

BY JAMES BUCHANAN.

President of the United States of America.
A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Territory of Utah was settled by certain emigrants from the States and from foreign countries, who have for several years past, manifested a spirit of insubordination to the constitution and laws of the United States. The great mass of these settlers, acting under the influence of leaders to whom they seem to have surrendered their judgment, refuse to be controlled by any other authority. They have been often advised to obedience, and these friendly counsels have been answered with defiance. Officers of the federal government have been driven from the Territory for no offence but an effort to do their sworn duty. Others have been prevented from going there by threats of assassination. Judges have been violently interrupted in the performance of their functions, and the records of the courts have been seized and either destroyed or concealed. Many other acts of unlawful violence have been perpetrated, and the right to repeat them has been openly claimed by the leading inhabitants, with at least the silent acquiescence of nearly all the others. Their hostility to the lawful government of the country has at length become so violent that no officer bearing a commission from the Chief Magistrate of the Union can enter the Territory or remain there with safety; and all the officers recently appointed have been unable to go to Salt Lake or anywhere else in Utah beyond the immediate power of the army. Indeed, such is believed to be the condition to which a strange system of terrorism has brought the inhabitants of that region, that no one among them could express an opinion favorable to this government, or even propose to obey its laws, without exposing his life and property to peril.

After carefully considering this state of affairs, and maturely weighing the obligation I was under to see the laws faithfully executed, it seemed to me right and proper that I should make such use of the military force at my disposal as might be necessary to protect the federal officers in going into the Territory of Utah, and in performing their duties after arriving there. I accordingly ordered a detachment of the army to march for the City of Salt Lake, or within reach of that place, and to act, in case of need, as a posse for the enforcement of the laws. But, in the meantime, the hatred of that misguided people for the just and legal authority of the government had become so intense that they resolved to measure their military strength with that of the Union. They have organized an armed force far from contemptible in point of numbers, and trained it, if not with skill, at least with great assiduity and perseverance. While the troops of the United States were on their march, a train of baggage wagons, which happened to be unprotected, was attacked and destroyed by a portion of the Mormon forces; and the provisions and stores with which the train was laden were wantonly burnt. In short, their present attitude is one of decided and unreserved enmity to the United States and to all their loyal citizens. Their determination to oppose the authority of the government by military force has not only been expressed in words, but manifested in overt acts of the most unequivocal character.

Fellow-citizens of Utah, this is rebellion against the government to which you owe allegiance. It is levying war against the United States, and involves you in the guilt of treason. Persistence in it will bring you to condign punishment, to ruin and to shame; for it is mere madness to suppose that, with your limited resources, you can successfully resist the force of this great and powerful nation.

If you have calculated upon the forbearance of the United States—if you have permitted yourselves to suppose that this government will fail to put forth its strength and bring you to submission—you have fallen into a grave mistake. You have settled upon territory which lies geographically in the heart of the Union. The land you live upon was purchased by the United States and paid for out of their treasury. The proprietary right and title to it is in them, and not in you. Utah is bounded on every side by States and Territories whose people are true to the Union. It is absurd to believe that they will or can permit you to erect in their very midst a government of your own, not only independent of the authority which they all acknowledge, but hostile to them and their interests.

Do not deceive yourselves, nor try to mislead others by propagating the idea that this is a crusade against your religion. The constitution and laws of this country can take no notice of your creed, whether it be true or false. That is a question between you and God and yourselves, in which I disclaim all right to interfere. If you obey the laws, keep the peace, and respect the just rights of others, you will be perfectly secure, and may live on in your present faith, or change it for another, at your pleasure. Every intelligent man among you knows very well that this government has never directly or indirectly sought to molest you in your worship, to control you in your ecclesiastical affairs, or even to influence you in your religious opinions.

This rebellion is not merely a violation of your legal duty; it is without just cause, without reason, without excuse. You never made a complaint that was not listened to with patience. You never exhibited a real grievance that was not redressed as promptly as it could be. The laws and regulations enacted for your government by Congress have been equal and just, and their enforcement was manifestly necessary for your own welfare and happiness. You have never asked their repeal. They are

similar in every material respect to the laws which have been passed for the other Territories of the Union, and which everywhere else (with one partial exception) have been cheerfully obeyed. No people ever lived who were freer from unnecessary legal restraints than you. Human wisdom never devised a political system which bestowed more blessings or imposed lighter burdens than the government of the United States in its operation upon the Territories.

