

troops they have ordered to Utah are in fact themselves the rebels and in hostility to the General Government. And if George Washington was now living and at the helm of our Government, he would hang the Administration as high as he did Ande, and that too with a far better grace and to a much greater subserving the best interests of our country.

You write, "It becomes you to look to the consequences; for you must be aware that so unequal a contest can never be successfully sustained by the people you govern." We have counted the cost it may be to us; we look for the United States to endeavor to swallow us up, and we are prepared for the contest, if they wish to forego the Constitution in their insane efforts to crush out all human rights. But the cost of so suicidal a course to our enemies we have not wasted our time in considering, rightly deeming it more particularly their business to figure out and arrive at the amount of so immense a sum. It is now the Kingdom of God, and the kingdom of the devil. If God is for us, we will prosper, but if He is for you and against us, you will prosper, and we will say, amen, let the Lord be God, and Him alone we will serve.

As to your obeying orders, my official counsel to you, would be for you to stop and reflect until you know wherein are the just and right, and then, David Crockett like, go ahead. But if you undertake to come in here and build forts, rest assured that you will be opposed and that you will need all the force now under your command, and much more.

And in regard to your warning, I have to inform you that my head has been sought during many years past, not for any crime on my part, or for so much as even the wish to commit a crime, but solely for my religious belief, and that too in a land of professed Constitutional religious liberty.

Inasmuch as you consider your force amply sufficient to enable you to come to this city, why have you unwisely dallied so long on Ham's Fork, at this late season of the year?

"Carrying out the views of the Government," as those views are now developing themselves, can but result in the utter overthrow of that Union, which we in common with all American patriots have striven to sustain; and as to our "failure" in our present efforts to uphold rights, justly guaranteed to all citizens of the United States, that can be better told hereafter.

I presume that the spirit and tenor of my reply to your letter will be unsatisfactory to you, for doubtless you are not aware of the nature and object of the service in which you are now engaged. For your better information, permit me to inform you that we have a number of times been compelled to receive and submit to the most fiendish proposals made to us by armies virtually belonging to the United States, our only alternative being to comply therewith.

At the last treaty forced upon us by our enemies, in which we were required to leave the United States, and with which we as hitherto complied, two United States Senators were present and pledged themselves, so far as their influence might reach, that we should be no more pursued by her citizens. That pledge has been broken by our enemies, as they have ever done when this people were a party, and we have thus always proven that it is vain for us to seek or expect protection from the officials of the Administrators of our Government. It is obvious that war upon the Saints is all the time determined, and now we for the first time possess the power to have a voice in the treatment that we will receive, and we intend to use that power so far as the Constitution and justice may warrant, which is all we ask for. True, in struggling to sustain the Constitution and Constitutional rights belonging to every citizen of our Republic, we have no arm nor power to trust in, but that of Jehovah and the strength and ability that He gives us.

By virtue of my office as Governor of the Territory of Utah, I command you to marshal your troops and leave this Territory, for it can be of no possible benefit to you to wickedly waste treasures and blood in prosecuting your course upon the side of a rebellion against the General Government by its Administrators. You have had and still have plenty of time to retire within reach of supplies at the east, or to go to Fort Hall. Should you conclude to comply with so just a command and need any assistance to go east, such assistance will be promptly and cheerfully extended.

We do not wish to destroy the life of any human being, but on the contrary we ardently desire to preserve the lives and liberty of all, so far as it may be in our power. Neither do we wish for the property of the United States, notwithstanding they justly owe us millions.

Colonel, should you or any of the officers with you wish to visit this city, unaccompanied by troops, as did Capt. Van Vliet, with a view to personally learn the condition and feelings of this people, you are at liberty to do so under my cheerfully proffered assurance that you will be safely escorted from our outposts to this city, and back, and that during your stay in our midst you will receive all that courtesy and attention your rank demands. Doubtless you have supposed that many of the people here would flee to you for protection upon your arrival, and if there are any such persons they shall at once be conveyed to your camp in perfect safety, so soon as such fact can be known.

Were you and your fellow officers as well acquainted with your soldiers as I am with mine, and did they understand the work they are now engaged in as well as you may understand it, you must know that many of them would immediately revolt from all connection with so ungodly, illegal, unconstitutional and hellish a crusade against an innocent people; and if their blood is shed it shall rest upon the heads of their commanders.

With us it is, the Kingdom of God, or nothing. I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent
of Indian Affairs, U. T.

