

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA

ARRIVAL OF THE STAR OF THE WEST.

\$1,322,000 in Gold.

The United States Mail Steamer Star of the West, A. G. Gray, commanding, from Aspinwall 5th and Kingston, Jan., 8th inst., with passengers, mails, and \$1,322,000 treasure arrived at this port on Friday morning.

The Star of the West left at Aspinwall the United States ship-of-war Saratoga; crew well.

The British fleet left Kingston on the 7th inst., under command of Admiral Kellett, for Greytown.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Co.'s steamer Sonora left San Francisco Sept. 21, at 4:30 p. m.

In the port of Acapulco, the United States ship-of-war St. Mary's, bound to Panama; also, ships Star of Hope and Neptune's Favorite, with coal to Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

The news of the success of the telegraphic cable occupied great rejoicing in California, and Monday, Sept. 27, was selected for a grand celebration in honor of the event.

The following is the Treasurer List of the Star of the West:

Table listing names and amounts contributed to the Star of the West, including West, Farns & Co., American Exp. Bank, etc.

SUMMARY OF NEWS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

San Francisco, Sept. 21, 1858.

The steamer should have sailed here yesterday (Monday), according to the ordinary rules, but the Jewish holidays of the atonement occupied all the latter part of last week, so that if they were to make any shipments of gold they would require yesterday to attend to their business; and to accommodate them, the steamer has been detained one day. About one-fourth of all the gold shipped is sent by Jewish merchants, and of course it is important to conciliate them.

We have not yet received the full returns of the State election, held on the 1st inst. The majority of Baldwin, Administration candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, over Currey, nominee of the anti-Union Democrats and of the Republicans, will be about 7,400. The Legislature will stand as follows:

Legislature. Anti-Union Democrats. Rep. Total. Senate. 24 4 35 Assembly. 15 15 30 Total. 39 19 58

There is a vacancy in the Senate smaller than any vote since 1853. The following table shows the entire amount of votes cast in some of the largest counties as compared with the number cast last year; the numbers being obtained by adding together the votes cast this year for the office of Justice of the Supreme Court and last year for the office of Governor:

Table comparing votes for Governor and Justice of the Supreme Court in 1857 and 1858 across various counties.

The total decrease in all the counties will probably be not less than 15,000, most of which must be charged to Fraser River. The election this year has been nearly as interesting and as hotly contested as that of last year.

The news of the successful laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable excited a great excitement here. It is now a fact and a rumor of it by the steamer which left New-York on the 5th August, but it was not credited. When the mail of the 30th August arrived, there was a great rejoicing. The steamer came in about 10 o'clock in the morning, and at 5 in the afternoon all the mails were opened and the news read.

In the evening, there were bonfires in the streets, and many houses were illuminated. Preparations are now making for a celebration on a grand scale.

Before the mail arrived the work had been commenced in earnest on the telegraph to connect Philadelphia and Genoa, in the Channel Valley, and strong exertions will be made to have the work finished before Winter sets in. Since the news of the success of the great enterprise on your side of the world, a new zeal for telegraphs has seized the people here, and probably it will not be long before we have a line to Los Angeles. Efforts will also be made to carry on the Genoa to Salt Lake City.

A great feeling has been excited in the public mind by the death of Mr. W. L. Ferguson, State Senator elect from Sacramento County, in consequence of the wound inflicted by G. P. Johnson, while the latter was in the Capitol, where he had been elected to the Senate. The last mail carried to you the news of the duel, and of his having his right thigh badly shattered by the pistol ball of his adversary. This occurred a month ago to-day. The fracture was very a dangerous one, and Mr. Ferguson was advised by his physicians that probably the wound could not be healed without amputation. He refused to submit to the operation, and an attempt was made to set the leg. He continued to grow worse until the 13th, when an examination was made, when it was found that there was a large amount of pus, or suppurated matter, about the leg or hip. The next day he submitted to amputation; but it was too late, and in a couple of hours afterward he died.

