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Journal of Dr. Isaac S.P. Lord
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May 6, 1849

St. Joseph, Mo.

DEAR BROTHER,

My last was mailed at St. Louis. In it I said nothing of slavery, which may perhaps excite the wonder of those who are acquainted with me; but really I saw nothing of it, and heard nobody speak of it. Mum's the word, I should think.

In passing up the Missouri, you see extensive sand banks, from one to three or four feet above present water mark, and entirely bare: banks somewhat higher, covered with a thick growth of cotton wood from 3 to 30 feet high; and banks still higher, (perhaps 10 to 15 feet,) covered with a heavy growth of timber, mostly cotton wood. The shores are occasionally diversified by a high rocky bluff on one side of the stream; never, I believe, on both at the same time. The bluffs are generally on the left bank in ascending, and sometimes rise 300 or 400 feet. The bed of the river is constantly changing, the banks washing away, and trees by thousands falling into the water every year. They wash nearly perpendicular, and the sand lies in regular strata, with soil generally, but not always, between each layer. One stratum is pure sand, white, and nearly three feet thick, and extends the whole distance I have travelled. The flood deposit of 1841 lies irregularly spread upon the surface, sometimes 20 inches thick, and again only an inch or two.

The towns on the river are miserable, dull, ill-built, unpainted, wretched looking affairs (so far as I had an opportunity of seeing,) with the exception of Lexington, Booneville, Weston, and St. Joseph.

You are perhaps aware that Independence is several miles from the river; how many I cannot say. Some said three, some five, some eight miles. I reckon the three have it. By the by, let no man put his trust in maps, or "Traveler's guides." They are born to deceive, and made to sell. When any holy volunteers information, I take it and lay it away, serve all alike, and when I get a heap, overhaul the whole, find it worthless, and dump it down. So the world goes.

I believe that they have nearly all the saints in the calendar between St. Louis and St. Joseph, and yet they cannot prevent the most unbounded lying and frauds. You cannot ascertain anything to be depended on, about any place on the river. The river is full of snags, and every few miles we ran on a sand bar. They are of no account in going up, as the boat is backed off without difficulty. The water is filled with sand; literally muddy like water running down a sand hill in a heavy shower. When settled it drinks very well with ice in it. Without, it is bad.

May 6th. We left a dead man, by the name of Middleton, on the levee at St. Louis, and thought that we had left all the cholera with him. We were grievously disappointed, however. At noon, a deck passenger from Tennessee, a boy was taken, and died next day. On the 5th a fireman died. On the 6th a deck

passenger, and a negro below died. On the 11th a deck passenger from Alabama, by name of Larenton, died. On the 12th G. W. Evans, of St. Louis, and Ephraim Treadwell, of Southport, Wisconsin, died.

We found that it was not confined to the boat. Several of the inhabitants, at the obscure hamlets of one or two houses where we stopped to wood, had died of cholera. The town of Kansas was nearly deserted, and no goods were received at the ware-houses.

The cholera is a rapidly fatal disease, when suffered to run its course unrestrained; and more easily controlled than most diseases when met in time. I speak of it as I saw it. It commenced with a diarrhoea in every case. A single dose of iudanum, with pepper, camphor, musk, ammonia, peppermint, or other stimulants, usually effected a cure in a few minutes. If pain in the bowels was present, another dose was required. If cramp in the calves of the legs had supervened, a larger dose was given. If the skin had become cold, and covered with sweat, which did not happen unless the diarrhoea had run several hours or days, the doses were frequently repeated, until warmth was restored. The medicines were aided by friction, mustard plasters, and other external applications. If to all these symptoms vomiting was added, there was no more to be done. Vomiting was the worst symptom, and every case proved fatal where vomiting, purging, cramp, and cold sweaty skin were present. Better put medicine into their pockets than stomachs in such a case. I tried Homoeopathic remedies, in all cases where they had not taken other medicines previously, and with uniform success. One drop of tincture of camphor every five minutes will restore warmth to the skin more certainly and speedily than a larger dose, or than any medicine we used; and I presume we had on board 10 or 12 different medicines, put up and labelled "Cholera Specific." If cholera with you is like cholera on the Missouri, I have only to say, keep clean, do not eat too much, take capsicum in the morning and veratrum in the evening, Homoeopathically, carry a vial of tincture of camphor, and on the first symptom of diarrhoea, cramp, or cold skin, take a drop every few minutes, till relieved, and you have only to mind your business, and thank God that cholera is no worse.

