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ANOTHER ATTACK ON EMIGRANTS  
BY INDIANS.—SIX MEN KILLED.

On Saturday last a rumor was in circulation that another company of emigrants had been attacked in the vicinity of City Rocks, near the junction of Sublette's Cut-off with the Salt Lake road, and that about one-half their number had been killed. The report was confirmed in the evening by two of the party, Mr. Chas. McBride, formerly of Kentucky, and Mr. John Andrews, who came in passengers that afternoon from Brigham City, by the northern stage coach. These gentlemen state that their company consisted of fifteen men, some of them from California and some from Carson city, Gold Hill, and other places in Washoe, who met at Lasson's Meadows, which place they left on the 3d instant, some of them bound for Denver and the balance of the company for Missouri and other States where they had formerly resided. The company were all mounted, well armed, and had four pack in addition to their riding animals.

They traveled up the north side of the Humboldt, and arrived at the junction of the roads, near City Rocks, on the evening of the 11th without interruption, in the vicinity of which place they encamped that night. The next morning, having taken the Salt Lake road, they traveled but a mile or two before they heard the lowing of cattle, which led them to suppose that a company of emigrants were encamped near by, and, on describing a smoke, produced by camp fires, a short distance from the road, some two or three men rode towards it for the purpose of purchasing some meat, if possible, of which they were in want. They had not gone far before they discovered that the smoke proceeded from an Indian and not an emigrant camp. Meeting with some of the Indians, who appeared very friendly, among whom was their chief or leader, and seeing a very large herd of cattle, some four or five hundred head, near by, which the chief said belonged to him and his band, they made known their wants. The chief told them that if they would go into his camp he would sell them all the beef they wanted. They did not mistrust that they were a thing wrong till they had rode on a short distance further, when the chief asked one of the men if he was captain, and being told that he was not, the chief requested them to go back to the road and tell their captain to come up to his camp with all his men, and they should have all the beef they wished. They accordingly returned to the company, but, instead of going into the Indian camp, mistrusting treachery, they thought it prudent to increase the distance between them and the wily red men, and proceeded on their way, but had not gone far before they were fired on from the road side, upon which they started at full speed, followed by from thirty-five to forty Indians, mounted on good horses and well armed, and by a much larger number on foot. A running fight was kept up some twenty miles, during which all their horses were wounded, but only one man was hurt, and he but slightly.

On reaching De Cassure creek, a branch of Raft river, having been compelled to abandon four of their horses, and two others giving out, which dismounted two of the party, they took up into the canyon, and endeavored to gain a position among the rocks, where they could defend themselves, as to proceed would be certain death to all who would be untorsed, while the savages continued their pursuit, which they would in all probability do until the last man should be killed; but the Indians anticipated their movement, and before they reached the rocks three of their number were killed. From that time, which was about the middle of the day, they fought the Indians, who swarmed around them thickly till after

dark, during which time another man was killed and four wounded, two mortally.

On obtaining possession of the animals at about 8 or 9 o'clock in the evening, most of the Indians drew off, whooping and singing hideously. Soon after the Indians retired, the seven men who were unhurt, with the two who had each an arm broken, left their position just as the moon was rising, taking with them the two who were mortally wounded, and carrying them down to the bank of the creek, where they placed them side by side, life in each being nearly extinct, and then left them and moved slowly and cautiously in the direction of the settlements in Box Elder. They were five days without food, and fortunately met a large company of emigrants some six miles beyond Bear river, bound for Humboldt, from whom they obtained relief. Samuel Riley, one of the wounded men, and two others named Jackson and Grant, returned with that company, who had some thirty wagons and about eighty armed men. The other six, C. McBride, J. Andrews, James White, Eli Wilkin on, — Lawson, and Johnson Foster, the latter wounded in the arm, came on to Brigham City, where they arrived on Thursday, and from thence to this city, where they will remain a few days, and then proceed on their way to the east.

The Indians, in addition to their horses, blankets, etc., got a considerable quantity of ammunition and most of the arms with which the company were well supplied. How many of the Indians were killed and wounded was not known, but many of them were seen to fall.

The names of the killed, as given by Mr. McBride, were John Comer, whose relatives reside near Fulton, Callaway county, Mo.; John Sharp, from Callaway county; Mr. Goodman, from near St. Louis; Joseph Snow, of Napa Valley, Cal.; William Davis, of Stockton, Cal., and Benjamin White, from Missouri or Arkansas.