But being anxious to save the effusion of blood, and to avoid the indiscriminate punishment of a whole people, for crimes of which it is not probable that all are equally guilty, I offer now a free and full pardon to all who will submit themselves to the authority of the federal government. If you refuse to accept it, let the consequences fall upon your own heads. But I conjure you to pause deliberately, and reflect well, before you reject this tender of peace and good will.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, JAMES BUCHANAN, AN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, have thought proper to issue this, my PROCLAMATION, enjoining upon all public officers in the Territory of Utah, to be diligent and faithful, to the full extent of their power, in the execution of the laws; commanding all citizens of the United States in said Territory to aid and assist the officers in the performance of their duties; offering to the inhabitants of Utah, who shall submit to the laws, a free pardon for the seditious and treasons heretofore by them committed; warning those who shall persist, after notice of this proclamation, in the present rebellion against the United States, that they must expect no further lenity, but look to be rigorously dealt with according to their deserts; and declaring that the military forces now in Utah, and hereafter to be sent there, will not be withdrawn until the inhabitants of that Territory shall manifest a proper sense of the duty which they owe to this government.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents.

Done at the city of Washington, the sixth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-second.

JAMES BUCHANAN.

By the President:

LEWIS CASS, Secretary of State.

ARMY INTELLIGENCE.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, March 27, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 6.—In order to protect the military communications with the department of Utah, as well from the interruptions of hostile Indians as from the attacks of Mormons; and, to provide that the several portions of the line may be reinforced as occasion shall, from time to time require, the following arrangements, sanctioned by the Secretary of War, will be made, to go into effect as soon as the season and circumstances will permit.

1. So much of the line of communication as passes through the Territory of Nebraska will constitute a command to be known as the District of the Platte—Head Quarters at Fort Laramie—the commander of which will be responsible for the safety of the trains and cattle (other than those marching with the reinforcements for Utah) as far as the South Pass, and until they shall be taken in charge by an escort from the department of Utah. For this purpose he will—besides the posts of Forts Laramie and Kearney, and one which he will establish at the bridge on the north fork of the Platte—occupy, temporarily or permanently, such other points on the line, and make such disposition of the troops of his command as the service shall from time to time indicate to be necessary.

2. The ten companies of the 4th Regiment of Artillery and the two companies of the 2d Dragoons, now in Kansas, are assigned to the District of the Platte, and the regimental commander of the former (Brevet-Colonel Munroe) will immediately make his preparations for occupying the line of the Platte and Sweetwater, as above indicated.

The headquarters, and such companies as he may detail to occupy Fort Laramie, will march with the advance of the reinforcements for Utah. The march of the other companies will be made, by his order, with reference to the supply trains which they will have to protect.

3. The district commander will be governed by such instructions as he may receive from general headquarters, or—if junior to him—from the commander of the department of Utah. If, in the course of service, he should be senior to the officer commanding in Utah, he will confer with and afford him all the aid and co-operation in his power. In either case, besides reporting to general headquarters, he will keep the commander in Utah advised of everything of interest that occurs.

4. Detached officers or soldiers, either on or returning to duty, or detached parties of troops, will, whilst passing, through the district of the Platte, be subject to the orders of the district commander in all cases where he shall be the senior in rank.

5. In addition to the duties herein imposed, the district commander will discharge those enjoined on the commander of a geographical district or department in paragraphs 950, 951, 952, &c., of the Army Regulations.

6. The commander in Utah will make such arrangements as he may deem necessary to guard, with the troops which may be sent him, his communications from the South Pass to Salt Lake, making, if necessary, a district in

the valley of Green River, and establishing such posts therein as may be required.

7. The junior Major and two of the foot companies of the 2d Artillery, now in Kansas, will take post at Fort Riley in time to relieve the present garrison, when it marches for Utah. The remaining foot company of the 2d Artillery in Kansas will stay at Fort Leavenworth.