HEAD QUARTERS, Army for Utah,
Camp on Ham's Fork,
Oct. 18th, 1857.

To His Excellency Brigham Young, Governor
of Utah Territory:

Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 14th inst. I learn by the bearers that it is not an answer to one from me sent to you by Mr. T. J. Hickman. It is not within my province to disabuse you of the idea that the army of the United States can ever be used to oppress the citizens of the country, or to perform any other duty than to protect all law-abiding persons in their pursuits and property. I may assert that the acts of which you complain on the part of certain officials in your Territory could never have been committed had there been an officer or a regiment of troops near enough to prevent it.

It is no part of the duty and still less of the wishes of any one connected with this force to interfere in any way with the religion of the people of Utah, whether they are members of the Mormon Church or worship under the forms of any church. But there are certain duties incumbent upon every man entrusted with a military commission and command, and the first is obedience of orders, under all circumstances short of impossibility.

I repeat my earnest desire to avoid violence and bloodshed, and it will require positive resistance to force me to it. But my troops have the same right of self defense that you claim, and it rests entirely with you whether they are driven to the exercise of it.

In my letter sent by Mr. Hickman I set forth fully the position in which you and the people of Utah, or at least a part of them have become placed, and I stated my willingness to make an arrangement with you on other terms than those of battle. I await your reply, and urge you again to stop the unreasonable course you are pursuing before you bring upon yourself and many otherwise innocent persons, a vengeance of which you have little idea.

I am, with high respect, your obedient servant,
E. B. ALEXANDER,
Col. 10th Infy. Comdg.

HEAD QUARTERS, Army for Utah,
Camp on Ham's Fork, Oct. 19, 1857.

To His Excellency Brigham Young, Governor
of Utah Territory:

Sir:—I have received by the hand of Lt. Col. Beattie, your letter of the 16th inst. It is not necessary for me to argue the points advanced by you, and I have only to repeat my assurance, that no harm would have happened to any citizen of Utah through the instrumentality of the Army of the U. S., in the performance of its legitimate duties, without molestation. My disposition of the troops will depend upon grave considerations not necessary to enumerate, and considering your order to leave the Territory, illegal, and beyond your authority to issue, or power to enforce, I shall not obey it.

I am, sir, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
E. B. ALEXANDER,
Col. 10th Infantry Comdg.

GOVERNOR'S OFFICE, Great Salt Lake City,
Oct. 28th, 1857.

Col. E. B. Alexander, 10th Inf. U. S. A., Camp
Ham's Fork:

Sir:—Having learned that Mrs. Mogo, with her infant child, wishes to join her husband in your camp, also, that Mr. Jesse Jones, who has been in this city a few weeks, was anxious to see Mr. Roup, it has afforded me pleasure to cause the necessary arrangements to be made for their comfortable and safe conveyance to your care, under the conduct and protection of Messrs. John Harvey, Joseph Sharp, Adam Sharp and Thomas J. Hickman, the bearers of this communication.

Mrs. Mogo and her infant are conveyed to your camp in accordance with my previously often expressed readiness to forward to you such as might wish to go, and is the only resident of that description in Utah, as far as I am informed. Her husband made his first appearance here in the capacity of a teamster for Capt. W. H. Hooper. He was then in very destitute circumstances, has since been in the employ of the late U. S. Surveyor General of Utah, and I am not aware, that he has any property or tie of any description in this Territory, except the wife and child now conveyed to him in your camp.

Should Col. Canby and lady wish to partake of the hospitalities proffered by Mr. Heywood and family, and should Capt. R. B. Marcy desire to favor me with a visit, as I infer from his letter of introduction forwarded and in my possession, or should you or any other officers in your command wish to indulge in a trip to this city, you will be kindly welcomed and hospitably entertained, and the vehicle and escort now sent to your camp are tendered for the conveyance of such as may receive your permission to avail themselves of this cordial invitation.

It is also presumed that your humane feelings will prompt you, in case there are any persons who wish to peacefully leave your camp for this city, to permit them to avail themselves of the protection and guidance of the escort now sent.

Trusting that this communication will meet your entire approval and hearty co-operation, I have the honor, Sir, to be your ob't serv't,

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor and Superintendent of Indian Affairs,
U. T.

HEAD QUARTERS advance of the Army
for Utah, camp on Ham's Fork,
Nov. 1, 1857.

