

You'd Better Save the Cost.

"It will take four hundred million dollars to carry on the war with Utah."—[Washington Cor. to the press.]

Four hundred millions dollars
The 'Mormon boys to lash!
Uncle! you're most extravagant,
And prodigal of cash.
What! spend so much upon the few
Who ne'er your path have cross'd?
Such policy will never do—
You'd better save the cost.

Four hundred million dollars!
Are they worth a sum so great,
'The vile, abandon'd Mormons,'
Whose principles you hate?
You NEVER CAN enlighten them;
'Twill all your means exhaust
In raising troops to frighten them—
You'd better save the cost.

Four hundred million dollars!
Is a sum not quickly told;
Consider well, dear Uncle,
Perhaps you'll NEED the gold;
And this conflict, tho' unequal,
Might be wealth and labor lost;
You may not like the sequel—
You'd better save the cost.

Four hundred million dollars!
'Tis well you have the gold,
For the troops will need an outfit
For a campaign long and cold;
But the 'Mormons' have been longer
Inur'd to snow and frost,
They may therefore prove the stronger—
You'd better save the cost.

Four hundred millions dollars!
What have the 'Mormons' done?
'Tis true they've kept their foes without,
Nor fired a single gun;
But who for that can blame them,
They've been so roughly lost!
E'en all the world can't 'slave them—
You'd better save the cost.

EMILY H. MILLS.

G. S. L. City, March, 1858.

Narrative of Lieut. Beale's Wagon Road Expedition from Fort Defiance to the Colorado River.

The following Outline Narrative of Lieut. Beale's Exploration of the Southern Wagon Route, taken from the note book of Mr. J. R. Porter, attached to the scientific corps of the Expedition, we copy from the Alta. The object of the expedition (which is just completed) as specified in the written instructions of the Secretary of War, was to proceed from Philadelphia to Indianola, Texas, where the camels had been landed from the storeship Supply, Lieut. David Porter, and from thence to proceed to Fort Defiance, in New Mexico, near Santa Fe, and from that place to commence the survey of the wagon road thro' to the Colorado River, near the supposed mouth of the Mojave.—[Cal. Farmer, Dec. 18.]

ARRIVAL AT SAN ANTONIO

Lieut. E. F. Beale and his party arrived at San Antonio, on the 16th of June. From San Antonio they proceeded to Camp Verde, on the Verde river, where the camels had been conveyed, to await his requisition and that of Capt. Pope, of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, who had been deputed by Government to construct artesian wells upon the Pecos, in Texas. He selected twenty-three out of the ninety camels at that place, and three dromedaries. Together with the animals were two Greeks, a Turk and two Arabs, who left him at San Antonio, being desirous of returning home.

THE START.

The party left San Antonio on the 25th of June, the camels packed with a large portion of the grain for ten teams of mules. The toulous, or regular pack camels, of which there were seven, are capable of carrying a load of one thousand pounds. They passed over the old wagon road, extending some seven hundred miles between San Antonio and El Paso. The principal stopping places on the route were Leona Springs, the Hondo, the Camancheque, Fort Clark, Rio San Felipe, Rio San Pedro, or Devil's River, Camp Lancaster, the Pecos, Esccondido Springs, Leona Springs, Barello Springs, Fort Davis, Higo Springs, and reached the Rio Grande on the 22d July. The expedition followed the road leading through the valley of this stream, along a fertile and well-watered country, and affording sustenance to hundreds of thousands of sheep. They passed El Paso a few miles to the southward, and reach Albuquerque on the 10th of August.

THE CAMELS.

The camels performed this journey between San Antonio and Albuquerque—a distance of not less than a thousand miles, in which there was a considerable space to be passed devoid of water or grass—without, in a single instance, exhibiting any sign of fatigue or distress, nor showing any signs of thirst. They kept pace easily with the teams, at an average rate of four miles an hour, though, when required, this rate could have been doubled without their suffering the least inconvenience.

ALBUQUERQUE.

Albuquerque is a primitive Mexican town, built of adobes, and is the depot of the troops of that quarter. It is the center of the supplies for the U. S. forts in that section. Its population is about 6,000. The expedition was cordially and hospitably received, at every stopping place. The vicinity is entirely destitute of grass.

THE ROUTE THROUGH NEW MEXICO.

