



ELIAS SMITH...EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....July 1, 1863.

ANNUAL ELECTION—1863

TERRITORIAL TICKET.

**FOR DELEGATE TO CONGRESS,
JOHN F. KINNEY.**

Commissioners to Locate University Lands.

IRA ELDRIDGE,
CHESTER LOVELAND,
WILLIAM HICKENLOOPER.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

For Councilors.

DANIEL H. WELLS,
WILFORD WOODRUFF,
ALBERT CARRINGTON,
DANIEL SPENCER.

For Representatives.

JOHN TAYLOR,
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
JOHN V. LONG,
FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,
JOHN VAN COTT.

For Selectman.

SIMPSON D. HUFFAKER.

Superintendent of Common Schools.

ROBERT L. CAMPBELL.

For Pound-keeper.

BRIANT STRINGAM.

STATE TICKET—1863.

GREAT SALT LAKE COUNTY.

For the Senate.

ALBERT CARRINGTON,
DANIEL SPENCER.

For Representatives.

JOHN TAYLOR,
EDWIN D. WOOLLEY,
ALBERT P. ROCKWOOD,
JOHN V. LONG,
FRANKLIN D. RICHARDS,
JOHN VAN COTT.

TREATY WITH LITTLE SOLDIER.

For several years, how many we cannot definitely state, a small band of Indians,—whose headquarters have generally been on the Lower Weber, and their hunting-grounds proper, as between them and other bands, or fractional parts of tribes, formerly comprised the mountains, hills, and valleys adjoining the Weber river, east of the Lake, north of Great Salt Lake county and south of Bear river; the extent of which could not be ascertained with greater certainty than can the boundaries of some of the counties of Utah as defined by the Statutes of the Territory,—composed of Utes and Shoshones, or a mixture of those tribes, has been led or governed by a sachem commonly called "Little Soldier."

The band has generally, since the settlement of the country by the whites, been peaceably inclined, and their leader was never very arrogant or assuming till he was, a few years since, invested with some extraordinary powers by the then Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and his dominion extended on the south to a point somewhere in the vicinity of "Wimmer's fish trap" on the outlet of Utah Lake, and on the west to some point which the chief and his nomadic band have never as yet ascertained, as it was by the grant so indefinitely described. Since his extraordinary investment and the extension of his domain or hunting-grounds as aforesaid, he theretofore comparatively insignificant chieftain has considered himself entitled to some consideration, and has occasionally, as stated, explored the country that was so un-

expectedly and unsolicitedly given to him, for the purpose of ascertaining its southern and western boundaries as well as to become acquainted with its resources, such as grass, game, fish, etc., in which it was at the time of the session represented to abound.

While on one of those excursions last spring, Little Soldier and about a dozen of his warriors with their squaws and papposes, having gone a little further south than the "point of the mountain" or the "fish trap," fell in with a detachment of troops, some twenty-five in number, ordered from Camp Douglas for the protection of the Overland Mail and Telegraph line in the vicinity of Shell and Deep creeks, where the "Goshutes" or some other Indians, on or west of the Desert, had been committing depredations. For reasons never stated, but either in disobedience to orders, for the procurement of scalps—a great desideratum seemingly now-a-days in campaigns against redskins—the obtaining of glory, or from some other motive, the officer in command of the detachment offered battle to Little Soldier, notwithstanding he was at peace with the whites, which he had to accept, and a conflict ensued which resulted, as reported, in the repulse of the attacking party, and the subsequent retreat of the Indians from the battlefield to the mountains east of Utah Lake and near the head waters of Battle creek, fearing the soldiers would be reinforced and return to renew the conflict, which fears were well grounded, for a force was dispatched from Camp Douglas immediately, which marched up the west side of the lake, but did not find Little Soldier and his party as anticipated. The detachment, however, found and attacked a small party of Utes in the vicinity of Spanish Fork, inaugurating thereby a war between the several bands of that tribe in the middle counties and the soldiers, which has resulted in a few skirmishes and in the killing and wounding of several on both sides, also in the attack on the mail coach and the murder of the driver and another individual between Rockwell's and Fort Crittenden a few weeks since. The exact amount of bloodshed and destruction produced by the unwise movement is not known, but it has not been trifling, and the cost attending it has been great.