May 13. Arrived at St. Joseph at 6 o'clock. Found all my company but Sharp, Ball, Darling, Whipple and Wilson. They came in next day. Saw Mr. Ambrose. Elder Wisner preached twice during the day in the Baptist house, (a log one by the by.) In the evening attended at the Presbyterian house, and heard a Methodist minister preach. The house is a large brick one, plainly finished; the pulpit a little better than the body of the house, or slips with a porch, and gallery over it for the negroes. A rather small pattern, I should think, for the large proportion I saw of that class; but perhaps they are very wicked, and would not come if they had room. I presume the folks here understand all about it, as they seem very intelligent and hospitable. There was a very good attendance at church. Indeed, if I did not know to the contrary, I should deem myself at the centre, rather than on the verge of civilization. The people are mostly from the middle and Southern States; open, frank, friendly, and of course easily approached, and readily known.

The merchants are clever and accommodating. They charge large profits, at least now; but they do it without telling you to go to hell, or any other celebrated place.

The town is pretty well built; that is, the portions last put up. The principal buildings are of brick, and not very well done. I have not seen a good brick wall in town. They need a few good bricklayers here. Mechanics of all kinds would I think find profitable employment. Lumber (pine) is very scarce here, and high. There are two steam saw mills, and three flouring mills in the place. There is plenty of most kinds of timber to saw, except pine. The churches I leave to Brother Wisner to describe. They appear to be in quite a flourishing condition.

I have not yet made up my mind as to the very best way of getting to California. Some pack mules, others horses. Some drive mules, some oxen, some horses. All kinds of vehicles are *en route* for California—buggies, carts, boats on wheels, rks, &c., &c. Some wagons are a load for two yoke of oxen. I am certain of one thing, and you may put a mark there—all load too heavy. What can be best left I shall learn hereafter.

I saw some of the Chicagoans on the move at noon for the ferry, six miles above. Among them, I learned the names of Hamilton, Getzler, Kimberley, Mann, Sweet, Churchill, Cook, Elmer, Brewster, Bird, the Haywards, Knight, Grubb, Weisenrafft, Dean, &c. &c. All well. Potter and Williams, of Warrenville, have been here and returned East. Samuel Ambrose leaves for Council Bluff this afternoon in search of his team. He has heard nothing from it. I have seen many caricatures of gold diggers; and if the future develops such facts as the past, the designers must have been endowed with the gift of prescience. Imagine to yourself a biped five feet four inches high, with big whiskers, red mustachios, steeple-crowned hat, buckskin coat, done up with hedge-hog quills, belt, pistols, hatchet, bullet pouch, bowie knife 20 inches long, red shirt, spur on left heel 8 inches long, with a burr as large as a small sunflower, at least 3 inches in diameter, mounted on a small four legged piece of mule, flesh of the most obstinate quality, and you have some idea of things that are—for there are many such. It seems to me that the boys take considerable pains to make themselves ridiculous. The most disgusting feature is the hair on the upper lip.

There are plenty of teams in town to sell, as emigrants are constantly returning and selling out. Shall write on and send by every safe conveyance.

Yours, &c.

I. S. P. LORD.

May 16—N. B.—We leave to-day, at 5 o'clock, and cross to-morrow morning 6 miles above St. Joseph. I have been up this morning on foot to examine the road and ferry boat. All the boats in this vicinity are worked by men with oars.

ABOVE ST. JOSEPH, May 17, 1849.

