

## THE FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.

Col. Connor and the Volunteers who went north last week to look after the Indians on Bear River have, in a very short space of time, done a larger amount of Indian killing than ever fell to the lot of any single expedition of which we have any knowledge. General Harney obtained a world wide reputation for a much less piece of work—possibly the California influence with the War Department will see that the Colonel receives that Brigadier's Commission of which all around him seem to think him so deserving. Leaving aside, however, the rewards that await the victors, we shall proceed to the details of the Expedition as far as we have been able to learn them up to the moment of going to press.

We noticed in our last issue the departure of the infantry under Capt. Hoyt, on Thursday the 22d, and the departure of the cavalry, with Col. Connor and staff, on the Sunday evening following. The cavalry's first night's march was continued up to Brigham's city, where they rested all day on Monday, and left at night for Cache Valley, arriving at Mendon early on Tuesday, where they came up with the infantry. The cavalry rested there that day and the infantry moved for Franklin—and northward for Bear River. The cavalry left on Wednesday morning at 4 o'clock, went to Summit and rested there till nine p.m. and then entered upon the last night's march. Before daylight on Thursday, the cavalry passed the infantry and got first to the river, about 15 miles north of Franklin.

Two companies of the cavalry immediately crossed to the north side of the river, and had hardly got orders before the Indians showed fight—in the first fire, shooting one of the cavalry through the head. The Indians had selected for their position of defence, a deep ravine, about a quarter of a mile from the river, where they could not easily be reached in front.

Not having a special reporter on the field, we are unable to give in graphic detail the fight, but have been informed that it was a hard contested battle that lasted between three and four hours. The first charges of the Volunteers were very disastrous to them, as the Indians had every advantage, and could pick them off as they advanced. After the first repulses, the order was given to some of the troops to take position on an eminence that enabled the minnie rifles to enfilade the ravine. Gradually the Volunteers got upon the red skins and drove them to the mouth of the ravine, where a portion of the cavalry met the retreating Indians and played dreadful havoc with them. In one pile forty-eight bodies were counted, and a great many more were killed in attempting to get into the river and after they reached it. We have no official data from which to give figures, but it is stated with the greatest confidence that from 250 to 300 Indians were killed and wounded. Only about fifteen of the warriors are supposed to have escaped. Several squaws were killed and the rest left to take care of themselves as best they could.

The following is the list of the killed and wounded of the Volunteers:—

2d Cavalry, Co. A—Killed: Privates James W. Baldwin and George German. Wounded: Privates John W. Wall, John Welsh, Wm. H. Lake and James S. Montgomery.

Co. H—Killed: Privates Charles Hollowell and John K. Briggs. Wounded: Sergt. Jas. Cantillon, Corp. Philip Schaub, Corp. Patrick Frauley; Privates Michael O'Brien, H. L. Fisher, Bartele C. Hutchinson, John Franklin, Frank Farley, Harvey Smith, Hugh Connor, Geo. B. Wing and Thos. Bradley.

Co. K—Killed: Buger Christian Smith; Privates Shelbourne C. Reed, Adolphus Rose, Lewis Anderson and Henry W. Trempf. Wounded: Wm. Slocum, Nathaniel Kinsley, Albert N. Parker, Benj. Landis, John Lee, John Daley, Morris Illig, Walker B. Welten, Silas C. Bush, Alois P. V. McCoy.

Co. M—Killed: Privates George C. Cox, George W. Hoton, Asa F. Howard and Wm. Davis. Wounded: Sergt. Anthony Stevens, Corp. Leander W. Hughes, Joshua Legget, Thaddeus Barcafar, Wm. H. Hood and Hughes.

3d Infantry, Co. K—Killed: Privates John E. Baker and Saml. J. Thomas. Wounded, Sergts. A. J. Austin, E. C. Hoyt; Privates W. T. B. Walker and J. Hensley.

About a dozen more of the Volunteers had their feet severely frost-bitten.

Capt. Daniel McLean was first wounded in the right hand and then afterwards shot through the left thigh. Lieut. Darwin Chase is reported very seriously wounded and not likely to recover. Major Gallagher received a

flesh wound in the right arm. Capt. Berry was shot through the right shoulder.

From every statement that we have heard from those who were on the field, we conclude that the Volunteers must have met the Indians with a bravery seldom equalled by regulars. Instances of individual daring are so numerous, that it would be invidious to give the names of only the few that may have reached our ears; we, therefore, leave their mention for the official report. The wounded now in Camp bear on their persons the evidences of close work. The greater portion of the wounded are shot through the lungs, and only two cases of wounds in the lower extremities.