What produced a change of policy in relation to the Indians, after some little glory had been won and a few scalps taken—enough to stir up most of the bands in the mountains and get them on the "war path"—has not transpired, but of late, peace with the aborigines seems to be preferred to war, and steps have been taken to make treaties with the bands and tribes in arms against the C. V.'s, if not against the Government. A few weeks since Gen. Connor made a treaty with the Shoshones at Fort Bridger, and shortly after his return, he sent Mr. Hickman, who had, as stated, been in the employ of the Government for some time previous, in various capacities, as an ambassador or minister-plenipotentiary and extraordinary to effect a cessation of hostilities with the bands reported to be marshaling for war in the mountains surrounding Utah valley. Mr. Hickman proceeded forthwith to Prove, as reported, where he met with some little difficulty in perfecting and carrying out his arrangements. In the hurry of business, or from oversight on the part of the General, the minister sent on the important mission was not furnished with any documentary evidence of his appointment as "peace commissioner," or whatever the style of the representative may have been and the individual on whom reliance had been placed for material aid in obtaining access to the Utes, as an interpreter and confidential friend and associate of some of their number was under arrest and being tried for grand larceny.

It is alleged, that in view of the important end desired to be attained, an effort was made to get the man wanted for the important service, released from the merciless fangs of the law, failing in which, although there were many interpreters that might have been obtained, who were much better versed in the Ute dialect than Isaac S. Potter, the individual in limbo; no further efforts were made at that time, to open negotiations with the chiefs of the Utes for a cessation of hostilities and the establishment of peace between them and the soldiers, and Mr. Hickman, as he afterwards stated to us, turned his attention to Little Soldier, who was in the Battle creek hills with most or all of his men, in-

cluding about twenty-five or thirty bucks, all told.

By dint of extraordinary exertion, the ambassador obtained an interview with the chief or some of his warriors, to whom the object in view was communicated. The wily sachem and his braves were, however, very distrustful, and could not be induced to come down from the mountains, till they could have some assurance more than the assertion of the minister, that peace and not extermination was intended, and Mr. Hickman had to return to the city for some blankets for presents to the Indians, in order to convince them that he was not talking "forked," and trying to entrap them.

On Hickman's return to the place appointed, at or near the base of the mountain, where the presents were to be delivered and received, Little Soldier became somewhat assured that all was right, but was not willing to come to the city till all his doubts should be dispelled. He, however, sent one of his band, known as "Weber Jim," to the city with Minister Hickman, who arrived here, we believe, on the evening of the 23d ult. The next day, Gen. Connor took the Lamanite to Camp Douglas in his carriage, and in the course of the day, the "high-contracting parties," as stated, concluded a treaty of peace and amity between the belligerents, but whether or not the stipulations were committed to writing and duly signed, we have not been informed, neither are we fully advised as to the necessity of having the treaty thus made and entered into, drawn up in the usual form and subscribed by the parties thereto, unless it be intended to submit it to the proper authorities at Washington for ratification, which, it is presumed will not be the case.

That peace has been made between the Volunteers and Little Soldier, all interested will be glad to hear, and that good faith is intended by both parties there cannot be much doubt, for Little Soldier came in on Friday last with about a dozen of his fighting men, when Superintendent, or rather, Gov. Doty, approved the treaty, by giving to each of the Indians present, as reported, a blanket, hat and shirt, with some other trinkets, with which they seemed well pleased. The presumption is that, Little Soldier and his band will hereafter enjoy an immunity from attack by soldiers, while roaming over their domain in a quiet, peaceable manner, as they were wont to do before the unprovoked assault made on them near Fort Cedar by the detachment of troops which was sent out to punish a hostile band which were infesting the mail route far away out west, and not to fight inoffensive Indians who had had nothing to do with the warlike demonstrations of the northern and western bands.

After the attack on his small party, which inaugurated the war, not only with Little Soldier's band, but with all the theretofore friendly bands roaming through the mountains and valleys of Utah, Wasatch, Juab and Sanpete counties, Little Soldier retired into the Mountains, where all his followers men, women and children—less than a hundred in number—soon gathered and there he remained till peace was sued for and obtained. How much mischief was done by him and his braves during the three months war we know not, but in all probability not as much as would have been witnessed in time to come, had a reconciliation not been effected between the belligerents.

