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AN OVERLAND JOURNEY. XIX.

From Bridger to Salt Lake. SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, July 11, 1859.

Fort Bridger, whence my last was sent, may be regarded as the terminus in this direction of the great American Desert. Not that the intervening country is fertile or productive, for it is neither; but at Bridger its character visibly changes .-The bills we here approach are thinly covered with a straggling growth of low, scraggy Cedar; the Sagebush continues even into this valley, but it is no longer universal and almost alone; Grass is more frequent and far more abundant; Black's Fork, which, a few miles below, runs whitish with the clay-wash of the desert, is here a clear, sparkling mountain torrent, divided into half a dozen streams by the flat, pebbly islets on which the little village-or rather post is located; while, twelve miles up its course, an improvement of 500 acres, begun some years since by the Mormons, has this season been put under cultivation, with flattering prospects. Oats, Barley, Potatoes, Peas, &c., are the crops sought; and the enterprising growers have contracts for the supply of Fort Bridger at prices which will insure them a liberal return in case they realize even a moderate yield. This may seem a small matter; but I doubt that there are, in all, 500 acres more under cultivation in 250,000 square miles or more lying between the forks of the Platte on the east, the Salt Lake Basin on the west, the settlements of New-Mexico on the south, and the Yellow Stone on the north. Yet in this radius are included several military posts at which every bushel of Grain consumed costs an average of \$5, while Potatoes and other edible Roots would command nealy as good prices, could they be had. There are herdsmen at intervals throughout all this region who have each their hundreds of heads of Cattle, but who hardly know the taste of a potato or turnip, who have never planted nor sowed an acre, and never contemplated the possibility of growing an apple or cherry, though they expect to live and die in this region. I trust, therefore, that the Fort Bridger enterprise will succeed, and that it will incite to like experiments in the vicinity of each wilderness post. The present enormous cost of our Military service in this immense desert may thus be slightly compensated by proving the great desert not absolutely worthless, and ereating a basis of civilization for its rude, nomadic, lawless, but

hardy, bold, and energetic pioneers. From Fort Bridger (named after an Indian trader who first settled here; then settled as an outpost and relief station by the Mormons when they began to people this valley, but abandoned by them en the approach, late in 57, of the Army, by which it has since been held) the Salt Lake trail rises over a bigb, broad ridge, then descends a very steep, rocky, difficult hill to Big Muddy, a branch of Black's Fork, where-12 miles from Bridger-is the Mail Company's station, at which we had expected to spend the night. But the next drive is 60 miles, and our new conductor wisely decided to cut a piece off last evening, as the road to the other end was bazardous in a dark night. So we moved on a little after sundown, rising over another broad ridge, and, after narrowly escaping an upset in a gully dug in the trail by that day's violent shower, camped 15 miles on, a little after 11 p. m. The sky was densely clouded; the moon nearly down; it was raining a little and blowing more, as we lay down to rest, most of us under the sullen sky. An bour or more thereafter, our mules (which were simply tied in pairs by long ropes and thus turned out to graze) were somehow disturbed, and our stage-men challenged and stood ready to repel the supposed depredator. He proved, however, to be a friend, traveling on mule-back from Bridger to this place, who had wandered off the trail in the deep darkness, perhaps been carried among our animals by the fondness of his own for congenial society; so all was soon right, and the new comer unsaddled, pulled off his blan-At daylight, we were all astir, and drove perhaps, a little larger than the Bear, and Post-Office, principal stores, &c., are set course considerably west of this city. — ter to be found on that route of thirty age than serious impediments to its pro-

miles distant for breakfast. is here called a grocery, the only struc- and the mail-station, are all the habita- been wisely and happily preserved. South- igration, therefore, covers the great trail small lake, now dry, whose bottom is en- fore, see the hand of a benignant though ture on that side of the river being a tions we passed in following down it some ward from the city, the soil is softer and for an extent of more than Seven Hun-tirely white with a mineral substance said inscrutable Providence in this mighty blacksmith's shop (consisting, I believe, four or five miles to the shaky polebridge richer, and there are farms of (I judge) dred miles-I think for not less than to be pure Sal Æratus, and in places five movement, and rest in faith and hope.of a bellows and anvil under the open sky), on which we crossed, though it is usually ten to forty or sixty acres, but I am told Eight Hundred-or fully half the dis- or six inches deep. Our driver assured Press on, then, countrywen! - firmly, to which some part of our rigging was fordable. We soon after struck off up a that the lowest portion of the valley, tance from the settlements of Kansas to me that "it made as good bread as any sternly, even though wearily, anxiously