We left St. Joseph yesterday evening at 6 o'clock, and camped 4 miles above, under the bluff in the timber. The road to the ferry two and a half miles above us, is pretty good,—across the bottom land, on the west side, at St. Joseph ferry, it is very bad. As a rule, the best road is where the ferry is least used.

Just before we started yesterday a Californian of the Virginia company was shot by a

constable in town. They had a quarrel, passed the lie, and followed it with the revolvers. Neither of them would probably have given the lie, if they had not been well, or rather ill, aimed. Most of the Californians make a very ridiculous display of fire-arms and other weapons. From what I have already seen, I should think that there was less need of revolvers here than in Illinois. Young McClure, of Dundee, is in town. Cushing and Wilson, of Aurora, are here, waiting for their teams. The latter is making money in ferrying across the river, with a small boat, 10 cents a passage. He probably takes from two to four dollars a day for his half, the boat taking the other. Rosencrantz is in town. We intend to cross the Missouri, and launch on the broad prairie to-day.

Yours, &c.

I. S. P. LORD.

[CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.]

Sunday, May 27, 1849. Camp, 32 miles from the road from Independence to Ft. Laramie.

BROTHER WALKER:

I wrote you last from St. Joseph. We moved off up the river six miles to a new ferry, and crossed on the 17th, carrying three miles west under the bluff. The company from Chicago lay camped north of us some fifty rods. There are some rattlesnakes here; I have seen one lynx. The bottom land here is rich, and covered with timber south and east of us, but north of us is an extension. The hills back are high and abrupt. We lay in camp arranging loads, and ascertaining all our wants, until the morning of the 22d, when we left for the "far west." While in camp we learned the value of water proof coats and pants. The common articles, such as are usually made, are of but little value. They soon wet through. Perhaps it might be different elsewhere; but here when it rains, (and that has been some part of every day so far,) it rains and no mistake; and such thunder. Our wagon covers are not perfect. I have not yet determined what would be better; but ours leak some. More of that when I have more experience. The men wanted canteens. We also found that we must have more rope to tie our cattle. Every creature ought to have 24 feet of 5-8 rope, or larger if thought necessary; 12 feet is none too long for a halter. Every man should have a small water tight match case, to hold 5 or 6 or more matches.

The country for the first 20 miles has very recently been covered with timber, but is nearly desolate now. It is very rough, though there are no very steep hills on the road, which runs on the dividing ridge between the waters running north into the great bend of the Missouri, and those running south into some of its tributaries. In travelling thus far we have only crossed some five or six streams and those of the smaller kind, having followed the "divide," as the hoosiers call it, on an excellent road, with no hills of any consequence. The whole country is very destitute of wood and water, unless you leave the road. Every two or three miles is timber in some ravine, on one side of the road or the other, generally not more than a mile distant, sometimes much less. When you have traveled as far as you wish, take the first road that leaves the main one, and it will lead you to timber and water at once. When you find good drinking water, however, lay in a supply. Fill your canteen, and put a gallon or two, or more, in your water keg. As for a guide, you need one much more to go to Chicago. Indeed you cannot go amiss, for every road that turns off comes back again into the main track. Where you find streams you find wood.

From 60 to 80 miles from the river we passed over the most beautiful prairie I ever saw; sometimes no timber in sight, and scarcely any elevation worthy the name of hill. We are now camped on a spur of hill, facing a long range of hills on the south, with a small stream of water at its northern base. The feed has been excellent so far. Millions of cattle might be pastured within two miles of the road, on our present route, instead of a few thousands. We have plenty to eat,—four, five, six, sugar, coffee, bacon, ham, plenty of milk, and butter.

the company, and were glad to get rid of them at that rate, for though we had seen some hard looking cases among the whites, yet these savages look worse.

Seventy-five miles brought us to the station, where I was informed the Presbyterians have quite a Society, made up of Whites and Indians. Some of the whites (or rather half breeds) were planting corn. It is a pleasant place. Mr. Hamilton preaches to them. There is a small shaving shop, and a store of goods to trade with the Indians, some half dozen black houses, and very fine looking fields of wheat. It resembled civilization.