Governor B. Young:

Sir:—I had the honor to receive your letter today, and have to express my appreciation of your kindness and generosity in affording Mrs. Mogo and Mr. Jones, safe conduct to this camp.

The persons now in my custody are amenable for civil offences to the civil authority of the Territory, and I regret that it is not in my power to release them without the consent of the civil authorities. As soon as Gov. Cumming arrives, his directions concerning them will be obtained, and they will be subject to his orders and control. I can assure you again, that every attention will be paid to their welfare and comfort.

Very respectfully, your obdt. serv't.,
E. B. ALEXANDER,
Col. 10th Infy. Comdg.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, G. S. L. City, U. T.,
Nov. 26th, 1857.

Col. A. S. Johnston, U. S. A., (if he has arrived
on Black's Fork,) or Col. E. B. Alexander,
U. S. A.:

Sir:—Being reliably informed that your command, and the men belonging to the Merchant trans, are much in need of salt, I have taken the liberty to at once forward you a load (some eight hundred pounds) by Messrs. Henry Woodard and Jesse J. Earl. You are perfectly welcome to the salt now sent, but should you prefer making any compensation therefor, I have to request that you inform me, under sealed envelope, of the weight received and the amount and kind of compensation returned.

There is no design or wish to spy out your position, movements or intentions, through the men now sent to your camp, but should you entertain any dubiety upon that point, you are at perfect liberty to stop and detain them outside your encampment, during the short time necessary for the delivery of their loading, in readiness to forthwith start upon their return.

Should any in your command be suspicious that the salt now forwarded contains any deleterious ingredients, other than those combined in its natural deposition on the shore of Great Salt Lake, Mr. Woodard or Mr. Earl in charge of its transportation and delivery, or, doubtless, Mr. Livingston, Mr. Gerrish, Mr. Perry, or any other person in your camp that is acquainted with us, will freely partake of it to dispel any groundless suspicion, or your doctors may be able to test it to your satisfaction.

I have to inform you that the demonstrations which have been made upon your animals and trains have been made solely with a view to let you emphatically understand that we are in earnest when we assert, freemen-like, that we will not tamely submit to any longer having our Constitutional and inalienable rights trampled under foot. And if you are now within our borders by the orders of the President of the United States, of which I have no official notification, I have further to inform you, that by ordering you here upon pretexts solely founded upon lies, all of which have long since been exploded, the President has no more regard for the Constitution and laws of the United States and the welfare of her loyal citizens, than he has for the Constitution, laws and subjects of the kingdom of Beelzebub.

Of the persons reported to be retained by you as prisoners, the two who are said to have hailed from Oregon are entire strangers to us; Mr. Grow, on his way here from the States, is probably treated by you in a reasonably humane manner, for which you have my thanks, as it saves us the expense of his board; and if you imagine that keeping, mistreating or killing Mr. Stowell will redound to your credit or advantage, future experience may add to the stock of your better judgment.

Col. Alexander, I am informed that among the mules that have come into our settlements is a small, white one belonging to you, and a favorite of yours. The mule in question arrived in poor condition, and learning it was a favorite with you, it gives me pleasure to inform you that I immediately caused the mule to be placed in my stables, where it is well fed and cared for, and is held subject to your order, but should you prefer leaving it in my care during the winter, it will probably be in better plight for your use upon your return to the East in the spring.

Trusting that the bearers of a welcome and frankly proffered gift will be courteously received and permitted, with their animals and wagon, to peaceably start upon their immediate return, I have the honor to remain, very respectfully, your ob't serv't.

BRIGHAM YOUNG,
Governor of Utah Territory.

Elder John Taylor, Speaker of the House of Representatives, in compliance with a request of the Legislative Assembly, Jan. 6, 1858, furnished the correspondence between himself and Mr. W. J. A. Fuller, and Capt. R. B. Marcy, of the U. S. A., which was read by the chief clerk of the House, and ordered to be printed in the "Deseret News", as follows:—

NEW YORK, July 1, 1857.

My Dear Sir:—This will introduce you to my most particular friend, Capt. R. B. Marcy, 5th Regiment, U. S. Infantry. He is undoubtedly known to you by reputation as the foremost man in the whole army, for military explorations. His reports, published by order of Congress, are certainly among the most interesting and valuable that have ever appeared. He obeys the orders of his superiors in going to Utah, and I am sure that nothing is farther from his wishes or intentions than what is so slipshodly styled here by the papers, "the subjugation of the Mormons." Like all men of enlightened abilities

and high cultivation, he entertains the most generous and liberal views on every subject, and particularly on that of religion.

