

[From "Documents accompanying the report of the Secretary of War," 1st Session, 35th Congress.]

REPORTS ON UTAH EXPEDITION.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
New York, June 29, 1857.

SIR:—The letter which I addressed to you in the name of the General-in-Chief, on the 28th ultimo, his circular to the chiefs of staff department, same date, his general orders, No. 8, current series, and another, now in press, have indicated your assignment to the command of an expedition to Utah Territory, and the preparatory measures to be taken.

The General-in-Chief desires me to add, in his name, the following instructions, prepared in concert with the War Department, and sanctioned by its authority wherever required.

The community and, in part, the civil government of Utah Territory are in a state of substantial rebellion against the laws and authority of the United States. A new civil governor is about to be designated, and to be charged with the establishment and maintenance of law and order. Your able and energetic aid, with that of the troops to be placed under your command, is relied upon to insure the success of his mission.

The principles by which you should be guided have been already indicated in a somewhat similar case, and are here substantially repeated. If the Governor of the Territory, finding the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, and the power vested in the United States marshals and other proper officers, inadequate for the preservation of the public peace and the due execution of the laws, should make requisition upon you for a military force to aid him as a *posse comitatus* in the performance of that official duty, you are hereby directed to employ for that purpose the whole or such part of your command as may be required; or, should the governor, the judges, or marshals of the Territory find it necessary directly to summon a part of your troops to aid either in the performance of his duties, you will take care that the summons be promptly obeyed; and in no case will you, your officers or men, attack any body of citizens whatever, except on such requisition or summons, or in sheer self-defence.

In executing this delicate function of the military power of the United States, the civil responsibility will be upon the governor, the judges, and marshals of the Territory. While you are not to be, and cannot be, subjected to the orders, strictly speaking, of the governor, you will be responsible for a zealous, harmonious, and thorough co-operation with him, on frequent and full consultation, and will conform your action to his request and views in all cases where your military judgment and prudence do not forbid, nor compel you to modify, in execution, the movements he may suggest. No doubt is entertained that your conduct will fully meet the moral and professional responsibilities of your trust, and justify the high confidence already reposed in you by the government.

The lateness of the season, the dispersed condition of the troops, and the smallness of the numbers available, have seemed to present elements of difficulty, if not hazard, in this expedition. But it is believed that these may be compensated by unusual care in its outfit and great prudence in its conduct. All disposable recruits have been reserved for it.

So well is the nature of this service appreciated, and so deeply are the honor and interests of the United States involved in its success, that I am authorized to pay the Government will hesitate at no expense requisite to complete the efficiency of your little army and to insure health and comfort to it, as far as attainable. Hence, in addition to the liberal orders for its supply heretofore given—and it is known that ample measures, with every confidence of success, have been dictated by the chiefs of staff departments here—a large discretion will be made over to you in the general orders for the movement. The employment of spies, guides, interpreters, or laborers may be made to any reasonable extent you may think desirable.

The prudence expected of you requires that you should anticipate resistance, general, organized, and formidable, at the threshold, and shape your movements as if it were certain, keeping the troops well massed and in hand when approaching expected resistance. Your army will be equipped, for a time at least, as a self-sustaining machine. Detachments will, therefore, not be lightly hazarded; and you are warned not to be betrayed into premature security or over confidence.

A small but sufficient force must, however, move separately from the main column, guarding the beef cattle and such other supplies as you may think would too much encumber the march of the main body. The cattle may require to be marched more slowly than the troops, so as to arrive in Salt Lake Valley in good condition, or they may not survive the inclemency and scanty sustenance of the winter. This detachment, though afterwards to become the rear guard, may, it is hoped, be put en route before the main body, to gain as much time as possible before the latter passes it.

The General-in-Chief suggests that feeble animals, of draught and cavalry, should be left ten or twelve days behind the main column, at Fort Laramie, to recruit and follow.

It should be a primary object in arriving in the valley, if the condition of things permit, to procure not only fuel, but materials for hutting the troops; should it be too late for the latter purpose, or should such employment of the troops be unsafe or impracticable, the tents (of Sibley's pattern) furnished will, it is hoped, afford a sufficient shelter. It is not doubted

that a surplus of provisions and forage, beyond the wants of the resident population, will be found in the valley of Utah, and that the inhabitants, if assured by energy and justice, will be ready to sell them to the troops. Hence no instructions are given you for the extreme event of the troops being in absolute need of such supplies and their being withheld by the inhabitants. The necessities of such an occasion would furnish the law for your guidance.