The next important circumstance attracting our attention, was the new made graves where the emigrants had camped. We undertook at first to count, but soon finding them very numerous, and frequently half a mile or a mile from the road, where water and wood could be obtained for culinary purposes, we abandoned the idea of counting, and came to the conclusion that they would average if all were counted one to a mile. Thus you see, death is on this track. The cholera was carried up the Missouri River on the boats and the emigrants carried it with them along the road, and said is the havoc which has been made. The most ungodly men you ever knew have generally been the victims. Drunkards have died by hundreds on this route, and seven men professing to be skillful physicians have been buried between St. Joseph and this place in one month past.

We are about ten days behind the crowd. We have not had the symptoms of cholera among us; yet we have been exposed to it if it is contagious. We have been within a few rods of the dead and dying. Doctor Lord watches every movement—he is our physician. He says he can cure every case if taken in season, and I think he can cure the most of them. Last week we passed a man by the side of the road who had been attacked by the cholera when his company panic-struck, inhumanly left him to die one hundred and fifty miles from any house. He had a sack of provisions by his side, and lying on the ground, could hardly speak. I went to him, gave him some cold coffee, and the Doctor gave him some cholera medicine; but what could we do for him? The Doctor said he could not be moved; die he must—and all I could do for him was to bring him one of my pint tin cups full of water and leave it close by his side. It was a mild, pleasant day, and with the assistance we gave him, we learned by a man on horseback the next day, that he had recovered and was on his journey. Much will be the suffering no doubt on this road; for man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions woe.

To day we were overtaken by a company of mules and ox wagons which had crossed above St. Joseph, and taken a different road to this place. They were among the unfortunate too;—though they had lost none of their company, they had been attacked by 15 Indians, who attempted to plunder them. They numbered 40. The Indians shot an arrow through one man's leg, and shot down one of their animals; when they fired upon the savages and killed five out of the 15 the first shot. The rest ran off before they had time to reload. The Indians will find hard fare this summer if they attempt to plunder the emigrants. The soldiers of this fort tell us that about four thousand teams is all that have passed this place this season. They will probably average 3 to a team. About one thousand have gone up on the north side of the Platte, so that we calculate that if the savages are disposed to be ugly, they will have to contend with fifteen thousand riflemen, well armed, and the most of these good marksmen.

This Fort is a new post, only commenced last fall, with a few turf and mud buildings put up to winter in, though government has erected a saw mill moved by horse power, and they are now making brick, erecting buildings, &c. There are one hundred and fifty soldiers here. They have no one to preach to them on the Sabbath; probably do not want any one. I see much for matter of reflection on this journey, but have few religious privileges as yet, except in private devotion. If this was well timbered, it would be a delightful country. Probably it is as healthy a spot as could be found. My health has greatly improved enough to compensate me for much of the work I had. Adieu, Yours in the Go.

Camp on Peace River 120 miles from the junction with the Independence Road. June 2 1869

Dr. WALKER,

My last reaches to the 25th ult. That morning we left camp early. By the by, it is necessary to rouse every man as soon as it is light enough to see to work, else we get a late start. By being at work early we are able to make 20 miles a day without hard driving. Our cattle are in good condition, the feed abundant, and weather cool. About 9 o'clock we found a man by the side of the dry bed of a ravine 4 or 5 feet deep at the crossing, lying on the ground, with a bag of clothes and some bread under his head, and an old bruised tin cup within reach. He had the cholera, and was abandoned by his company (from Hannibal) to which he had attached himself. He called himself T. R. Waring, from Andrew, Iowa. He wished to go back, and had lain two days expecting to get on board some team going east. We have and had met more or less every day. We filled his cup with coffee, and left him another cup full of water and some medicine; offered him some clothes to keep him warm, which he said he did not need; and went on our way. We have since heard that he was taken up in 3 or 4 hours by a light team, and thence transferred to an ox team and forwarded on his way. We cannot even hope that this will be the last instance of extreme suffering we shall meet with.