This is reported to have been the fifth or sixth company of emigrants, some of them large and having a great amount of stock, which has been attached and used up in that vicinity within the last six or eight weeks by the same band, as supposed.

## DESERET AGRICULTURAL AND MANUFACTURING SOCIETY.

We are pleased to learn that at the last weekly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, arrangements were entered into for the holding of the forthcoming fair. The Board have divided themselves into Committees to facilitate matters and to endeavor, if possible, to make this, the seventh annual exhibition, equal if not superior to any of its predecessors. Wm. Eddington, Esq., has been appointed a committee of arrangements, with the privilege of choosing his associates, and John Jaques, Esq., Receiving Clerk of the Fair.

As our citizens are making rapid strides in the home manufacturing department, and are continually developing new resources in our mountain home, it is to be hoped that they will not be behind in bringing forth suitable specimens that will truthfully represent the growth and advancement of Deseret.

Although our country is said to be unsurpassed in range and blessed with all the elements necessary to produce cattle of the first quality, it has ever seemed to us that this department has been but meagerly represented; notwithstanding the general attention which has been paid to the raising of stock and the improvement and excellence of the bovine species which seems to be the particular hobby and theme of so many.

As a public journalist, we have ever tried to second the efforts of the respective boards which have been called to operate, through the medium of this society, for the benefit of the agricultural and manufacturing interests of our isolated home, and if there is one field in which we wish to co-operate with greater zeal than another, or which we think calls for general co-operation, it is in this department; for the signs of the times loudly proclaim that if we wish to be surrounded with the comforts, the conveniences and luxuries of life, they must be created from the elements which exist in these valleys.

If the nations of the old world as well as the new, have pointed with satisfaction and pride to their Exhibitions and Fairs, and the beneficial results arising therefrom, will some of the sages of Utah tell us why like results may not accrue here from a similar

course? We have looked upon it as a settled axiom with the statesmen of all civilized nations, that the advancement of the agricultural and manufacturing pursuits of a country were among the primary interests of the nation.

## THE WAR IN MARYLAND.

Within the last few days the news from the seat of war, in western Maryland, has been considerably interesting, for although the accounts of the battles which have been fought there between the numerous hosts of the Confederates, under General Lee, and the Federal army, under General McClellan, are exceedingly vague and evidently highly seasoned with fiction for the eastern market, there has enough been announced to show conclusively that the commanding generals could not well, with all their strategy, avoid fighting. General Lee, seemingly having been uninclined to recross the Potomac without measuring arms with McClellan, and so the two armies have met on various fields, and fought several bloody battles, but no decisive conflict had occurred up to latest dates by mail.

Although it is quite certain that the Confederates crossed the Potomac several days previous in considerable force, according to the published reports, the fact that they had occupied Frederick city was not known in Washington till the evening of the 7th, and then there was much surprise and alarm manifested, and large bodies of troops were put in motion for the Upper Potomac immediately. The Federal force at Frederick, on the approach of the Confederates, forty thousand strong under Jackson, as reported, retired to Harper's Ferry, after they destroyed the hospital and commissary stores. The whole country around was thrown into the greatest state of excitement, and especially the State of Pennsylvania, and great preparations were made for defence of the State and particularly of Harrisburg, Philadelphia and other cities, which were in danger of a hostile visit from the invaders, and every able-bodied man in the State was called upon to be ready to go forth to war.

Gen. McClellan arrived at Rockville, Md., on the morning of the 8th, and the troops which left Washington the evening before, soon after arrived, and matters and things shortly assumed a warlike aspect in that vicinity. The Confederates, under Jackson, took possession of Hagerstown on the afternoon of the 10th, according to one statement, and according to another, on the morning of the 11th.

Gen. Lee, soon after entering Maryland, issued a flaming proclamation to the people of that State, assuring them that the South had long watched with sympathetic feelings the wrongs they had suffered, and believing they were too proud to submit to such oppression, he had come with an army prepared to assist them in throwing off the yoke, and to assert and maintain their rights, of which they had been despoiled. Some few, it is announced, flocked to his standard, but not as many as was expected from the numerous tales of disaffection which had been previously promulgated.

