

IN the delivery of the lecture "Six Months in Utah," by Mrs. St. Clair, on Tuesday last at the Theatre, there was an allusion made by the lectress to what is known as the "Mountain Meadow Massacre." There was nothing in her treatment of this point in her lecture that was offensive to her audience; but she evidently was unfamiliar with the facts, and as a general misapprehension exists abroad in relation to them, simple justice demands that they be correctly stated. Our silence upon this subject is frequently construed as an evidence of the inability of the people of this Territory to defend themselves against the cruel charges which have been made against them in connection with that tragedy.

It is almost a pity to break this silence now, for there is a class of anti-"Mormon" writers whose entire stock of trade consists of the "Mountain Meadow Massacre," and a few other acts of violence which have occurred in this Territory, and upon which they ring constant changes, holding the "massacre" over our heads somewhat as an old schoolmistress would a rod over a naughty child. We scarcely know how these threats and menaces sound to people who live outside of this Territory; but they only excite either amusement or contempt here where the facts are understood.

After Governor Alfred Cumming had reached this city and was fairly installed in office—considerable having been said about the massacre of a company of emigrants at Mountain Meadows the previous Fall—ex-Governor Young urged upon the Governor and U. S. District Attorney Wilson the propriety of taking steps to investigate this occurrence. In the wish for a thorough examination he was seconded by the entire community, for all felt that most cruel and and unjust aspersions had been cast upon them. To render what aid he could President Young proffered to go with the Federal officers to the vicinity of the outrage, and use every effort in his power to sift the matter to the uttermost, and discover the guilty ones. But this was no part of the policy of the Judges who were then here nor the attaches of the camp. Such a course would settle the question; but they were interested in keeping it open.

At Provo, in the Spring of 1859, a Grand Jury on U S business undertook the investigation of the "Mountain Meadow Massacre." They requested the U S District Attorney, Mr. Wilson, a citizen of Pennsylvania, to be present with them and examine the witnesses. Two Indians, Mose and Looking-glass, had been committed for the crime of rape perpetrated upon a white woman and her daughter, a girl of ten years. In the midst of the investigation of the Mountain Meadow case, the Judge, John Cradlebaugh, called the Grand Jury into the court room and administered to the members an abusive lecture, and summarily discharged them! At the same time, he turned the savages, Mose and Looking-glass, loose upon the community. The Grand Jury protested, but in vain, against this unwarrantable proceeding by the Court. District Attorney Wilson, also reported that he was present at the deliberations of the Grand Jury, and, at the request of its members, had examined the witnesses and that the Jury were proceeding in the matter efficiently. Thus ended the attempt to have the transaction investigated judicially.

From the earliest years that white men traveled through the country now incorporated in the southern portion of this Territory and the northern part of Arizona, outrages upon the Indians were frequent. When Colonel Fremont passed through the southern desert in 1842, his party killed, without any provocation, several Pah-Ute Indians near the Rio Virgen. When New Mexico was organized, Governor Calhoun, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, recommended, to the Department at Washington, the extermination of the Pah-Utes. Emigrants passing through by the southern route to California had also frequently shot them whenever they came in sight. To such an extent had this custom prevailed that when Presi-

dent Geo. A. Smith and party made the settlement at Parowan, Iron County, in January, 1851, then 200 miles from settlements on the North and upwards of 500 on the South, a delegation of Pah-Utes from New Mexico, now Arizona, visited him and besought that the indiscriminate shooting of Indians by emigrants should cease, as they were disposed to be friendly and wished to trade with them. President Smith, of course, could only speak for his own people.

From all that is known respecting the company of Arkansas emigrants, who were killed at Mountain Meadows, they conducted themselves in a hostile manner towards the Indians wherever they saw them. At Corn Creek, Millard Co., President George A. Smith, who was coming from a visit to the southern settlements in company with several friends, found a company of emigrants camped; they had about thirty wagons and a considerable herd of stock. He and his party crossed the creek and camped about forty yards from them. Three of the company visited his camp, and one was introduced as the Captain of the company. After inquiring where President Smith and party were from, he asked if there was any danger to be feared from the Indians who were camped near by. He was told that if his company had committed no outrage upon the Indians, there was no danger. Next morning early, while President S. and party were hitching up, the Captain of the emigrant company again joined them. He pointed to an ox which had died during the night, and wished to know if the Indians would eat the animal. He was told they would; that they were in the habit of eating cattle that died, and that if he would give it to them, they would be thankful. As President S. was starting, one of his party asked him what the Captain was doing over at the dead ox with a bottle in his hand. He replied that he was probably taking a drink.

The Indians ate the ox and ten of their number died. It had, without doubt, been poisoned. A portion of these Indians were Pahvantes and others were Pah-Utes, who lived in the vicinity of the Mountain Meadows, and were on a visit to the Pahvantes. There is reason to believe that this company poisoned the spring also, for thirty head of cattle which drank of its waters died with every symptom of poisoning. The Pah-Ute Indians who survived, returned home with the news of the death of their companions. But the company that had occasioned their death was not lost sight of. Another outrage had been added to the long list which had been accumulating from the days when Fremont had passed through their country, and they were resolved to wreak a terrible revenge. They rallied all the neighboring Indians, and when the emigrants reached "Cane Spring" in the Mountain Meadows, they attacked them.