We are glad to learn that the citizens of the settlements through which the wounded returned, contributed in every way they could to their comfort. The wounded were immediately cared for by Surgeon Reed, who was unceasing in his labor and care for them, from the first hour of the battle till they reached Camp Douglas between Monday night and Tuesday morning. Dr. Williamson, attached to the command, accompanied by Dr. Steel of Nevada Territory, present here, went North on Sunday morning as far as Ogden, and met there the wounded, and have since been in constant attendance upon them with Dr. Reed.

Col. Connor was expected at Camp Douglas during the past night, but we had not learned of his arrival up to going to press.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

It is reported that the President, some two weeks since, placed a million of dollars to the credit of the emancipation commissioners of the District of Columbia, to be paid *pro rata* to the owners of the slaves who have been set free by act of Congress. Three hundred dollars is the maximum allowance for each slave.

The election of Speaker in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of New York is represented to have been attended with unusual difficulty and excitement. There were so many opposing interests and factions that neither the Republicans nor the Democrats of the ultra stamp had a majority, and as the two leading factions were determined not to yield, the balloting continued from day to day for nearly three weeks, during which intense excitement is said to have prevailed, and it was not till the 26th of January that the Republicans gained the victory by the election of Mr. Collicott to that office. The election of a United States Senator will not probably be attended with so much difficulty, as it is understood that the Republicans will have a decided majority on joint ballot.

Report says that a list of nearly one hundred officers has been made out who are to be summarily dismissed from the service for using improper language in reference to their superior officers and Gen. Halleck, in connection with the removal of Gen. McClellan. They have also been a little too free in their remarks in relation to the sentence of the court martial in the case of Gen. Porter—all in violation of the rules and regulations of war.

The Confederate officers taken prisoners at Arkansas Post to the number, as stated, of three hundred and fifty, have been sent to Camp Chase, Columbus, Ohio. Under existing orders and arrangements, they cannot be exchanged.

A recent report from Fayetteville, Ark., represents that the Union feeling in north-western Arkansas has been, since its occupation by Federal troops, constantly on the increase, and on the 27th ult. there was an enthusiastic Union demonstration in Fayetteville, at which over a thousand Union men were present. All the citizens in that vicinity have, as stated, given up their arms, and at the meeting referred to, fifteen companies were organized who wished to be considered State militia. A petition was also circulated and numerously signed, soliciting an election for Member of Congress, but to whom directed has not been made to appear, but probably either to Congress, the President or the Provost Marshal. The demonstration is represented to have been a proud day in the history of the war, and of the Republic.

The New York Times has been perpetrating a joke on Horace Greeley. It does not vouch for the truth of the statement, but says that representations have been made that Mr.

Greeley has of late had a personal interview with M. Mercier, the French minister, in relation to French intervention, and that he has assured the representative of Napoleon by letter that the American people are getting tired of the war and desire the restoration of peace to their bleeding country, and would hail with gladness the intervention of the Emperor of the French, or of any other European power to prevent the further effusion of blood and to effect an amicable adjustment of the differences between the Federal government and the Seceded States.

It is currently reported that Stanley, Military Governor of North Carolina, has tendered his resignation, as he is opposed to the Emancipation Proclamation, and has opposed the employment of negroes for garrison duty by Gen. Foster. It is further represented that the army, navy and Union citizens are strongly averse to the appointment of any successor, as the office is regarded as a serious obstacle in the progress of the war.

In the address of Alderman Wash, President of the Board of Aldermen, upon the organization of the New York City Council for 1863, he states the note-worthy fact that, "for the first time in many years, the popular branch of the Legislature, as well as the Chief Magistrate of this State, is in entire consonance and harmony with the Common Council of this city." He hails this occurrence as a new era in the affairs of the government of New York city—"at once," he says, "the pride and envy of the provincial cormorants, who have, for a series of years, through the instrumentality of a venal and corrupt State Legislature, quartered their friends upon our citizens"—as an earnest that those rights and privileges of which they had so ruthlessly been deprived will be again restored, with their "ancient, time honored and revered charter rights, privileges and immunities."

The message of Mayor O. Dyke, received soon after the organization of the City Council, estimates the present number of the Federal army at 800,000—the navy as consisting of 427 vessels of war. The whole number of volunteers from New York city, he states, is 80,000—the total contributions in taxes, gratuities and loans, \$300,000,000. He congratulates the country in that, though the U. S. Government has paid war expenses to the amount of \$700,000,000 and foreign debts amounting to \$50,000,000, there is evidence that these fabulous amounts have been withdrawn from its net earnings, leaving the nation no poorer than before. The city, during the past year, has paid, for bounties, \$500,000; to relieve soldier's families, \$1,200,000. The aggregate value of city real and personal estate in 1861 was \$581,506,196; in 1862, \$571,967,345—showing a decrease of \$9,538,851. He presents a bill of indebtedness by the General Government to the city of \$800,000, for equipment and transportation of volunteers, expended through the Union Defence Committee and recommends the adoption of steps to collect it. He complains of the lack of cleanliness of the streets as resulting from non-fulfilment of contract stipulations and threatens, if the Common Council shall fail to take action in the premises, he shall withhold any further payment. The average attendance upon the city public schools during the past year was 65,966. The number of paupers, insane, vagrant and criminal persons under support of the city is shown to have been, in 1862, 6,383. The total expenditure for out-door poor for the same year, was \$99,113.54.