Leaving some of the wagons which had become unnecessary to transport the baggage, the

expedition crossed the Rio Grande, and turned towards the Colorado. They crossed the dry bed of the little Puerto, and proceeded on the road lying within sight of the river and among the mountain spurs extending through New Mexico. They passed through the pueblo of Laguna, inhabited by a mixed population of Indians and New Mexicans. They were now traveling upon Coronado's route—who, in 1530, passed through this country, the first explorer of New Mexico. Continuing upon the road, to the new town of Zuni, situated about eight miles from the original ruins of that name, they passed the Rio Frio, running through a remarkable volcanic basin, of ancient formation. They waited, upon the Pisco, the arrival of Colonel Loring, who was returning with his command, from Gila. While the expedition was proceeding to Zuni, Lt. Beale, in company with Col. Loring, made a detour towards the northward, in the Navajo country, to Fort Defiance, a distance of ninety miles, to procure an escort of U. S. troops, for which he had an order from the Secretary of War.

THE INSCRIPTION ROCK.

Passing over this country, which Mr. Porter considers the most beautiful he ever traversed, and covered with almost interminable forests of noble and lofty pine trees, they arrived, on the 24th of August, at El Moro, or the Inscription Rock.—This remarkable natural formation merits a particular description. Emerging from the forest which skirts the bases of the backbone of the Western continent, without any previous indication of its existence, and in the midst of an almost exclusively volcanic country, a smooth wall of white sandstone rises from the grassy plain which spreads away from its base, to an altitude of a thousand feet. At its south-eastern base is the spring known as El Moro. It is wedge-shaped, and its summit is crowned by an ancient oboriginal fortress, evidently the work of the same artisans, whose tumuli are visible from Peru to Wisconsin. Sloping from the southwest is an artificial plateau, leading to the western entrance of the mountain, which form a natural corral, capable of holding at least five thousand head of animals, and entirely impregnable except by a very narrow passage, easily defended and partially fortified. In this corral grow the loftiest pine trees, whose heads are far below the crest of the rock which towers above them. The party from this point proceeded to within twelve miles of Zuni, where they encamped, and awaited Mr. Beale's arrival from Fort Defiance.

THE ROUTE FROM EL MORO.

He arrived on the 28th, with his escort, and after treating with the Indians for corn, they started upon Whipple's trail, and encamped upon a plain covered with splendid gramma grass.—The expedition from this camping place, passed over a comparatively level country, well watered, and abounding in fine grass. Ranges of mountains, of volcanic origin, were visible in all directions, some of them capped with snow.—This mountainous feature is the prevailing topography between Zuni and the Colorado. They came in sight of the Colorado Chiquito on the 4th of September; on the 6th, they crossed it without difficulty. The river is a very winding, narrow and muddy stream. At the ford there were only four feet of water. The camels from the first made the marches without fatigue or flagging. They continued their course on the parallel of 35 degrees, finding excellent water at convenient intervals, and the most luxuriant blue gramma grass.

AN UNEXPLORED COUNTRY.

The course now lay through an unexplored region, presenting the wave line, intersected by ranges of irregular serrated volcanic mountains. They encamped upon a reservoir of pure water, discovered by the guide, Sevedra; to which Lieut. Beale gave the name of King's Creek. The trail of 1853, made by Lieut. Whipple, being obliterated by time, and also that of Aubrey, Lieut. Beale selected a road for himself, and thus from the point above mentioned, the travelers, until reaching the Colorado, were passing over a *terra incognita*. Expeditions from the camping place were dispatched by Lieut. Beale, in various directions, to examine the face of the country.

AUBREY'S KANYON.

In one of these, led by Lieut. Beale himself, they discovered what was believed to be the celebrated kanyon of Aubrey, described by him in his notes. An idea may be gathered of the stupendous depth of this great chasm, from the fact that standing on its precipitous brink, a musket ball discharged, occupied nearly half a minute in reaching the bottom at its shallowest point. This was proved by frequent experiments. Its width was so great that a musket ball, discharged horizontally, fell about a quarter of the way across. This chasm appears to be a vast sink in the general level of the country, the result of some ancient volcanic convulsion. They descended to the bottom, and explored it to its mouth. In it they discovered the Indian trail to the Mojave village.

EXTRAORDINARY NATURAL FEATURES.

Some peculiar characteristics in the features of this section of country are worthy of remark.—The road extending over the mesas resembled more a work of art, like the roads constructed by the Roman Generals and Napoleon, than natural formations. The palisade formations, on all hands, loomed up like gigantic fortifications.—Singular to say, the volcanic rock was carpeted with the most luxuriant blue gramma grass, affording food for animals, as nutritious as oats.—Only a thin stratum of soil laid between this and the rock. Specimens of petrifications of the most wonderful description presented themselves. And there on the western bank of the Rio de la Xara, they found a rock about twenty-five feet square, in the heart of which was a large petrified tree.—This fragment was detached from the main body, in which the boughs were distinctly visible.—They also found, in the beginning of their new route, inscriptions on the rocks, evincing the pro-

gression of the writers from the Ideographic to the Phonetic character. This argues a very high degree of cultivation among the ancient inhabitants of these regions, as do their fortifications.