Besides the stated reports required by regulations, special reports will be expected from you at the headquarters of the army as opportunity may offer.

The General-in-Chief desires to express his best wishes, official and personal, for your complete success, and added reputation.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant.

GEORGE W. LAY,

Lieutenant Colonel, Aid-de-Camp.
Brevet Brigadier General W. S. Harney,
Commanding, &c., &c., Fort Leavenworth, K.T.

P.S.—The General-in-Chief (in my letter of the 26th instant) has already conveyed to you as a suggestion—not an order, nor even a recommendation—that it might be well to send forward, in advance, a party of your horse to Fort Laramie, there to halt and be recruited in strength, by rest and by grain, before the main body comes up.—Respectfully,

G. W. L.

Lt. Col., A. D. C.

The following items of news were clipped from the Missouri Republican of April 9:—

THE FORT DEFIANCE AND COLORADO WAGON ROAD—SUCCESS OF THE CAMELS.

KANSAS CITY, March 23, 1858.

SIR:—I have the honor to report my arrival at this place, after a successful and agreeable winter journey over the road which I explored last summer, in obedience to your orders.

As I informed you in my last dispatch, the object of this journey was to satisfy myself fully as to the practicability or impracticability of traveling the contemplated road in midwinter. With this view, I left the Tejon Pass, in the Sierra Nevada, on the 2d of January, and, travelling leisurely, arrived at Albuquerque on the 24th of February, having passed the heart of the winter on the more elevated portion of the road.

From the Colorado river to Sabedras Spring, we found no snow whatever. From the latter point to Sitgreaves mountain we found it occasionally in patches where it was sheltered by banks and cedar trees from the sun. From Sitgreaves mountain to a small hill lying to the eastward of it, we found snow for the first time so deep as to cover the ground. This continued for a distance of three miles, and was a foot in depth, and sometimes more, on the level. It was the only occasion on which we found the surface of the earth covered.

Crossing this, which is the highest point over which the road passes, to the Roux spring, we gradually descended to the Little Colorado, finding snow only in small patches, and that rapidly melting away. On the Little Colorado there was none. On Feb. 12th, snow fell, but melted almost as soon as it reached the earth; and although it snowed all night, there was not a trace of it to be seen on the succeeding day. Timber was everywhere so abundant that our camp blazed every night with cheerful fires; and, although I brought tents for the use of the men, they were never used on a single occasion—the men preferring, as well as myself, to lie in the open air.

The thermometer, of which observations were taken at sundown, at 4 o'clock in the morning, and at noon, will give you a better idea of the climate than any description; the coldest night we experienced being on the 5th of February, when the thermometer stood at 18 degrees at 4 o'clock in the morning. Grass we found as abundant as on our previous journey, and neither men nor animals suffered in the least from cold during our journey homeward.

In a previous letter I informed you that I had sent the camels back to Fort Tejon from the Colorado river, in charge of my clerk, in order that they might be used in the campaign against Utah. I parted with these noble brutes with much regret. A year of hard and almost unremitting labor with them had attached us all to them with feelings stronger, I think, than any one experiences for either the horse or dog. It is to be hoped that the Government will continue the importation of this valuable animal until sufficient have been obtained for the use of the whole army. It is cheaper at first cost, lives longer, and is infinitely stronger and harder than the mule, while its capacity for work is four times greater. For military purposes, I regard it as invaluable, in a country where forage is difficult to obtain. In all of the wars of the East, in ancient days, it played a conspicuous part; and not only in ancient but also in modern warfare its excellence has been displayed. Sir Charles Napier attributed much of his success in his brilliant campaign of Scinde to the efficiency of the camel regiment, the organization of which enabled him to transport his men with their provisions and arms to great distances, over what had been hitherto considered an impassable country. His artillery was dragged by them through the sandy deserts over which he passed.

I quote the following extracts from the biography of Sir Charles Napier, lately published, which will doubtless be read with interest by those interested in the experiment:

"My plans are fixed to march as far as the desert, or as far as water can be found, then encamp, select five hundred of the strongest

Europeans and natives, mount them on camels, and load all my other camels with water, except a few to carry half rations. My camel battery, also, shall go, and as many irregular horse as it will be prudent to take, and slap Emaum Ghan in the heart of the desert. If it surrender, good; if not, it shall have such a hammering as shall make the fire fly out of its eyes."

'Twas a strange sight, that midnight march—with the long strides of the camels, with English soldiers mounted on them, calm, impassive, and reliant, as they always are, the camels drawing the howitzers."

In reference to the preparations for the battle of Meeanee, "the Scinde horse are on the left; behind are the baggage and baggage guard; the camels are squatted in a circle, with their noses turned inward, and the men lying between their necks."

With them go the famous camel corps, the organization of which must not be omitted. Each camel carried two men, one armed with a carbine and sword, the other with a musketoon and bayonet. One man guided the animal, and fought from its back; the other was to act as an infantry soldier. On the camels were carried the men's packs, cooking utensils and beds, the latter forming part of the saddle, and thus a body of soldiers, capable of acting as infantry when required, having no tents, baggage, or commissariat to embarrass them, could make marches of sixty miles in twenty-four hours, over a country which had hitherto been considered impassable.

This body gave to the solidity of English troops the mobility and rapidity of Arab cavalry."

At this very time, when the terrible results of the mutiny of the native troops in India had made it necessary to forward regiment after regiment with extraordinary despatch, we see them sent on camels, two and four men to the animal, and marching day and night. The impression seems to have taken hold of our people, however, that the camel is incapable of withstanding the cold of our winter weather. There is no greater error than this. Wherever man can live, there can the camel live, also. Nature has been bountiful to him beyond almost any other animal, in clothing him with a heavy coat of warm hair, through which an Arctic blast cannot penetrate.

[Mr. Beale here quotes at considerable length from the "Travels of Father Hue in Tartary," to show that, while horses, oxen, and mules died from the extreme cold, the camels stood the severe weather without injury.]

But better than the experience of others is that of our own. The camels are now living, fattening and thriving in two feet of snow on the summit of the Sierra Nevada, in California.

It is now nearly a year since I set out on this journey. I have conducted my party from the Gulf of Mexico to the shores of the Pacific, and back again to the eastern terminus of the road, through a new country, much of which was entirely unknown, and for the most part inhabited by hostile Indians without an accident of any kind whatever, or the loss of a man.

I have obeyed your instructions as faithfully as I was able, under the circumstances, to do, and hope to find my reward in the approval of the Department of what has been done.

Very respectfully, your ob^d servt.

E. F. BEALE.

To the Hon. J. B. FLOYD, Secretary of War.

CITY OF LEAVENWORTH, Kansas,
April 4, 1858.

EDITOR MO. REPUBLICAN:—After mine of this same date left, the Polar Star arrived, bringing St. Louis dates to the 1st. As this was Sunday, and every one seemed to be down upon the Levee, there was quite a rush to procure papers—the chief anxiety seeming to be to learn if Lecompton had passed. She bro't up a considerable quantity of Government freight, including some fifty or sixty wagons. I have not yet been able to procure a complete list of it.

It has been concluded, I believe, that the troops now in Kansas, at Fort Leavenworth, will march for Utah on the 20th instant, and on the 10th of May. It is calculated that there will be 5,500 men of the United States army in the field by July. Russell, Major & Waddell, in sending forward the necessary equipment of the force, will employ some three thousand five hundred men additional. To enter this service men are now flocking in from all parts, and large numbers being those already engaged, are now camping in the vicinity of the Fort. Between the city and the Fort there are many quiet proofs of preparation to be found in the accumulation of wagons, horses, mules, and men and such like.

The newspaper force will be by no means small. The London (England) Times has a correspondent already on the way, in the person of a Mr. Rutherford, a Scotchman, who has started provided with every necessary of a camp life, *a la* Crimea. Mr. Fillmore, a young man of New York City, goes out as an additional correspondent for the New York Herald, and a young man named Benjamin T. Hutchins, who has been employed by the officers of the Sixth Infantry to act as their secretary, is to be a correspondent of the New York Post.

TIMES AT LEAVENWORTH.—A Leavenworth (Kansas) letter published in the Boston Post, says:

"A general complaint of 'hard times' is heard upon every hand. An unusual and unexpected scarcity of money is experienced in consequence of the inability of the Government to pay the liabilities incurred in the purchase of mules, horses, forage, grain and produce. The purchases have been unusually

large this year, and faith in the solvency of the Government has given them almost the monopoly of the market. Drafts drawn by the Quartermaster at the fort payable 'five days after the passage of the Appropriation bill' are selling at a tremendous shave.