Although, like myself, a "gentile," still you will find him a gentleman of candid expression and sound judgment, who will, I am sure, after a sojourn among your people, bear cheerful testimony to their many virtues.

"I speak what I do know" in regard to the industry, intelligence and obedience to the laws that characterize your well-ordered and admirably governed community, and hence I am fully confident that Capt. Marcy and every other fair-minded and honest man, will readily endorse all that I have ever said—and shall continue to say—both in public and in private, of the peaceable and law-abiding people settled in your pleasant valleys. Your people need only to be known to be appreciated, and I make no doubt that when Capt. Marcy returns to the States, he will bring a good report of the vilified and maligned Mormons and that, like myself, he will at any time and in all places, defend them from the false charges with which they are so unjustly assailed.

I apprehend no sort of difficulty, much less collision between your people and the U. S. forces. When our government find out that they have acted hastily and ill-advisedly in thus sending troops into your peaceful country, I have no doubt that they will feel heartily ashamed of ever having listened to the malignant and foolish lies of that rascally libertine and whoremonger, Judge Drummond, (upon whose testimony I would not hang a dog) and that they will permit Capt. Marcy to carry out his favorite scheme of exploring the Colorado basin; in which event the good offices of the Mormons may be of material service to him.

I beg, therefore, that Gov. Young may be induced to take him specially to his friendship and to extend to him cordially that confidence and regard to which Capt. M. is so eminently entitled.

Capt. Marcy's family is most influential here, and his position, social, political and financial is hardly equalled by that of any man in the army. There is no man whose good report will serve you to so great an extent; his testimony will dissipate the illusory opinions that so generally obtain here in regard to the social and moral condition of the Mormons.

I retain a most lively and pleasant recollection of our acquaintance and trust to see you here again soon. I need hardly say that any attention shown Capt. Marcy will be appreciated and reciprocated by him as well as by

Yours always and truly,
W. J. A. FULLER.

Rev. John Taylor.

NEW YORK, July 2, 1857.

My Dear Capt.:

At the request of your brother—my good friend the Doctor—who informs me that you are ordered to Utah) I have procured a note of introduction to Gov. Young and have written one to Mr. Taylor. Mr. Appleby is the head of the Mormon church "in the East," and Mr. Taylor (now in Utah) is one of the "Twelve Apostles" of the Mormon church. These letters will be of more service to you than you can imagine.

My relations with Mr. Taylor have been of the most cordial and intimate kind. When he edited the "Mormon" newspaper in this city I rendered him signal service, (I was then editing a city paper here and wrote kindly of him, his paper, and his people) which he remembers gratefully. Go and see Mr. Taylor first and he will introduce you to Gov. Young.

Several Mormon missionaries, now here, on their way to Europe, have written to their friends to receive Capt. Marcy with open arms and a cordial welcome. This they have done, at my instance, to compensate me for some services rendered them. You will meet with a reception at Salt Lake that will please you and perfectly astonish your comrades. You will be placed on top of "Mt. Pisgah," and it will be your own fault, if you do not have a "good time generally." They are really pleasant people and you will enjoy their society much—but you must let their women alone—as they are down on "Gentiles" who are down on their women.

You will find cultivated and refined society among them, and, when you return, I will gauge my head that you will thank me heartily for these letters of introduction.

I must excuse myself for writing so hurriedly, but I am losing my dinner thereby—and, being hungry, I know you will excuse me.

Yours truly,
W. J. A. FULLER.

Capt. R. B. Marcy.

CAMP of the 5th Inf'y, on Ham's Fork,
Oct. 13, 1857.

MY DEAR SIR:—

Herewith I take the liberty of sending you a letter of introduction from our mutual friend, W. J. A. Fuller of New York City. I also beg leave to trouble you with the accompanying note of introduction to Governor Young, from Mr. W. I. Appleby, which I will thank you to hand to the Governor at your convenience.

When I left the States I expected to have had the honor of delivering these letters in person, but as our movements are so slow I have thought it better to transmit them by the bearer, hoping that an opportunity may be afforded me of paying my personal respects at some future time.

In the mean time suffer me to assure you that within the circle of my observation among the officers of this army, there has not been the slightest disposition to meddle with or in any way interfere with the religious or social customs of your people; on the contrary, there has, from the commencement of our march, been an almost universal manifestation of a desire for a kind and