ARRIVAL AT THE COLORADO RIVER.

The guides having proved unworthy of trust, the expedition was preceded by parties detached in search of water, which was invariably found, showing that, up to this point, the route is in every way available for emigrant trains, it being scarcely necessary to double teams in a single instance. Nothing of consequence occurred from this point until the arrival of the expedition to the Colorado river, which they gained without difficulty, camping on its banks, for the first time, on the 19th of October, having ridden over the country on either side of the route for a considerable distance.

They encamped in a grove of cottonwood on the eastern bank, in the immediate vicinity of the Mojave villages. Of course the camp was filled with the Indians, who were ready to trade in corn, which is plentiful in the valley and exchanged by the savages for blankets, beads and trinkets.—The passage of the Colorado was made without any hostilities, and in the same place by which Lieut. Whipple's expedition passed.

CROSSING THE RIVER.

The baggage was conveyed over in an India rubber boat brought from New York for the purpose. The river is here about 290 yards broad, but has several bars in its bed, which enable animals to rest. The current runs about four miles an hour. It is only necessary to swim the animals for a short distance on the eastern side.

SWIMMING THE CAMELS.

At this place, the camels themselves refuted some assertions which have been confidently made of them—that they are unable to swim. Father Huck, in his work describes his detention upon the yellow river, in China, on account of the difficulty of crossing his camels, for, he says, the animal cannot swim. The opinion has also been supported by many writers. On this occasion, Lieut. Beale, determined to try the experiment, led one of the large toulous to the bank of the river, and had him driven into the water. As soon as he found himself out of his depth, he struck off without hesitation for the opposite shore, swimming high and with perfect ease. The rest of the train were crossed in batches of five and six; not one of them, apparently, had the slightest difficulty in the passage.

A PORTION OF THE GREAT DESERT.

Here the travelers found the first sandy country on their route. The grass was poor and thin, and water at longer intervals than they had yet found it. They were enabled, however, to procure a sufficient supply, without any suffering, and continued their course due west, until they struck the Mojave river—a distance of about eighty miles—that is to where water appears flowing in the bed of the river. This is a northern continuation of the great American Desert of New Mexico, but presents less of the sterile and desolate features of the southern or main body of the desert, and is infinitely preferable to travel over.

ARRIVAL AT LOS ANGELES.

The route now followed the Mojave on its eastern bank until the party reached the Mormon road, which they kept, crossing the San Bernardino Mountains at the Cajon Pass, and continued the journey over the well-known road from San Bernardino to Los Angeles, where they arrived on the 20th of November.

NATURAL FACILITIES OF THE ROUTE.

The above resume of the interesting notes of Mr. Porter, independent of the ethnological and other details which they afford, are sufficient to exhibit the fact that the route passed over by the expedition is entirely feasible for immigrants to this State. There is no section of it that pack animals are not perfectly able to traverse easily without hindrance for want of water or grass.—As a sheep route, it is unsurpassed. Hitherto the Gila, and the consequent terrors of the desert, have been encountered for this purpose. From this time there is no cause for the use of that route, for sheep may be driven, in any number, from New Mexico, into the Southern country, in good condition, with plenty of feed the entire way, without fear of Indians.

TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS OF THE CAMEL EXPERIMENT.

The experiment of the camels and dromedaries has proved a triumphant success. In opposition to the opinions of many United States officers, they have shown themselves admirably adapted for traversing the wastes of Western America. In some instances these wonderful animals went a week, and in one, ten days without water—not because it did not exist on the route, but from a lack of desire for it; and on the tenth day the animal drank with comparative indifference.—They could go, if required over two weeks without tasting water. Their food is of the simplest and coarsest description; they eat as they progress, whatever grows on the wayside, bending their long necks and thrusting their heads alike into the narrowest crevices for the cactus or the stunted verdure or cropping the leaves from the boughs of the trees, without in the least retarding their speed. Truly they may be called the ships of the desert, and, when taken in comparison with mules, horses or cattle, which require food almost as regularly as man, they seem adapted by nature to the novel task to which our government has now devoted them.