(price \$3 for a flask containing perhaps a Mountains on either hand, forming a per- years. seven other devils worse than the first), some thirty miles distant, though the City eral days longer. and our breakfast was finished to gener- much nearer, is hidden by intervening al satisfaction.

promptly its extra stock of liquors, offers River-the first half mile so fearfully to sell whi-ky at the extraordinarly low steep that I judge few passengers ever price of \$3 50 per gallon. I believe the rode down it, though carriage-wheels are common price from Laramie westward to uniformly chained here. But, though the the Sierra Nevada is \$8 per gallon; but it southern face of these mountains is covis usually sold to consumers by the bot- ered by a far more lexuriant shrubbery tle, holding less than a quart, for which than the northern, among which Oaks the charge is \$2 up to \$3 50, but seldom and Maples soon make their appearance below \$2 50. And such liquor! True, for the first time in many weary hundred not escape, and I am sure a more whole- into trees; in fact, I saw none over six some potable might be compounded of feet high. Some Quaking Aspe, from spirits of turpentine, aqua fortis, and ten to twenty-five feet high, the largest steeped tobacco. Its look alone would hardly more than six inches through, covcondemn it-soapy, ropy, turbid, it is er patches of these precipitous mountainwithin bounds to say that every pint of it sides, down which and over the low incontains as much deadly poison as a gal- tervening mountain they are toilsomely lon of pure whisky. And yet fully half dragged fifteen or twenty miles to serve the earnings of the working men (not in- as fuel in this city, where even such poor cluding the Mormons, of whom I have trash sells for \$15 to \$20 per cord. The seen little) of this whole region are fooled scarcity and wretchedness of the timber pay \$1 to \$21 per pound! The trader thousand miles of travel) -- is the great the very richest States and Territo. ies of can scarcely cast your eyes abroad with rying with them a hundred little contriat Weber, of whom our mail-boys bought discouragement and drawback with re- the West, in about this proportion: their next supply of "rot," apologetically gard to all this region. The parched Illinois observed, "There ain't nothing bad about sandy clay or clayey sand of Plains dis- lowa this whisky; the only fault is, it isn't appeared many miles back; there has been Missouri good." I back that assertion with my rich, black soil, at least in the valleys, Wisconsin

Fording Bear River-here a swift, the timber is still scarce, small, and poor, Allother States rocky-bottomed creek, now perbaps forty in the ravines, while ninty-nine hunyards wide, but hardly three feet deep -- dredths of the surface of the mountains is ular stone Buttes, especially on the right. ly settled and profitably cultivated? to Weber River.

This Canon reminded me afresh that evil and good are strongly interwoven in our earthly lot. Throughout the desolate region which stretches from the Sweetwater nearly or quite to Bridger, we had in the main the best natural road I ever traveled-dusty, indeed, and in places abrupt and rough, but equal in the average to the carefully made and annually repaired roads of New-England. But in this fairly grassed ravine, hemmed in by steep, picturesque bluffs, with springs issuing from their bases and gradually gathering into a trout-brook as we neared the even tolerably led for more than an hour. ted at will into every garden, diffuse an ing Oxen.

(yesterday) morning. The Weber is, ate. On a single business street, the cumbered with snow; and it is now of across to the Sweetwater, of the littl wa- and deserts rather stimulants to its courdown to Bear River, only three or four runs through a deep, narrow, rugged val- pretty near each other, though not so Its rear, on the other hand, was far east odd miles, the greater part is bad. Just gress. Remonstrance is but waste of ley, with no cultivation so far as we saw close as in other cities; everywhere else of Laramie when I left that post, and before the Sweetwater is reached at Inde- breath-it will not be arrested short of We halted before crossing, beside what it. Two "groceries," a blacksmith-shop, I believe, the original plan of the city has can hardly yet have passed it. The Em- pendence Rock, we pass close beside a the Pacific, even if there. Let me, there-

tent cloth for covering completed the ed- turned up a little runnel that came feebly lies long in the valley itself. hights, and the Lake is likewise conceal-A word here on the Liquor traffic ed further to the right. The descent throughout this region. A mercantile toward the Valley is steeper and shorter firm in this city, in order to close out than the ascent from the side of Bear I have not tasted it; but the smell I could miles, none of these ever seem to grow