After the attack was made the first intimation of it received at Parowan was by Indian runners to Ouwanup, a chief of the Pi-edes, in that vicinity, who was summoned to assist them. From the Pi-edes the citizens learned something about a difficulty between the Indians and a company of emigrants, and succeeded in keeping them from joining the Pah-Utes. Rumors still arriving that a battle was going on, a party of citizens from Cedar started for the purpose of relieving the travelers; but arrived too late. They succeeded, however, in rescuing a few children, who had been preserved by the Indians, agreeably to their custom, when victorious, of keeping children to trade.

Another company, which was following the Arkansas company, fired upon some Indians near Beaver and wounded one of them. The Indians appeared determined to destroy them, and they probably would have done so, had not Col. Dame, of Parowan, sent a detachment of militia, who pacified the Indians to some extent, and guarded the company on their road some three hundred miles.

The above is a brief outline of the circumstances connected with this massacre. The determined policy of the enemies of the people of this Territory has been to not investigate this transaction. During the years 1858-9 an army of several thousand men were stationed in the Territory without any employment. The Federal Judges who were here at that time were the open and avowed enemies of the people; and is it probable that, with such a force to back them, if there had been the least probability of criminating the "Mormons," they would have suffered so good an opportunity to pass? The fact is, the newspaper rumors concerning this affair answered a better purpose than investigation, in affording an excuse for keep-

ing up the expense of sustaining troops where they were not needed.

There has never been a time when President Young and the people have not been ready to give every aid in their power to have this occurrence rigidly examined.

THE attention of mining and military engineers, in Central Europe, is at present much engrossed with the astonishing effect produced by the explosion of small quantities of "dualine," a recently discovered explosive agent. Its inventor was for several years engaged as assistant director of the Royal Powder Mills, at Spandau, near Berlin, which position he left to become the technical director of a nitro-glycerine manufactory, belonging to Mr. Nobel, the inventor of that powerful agent. Experiencing, in his person, the dangers attendant upon the fabrication, storage and application of nitro-glycerine, this gentleman sought to discover a new agent that could be handled with greater safety than nitro-glycerine, and yet possess its essential qualities. He and Mr. Nobel invented what is called "dynamite," a substance fully as powerful as a nitro-glycerine, yet in every way less dangerous in its application, fabrication and transportation. There are objections, however, to the use of this new substance, one of which is that, by the development of noxious gases through the firing of blasts, miners are prevented from resuming work for some time. Persons have been known to be made seriously ill from entering a mine fully an hour after the explosion had occurred. Another objection urged against its application is that at a low temperature the substance packs together and cannot be exploded. It is again stated that, like nitro-glycerine it is almost too violent in its action on rock and coal, especially near a blast-hole, crushing it in small fragments, instead of large pieces and lumps.

Not satisfied with this discovery, this gentleman still persevered in his efforts to find an agent that should combine all the advantages of nitro-glycerine, "dynamite" and powder, without possessing the evil effects of any of them.

"Dualine" is said to be such an agent and is thus described:

"Dualine is a coarse powder of a light brown color, looking very much like sawdust, or like Virginia smoking tobacco. It will neither decompose (even by being accidentally brought into contact with acids), nor congeal, nor pack together, nor lose any of its properties during a spell of cold or hot weather. It is immaterial whether the magazine in which dualine is kept be dry or damp, hot or cold.

Dualine, by its explosion, does not cause the development of any noxious gases; miners have been able to resume work immediately after several blasts had been fired in a mine that was not well ventilated.

Dualine, if fired by a flame or coal, will burn in the open air without exploding. Twenty five pounds of dualine, contained in a strongly made keg, over which a large fire was built commenced burning rather slowly only after the staves had been burnt through. But if confined in a strong enclosure, as in a well tamped blast-hole, in the box of a mine, in a torpedo, etc., dualine can be exploded like powder by a fuse or spark. The stronger the enclosure is, the greater is the effect of the explosion. In open air, or with a tamping of loose sand, or under water, it is necessary to use a cap in order to cause the dualine to explode.

Dualine is so little sensitive to concussion that it may, without any danger of premature explosion, be used for the bursting charge of shells.

Dualine acts on rock and coal less violently than nitro-glycerine and dynamite; its explosion produces in coal a larger quantity of lumps and round coal than even a corresponding charge of powder would produce.

The remarkable insensitiveness of dualine to concussion and friction, and its inexplosive nature, render it much less dangerous than common powder. It may be stored, transported, and applied with hardly any risk at all."

This powerful substance is said to be absolutely cheaper than either nitro-glycerine or "dynamite," and is also relatively cheaper than common blasting powder; for hardly one-fifth of the work and time required for using the latter is needed for successfully operating with "dualine." Combining strength with safety and certainty of action, together with a considerable saving of expense, this new found substance may be destined to take the place of all other explosive agents, in mining and blasting operations. This place it has occupied in Europe since last May, when it was first tested.

Alexandria, Va., is a model city. It has 15,000 people, and not a single billiard table, ten-pin alley, roulette, or gambling saloon.