He had been a prominent public character. He was a member of the State Senate for three years, and a party leader all the time for while the late Mr. Johnson died of the wound. He was a member of the Senate Chamber, a jolly fellow, on good terms with everybody, full of life and fun and wit. He was very dissipated in his habits, but his ill-treatment of himself was pardoned in consideration of his kindness to everybody else. When his death was announced, a public meeting of his friends was called and a committee was appointed to convey his body to Sacramento, and a similar meeting there appointed a committee to receive it.

The corpse arrived in Sacramento at midnight, and the bells tolled while a large procession followed it to the Capitol, where it was laid out in the Senate Chamber. The next day Col. E. D. Baker pronounced an elegant eulogy over it in the Capitol, and subsequently the Rev. Mr. Benton delivered a funeral sermon over it in his church. The burial was performed with solemn ceremonies amid a large concourse of people.

Mr. Ferguson was 34 years old, unmarried, a native of Pennsylvania, and just previous to his arrival in California, a resident in Springfield, Ill., where he was already becoming prominent as a politician. He was an elector on the Taylor ticket in 1848. Mr. Ferguson was a friend of Douglas in Illinois, and an enemy of Lincoln here.

G. P. Johnson, who shot Ferguson, is Clerk of the United States Circuit Court. He is a politician, a pretty good public speaker, and an aspirant for Congress. He is a Southern man, a native of Tennessee, believing, and a friend of Gwin, by his influence, I believe, to command report, he obtained his present office. Of course Mr. Johnson is a friend of Lincoln.

The origin of the duel is said to be as follows: Johnson and Ferguson, and some others, were talking together in a rum shop, when Ferguson repeated an epigram of an imaginary first deputy to the President of the Atlantic Telegraph, announcing that Dr. Gwin and family had arrived in London and had been presented at the Court of St. James. The language of the epigram was not complimentary to Mrs. Gwin, and Mr. Johnson hinted that the repetition of it was not gentlemanly. Ferguson said he did not mean any thing derogatory to Mrs. Gwin, and Johnson gave him a challenge followed. At the fourth fire Ferguson fell.

About the 10th inst., Mr. Johnson left here on a pleasure excursion down the coast, and he has not since been heard from. Since the death of Mr. F., an indictment has been returned against Mr. J., and he returns, as he probably will, he will have to stand a trial under a plea of guilty which he is the author. He was a member of the Legislature in 1856, and pre-

LATER FROM UTAH.

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GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 15, 1858.

No one can reside long in this community without becoming well acquainted with the biographies of many of the people by whom he is surrounded.

There appears to be hardly a Mormon family, some part of whose history is not scandalous; and, in very many instances, the fact of scandal attaching itself in the States, was the cause of the conversion of the family to Mormonism, and its removal to this valley. There is more clamor feeling, I believe, among the Mormons than among any other sect in Christendom. They are bound together more by realizing that they are religious pariahs on earth, than by believing that they shall be kings and queens in heaven. Hence there is a disposition among them to be blind to one another's domestic scandals, and guard the knowledge of them from the Gentile world. But, among those who are disaffected with the church, a disposition directly the contrary prevails, and their mouths are full of all manner of scandalous stories about their brethren, any one of which, put on paper, would be secure of a place among the yellow-covered literature of eastern cities. Since we have entered the valley, some of these domestic histories have been revealed in the courts, and one of the most singular of all was disclosed at the beginning of the week, in a case of *habeas corpus*, before Judge Sinclair.