7. The following, approved by the Secretary of War, January 11, 1858, and applicable to troops in Utah and the District of the Platte, is announced for the information and government of all concerned:—

"In addition to the ordinary ration, there will be allowed two extra rations per week of tea and sugar, and two of dessicated vegetables."

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, March 29, 1858.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 7.

1. Officers absent from the department of New Mexico, and whose leave expires on or before the 1st of July, will report at Fort Leavenworth by the 15th of May next, to proceed with an escort, to rejoin their regiments.

2. Recruits for the corps now in Utah will be organized, for the time being, into companies, battalions and squadrons, at Fort Columbus and Carlisle Barracks, and will be sent off so as to arrive at Fort Leavenworth in time to take up their line of march from that post with as little delay there as possible.

Officers, therefore, belonging to these corps, instead of reporting at Fort Leavenworth on the 20th of April, prox., as heretofore ordered, will repair, as soon as practicable, to Governor's Island and Carlisle Barracks—the infantry officers to the former, and the artillery, dragoons and cavalry officers to the latter—to go on duty with these recruits, and to conduct them to their destination. If, however, any officer under orders heretofore given, shall have reported at Fort Leavenworth before the receipt hereof, this order will not apply in his case, and he will remain at that post and join the recruits as they pass through.

3. Enlisted men belonging to companies under orders for Utah, whose terms of enlistment will expire on or before the 1st of October next, and who shall not, on the receipt hereof, elect to re-enlist in their present corps, will be transferred by the senior officer at Fort Leavenworth to take effect May 1, to the companies of the 2d Artillery, now in Kansas.—See General Order No. 16, of 1854, from the War Department, paragraphs 2, 5, 6, 7 and 11.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 8.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,
NEW YORK, April 15, 1858.

I. The following movements of troops and assignments to duty are made by direction of the war department:

1. Brevet Major General Persifer F. Smith is assigned to the command of the department of Utah, and of the troops destined for it according to his brevet rank.

2. Brevet Brigadier General William S. Harney is assigned to duty with the same troops according to his brevet rank.

Brevet Brigadier General Albert S. Johnston, at present commanding in Utah, is assigned to duty according to his brevet rank.

Brigades will be assigned to these officers in Utah by the brevet major general on his arrival out.

3. Brevet Major General Smith and Brevet Brigadier General Harney will repair forthwith to Fort Leavenworth. The troops for Utah, including disposable recruits, will commence the movement at the earliest practicable day, under the supervision of the brevet major general.

4. The following staff officers are assigned to duty with the army in Utah in addition to those heretofore designated. They will report at once to the brevet major general, viz:

Brevet Major D. C. Suell, assistant adjutant general.

Col. Daniel D. Tompkins, assistant quarter master general.

Capt. Marcus D. L. Simpson, commissary of subsistence.

5. Lieutenant Colonel Joseph E. Johnston, 1st cavalry, is assigned to duty as acting inspector general of the forces in question, and will report without delay to the brevet major general.

6. The force assigned in "general orders, No. 6," to the "district of the Platte," is subject to such changes as the commander of the department of Utah may direct.

7. The 2d regiment of cavalry, now in Texas, will proceed, via Fort Arbuckle, to Fort Leavenworth, where it will receive further instructions.

8. A company of the 1st infantry will take post at Fort Arbuckle, O.N.

9. Four of the six companies of the 2d infantry, now at Fort Randall, will proceed with the least practicable delay to Fort Leavenworth.

II. Until the arrival of a senior officer, the command of the department of Utah will continue to be exercised by Brevet Brigadier General Johnston; and, on the relinquishment of the command of the department of the west by Brevet Major General Smith, the command thereof will devolve on Colonel Francis Lee, 2d infantry.

III. The mounted service recruits at Jeff-

son barracks and one hundred of those now at Carlisle will be immediately sent to Fort Leavenworth for distribution to the companies of the 2d dragoons now in Kansas, and to the three batteries of artillery under orders for Utah.

The assignment of the recruits and the movement of those from Jefferson barracks will be made under such orders as may be given by Brevet Major General Smith.

The commanding officer of Carlisle barracks will send the recruits from that place under the officers now there, or who are subject to the orders of the superintendent of the mounted recruiting service, belonging to companies now in Kansas and under orders for Utah.

In assignments to the batteries the heavier men will be taken, and as far as practicable those who prefer that service.

IV. Three hundred mounted service recruits at Carlisle, intended for the companies of the 2d dragoons and the battery of artillery now in Utah, to go out under the command of Brevet Col. May (see "general orders, No. 7," and "special orders, No. 48"), and the disposable infantry recruits at Newport barracks and Fort Columbus, intended for the 5th and 10th infantry, now in Utah, will be held in readiness to move, and will proceed to Fort Leavenworth at such times as shall be designated to the commanding officers of those depots by Brevet Major General Smith.

It being intended that these recruits shall not be detained at Fort Leavenworth, but at once take up their line of march, measures will be taken by Brevet Major General Smith, in advance of their arrival, for supplying them with arms, ammunition, equipments, camp equipment, subsistence and transportation.

V. Brevet Major General Smith will—except he shall be specially otherwise directed by superior authority—make his reports and other communications to these headquarters. Monthly returns of the troops will be likewise made from the headquarters of the department, the headquarters of brigades, and from commanding officers of posts and stations. The arrival and departure of any body of troops at the several posts on the line of march, and in Utah, will be immediately reported.

VI. The commanding officer of the department of Texas will give the necessary orders for the march, without delay, of the 2d cavalry from Texas to Fort Leavenworth, and for that of a company of the 1st infantry to Fort Arbuckle. He will designate for the latter one of the companies nearest to Arbuckle.

VII. The commanding officer of Fort Randall will designate the companies of the 2d infantry to go to Fort Leavenworth, and will give such further orders for their transfer to that post as may be necessary. The transportation for these companies will be furnished as may be directed to the quarter master general.

The headquarters of the 2d infantry are transferred to St. Louis.

By command of Brevet Lieutenant General Scott. IRVIN McDOWELL,
Assistant Adjutant General.

A MEMORABLE WIG.—Since the days of Commodore Stockton's big gun, there has been no peacemaker like Mr. Barksdale's wig. All witnesses agree that the tumult in the House of Representatives was quelled entirely and instantaneously by the revelations it made at the most critical moment of the fray. Samson's strength lay in his hair; Mr. Barksdale's lies in his wig of hair. Nothing inside of his head ever produced half the impression that was produced by the few moments' exposure of its shining surface, just at the happy moment when Mr. Keitt was counting the new stars with which his firmament had suddenly been studded by a judicious communication over the ear from Mr. Grow. What the geese did for one of the oldest Republics, Mr. Barksdale's wig did for one of the youngest. Who shall tell how many heads would have been broken, eyes blackened, and coats rent, or how soon the Union would have been destroyed, but for the ludicrous diversion of the combatants' attention to "the place where the wool ought to grow" on the honorable Mr. Barksdale's head! John Gilpin's wig had some reputation in its day, but it will henceforth bear no more comparison to Barksdale's, than a bachelor's scratch or a spinster's rat tail to the full bottomed coiffure of a Lord Chancellor. The country should recognize its obligations to this historic head gear in some way. It should be procured, if possible, and put in the Patent Office, or in the Smithsonian Institute, where, like the black stone of Caaba, patriotic pilgrims from every quarter of the world may have an opportunity of learning on which side of the skulls of our legislators to look for the wisdom to which the country is most indebted for its prosperity. By the way, should the Lecompton Constitution fight its way through Congress, would it not be a fitting memorial of the first scalp taken in the struggle, to adopt, as a design for the seal of the new State, a wig flapping on one side, and on the other Mr. Barksdale's head, bared to the gratitude of his countrymen? Meantime, what are the muses about?—[N. Y. Evening Post.]

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—CHARCOAL AND TAINTED MEATS.—A Connecticut lady says:—"Some chickens, during the recent warm weather, had become slightly tainted. These were stuffed with freshly heated charcoal, and in twelve hours were as sweet and fresh as could be desired, not leaving the least disagreeable odor or flavor. Shortly after, on examining some fresh pieces of pork, and fearing that they could not be preserved until it was convenient to cook them, she packed them in a pan of powdered charcoal and thus kept them with complete success."