SALT LAKE CITY wears a pleasant as- it in less than two years.

tained goods, but, having fulfilled that up which we twisted, crossing and recross- mainly owned in the city, being pastured the 1-t of October. end, were thus made useful afresh. I ing the swift stream, until we left it, here in winter as well as summer, and So far as Platte Bridge, 125 miles this comprehend.

taining nothing that could by possibility sam Fir, with some Service-Berry, Choke- to the north-west for a distance of some thousands, of hungry cuttle? be eaten, but a grocery devoid of some Cherry, Mountain Currant, and other bush- ninety miles-the Lake receiving the wa- From the South Pass this way for more ever, a man was at once dispatched across hours' work to reach the summit. But, nested among the mountains south and will show this city far south of a direct ly shimmering waters. the creek to a similar establishment, but that summit gained, we stand in a broad, west to the very bases of the Sierra Ne. line even to Placerville, much more of a more happily furnished, whence be soon open, level space on the top of the Wah. vada. So there will be room enough due course to the Feather, Yuba, or even such country, where sterility is aggravareturned with the indispensable fluid satch range, with the Wintah and Bear here for all this strange people for many the American. Nor is this route less ted by constant peril, the long colum of

XX. THE EMIGRATION. Salt Lake City, July 12, 1859. good portion of the Missouri and upper their cattle if not also of their lives, but as may be from the rear to the front, l Thousand than Fifty Thousand-in fact, this single route.

15,000 | Indiana 10,000 | Ohio 10,000 | Kansas 8,000 Nebraska ever since we crossed Weber River; but Michigan 7,000 | Minnesota

we rose gradually through a grassy val- utterly bare of it. In the absence of Coal Thousand were women and children; the way. I was hardly half-way over when are buried in deep, refreshing slumber; ley, partially inclosed by high, perpendic- how can a region so unblest be ever thick- residue men, mainly, athletic, energetic, I heard (at the South Pass) of one party and yet, as I glance at their worn, anxand in the prime of life. How their which, having started with a loaded wag- lous faces (for nothing but the Raven is The stone (evidently once clay) outposts The descent of the mountain on this dreams of sudden wealth were rudely on drawn by eight oxen, had lost every really jolly throughout this land of silence of one of the Buttes are known as "The side is but two miles in length, with the dispelled, and the great body of them ox but one, which they sold, and, taking and death, and he is so gorged and stu-Needles." We thence descended a long Mail Company's station at the bottom .- turned back on the road homeward, with- what they could carry on their backs, pefied that he can scarcely rise from his steep bill into the valley of "Loss Creek," Here (13 miles from the city, 27 from out having been within hundreds of miles started to make their way on foot to and putrid feast when our mules seem about -why "lost," I could not divine, as the Bear River) we had expected to stop for of any possible Gold Mines, is already across the Sierra Nevada. This is, of to run over him.) I am sorely tempted to ereck is plainly there—a fair trout-brook the night, but our new conductor, seeing known. I estimate the number now in course, an uncommon case; but every day ery out, "Why O countrymen and women! running through a grassy meadow, be- that there was still two or three hours of or about the Kansas Gold Region at bare- for more than a month has seen its hun- this long march through a region so detween high bills, over which we made our good day light, resolved to come on. So, ly Fifteen Thousand, and they are quite dreds, of cattle on the long journey lie structive and inhospitable? Was there way into the head of "Echo Canon," with fresh teams, we soon crossed the enough. Unless discoveries and developdown which we jogged some twenty miles "little mountain" -- steep, but hardly a ments have been made faster than was to henceforth till Octaber will see that num - Eastern homes? Grant that you should mile in ascent and half a mile in immedi- be reasonably expected when I left that ber largely increased. Hunger, thirst, all at length reach safely the Italy of our ate descent-and ran rapidly down some region three weeks ago, not even this reten miles through the narrow ravine duced number can find employment and all claim their victims; but what is vague- sate you for the sacrifices, the anxieties, known as "Emigration Canon," where subsistance there through the long Win- ly called Alkali water is more destruct the privations, the sufferings of this long the road, though much traversed by ter impending. Mining is a business tive than them all. Hence, I judge that journey? Do you not realize that there, Mormons as well as emigrants and which will not be hurried; if the Rocky loose cattle suffer more than those yoked as everywhere else, care, and toil, and merchant trains, is utterly abominable; Mountain Gold Region should ultimately and, passing over but two or three miles prove as rich and facile as either Califor- control with regard to the water they reavement, make up the wisely appointed of intervening plain, were in this city nia or Austarlia in its best estate, it would drink. I am told here that cattle accus- earthly lot of man? Do you not know just as twilight was deepening into night. still be impossible to set One Hundred tomed to alkaline water, so far from shun- that thousands in California are discon-Thousand persons profitably at work in ing it, acquire a taste for it which they tented and restless as you ever were!-