The New York Sun—generally reputed to be the oldest penny paper in the U. S.—has been diminished in size about one half—the result of the rise in paper.

Thurlow Weed says it is his opinion that, if at the outbreak, the government had suppressed every daily newspaper which contained a line or word upon the war question, except to give the results of the engagements, the rebellion would ere this have been subdued. The New York Sun believes that the rebellion would have been subdued ere this, if the government had evinced half the enterprise in carrying on the war that the newspapers have in collecting war news.

Congressmen who spent the holidays on the Rappahannock differ widely in their estimates of the efficiency of the Federal army,—some declaring it in good condition, while others represent the troops as dispirited and

There is probably no doubt that an interchange of sentiments has recently taken place between the Democratic leaders of New York and the Confederate chiefs at Richmond. The result is stated by the Sun to have been to settle the conviction of a more hopeless estrangement. Prompt replies were received that no terms of reunion could be consented to—that no number, no completeness, of democratic triumphs at the North would shake this resolution—that they regarded all opponents of their independence, no matter of what party, as enemies, and as such should treat them to the end.

It is reported that, after the reception of an utter refusal on the part of the Confederates to accept terms of accommodation, Gov. Seymour in some respects altered the tone of his message, which was left open, to be modified by the advices from Richmond.

## GREAT ABOLITION DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.

"The Sons of Freedom," a new order lately called into being in New York, held an immense Emancipation demonstration in that city on the night of Jan. 5th, in Cooper Institute. The hall was densely crowded. On the platform were those "pillars of anti-slavery" J. Selwyn, Tappan, Goodell, Johnson, R. Y. Garnet, Pennington, Hamilton, Brown, Raymond, Cheever and Wilson. It is said that never before in New York was there such a demonstration, and never before did the black race, who were largely represented on the occasion, feel so conscious that their claims to manhood were being recognized.

The colored portion of the immense audience, we are told, behaved themselves very well, but were profoundly excited. The meeting was opened by prayer. Mr. Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation was read. Rev. H. Garnett made a speech, discussing the military necessity compelling the issue of the Proclamation. Upon the speaker's saying, "God bless Abraham Lincoln," loud "Amen's" came from all parts of the house. At the speaker's suggestion the vast audience arose and gave three cheers for "President Lincoln," three cheers for "Our Native Land," three cheers for "The Glorious old Stars and Stripes" and three cheers for the "Old Abolitionists" who, for twenty years had been laboring to convert the heart of the nation.

Mr. Garnett spoke in his usual strain—stating that the black soldiers, when marshalled against their masters, armed and disciplined for war, would handle the "chivalry" without gloves—their battle cry, "Liberty or Death." Three cheers were given for Horace Greeley. A new John Brown song was enthusiastically sung by the whole audience.

Rev. Dr. Cheever, being introduced and loudly cheered, delivered a discourse on the band of God in the events of the last two years and the glory and goodness of God. He said that emancipation would be crowned with success, the rebellion would be put down and the nation be more glorious and prosperous than before; that then there would be few who would wish to have it known that they opposed progress and freedom.

Three boisterous cheers were given for Rosecrans; three for Mr. Cheever; three for the army and navy; and other clamorous displays of oratory, relieved by various musical performances, and the scene closed.

NEW POST OFFICE.—We are informed that a post office has been established at Cove Creek, Millard County, and Mr. Charles Wil den appointed post master.

Heretofore, the settlers on Cove Creek have been under the necessity of performing a journey of 44 miles to Corn Creek and back, to get their papers and letters, although the mail carrier always stayed over night with them on the outward bound trip, and not unfrequently on his return. The inhabitants have at length discovered, it appears, that they have the right of petition, and having stated the facts in the case to Post Master General Blair, he has promptly answered their petition.

INFORMATION WANTED.—Any person having a knowledge of the whereabouts of JEREMIAH WHITEHOUSE, formerly of the Birmingham Conference, and who emigrated from there to Utah in 1859, will oblige by communicating the same to William Stoker, Coley Street, Reading, Berkshire, England.