We have already passed a considerable number of teams which have not the remotest chance of reaching the mountains by the first of November, even; and those who are thus belated must either remain in the plains, or perish in the mountains, or return before reaching Salt Lake. The great difficulty seems to be too heavy loads. No amount of team will compensate for that. Many are half loaded with chests and boxes alone. This is worse than useless. Every thing which can be put in sacks should be. You want bags of different sizes and lengths for convenience in packing. Many of the wagons look much as though they put in all they could think of, and hung every thing else on the out side. No caricature of the print shops can give more than a faint idea of the realities we are every day passing or meeting.

We made one of our best camps at night on a branch, 1-2 miles east of the Big Blue, to the left of the road. On the east and north high hills, on the west the Big Blue bottoms covered with timber, and on the south, across the Branch (a pretty stream, 5 yards wide) a nearly perpendicular bluff, 100 feet high, backed by high hills and faced with cedar and elm. We drew our wagons in a line across the bend of the stream and made a field of half a dozen acres or more, into which we turned our cattle at night. So far we have camped when the sun was about 1-2 or 2 hours high, let the cattle feed till dark, or as long as they will eat, which will be nine o'clock, if it be pleasant and bright star and moon light, and then take them up and tie to trees or stakes, or watch them at large, or do as I have just described. It is absolutely necessary to look well after them. Many have lost cattle, and charged the Indians with stealing them. They will steal horses or mules, but seldom working cattle.

The Big Blue is a considerable stream 35 yards wide, and takes its name from the appearance of the water in the stream. It is so blue that the reflection of the light above the stream in the morning appeared so much like blue smoke that the men insisted that the Indians were camped along its banks. The color is occasioned by the broken bits of blue limestone which seem to form the bed of the river. The water is clear and excellent for drinking. The lower ford comes into the wagon boxes some 5 or 6 inches, and I ordered the men to raise them by putting blocks of wood under the bolsters, but before they had raised more than 3 or 4 we discovered a way dug to the river, some 5 rods above, by the government train. We drove through and the water just cleared the wagon seats by an inch or so. A couple of teams are now drying their bread by our camp. They wet it in the lower ford of the river. Damaged bread is unwholesome. It is necessary to overhaul all provisions except beans, sugar, salt or lard, often. We struck the Independence trail at 1-2 past 3 o'clock on the 29th. The junction is a high elevation, and commands an

Our first breakfast is furnished by all who have examined it. It was made by H. C. Stewart of Chicago, and packed in dry goods boxes. We paid about 3c. each for the boxes in Chicago, and sold them in St. Joseph for 1s each. Barrels would not sell at all. The boxes ought to have new hoops put entirely around the ends and well nailed, as they handle them roughly on the steamboats. I saw several barrels of bread broken open. I saved by buying in Chicago 4s. per hundred in price, besides the quality. To day we had gooseberry pie. We have good bread, rice pudding, bread pudding, warm cakes, (Indian and wheat,) beans, baked and stewed, apples and peaches, and make a moderate supply of butter. We put our morning milk into a tin churn, holding two or three gallons, being merely a cylinder, stopped at both ends, and having a hole in the side with a cap cover. A handle on each end finishes the apparatus. We fasten it to the "hind part" of the wagon, and the motion from side to side throws the milk from one end of the churn to the other, making butter in the course of the day. The whole need not be more than 2 inches across, as the butter gathers in lumps of the size of a walnut, and may be poured from a small hole.

The cholera has made sad havoc with the doctors on the route. Some government men took supper and breakfast with us since we camped. They have been hunting horses back sixty miles, or more, and report fifteen of the faculty buried at the different camps. M. D.'s will be scarce in California at this rate. We saw a number of graves by the road side, and at the few camps we visited. I minutely down the names of J. B. Drummond, C. F. Adams, Mo., Cotterill, St. Joseph. We passed on the route the Rev. Mr. Stibbs, Capt. Deniz, Howlett, Herr, Cox, and Robbins, of Franklin Co., Ohio. Saw George Crocker and two men from Niles, Michigan, with pack horses, and met several teams and men returning,—some from sickness, but most on account of too heavy loads. I find noted also the graves of E. Spencer, Mich., aged 23, died May 19, and Charles J. Porter, of Lockport, Ill. We have seen several cases of small pox.