THE SCIENCE OF HORSE-SHOING.—An essay on the mechanism of horse shoeing has been published by Mr. M. A. Cumins, of St. John's, N. B., containing much that is unique and useful on that subject, considered mechanically and anatomically. The back parts of the hoof having less growth, and more wear on them than the fore, seldom require, says Mr. Cumins, anything removed, except it be a little from the outside heel. The frog should only be touched to

remove any cut or ragged portions. The burs—those angular ridges that lie between the frog and heels—should be left at their full length, and the sole between them and the wall of the heel thinned down so far at least as to prevent the possibility of its descending on the shoe. The sole at the toe, where it has the protection of the shoe, should be thinned out till it can be made to yield to the pressure of the thumb. The crust should be shortened back in front, a notch taken out for the reception of the upturned tip, and its whole lower surface, where it rests upon the shoe, made plain and level. This is a most important point. The weight of the horse is supported by the attachment of the coffin bone to the inside wall of the hoof, the lamina by which the connection is formed, permitting of a very perceptible amount of motion on the parts. It is consistent with this that the rest of the hoof upon the shoe should be greatest at the inner edge of the crust rather than the outside, so as to give the weight the most direct support. In the scooped-out form of shoe and foot, where the bearing of the one upon the other is by the extreme outer edges, this is widely departed from, and the facts are seen in the broken, twisted, and contracted edges and heels produced. When the fore-shoes are made without a seat, as in the case of having the side next the ground concaved, the same holds good with the respect to the flattening and leveling of the crust, but the sole requires to be more cleaned out so as to prevent its descent upon the shoe.

THE LATE DOUGLAS JERROLD.—A London paper, in noticing the death of Douglas Jerrold, remarks:

Jerrold was a bad penman. Like Kenyon, he wrote three different hands—one which he could read, but the printers could not; one which the printers could read, but which was sealed to Jerrold; and a third which puzzled both.

As a man Jerrold was more generous than just, and when irritated would act with great cruelty.

Although he was eminently a clubbable man, and delighted in tavern life, he was fond of the country, and for the last fifteen years lived a few miles from the great Babel of London. He had an amateur passion for pigs, cows, hens, and other rural horrors, and frequently declared that, in making him an author, the world had lost a wonderful farmer. When he went to Putney he bought nearly a cart load of agricultural books, but never read one, although he would occasionally give a solemn opinion on rotation of crops, just as though they were the procession of equinoxes, and disgusted a French gentleman who went to see 'the wit of Punch,' by taking him over what he called his farm, through which the fastidious foreigner had to wade in three inch slush.

Jerrold had no scholarship, and to this may be attributed his close, nervous, Saxon style of composition.

As the Draco of the wits of London, he was certainly a remarkable man; and while he lived, every Goliath of meanness, cruelty, or humbug, might expect his ragged lump of granite from his unerring sling, for Jerrold never chose the smooth pebbles of David.

MEDICAL USE OF SALT.—In many cases of disordered stomach, a teaspoonful of salt is a certain cure. In the violent internal aching, termed cholera, add a teaspoonful of salt to a pint of cold water; drink it and go to bed; it is one of the speediest remedies known. The same will revive a person who seems almost dead from receiving a heavy fall.

In an apoplectic fit, no time should be lost in pouring down salt and water; if sufficient sensibility remain to allow of swallowing; if not the head must be sponged with cold water until the sense return when salt will completely restore the patient from the lethargy.

In a fit, the feet should be placed in warm water, with mustard added, and the legs briskly rubbed, all bandages removed from the neck, and a cool apartment procured, if possible. In many cases of severe bleeding at the lungs, and when other remedies fail, Dr. rush found that two teaspoonfuls of salt completely stayed the blood.

In case of a bite from a mad dog, wash the part with a strong brine for an hour, and then bind on some salt with a rag.

In toothache, warm salt and water held to the part, and removed two or three times, will relieve it in most cases. If the gums be affected wash the mouth with brine. If the teeth be covered with tartar, wash them twice a day with salt and water.

In swelled neck, wash the part with brine, and drink it, also, twice a day, until cured.

Salt will expel worms, if used in food in a moderate degree, and aids digestion, but salt meat is injurious, if used much.—[Selected.]

THE KANSAS BILLS.—Of the two bills now before Congress for settling the Kansas affairs, that of Senator Douglas is based upon the Toombs bill, while Mr. Banks' resembles the Minnesota bill. The great difference between the two—or the important difference in the present state of parties—is that Douglas' bill proposes that a commission of five persons shall be appointed by the President and Senate, who shall take the census, make the apportionment, designate the polling places, appoint the judges, and receive the returns of the election for members of the Convention; while Mr. Banks' merely authorizes an election, leaving the supervision and control of its details in the hands of the Territorial Government. It remains to be seen how the anti-Lecompton forces in Congress will range themselves upon this point. The Republicans undoubtedly much prefer Mr. Bank's plan, for they could have little confidence in Mr. Buchanan's appointees, seeing that he sustains some of Pierce's worst appointments in Kansas, and revokes the two fairest which he has made himself, viz., those of Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton.