



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday,.....May 21, 1862.

LATEST FROM THE PLAINS.

In another column, we give to our readers a statement of the difficulties on the Eastern mail line which caused the entire suspension of mail communication between the Atlantic and Pacific States. We shall not now offer any comments, another time will be more proper—only, we may add that we see no reason for doubting any portion of Mr. Bromley's statement; and while this goes forth to the world, we are pleased at being able to send with it the following telegram, which completes the picture that was only before partially drawn.

"DEER CREEK, May 16.

GOVERNOR FULLER:

My detachment arrived here yesterday at 3 p.m., encountering no difficulty, save that caused by the snow, mud, etc. We have seen no Indians on the route; found all the mail stations from Green River to this point deserted, all stock having been stolen or removed, and other property abandoned to the mercy of the Indians or white men. We found at the Ice Spring station, which had been robbed on the night of the 27th, a large lock mail—twenty-six sacks, a great portion of which had been cut open and scattered over the prairie. Letters had been opened and pillaged, showing conclusively that some renegade whites were connected with the Indians in the robbery. The mail matter, after being carefully collected and placed in the sacks, I have conveyed to this point, also ten other sacks of lock mail, from the Three Crossings: all of which will be turned over to the mail agent at L'Pareil. Twenty miles from this, we will meet men from the East for this purpose. The United States troops from the East will be in this vicinity to-morrow; and, unless otherwise directed by yourself, or Gen. Wells, I will return immediately, halting on the Sweet Water to investigate still farther the causes of the difficulty, as I have not been able to learn who or what Indians positively have been engaged in the matter; but suppose it to be a band of about thirty renegade Snakes and Bannacks from the north. Some of the party spoke English plainly, and one the German language. Hon. W. H. Hooper and Mr. C. W. West will take passage in the coach that comes for the mail.

ROBERT T. BURTON,
Commanding."

In another dispatch from Senator Hooper to Governor Young, the principal facts stated by Col. Burton are confirmed; also, that on the arrival of the party at Devil's Gate, they came up with a company of about thirty Pike's Peak emigrants, who were en route for Salmon River, but then occupying the station. The emigrants are reported to have betrayed some little excitement on seeing the mounted party approach. Several traders had got together at Deer Creek; and the Indian agent who resides there—a kind of mongrel missionary and government fondling—had gone home, we suspect, with the general news that the whole Indian tribes from the Missouri to the Pacific were in arms against the United States, and he alone had been left to tell the tale—after the fashion of sensationists.

Though the statement that English and German, and, as reported by another party some weeks back, French also, were heard to mingle with the dialects of the Red Skins, cannot, without other facts, be received as conclusive evidence of a foreign element being among the sons of the forest in their attacks upon the stations, in stealing the mail company's stock, and in shooting down their employees, still there is enough in the suspicion to warrant a searching investigation into the whereabouts of that loose class of wanderers who fraternize with the Indians wherever there is something to be made or done of a questionable character.

There are also men to be found in this western world, as well as elsewhere, who are never better pleased than when pulling at government pap, and we believe they have feasted on it so long and so agreeably that there are few trifles that would trouble their consciences in preserving their governmental relationships. The idea never leaves us that

if a thorough investigation could be had into the causes of this sudden attack from the Indians, black revelations would be the result. The fact that letters were found violated, and their contents appropriated, points to a higher knowledge of business relations than anything accredited to the Indians, and we certainly do not like certain statements—current in this city at the first announcement of hostility—that the Indians had threatened to stop the "paper wagons" and destroy the telegraph. Mr. Bromley's statement exhibits a sudden and concerted outbreak, by a very small number of Indians, the highest number congregated at one place not exceeding twenty-three, seven at another place, and four others elsewhere, attacking distant stations simultaneously. Now, who heard any such threat as "stopping the paper wagons," or injury to the telegraph line? Who did? There is want of harmony in the charges, the statements and the facts; but there is evidently no lack of consistency and relativity in the main points—send us troops and give us contracts.

The end has not yet come.

Division Agent Bromley's Statement of the Troubles on the Eastern Mail Route.

Mr. Bromley, the agent on the division extending from this city to the Pacific Springs, arrived here on Monday evening, from whom we have received a statement of the condition of things within his division, and also the reports he has learned of the position of his associate agents further east.

Mr. B. states that the difficulties on the route commenced by the attack of Indians on the station at Split Rock, during the night of March 1st. The attacking party called on the station-keeper to open the door for them, and immediately on the opening of the door shot Auguste, the station-keeper, and Visey, the stock tender. Another man who was in the station-house concealed himself and afterwards escaped. The Indians took from the stable fourteen head of mules, cut up six sets of harness and built up a fire in the barn, which, however, did not consume the building. During the same night the station at Horse Creek, thirty-five miles further east, was attacked and thirteen head of mules stolen. The division agents (Slade and Bromley) repaid the stock with extras and continued to run the mail till the Indians made a second attack, three weeks after, at Split Rock, Rocky Ridge and Dry Sandy; taking from these stations twenty more mules. The four Indians who attacked Dry Sandy during the night took eight animals, but the employees pursued them, and after exchanging shots and wounding an Indian, four of the eight mules were abandoned in the deep snow and recovered. At this time Superintendent Eaton gave orders to run two stages together, with an extra force of men to protect the mail and the lives of the employees, which experiment commenced and ended under the supervision of a new division agent, Mr. Lemuel Flowers, who with his fellow travelers and associates were attacked near Split Rock, and who fought, as we narrated in our last issue, during four hours. Mr. Flowers and a Mr. Brown were seriously injured, but have so far recovered as to be now traveling to this place for surgical assistance. The same day a band of twenty-three Indians came to Green River station, got flour and bacon, and were treated kindly and seemed friendly enough till the station keeper, John Mallory, was going to the wood-pile, when he was shot through the body and killed instantly. The door was immediately closed by those inside the station, and Mrs. Mallory and child narrowly escaped from the balls that the Indians sent through the door. The Indians took four horses from that station, cut up the harness, ripped the sacks of grain, and left towards Ham's Fork. An hour afterwards a stage arrived from the east and another from the west. The messenger going east took the stock from the next station on to Sandy, further east, and the western messenger brought westward the families from Green River and Well's station to Ham's Fork. The attacking Indians pursued Worley, the messenger, who was riding an express, for seven miles, but he reached the station in safety. The Indians next went to Granger's station, about three miles distant, and stole about twenty-five head of horses and mules belonging to the mail company and to a mountaineer. Bromley and ten others rode fifty-five miles to the unprotected stations on the Sandy, and

reached there that night. The Indians came early the next morning; but seeing the force there, retreated. Bromley and party proceeded on to Pacific Springs for the protection of Flowers and his party who had been attacked and wounded, and returned with them to Fort Bridger. Under these circumstances Superintendent Eaton ordered the stoppage of the mails.

Altogether the company has lost about a hundred head of stock, a good deal of harness, much grain, and two stations burned down. Mr. Bromley does not think that white men were mixed up with the Indians; but, of course, he can only give an opinion, for only at Green River were the station keepers so familiar with the Indians, as to enable them to know positively that there were no others among them.

The roads are reported to be "no roads." The streams are all overflowing their banks; but it is hoped that the "no roads" will be roads enough in a few weeks, so as to get the mails over with regularity; meantime, it is stated with perfect assurance that Mr. Ben. Holliday, the proprietor of the Overland Stage Company, is now hurrying westward with stock, coaches and harness to replace that stolen by the Indians. They were reported passing Kearney on Monday. At the present time no one can state when mails may be expected to arrive or depart.

The stock on Bromley's division is reported ready to be placed on the road in forty-eight hours from notice. He may have early orders to roll out with the mails that have accumulated here and on the road east, and it certainly can not be a great while before Mr. Holliday will come up with reinforcements and open the road again.

Not wishing to do injustice, we have given this statement as made by Mr. Bromley, because we have differed in our views of the magnitude of the troubles on the eastern road and the manner in which they have been met by the company.

Progress in Civilization and Improvement among the Indians in Millard County.

It is reported on good authority, that the Indians on Corn Creek, and on the Sevier in Millard County, are making rapid progress in civilization, and are very busily engaged this spring in plowing, sowing and planting, and in other farming operations, exhibiting considerable skill in the performance of whatsoever they undertake to do. Superintendent Doty has furnished them with the necessary teams, farming implements and seed. He has also made arrangements for feeding the infirm and those who labor, but not the idlers, a most excellent plan, and which cannot fail if strictly carried out, to make a favorable impression upon their minds and induce them to become industrious rather than idle, the reverse of what the feeding operations of most of the government agents has hitherto produced. To feed bands of Indians, excepting in certain cases, without impressing upon their minds the principles of self-reliance, and teaching them in some way, by which they can be made to understand, the necessity of laboring for their subsistence, confers upon them no lasting benefit, and they soon become insolent and consider it a matter of right that they should be fed and clothed, and their other wants supplied, and demand it as their due, and if not forthcoming when called for, they will take whatever they can find to supply their immediate wants.

The course thus far pursued towards the Indians in Millard County, by Superintendent Doty, has been, as represented, very satisfactory and encouraging to them, and they have gone to work at farming with a spirit evincing a determination to do something for themselves, many of them working hard, day after day, and are becoming quite proficient in the use of agricultural implements. The Superintendent is also making arrangements to have their fields fenced, and it is believed from what they have already performed, and from the disposition they have manifested since the adoption of proper measures for their benefit, that it will not be long before they can sustain themselves and measurably cease to be a tax upon the citizens, as they ever have been since the formation of the first settlement in these valleys up to the present time.

Could the Indians in other parts of the State, particularly in the northern counties,

be induced to cultivate the earth instead of hunting, fishing and begging for subsistence, it would be a great achievement, and relieve the people from a grievous tax, to which they have been, and will be subject, until a different order of things than has heretofore been adopted in relation to them shall be inaugurated. The Indians in this part of the State have a greater aversion to labor and to agricultural pursuits than those in the southern counties, but they would, no doubt, if proper inducements were held out to them, and farming implements and other necessary things provided for their use, in a short time see the advantages that would accrue to them by substituting farming in place of their present avocations, and go to work, as many of the Indians in the south have done, and thus elevate themselves in the scale of being. It is hoped that the Superintendent will not forget the northern bands in his humane administrations.

Military.

On Wednesday last Major Ladd's Artillery Battalion, consisting of two companies commanded respectively by Capt. Wilson and Taysom, was on parade, and attracted much attention. The appearance of both officers and men indicated that they were not unlearned in the use of arms; and an impression was produced by their maneuvers, that they would do good service in the field, should necessity require it. The uniform of the corps is not costly, but very neat and showy—consisting of a dark blue blouse, with blue pants, and cap appropriately trimmed. The men have been drilled to the use of the musket, revolver and rifle, as well as to the use of the gun and sword. We saw a goodly number of our types and office hands among those braves.

THE MISSIONARIES.—Since the appointment of Elders to Foreign Missions at the April Conference opportunity has been afforded them of addressing the Saints in the Tabernacle every Sunday, which nearly all of them failed not to improve. A good spirit and much good sense were manifested in their addresses, and at their departure we feel satisfied that the prayers of the Saints will be earnestly offered in their behalf, that they may be faithful, honor their priesthood, and return with joy to their families and friends in the Lord's due time.

GOING AHEAD.—Senator Hooper, Bishop C. W. West, and Brigham Young jun., took the eastern stage at Horse-shoe Station, on Saturday last, for the eastern States and passed Julesburg last evening.

Mr. Godbe was heard from at Green River, on Sunday. On finding the road passable he abandoned his packing and took a carriage from Weber.

RETURNING.—The troops under command of Col. Burton, after escorting Senator Hooper and Bishop West through the hostile country, received orders to return home, and were yesterday at Independence Rock on their way westward.

Capt. Smith and his command will probably meet the U. S. troops from Laramie in a day or two. The Eastern troops are expected to come no further west than Sweetwater.

CHILDREN DROWNED.—On the first instant Elias, only son of Hiram B. and Martha S. Bennett, aged about two years and four months, was drowned at Meadow Creek, near Fillmore. The child had not been absent from the house but a few minutes when his body was found in a small stream near by. All efforts made to resuscitate it were unavailing. On the 3d instant a daughter of Mr. Stephen Duggins, of Deseret city, Millard county, aged eight years, was drowned in Oak Creek, near that place. Particulars not reported.

THE MAILS.—Since our last, no mail has arrived here from, and none have left for the east. On Sunday the western stage arrived again without mail. Excellent old gentleman, Uncle Samuel. Wait till the next million is talked about for a daily mail, we promise our venerable relative the revelations of our testimony.

LUNAR RAINBOW.—There was a fine shower on Wednesday evening, and, for a while, the rain-clouds completely veiled the sky. About 8 o'clock they broke away in the east, and the moon just peering over the Watch range, shone out brightly producing a most beautiful rainbow as bright as any we ever saw formed by the rays of light reflected from that orb.