dusty, and browned with a thousand posed) "gone "up," the great majority of out causing death. miles of jolting, fording, camping, through the gold-seekers set their faces toward This alkaline infection, corruption, or they are, in the average, palpably poorer Weber, we found the "going" decidedly the scorehed and naked American Desert. home, while a considerable number re- whatever it may be called, of a region and less amply provided than yourselves. bad, and realized that in the dark it could It is located mainly on the bench of hard turned only to civilized Kansas and took large enough for a kingdom, is most re- Do you not realize that the States you not but be dangerous. For the brook, gravel that slopes southward from the up "claims"there. But a considerable markable. I heard it complained of be- have last left embody the most fertile and with its growing fringe of willow, choke- foot of the mountains toward the lake val. proportion, having started for gold, were fore we struck the Republican, some three inviting portion of our planet—that to cherry, service berry, and other shrubs, ley; the houses-generally small and of determined to have gold, or at least to hundred miles east of the Denver Gold which many times your number are fondcontinually zigzagged from side to side of one story -- are built of adobe (sun-hard- go further in quest of it. So meeting the Region; it was manifest in some of the ly looking or eagerly pressing from evethe Canon, compelling us to descend and ened brick), and have a neat quiet look; wild rush of disappointed Pike's Peakers old Buffalo wallows and other dry water- ry part of the civilized world? Why, ascend its precipitous banks and cross its while the uniform breadth of the streets down the Platte, they changed their holes of that region; I heard complaints then, do you desert it so recklessly!-sometimes miry bed, often with a smart (eight rods) and the "magnificent distan- course and steered for California, whither that the grass of the bottoms thereabouts, Can you really imagine that bad harvest, chance of breaking an axle or upsetting. ces" usually preserved by the buildings a considerable emigration, impelled by because of the alkali, scoured and failed and low prices, and pecuniary embarras-We stopped to feed and dine at the site (each block contining ten acres, divided "Hard Times" in the West, was already to nurish the cattle fed on it; I saw the ments, and all that make up what are of "Gen. Well's Camp" during the Mor- into eight lots, giving a quarter of an a. proceeding. Swelled by these deflected dry bed of Sand (or Sandy) Creek, a mon war of 1857-8, and passed ten miles | cre for buildings and an acre for garden, Pike's Peakers, I estimate the total num- northern tributary of the Arkansas, white below, the fortifications constructed under fruit, &c., to each householder,) make up ber now on the road to California at a- with it for many rods; and, though Cherhis orders in that famous campaign .- an ensemble seldom equalled. Then the bout Thirty Thousand persons, with ry Creek, the South Platte, &c., are free They seemed childish affairs, more suited rills of bright sparkling, leaping water teams of Oxen, Mules, Horses and loose from it, there were signs of its presence I pray you, and Consider!" to the genius of Chinese than of civilized which, diverted from the streams issuing Cattle amounting at the start to little less in the dry pond-beds north of the Cachewarfare. I cannot believe that they from several adjacent mountain canons, than One Hundred Thousand head. Of la Pondre. But on the North Platte, tion-idle, or, at all events, too late.would have stopped the Federal troops, if flow through each street and are conduc- these, more than half (are or were) Work- and especially the south side of it, on The mighty human tide now rolling west-