In 1846 a man named Almonston Grow was a practitioner of medicine in Uniontown, Union Co., Ky. About that time he was become a prostitute, and procured a divorce from her, and his two children were of course adjudged to his custody. He soon removed with them to Southern Illinois, where, after a while, he began to study law, and was admitted to the bar of that State in January, 1855. He had been regarded there as a crack-brained person—a reputation which the fact of his running for Congress in the 10th District of that State did not dispel. After entering the bar, he started with his children across the plains to California. On reaching Salt Lake City, he avowed himself a Mormon, and was welcomed into the church, for legal requirements are scarce among the Saints, and he combined the practice of law with the art of dentistry. His first legal service to the brethren was in drawing the papers of sale for Fort Bridger to Lewis Robinson, a Mormon Quartermaster-General, which violence to sign. His second exploit was in such a character that he was expelled from the Bar by Judge Kinney, against whom he immediately brought a suit, laying his damages at \$20,000. The Church itself became at the same time distrustful of Bro. Almonston, and he had great difficulty in procuring a wife. At last he succeeded, and was married at 4 o'clock one afternoon; but, on going to his wife's house to tea, her relatives drove him off, and would not allow him access to her. In his perplexity he removed to Fillmore, where Brigham kindly allowed another young woman to be "sealed" to him. Soon afterward, however, he was sealed by Brigham on a mission to England, on the principle that those people who are least likely to be converted at home are best fit to go abroad to preach the Mormon gospel abroad. What was the success of his mission I do not know. He obeyed the summons to return, issued last year to all missionaries in foreign parts, and was taken prisoner in November, by the army, on Green River, suspicion that he was a Mormon being first excited by the fact that he wore a black beaver hat—an object not often seen at this distance from the frontier. A diary, which was found in his pocket, showed that he had walked the whole distance—more than 1,000 miles—from Council Bluffs, alone. Brigham shortly afterward complimented Gen. Johnston upon the acquisition, "inasmuch as it saved him the trouble and expense of paying Bro. Almonston's board." Elder Grow proving of no use to anybody but himself, and religion being short in the General's list, he was released, and sent him into the city with Gov. Cumming's proclamation. Here he passed the Winter, as devout a Mormon as need be, although somewhat embarrassed by the circumstance that during his absence his wife had been "sealed" to somebody else, in pursuance of the principle that absence in case of Mormon marriages is equivalent to death, and that no man has a right to refrain from imparting the additional "glory" to himself and his wife which each successive child "raised to the Lord" confers with this woman, and she in return, in return to a divorce from him, and self-defense, procured the custody of the child in the Probate Court, on April 18, 1858. The custody of the daughter by the first marriage was given by the Court to her step-mother, and the father concurred with her in placing it in the charge of Amos M. Musser, one of the clerks of Brigham Young. In his regret for the loss of his wife, Grow soon after upbraided the brethren publicly, charging them with alienating her affections, seducing her, etc., the result of which proceeding on his part was that he was compelled to sign a paper asking forgiveness for his language. He soon departed to California, and returned to the valley only a few days ago. On his return he instituted most vigorous measures to regain possession of his daughter, "bearing," as he writes in a letter on file among the papers of the court, "that my little girl, now 13 years old, will be given to some polygamist, as many 'have been even as young as she.'" He sued out a writ of *habeas corpus*, the return to which contested his claim to the possession of the child on the ground that he was insane. It was attempted to be shown in evidence by prominent Mormons that he continually declared himself a candidate for the Presidency; that on his return from California he walked more than 300 miles, saying that he was exploring a route for the Pacific Railroad, to recommend in his first message to Congress; that while practicing dentistry in this city, customers being scarce and shy of his manipulation, he pulled every tooth out of his own head in order to establish his professional skill; that he repeatedly crept his head so close to the ground that he had to crawl on all fours, and that he had been in a pair of trousers, and one of them a single hair put in his wife in the same manner; insisted on being paid all his wife's silks and ribbons into a carpet sack and threw them into the fire, in order, he said, to wear her from worldly vanities, &c. The Judge withheld a final decision on the case until October, constituting the child, in the meanwhile, a ward of the Court. During the cross-examination of the defendant's witnesses many ludicrous scenes occurred. In one instance, Elder Jesse C. Little, the City Marshal, had been giving his testimony with great violence against Mr. Grow, when he was taken aback by the following series of questions:

Q. Did I understand you to say that you have considered Mr. Grow insane ever since you heard him declare himself a candidate for the Presidency? A. Yes, Sir; I do.

Q. Do you consider that a man who declares himself a candidate for the Presidency, is necessarily insane? A. Yes, Sir; I do.

Q. Did you consider Joseph Smith insane when he declared himself a candidate for the Presidency in 1844? A. Yes, Sir; I do.

Anybody who has ever heard the question "who killed Christ?" hung at a group of Jews, may imagine the effect produced by the inquiry respecting the Prophet Joseph. Half a dozen Mormons sprang to their feet at once, all of them desirous to protest against the question, but all also so choked with anger that it was half a minute before they could utter a word.