"THE JERKS."—The Illinois Baptist, of January 14, says that "This strange infatuation is again revived in our immediate vicinity. It made its appearance in a protracted meeting among the Methodists at Indian Grove. The minister who conducted the meetings moved them from Indian Grove to Avoca, and brought with them five or six of the Jerkers, and thus the contagion commenced in the latter place. Our informant was present at several of their meetings in Avoca, and describes the scenes as very exciting. From fifty to a hundred were jerking at the same time. Their hands, shoulders, feet and head would be violently thrown into the most grotesque and apparently painful shape. The women's bonnets would fly off, their hair become dishevelled, and in some instances snap like a whip. In some instances it attacked unbelievers in it, and unconvinced men who tried to resist it by folding their arms and wrapping them tightly around their bodies, but in spite of themselves, their shoulders, first one and then the other, would be jerked back, till they lost all control of themselves.

A WASHINGTON letter-writer closes his epistle as follows: "I have not noticed the gambling hell, lest it should be said that I am attacking the privileges of the representatives of the people."

SMUT IN WHEAT.—To prevent smut in wheat, sow the heavy wheat; that is, winnow it by letting it fall a distance of six or seven feet on a windy day, and the lightest wheat will blow off; sow the balance and you will never reap smut.

THE RICHEST COMMUNITY IN THE WORLD.—A day or two since we had occasion to mention that the result of the late sale of the Delaware (Indians) trust lands was \$470,000. The lands sold were only those comprised in the eastern division of this great reservation. The western division is now advertised to be sold. That contains some 350,000 acres, and will undoubtedly bring an aggregate of at least 600,000. The tribes are also the owners of a home reservation almost immediately adjoining Leavenworth City, forty miles long by ten broad. That would sell to-morrow readily for \$10 per acre, or an aggregate of \$3,000,000. Thus their total wealth, independent of personal property—and some of them are men of considerable individual means—is about \$4,070,000. They number in all sum nine hundred souls; and from the real estate described above, are worth an average of \$4,440 per soul, or \$22,220 to each family of five persons among them.—[Wash. Star.

William, look up. Tell us who made you."

William, who was considered a fool, screwing his face and looking somewhat bewildered, slowly answered,

"Moses, I s'pose."

"That will do. Now," said Counsellor Grey, addressing the court, "the witness says he s'poses Moses made him. This certainly is an intelligent answer—more than I thought him capable of giving, for it shows he has some faint knowledge of the scriptures, but I admit it is not sufficient to justify his being sworn as a witness to give evidence."

"Mr. Judge," said the fool, may I ax the lawyer a question?"

"Certainly," said the Judge, "as many as you please."

"Wall, then, Mr. Lawyer, who d'ye think made you?"

Counsellor Grey, imitating the witness, "Aaron, I s'pose."

After the mirth had subsided, the witness exclaimed,

"Wall, now, we do read in the good book that Aaron once made a calf; but who'd have thought the farnel critter had got in here."

MARRIED:

At Beaver city, May 27, 1858, by Elder Wm. J. Cox, Mr. AMASA E. MERRIAM and Miss OLIVE D. LYTLE.

NEW STORE AT PROVO.

HAVING purchased the large and well selected Stock of GOODS, formerly owned by Wm. H. Hooper & Co. and Levi Stewart, I am now opening at Provo in the commodious building known as Stewart's old stand, a quantity of dry goods, consisting partly of Jaconet, Swiss muslin, broad, plain and figured lawns, nets, black, blue and green broad cloth, vestings, hosiery and notions ready made coats and vests; a large and splendid assortment of hardware, saddlery and cutlery, hay forks, chisels and augers.

School Books: say McGuffey's, Town's and Parker's series; 2d, 3d, 4th and 5th Readers, geography, grammars and arithmetics.

Drugs of all descriptions, pills and ointments. I would call the attention of the public to our large stock of hats, men's shoes and boots, ladies' boots, shoes and slippers; also misses'.

In fact, to enumerate all would be tedious. All of the above will be sold at G. S. Lake price. Terms, cash or cattle.

No trouble to show goods. Call and see and judge for yourselves.

Provo City, 12th May, 1858.

E. D. WOOLLEY.

1-6

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscribers wish to inform the Public that they have procured a new Carding Machine, which will be in operation by the 15th inst., and they trust by doing good work and being accommodating that they will receive a liberal share of public patronage, as the machine is not inferior to any in the Territory.

W. S. SNOW,

GEORGE PEACOCK.

Month, May 6th, 1858.—10-3m