suppose it was six feet high, and five by greatly diminished in volume, after track- said to do well in all seasons. For, tho' side of Laramie, the Emigration is divid- Seventy miles further on, the Sweeteight in diameter, though no two of its ing it through a mile or so of low, swam- snow is never absent from the mountain- ed by the Platte and North Platte-a- water makes a southern elbow, and our sides were of the same hight. An old py timber and frequent mudholes, and chains which shut in this valley, it seldom bout one-third, I judge, keeping north of road (I believe there is a better which ifice, from which we obtained sardines, brawling down the side of a mountain .- The pass over the Wahsatch is, if I water are found, and where the loss of hills on the north and keeps away for canned lobster, and prepared coffee which The trail ran for a considerable distance mistake not, 8,300 feet above the sea-lev- Cattle is consequently much less than on more than twenty miles. For a good was said to contain sugar and cream, but exactly in the bed of this petty brooklet el; this valley about 4.900. The atmos- the south side. From Platte Bridge to part of this distance, there is little grass which was voted by our drinkers a swin- -said bed consisting wholly of round, phere is so pure that the mountains a. the South Pass-a distance of nearly 150 and less water; but at last we descend dling humbug. I believe these articles waterworn granite bowlders of all sizes cross the valley to the south seem but ten miles -- all the emigration and travel to the hills to the vicinity of a small lake, exhausted the capabilities of the concern; from that of a pigeon's egg up to that of or fifteen miles off; they are really from Utah, California, and Oregon pass over full of water at all seasons, and surbut as we had no bread, we needed no a potash kettle; when the ravine widened twenty to thirty. The lake is some twen- a common trail, and for most of the way rounded by fair grass. But the admonmore. Some of our party thought other- a little, and the trail wound from side to ty miles westward; but we see only the the deficiency of grass was already fear- ished teamster hurries on his fainting wise, however; they called for whiskey or side of the watercourse as chances for a rugged mountain known as "Antelope Isl- ful when I traversed that section ten days beasts, hardly suffering them to look at some kindred beverage, and were indig- footbold were proffered by one or the oth- and" which rises in its center, and seems ago. What must it be, then, after three the alluring panorama; for that lake is a nantly disgusted at its non-production .- er. The bottom of this ravine was poor- to bound the valley in that direction .- weeks more of scorebing sunshine, and fountain of death, and the adjacent grass They had become inured to groceries con- ly timbered with Quaking Asp and Bal- But both the Lake and valley wind away the daily passage of hundreds, if not is only less pestilent. Even the traveler,

February and the three following months Many cattle will die any how, but I think the Bloomer dress, and the courage to of this year at nearer One Hundred considerably fewer than if all had taken brave the fool's laugh, in obedience to hardly short of the larger number. To This terrible waste and destruction of I see them in their evening camps, with this goldseeking cursade, all the Slave animal life, which everywhere forces it- the little sheetiron stove taken down from States except Missouri contributed less self on the traveler's attention, is one of behind the wagon and filled with sticks, than one thousand persons; all the Free the most repulsive features of a journey or, at the worst, with Sagebush, and the States east of the Ohio, hardly five hun- across the Plains. From Laramie Bridge preperation of the evening meal going dred. There were a few from Western (and, I am assured, for a long distance busily and tidily forward; I rejoice to away on this abominable witchbroth and -(I have not seen the raw material for Pennsylvania, and a handful from Ken- east of it) to this city, the way is lined note that the emigrants generally fare its foster-brother tobacco, for which they a decent ax helve growing in all my last tucky; while the great mass were from with carcases mainly of dead oxen. You better than we rapid travellers can car-

We reached our next station on the air of freshness and none can fail to en- It was about the 1st of June when the gration travels, poisonous mineral water be stayed only by the first of the Al-Weber a little after 5 p. m., and did not joy, but which only a traveler in Sum- vanguard of this long array appeared in is a constant source of disquiet if not dan- mighty. In its paths mountain chains leave till after an early breakfast next mer across the Plains can fully appreci- the South Pass, then considerably en ger; and, when the Platte is left to strike are but hillocks, lonely rivers but rills,

Published by Theodore Schoch. sent for repair, while we prepared and rather steep, grassy watercourse, which nearly on a level with the lake, is so im- those of California west of the Sierra Ne- Sal Æratus," which I, then sick from ate breakfast. There were two or three we followed to its head, and thence took pregnated with salt, soda, &c., as to yield vada. The head of this magnificent col- eating bread poisoned by that detested men sleeping in wet blankets on the grass, over a divide to the head of another such, but a grudging return for the husband- umn will enter the valley of the Sacra- mineral, was quite willing to take his who rose and made a fire on our appear- on which our road wound down to "East man's labor. I believe, however, that e- mento early in August; its extreme rear word for. How sensible people who see ance. The grocery was irregularly con- Canon Creek," a fair, rapid trout-brook, wen this region is available as a stock- will be straggling down the mountain- their cattle dying daily of this poison can structed of boxes which had once con- running through a deep, narrow ravine, range-thousands of cattle, slopes, sad, lank, and footsore, as late as mix it with their food, and even give it to their innocent children, is more than I