The most pitiable of the whole case was the production on the second day of the trial, of a letter from Mr. Grow to Brigham Young, in which he expressed his willingness to drop the suit and abandon his daughter to virtual prostitution in this community, in consideration of the restoration of his priesthood, and the promise of a wife. He wrote:

"I am not particular about taking my children to California. If I could have my present restored and my children, with permission to marry, I would be willing to go again to Fillmore and reside."

"I will say to you that while in California I did some work. I made an appointment on Patah Creek, about sixteen miles from Sacramento, and delivered an address to the people upon Mormonism, and the first principles of the Gospel, urged a more consecration of property and life to the church. After the

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meeting I baptized some fifteen persons and confirmed them members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Previously, however, I was re-baptized myself and ordained an Elder by Bro. Lowell, a returning missionary from the Sandwich Islands. I organized a branch church, appointed a President, and invited to come to Utah this Fall as soon as possible. I feel that I did a good work.

"I think that I could live at Fillmore and support my family. If you think this suggestion merits any consideration from you, please send me some of my weaknesses, but cannot be forced, even into celestial glory, but would rather exercise my own free will. I want my priesthood, my children, and a wife, and would then be willing to sacrifice myself to save you, if need be."

Justice Eckels started on his journey to the States to-day. Before he left, the following correspondence passed between him and the Gentile civilians resident in the city:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 11, 1858. THE HON. D. R. ECKELS, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Utah Territory.

DEAR SIR: The undersigned have heard that you are about to leave the Territory on a journey to the States, whether you are called by private business, or whether you are called by the satisfaction which you will find in rejoining your family and friends in a moral and civilized community, they regret that your services will be withdrawn from the Territory during the coming Winter. That regret, however, which is associated with the belief that your presence at Washington will do much to remove misapprehensions which seem to prevail there, and to cause measures to be taken for the better security of the persons and property of loyal citizens of the United States who are resident in this community.

They will be gratified to have an opportunity before you leave, to express to you their sentiments of personal regard, and accordingly they request that you favor them with your presence at a dinner in this city, on whatever day during the coming week you may be pleased to designate.

JOHN HARTNEY, CHARLES H. HURT, CHAS. MAURICE SMITH, PETER S. DODSON, WALTER B. BOGARD, F. MOKKEL, DAVID A. BUCK, WILLIAM GEARHART, F. MOKKEL, R. H. DEER, L. M. STANT, EDGAR B. HURT, A. B. MILLER, G. A. PARKY, S. W. HANCOCK, E. H. PERKY, JACOB FORNEY, J. A. BROOKS, JOHN B. COOPER.

It is noticeable that this invitation is signed by every civil officer in the Territory, except the Governor. The Judge returned the following answer:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 13, 1858. GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of the 11th, requesting me to meet you at a dinner before my departure from the Territory.

The invitation which accompanied the expression of kind feeling which will be more durable every opportunity of the expression of our mutual regard. The social relations into which we have been forced by the events of the last twelve months, are such that it is impossible that we should not have formed close friendships which will be more durable than any arrangements have been made for starting on the 10th, and that fact alone would prevent an acceptance, were there not other reasons to induce me to decline an invitation to any gathering involving publicity.

In assurance and desire of rejoining you, after a brief interval, I am, with great regard, yours respectfully, D. R. ECKELS.

DR. GARLAND HURT, CH. MAURICE SMITH, & CO., CLERKS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 18, 1858.

We are obliged to the conductors of *The Desert News*. In the last number of that paper there are articles which will show you clearly the spirit that is rankling in this community. It is to be borne in mind that *The News* is the property of the Church, and its avowed official organ—and no such articles as those I quoted would ever have been printed without having previously been submitted to Brigham Young, and approved by him. The charge of tampering with the mail is absurd as well as villainous, and nobody here, Mormon or Gentile, really believes it. It is a deliberate lie, thrown out to catch what credit it can. Even during last Autumn and Winter, when the mails were detained in camp, not a single letter addressed to Brigham Young, or any other Mormon, was examined. They were all mailed carefully away, and delivered when the post-master entered this city in June. In the mean while, however, letters which came to Salt Lake City via California, addressed to Gentiles, were opened and examined. A notable case, in which the fact is indubitable, was that of a parcel of letters addressed to Lieut. William Kane, the Quartermaster of the 10th, which Col. Kane brought from the Valley to the camp in March. They had all been opened by steaming the gum on the self-sealing envelopes. In June, shortly after I arrived at the city, I had an opportunity of examining the letters transferred to Mr. Morrell by Elias Smith, the Mormon Postmaster. Several of them bore unmistakable signs of having been opened. In two cases in which the letters were sealed with wax, one end of the envelope was slit and afterward gummed together. But with regard to Mormon depositions on the mail there is no need to go beyond the case of the commission of the present Postmaster, Mr. Morrell. Five successive copies of that commission were mailed to him from Washington, not one of which was ever delivered to him in this city. His last copy, nearly two years after the date of his appointment, was obliged to take a journey to Washington, in order to obtain official evidence of his right to the office, and he received there a copy of the commission, which he now holds, it being the sixth which had been issued.

With regard to the fights and gambling, as I wrote last week, the Mormons have the whole matter in their own control. They have a strong police, a Mayor's court, and a prosecuting attorney, and yet they do nothing to check such abuses except to trail them as the results of Christian civilization. They know very well that there is not a Gentile gentleman in the city who does not desire the abatement of the nuisance. The truth is that the Mormons are pleased at their existence. They have passed a municipal liquor license law, and have licensed the rowdiest keep in the city for \$100 a month, because it kept a Mormon in the building under the control of the church, which they demand of a Gentile German the payment of \$200 per year for a license for a lager-beer saloon, that Gentile having built a brewery below the city, at a cost of several thousands of dollars. Last evening a secret meeting of church dignitaries was held in the Council Hall of the Seventies, close in my neighborhood, at which the brethren were exchanging their sentiments concerning the state of affairs.

Brigham Young has made representations to Gov. Cumming that two Mormon women have been abused in the city of Payson by the Pah-Utah Indians belonging to Pot-tete-ne's band. In consequence the Governor has officially requested Dr. Hurt to cause an investigation to be made for the offenders, and the Doctor, who was here, started southward last evening for the purpose.

A report which reached the city at the beginning of the week, concerning the death of a man and a boy, between the Sevier River and Fillmore, has caused much talk even among the Mormons. On Sunday, the 5th, there was a storm along the Wasatch range, and the mountain ridges, in the neighborhood of this city, were covered with snow. The Mormons say that the man, whose name was Hunter, and the boy, froze to death that night; but such a thing is impossible. From having recently traveled that road twice, I know that there is no place in the vicinity in which they are said to have died, where shelter among cedars could not have been gained by a short walk. These people were on their way to Salt Lake City from the neighborhood of the Mountain Meadows, where the massacre of emigrants took place last September.

Mr. Kirk Anderson's press has not yet arrived, and he intends to send out a mule team to take it to the train; which it is freighted, and brought rapidly to the city.

Dr. Forney, the Superintendent, and Mr. Dodge, Agent of Indian Affairs, have followed the troops toward the Humboldt.

From *The Desert News*, Sept. 15.

At the instance of the court a fair hearing in defense of the charges brought against them, and is not the denial of such a hearing an act of injustice? Trial before condemnation is awarded to the most

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They will be gratified to have an opportunity before you leave, to express to you their sentiments of personal regard, and accordingly they request that you favor them with your presence at a dinner in this city, on whatever day during the coming week you may be pleased to designate.

JOHN HARTNEY, CHARLES H. HURT, CHAS. MAURICE SMITH, PETER S. DODSON, WALTER B. BOGARD, F. MOKKEL, DAVID A. BUCK, WILLIAM GEARHART, F. MOKKEL, R. H. DEER, L. M. STANT, EDGAR B. HURT, A. B. MILLER, G. A. PARKY, S. W. HANCOCK, E. H. PERKY, JACOB FORNEY, J. A. BROOKS, JOHN B. COOPER.

It is noticeable that this invitation is signed by every civil officer in the Territory, except the Governor. The Judge returned the following answer:

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 13, 1858. GENTLEMEN: I have received your note of the 11th, requesting me to meet you at a dinner before my departure from the Territory.

