. 5.

OUTSIDE NEWS.—The news by the last mail has been allowed liberal room, and much still remains, which will appear as speedily as space will permit. So much interesting news has this time marvelously slipped through the post offices, that our comments on President Buchanan's Message are necessarily deferred; but their postponement is not so material, for they will keep better than news, and the public will be better prepared for them after carefully reading the Message.

Aside from the news now printed and that which is selected for publication, it may be well to add that the financial storm sweeping over the United States was, at latest dates, raging in England, France, Germany and other portions of Europe, prostrating corporations and mercantile and manufacturing firms, and throwing thousands upon thousands out of employment, especially females, thereby furnishing additional prey to the civilized (?) practices of pimps, libertines and debauchees. Fires, storms and floods have been remarkably numerous and destructive in the States during the past year; earthquakes have rumbled in new localities, and crime, by their own testimony, is 'FEARFULLY on the increase,' yet with all their boasted enlightenment (!) they do not know how to suppress crime, in their midst, laugh at the kind warnings given in fulfillment of prophecy, and discern not the Lord's merciful dealings with them for their rank sins and abominations. Are they not a precious set to undertake to preach manners and morals to Utah and inculcate the 'gospel according to gunpowder' at the point of the bayonet?

HIGHLY CREDITABLE.—The article on 'Mormonism,' by the Star of the Pacific; 'What shall be done with the Mormons?' by B. C. T., in the Baltimore Sun; 'Religious persecution—The Mormons and the Cincinnati Gazette,' by the Cincinnati Commercial; and 'The President's first year's progress,' by the New York Evening Post, are so remarkably candid, so savoring of the diffusion of just rights, and so unanswerable by those who would exterminate us solely for our mode of worship, that we have printed them in full in this 'News,' giving all a chance to contrast the spirit of those ar-

ticles with the murderous spirit which dictated a portion of President Buchanan's message, also printed in this number. The reader will readily perceive that the devil has not the United States so far under his control, that ALL the people therein are ready to unite in a hellish league to exterminate, in a professedly FREE country, men, women and children, for no offence save an effort to serve God in obedience to his commandments.

CORRECTION.—In the G. S. L. City Preamble and Resolutions printed in number 47, instead of 'Governor of the Union,' it should be, 'Governor of each State and Territory in the Union;' and Levi Jackman's name was accidentally omitted in the list of signers to that document.

ELDER SILAS SMITH arrived from his presidency of the Sandwich Island mission, January 19.

TO THE BISHOPS.—Send in your Tithing Lists by March 1st, without fail.
EDWARD HUNTER.

ALMANACS for 1858 at the Post Office.

India.

The India mail had reached England with dates from Calcutta to Sept. 25th, and Bombay to Oct. 3d.

The assault of Delhi was commenced on the morning of Sept. 14th, the siege train having previously reduced the bastions and curtain, against which its fire was directed, to crumbling ruins.

The attack was made in four columns, of which one, composed of the Cashmere Contingent, was repulsed. The others were successful. An entrance was effected at the Cashmere gate, to the north of the city, and an advance was made along the ramparts to the Caoul gate, where an obstinate but ineffective resistance was made by the mutineers.

The next day the British commenced firing on the magazine, and stormed that position on the 16th, capturing with it 125 pieces of cannon. The official dispatches end at this point; but intelligence, in which full reliance was placed, had been received to the effect that after three more days of fighting the British troops, on the 20th, took entire possession of the city.

The loss of the British in killed and wounded is stated at six hundred men, including fifty officers. The slaughter among the mutineers is believed to have been great, but no estimate is given. A large number escaped out of the city, among them the King of Delhi and his two sons, disguised in women's clothes. The English cavalry had moved forward to intercept and destroy the fugitives.

In his order for the assault, Gen. Wilson stated that no quarter should be given to the mutineers, but that all the women and children should be spared.

Scinde, it was reported, was raising 15,000 men to intercept the fugitives.

Gen. Outram's force reached Cawnpore on the 16th of September, and on the 19th Gen. Havelock left that place for the relief of the beleaguered garrison of Lucknow. It was confidently believed that the garrison would hold out until relief arrived, which was expected to be about the end of September.

At Agra all was quiet.

Fears are entertained of a new outbreak at Assam. A conspiracy to restore the ex-Rajah had been detected.

One hundred and fifty prisoners taken by Gen. Neil at Cawnpore, are said to have been liberated by the Government. It is also said that the Supreme Council had sent up to the disturbed districts one of its members to control the Generals in command in the execution of martial law. The leniency of the Government was strongly condemned.

The intelligence from the Bombay Presidency is favorable, though a few cases of disaffection had occurred in the army in Scinde. At Kurrachee the 21st Bombay Native Infantry had been disbanded, and about twenty men of the regiment had been convicted of a serious plot to murder all the Europeans, and executed. At Hyderabad, in the same province, a company of Native Artillery had been disbanded.

The whole of the northeast frontier is said to be in a disturbed state.

Considerable reinforcements had arrived at Calcutta.

The country between Calcutta and Allahabad was perfectly quiet.

To the northwest of Delhi, Gen. Van Cortlandt was busily repressing disturbances and resettling the country.

A NEW FEATURE IN WARFARE.—The Tampa (Fla.) Peninsular gives information of the arrival of bloodhounds to be used against the Florida Indians. The Peninsular says:

"We are pleased to learn that Gen. Carter has brought with him from Tallahassee some fine dogs, well practiced in trailing negroes, for service against the Seminoles. This may put a new face on the war, and lead to a speedy conclusion. Capt. W. H. Kendrick will take several with him to Lake Istapoga, where he thinks they will be made available. Captain H. V. Snell expects to use them on his expeditions, although not as yet mustered into the service; men are joining him daily."

The above is probably to be deemed a civilized (?) mode of warfare, because, forsooth, indulged in by the United States. Well, with the world, the WHO DOES IT, makes a difference.