> those rivers, where the best grass and keeps south of the stream) rises over the unencumbered with the care of stock, has his attention arrested by the facts that kind of "rot," as the fiery beverage was es; the whole ascent is four miles, not very ters of Weber and Bear Rivers behind than a hundred miles, feed is even scar- that grass stands uneaten though huncurrently designated, was to them a nov- steep except for the last half mile; but the mountains in that direction. And cer than on the other side: but here the dreds of hungry cattle pass it daily, and el and most distasteful experience. How- the trail is so bad that is is a good two then there are other valleys like this, travel is divided. A glance at the map that no track leads down to those bright-

A cross weary hundreds of miles of rugged, probably, on the whole, than one the California Emigration is now slowly pint and a half of some diabolic alcohol- feet chaos of wild, barren peaks, some of But of the Mormonism. or two others, considering the rough toiling, and must be for anxious months is concection, wherein the small modicum them snowy, between which we have a I propose to speak only after studying mountain passages between this city and yet to come. Their eyes often bandaged of genuine whiskey had taken to itself glance at a part of the Salt Lake Valley, them; to which end I remain here for sev. Bridger. All the little emigration to or goggled as they best may be to shield Oregon leaves the great trail on Col Lan- them from the eternal glare of these hos der's new road that strikes off on the oth- Summer days on this shadeless, glistener side of the South Pass, and while ing plain, the teamsters move as listlessmany more of the California bound, sick | ly as their patient, hollow, drooping oxen, of the deficient forage and the infrequent in whose eyes meekness and misery alike water on the Salt Lake route, strike off find expression. As the mail-wagon, The cry of "Gold at Pike's Peak," more notherly at various points, expect- drawn by six mules with one by their founded on glowing though very slender- ing to find more grass if higher moun- side ridden by a whipper-up, whirls by ly-based letters written from Denver and tains and a rougher road by the fainter them in a cloud of dust, flounders over its vicinity last Autumn and Winter, eag- trails they severally take to reach the the Sagebush where the track is narrow, erly and widely circulated through the Land of Gold. Some of them will prob- or darts from this to that side of the long Western journals, and fairly crazed a ably pay for their temerity by the loss of train in order to wind its way as rapidly Mississippi valleys by the opening of last this diverson will save many who could eatch a glimpse of sunbrowned wives and Spring. The people of the old States not otherwise have gone through on the flaxen haired children nestling in some of have no adequate idea of the extent and bare trail through the deserts westward the great wagons or wearily plodding aforce of this mania. I estimate the num- of this point which the Emigration al- long in front (all the women on this great ber who started for Pike's Peak during ready in advance will certainly have left. highway have the good sense to prefer the dictates of convenience and comfort); out seeing one such; while three, four, and butions to comfort which cannot reasona-5,000 even six, are often visible at once. I bly be looked for in rude mail stations in 5,000 know that some of these bave lain in this a vast and desert wilderness; I see that, 5,000 dry, pure atmosphere for a year or more; in everything but the duration of the 5,000 still, the mortality of this season has journey, these moving familes, with many 2,000 been fearful, and is daily increasing as of their household gods around them, have ---- grass fails, cattle tire out, and a larger the advantage of us jerked and jolted tsaperhaps 3,000 Total, say 72,000 number of the emigrants reach the more gers, who are often toiling by their white Of this number, perhaps the odd Two destitute and dangerous portion of the tents and smoldering fires long after they down to rise no more, and every day no room, no chance, to die in your far weariness, over-driving, abuse, each and continent, what can it proffer to compenand drawing wagons, because less under disappointment, and struggle, and beeagerly gratify; but they generally choose Nay, you must know it; for some of you pect to the emigrant or traveler, weary, "Pike's Peak" having (as they sup. that so weak that it may be drunk with- are every day meetingt hem on their way to the Atlantic States, and must note that late homes? - Do you not know that you will find these, or their equivalents, in California or Oregon as well? Pause,

Vain the entreaty-idle the expostulawhich the mail runs and most of the Emi- ward will not pause at my bidding-will