The weather has been generally cool; sometimes uncomfortably so. We have found our tents very useful in cold and rain. We sometimes tie the cattle, sometimes leave them loose. We have a night guard for cattle, of two watches; one to 12 1-2, the other to daylight, when the cattle are out; when tied, we have only a camp guard of the same number, three to a watch. The boys like this, as it saves an extra duty as camp guard.

We have seen Indians but once, and those with the glass, since we left the mission, some 25 miles from the Missouri. There are Indians, however, through the country; but probably at a considerable distance from the main route. Indeed, I cannot see how they could live here, unless a few turkey buzzards, small birds, black birds, crows and lynx furnish sufficient food. I have seen no fish larger than three inches, except in a small stream 17 miles back, where we saw some bill fish, two feet long. They are not eatable. Four miles east of the mission we were met by three big Indians who came out of their huts at the base of a hill, and levied black mail. They have a field, with a fence partly round it, but rotting down. One was a Sac chief. He presented a paper from Col. Vaughan, the government agent I suppose among the Sac and Fox Indians, to the following purport: That the Sac and Fox Indians were kind and peaceable and had not meddled with the whites, and recommended that the emigrants pay them a small amount as compensation for the timber they used in crossing the country. The whole is a gross imposition. The timber used is worth nothing at all to the Indians, being mostly dry wood, which would burn the next time the prairies burn over. We paid \$3.00 for 12 wagons—25c apiece—and all the timber we used before we came to their encampment would not be worth one farthing one mile from the town of Batavia. The third day's travel, I observed that very little of the timber had leaked out. I did not discover the reason, but certainly the timber is fast disappearing, and what the emigrants use can be of no possible use to the Indians.

The more I see of land monopoly, the more indignant I am at the supine carelessness of the masses, in allowing the government to impose upon them such oppressive laws. The "idea" that an old Indian should lay claim to a tract of land as large as all the New England States, and levy black mail on all passers, is sufficiently absurd; but when it is done by the connivance of the U. S. government, and all the title they have is derived from that source, (they, the government, never having the shadow of a title) language becomes useless, and men had better think. I would like to inquire,

1st. Is not all government inherent in the people?
2d. Has one man any more power to govern than another?

3d. Can two men, of equal political power and rights, increase that power, and those rights, by associating together?

In other words, all men have an equal right to liberty, property, and the pursuit of happiness. Can a dozen men increase the right by aggregation?

4th. Can any individual, or number of individuals, delegate to others, powers which they themselves do not possess?

5th. Had any inhabitant of the United States any title or right to the soil of the territory west of the Missouri, unless he occupied it?

6th. Could he give Congress power to do that, or dispose of that, which he had no right or power to do or dispose of himself?

7th. Where is the government or Indian title? Now, answer these questions honestly and candidly, and I have the same right here as any other man, and no more. What I occupy is mine, while I do so, and no longer.

The earth was the Lord's; he gave to man,—not a man, or an Indian,—dominion over it, and he who occupies, and he alone, has a real title.

I. S. P. LORD.

THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN.

A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,

PUBLISHED WEEKLY,

AT ELGIN, KANE COUNTY, ILL.,

BY

S. J. KIMBALL & CO.

(FOR TERMS, &c., SEE LAST PAGE.)

All letters and communications, to insure attention, must be POST PAID, and addressed to the "Western Christian, Elgin, Ill."

[CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.]

Dr. Lord's Journal.

On the PAXWEE, June 3d.