On the 12th, as per report, the Confederates were ejected from Sugar Loaf Mountain, near Frederick, by a Federal force detached for that purpose. A Confederate cavalry force, the same day, visited Westminster, and made quite a display of barbarism, as stated, by firing upon non-combatants. Other skirmishes, forays and raids are reported as having been transpiring daily, if not hourly, and troops were being put in motion from Pennsylvania and other States towards the field of strife, the lightning constantly announcing for the comfort and consolation of the people of the north, who were more than a little alarmed, and feared that the results of the invasion would be all that the Confederates desired—that the invaders were retreating, and had retreated across the Potomac, which, to use a common phrase, was not "believed in official circles," and which subsequent events proved to be untrue.

Friday and Saturday, the 12th and 13th, were evidently days "of preparation." The Confederates evacuated Frederick, which was immediately taken possession of by General McClellan, and fell back to the mountains, towards Hagerstown, where Gen. Lee had established his headquarters. The Federal cavalry, from the showing, annoyed the various divisions as they moved off, not a little,

capturing a few and causing the destruction; by the Confederates, of some of their baggage trains, during which movements considerable powder was burned, but no serious results were reported.

Sunday, Sept. 14th, from what has been made known, was a most sanguinary day, and from about eight o'clock in the morning, till long after nightfall, the storm of battle raged along the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge, from Middletown to the Potomac, and at Harper's Ferry and vicinity, south of the river. Gen. Burnside commanded the Federal left, and attacked the Confederates under Gens. Longstreet and Hill, and fought the battle of "South Mountain Gap." General Franklin commanded the right wing, and fought the Confederates at "Burkittsville Gap," six miles further south. The fighting on both fields is represented as having been of the most desperate order, done principally with musketry, and resulting in the Federal army, in both instances, occupying the hill tops at the close of the day, the enemy falling back, but not far, down the western declivity. Gen. Lee and his subordinates had selected those positions and awaited General McClellan's attack. It is said the retiring foe left their dead and wounded on the field; how many in number is not known, so contradictory are the reports made that it is impossible to determine the extent of the casualties on either side, but from the length and fierceness of the conflicts, they must have been exceedingly great.

The reports of the movements of the two armies on the 15th and 16th are so various that nothing definite can be determined in relation to them. Most of the statements represent that the Confederates fell back and made for the Potomac, which they recrossed in great haste, while the Federal armies were in hot pursuit and taking prisoners by thousands. Most of the reports put in circulation during those two days were subsequently contradicted, and recent announcements set forth that the great battle of the war thus far was fought on the 17th, after which the Confederates occupied the south side of the river, but how much their armies decreased in numbers from the time they crossed till they recrossed the Potomac, if known to the commanding generals has not been, and probably will not soon be announced to the world. It is understood, however, that the number of the killed and wounded on both sides, particularly in officers, some of them of high rank, was unaccountably great.

## ARRIVAL OF THE DANISH COMPANIES.

The independent companies of Scandinavian Saints, Captains Madsen and Leljenquist, numbering about five hundred persons, with eighty wagons, and about six hundred head of stock, arrived from over the plains yesterday afternoon.

The immigrants are in good health, and their stock in good condition. According to the reports of Elder Van Cott and Capt. Madsen, these two companies, which traveled together most of the way from the Missouri river, have had most remarkable good luck, having lost but six or seven head of cattle; and the only accident that occurred to their wagons, was the breaking of one tong in getting over the mountains near the end of the journey, indicating good management, not only on the part of the captain's, but of the teamsters, only two or three of whom, as understood, had ever drove a team before they started on the long wearisome journey, which they have so successfully accomplished.

Capt. Duncan's company is expected to arrive some time to-day.

## THE COTTON CROP IN WASHINGTON COUNTY.

Several gentlemen who have recently arrived from Washington County, report that the cotton crop, when they left, was far more promising than expected the fore part of the season. Much of it having been planted late, fears were entertained that it would not fully mature before it would be nipped by frost, but the late warm weather has been very favorable to the cotton growers, and a good yield will be realized where it has been properly cultivated.

All with whom we have conversed on the subject are sanguine that the growing of cotton in that part of the State will be a success, and that next season a very material increase in the amount produced will be realized.