The invitation which accompanied the expression of kind feeling which will be more durable every opportunity of the expression of our mutual regard. The social relations into which we have been forced by the events of the last twelve months, are such that it is impossible that we should not have formed close friendships which will be more durable than any arrangements have been made for starting on the 10th, and that fact alone would prevent an acceptance, were there not other reasons to induce me to decline an invitation to any gathering involving publicity.

In assurance and desire of rejoining you, after a brief interval, I am, with great regard, yours respectfully, D. R. ECKELS.

DR. GARLAND HURT, CH. MAURICE SMITH, & CO., CLERKS.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., Sept. 18, 1858.

We are obliged to the conductors of *The Desert News*. In the last number of that paper there are articles which will show you clearly the spirit that is rankling in this community. It is to be borne in mind that *The News* is the property of the Church, and its avowed official organ—and no such articles as those I quoted would ever have been printed without having previously been submitted to Brigham Young, and approved by him. The charge of tampering with the mail is absurd as well as villainous, and nobody here, Mormon or Gentile, really believes it. It is a deliberate lie, thrown out to catch what credit it can. Even during last Autumn and Winter, when the mails were detained in camp, not a single letter addressed to Brigham Young, or any other Mormon, was examined. They were all mailed carefully away, and delivered when the post-master entered this city in June. In the mean while, however, letters which came to Salt Lake City via California, addressed to Gentiles, were opened and examined. A notable case, in which the fact is indubitable, was that of a parcel of letters addressed to Lieut. William Kane, the Quartermaster of the 10th, which Col. Kane brought from the Valley to the camp in March. They had all been opened by steaming the gum on the self-sealing envelopes. In June, shortly after I arrived at the city, I had an opportunity of examining the letters transferred to Mr. Morrell by Elias Smith, the Mormon Postmaster. Several of them bore unmistakable signs of having been opened. In two cases in which the letters were sealed with wax, one end of the envelope was slit and afterward gummed together. But with regard to Mormon depositions on the mail there is no need to go beyond the case of the commission of the present Postmaster, Mr. Morrell. Five successive copies of that commission were mailed to him from Washington, not one of which was ever delivered to him in this city. His last copy, nearly two years after the date of his appointment, was obliged to take a journey to Washington, in order to obtain official evidence of his right to the office, and he received there a copy of the commission, which he now holds, it being the sixth which had been issued.

With regard to the fights and gambling, as I wrote last week, the Mormons have the whole matter in their own control. They have a strong police, a Mayor's court, and a prosecuting attorney, and yet they do nothing to check such abuses except to trail them as the results of Christian civilization. They know very well that there is not a Gentile gentleman in the city who does not desire the abatement of the nuisance. The truth is that the Mormons are pleased at their existence. They have passed a municipal liquor license law, and have licensed the rowdiest keep in the city for \$100 a month, because it kept a Mormon in the building under the control of the church, which they demand of a Gentile German the payment of \$200 per year for a license for a lager-beer saloon, that Gentile having built a brewery below the city, at a cost of several thousands of dollars. Last evening a secret meeting of church dignitaries was held in the Council Hall of the Seventies, close in my neighborhood, at which the brethren were exchanging their sentiments concerning the state of affairs.

Brigham Young has made representations to Gov. Cumming that two Mormon women have been abused in the city of Payson by the Pah-Utah Indians belonging to Pot-tete-ne's band. In consequence the Governor has officially requested Dr. Hurt to cause an investigation to be made for the offenders, and the Doctor, who was here, started southward last evening for the purpose.

A report which reached the city at the beginning of the week, concerning the death of a man and a boy, between the Sevier River and Fillmore, has caused much talk even among the Mormons. On Sunday, the 5th, there was a storm along the Wasatch range, and the mountain ridges, in the neighborhood of this city, were covered with snow. The Mormons say that the man, whose name was Hunter, and the boy, froze to death that night; but such a thing is impossible. From having recently traveled that road twice, I know that there is no place in the vicinity in which they are said to have died, where shelter among cedars could not have been gained by a short walk. These people were on their way to Salt Lake City from the neighborhood of the Mountain Meadows, where the massacre of emigrants took place last September.

Mr. Kirk Anderson