It is hoped that the peace policy which has of late been adopted, will be followed out, and that not many weeks will pass away before we shall have the privilege of announcing that a treaty of peace and amity has been made with all the bands which have of late been stirred up to war. We understand that such is the desire of Gen. Connor, as well as of the Governor, and that their united efforts will be directed to that end until it shall be accomplished. Of all the wars ever inaugurated, those called "civil," and contests in which savages are a party are the most to be dreaded by all who do not delight in the shedding of blood, and honors won in such conflicts are not very desirable, and it will be a great blessing to the dwellers in the Great Basin and to the Overlanders if no further efforts shall be made to make war with the natives till after the invaders of our country shall again, by compulsion, have placed their feet upon "sacred soil."

THE WAR NEWS.

It is unmistakable that there is no abatement to the intensity of excitement prevailing for the past week or two throughout Maryland and Pennsylvania—in which, there can be no question, the whole constellation of Northern States are deeply involved. The terrible truth of invasion by Lee, in force, was so suddenly precipitated upon the people of the North, that the inevitable resulting consternation almost paralyzed their recuperative powers.

There has, as yet, been no barrier successfully opposed to the invader's onward march. Whatever points of defence the authorities have confided to the hastily mustered, and, of course, comparatively, if not wholly, undisciplined State militia, in every instance, so far as we are advised, have been hastily evacuated upon the approach of the Southerners—and that, too, with no effort on the part of the Federals to disguise their reluctance to measure strength with such a foe. It is reported that a force of regular troops from Washington successfully resisted and repelled the enemy from a small town in Maryland. The citizen troops of Pennsylvania, however, have as yet done nothing to curb the restive incursions of the enemy's predatory detachments; in consequence of which the farmers were leaving their homes in the southern counties and fleeing with their effects to the Capital or some place of greater safety than Harrisburg.

Gen. Lee had most adroitly concealed his whereabouts and movements from the Federal scouts—some reporting him with his vast army, extending the whole length of Shenandoah valley; others locating him in the immediate vicinity of the old Bull Run battle grounds; others at Winchester; while yet further more recent rumors very positively state that, with his main force, he has crossed the Potomac at Antietam and other fords into Maryland, and, as a crowning act in the series of his wonderful exploits, with one masterly effort, has gained the rear of Washington, and is now within fifteen miles of the Capital!

The situation at Vicksburg and Port Hudson has not materially changed, except that the Federals have advanced to within more certain range of the enemy's sharpshooters, from whose deadly fire they were gallantly sustaining a daily loss of from thirty to fifty of their numbers.

In brief, there seems to be an imminent enlargement of the area of hostility, and from every quarter of the country, almost, the "mid-night cry is, "To arms."

POST OFFICE LAW.—The new law of Congress, in relation to postal matters, takes effect to-day, and hereafter, letters not exceeding a half ounce in weight, can be forwarded to any place within the loyal States for three cents. The law is strict, but, in our opinion, decidedly preferable to that recently in force. It was published a few weeks since for the special benefit of postmasters, and it would not be amiss for everybody to make themselves thoroughly acquainted with its provisions that they may be enabled to teach postmasters their duties, when they may need to be thus instructed.

ARRIVAL.—The Hon. W. H. Hooper arrived from the East by the Overland Stage on Friday evening, June 26th, somewhat wayworn, but in excellent spirits. His many friends extended to him a cordial greeting, which was warmly reciprocated with his proverbial frankness. His health has not been good during his six months' absence, but the convalescing influences of the mountain breezes, together with the life giving tendency of the halcyon state of things existing in "Our Mountain Home," will soon restore him to his usual health and vigor.

SPECIAL MAIL AGENT.—We have been informed and that too from a reliable source, that a special Mail Agent has been appointed for this Territory, and that he will probably arrive here within the next two weeks. That is as it should be, and it will be well for those whose doings in relation to postal matters have, according to rumor, been a "little mixed," to be on the lookout and get ready for a visitation from the Agent, which they will be very sure to have soon after his arrival. We expect to see at no distant day, a decided change for the better in matters pertaining to post offices and the transmission of the mails in Utah, for it is much needed.