The country has no other timber than I have described, and so far as the surface is concerned, is very much like Northern Illinois, especially above Elgin, across the State. It can hardly be of use except for grazing. The river bottoms are extensive and dry, with good grass, and would raise fine grain, I should think, unless the drought should destroy it. There are very few springs. The rain water settles in pools in some of the ravines, and furnishes a temporary supply for a few wandering buffaloes, deer, antelopes, or perhaps elk. We have seen hundreds of the horns of the latter by the road side, and our hunters report the bones of six or seven buffalo with some of the meat and skin on the skeletons. They brought in the meat of an antelope day before yesterday. Bull shot it. The meat is better than venison, something like lamb. They are the size of a small deer.

On the evening of the 4th we had a Sergeant U. S. A. in camp. He stayed all night.

Had been after a deserter from Fort Kearney, time only on the route.

Did not catch him. Had 53 teams in company. The fort is elevated, perhaps 15 feet above in the morning, among whom was Mr. Whitney the river, about one mile distant. The country and daughters, from Quincy, Ill. Passed the is quite level back to the hills, and as far east grave of a negro man, Charles, near which we and west as the eye can reach. The ground found a tree on which, among many others, between the fort and river is low and wet. At was written "Beloit Wisconsin Company pass the fort, as it is misnamed, (for there is neither ed 29th, all well." "John Gilson, Batavia, wall nor picket, nor fortification of any kind,) Ill., 26th." Met a buggy wagon, covered, with they get very good water only three feet below an escort. Sent letters to the Western Christian the surface. The grass is all fed very short, by them. [Probably burnt on the Algoma, as and but for having some blacksmithing done, they were never received.—Ed. Chr.] Left we should have left early. By the way, if we the river several miles for the highlands on the had no blacksmith we should have to wait a right. Found a regular Illinois trough, but a day or two. The government shop was at our beautiful prairie country. No timber. Turned down to the river again, and camped. Water better, and river eight yards wide. Excellent grass across the river, where we turned the cattle to feed.

June 5th left the Pawnee "for good." When leaving it, take in water. No more good water till you get to Fort Kearney. Passed the grave of W. Belcher, Boone co., Ill. At noon came to a branch of the Pawnee. Take in water here, no more short of Fort Kearney, though some stinking water in the bed of the stream. Passed another branch, and some very good looking prairie, and camped three miles short of the hills on the south of the Platte. Here we found water for the cattle 5 or 6 inches deep in some sloughs. The weather is cool and pleasant. Have seen no strawberry vines for 60 miles at least. In a dry season there is no water in this region. The road must have been very heavy here, as it is cut into deep ruts. Even here, I can see no particular difference between the broad and narrow track wagons. If any, the latter have the preference.

On the 6th, passed the hills, and came in sight of the Platte. The hills are of sand, arid and barren, but may be easily passed with a loaded wagon almost anywhere. It is where the road crosses, two miles from the prairie to the plains below, which are 3 or 4 miles wide on each side of the river. The sight of green timber on the islands of the Platte was cheering. Five or six miles on from the pass, we found very good grass. An Arkansas train came up from down the Platte while we halted at noon. They report that 17 Indians came into their camp last week—that they gave them something to eat, in return for which the rascals stole two of their oxen at night, and butchered them. They found the scamps cooking the meat, and in routing them were fired upon; and in retreating the fire killed five and wounded five; one of their own company being wounded by an arrow. The Indians who could run, now took the hint and "put out," deeming discretion the better part of valor. Two soldiers, just come up, confirm the above. About 4 o'clock a tremendous hail storm swept over us. We had much difficulty to keep the cattle from turning the wagons over. They ought to be taken off before the storm comes. The thunder and lightning were continuous for at least half an hour, and the hail stones as large as an ounce bullet, or larger. Camped between Fort Kearney and the river. Wood very scarce,—none but willow brush on this side the river. The island has plenty of timber, and the channel between it and the fort is not more than 25 yards wide, and fordable. The musquitoes very troublesome, for the third

service, gratis. The officers and soldiers very polite, gentlemanly, and accommodating. Almost every thing we had done should have been done at home, such as lock chains, rivets, linch pins, cold shuts, nails, (wrought,) staples, keys, small staples for mending a broken skein, filing a notch in each side and driving it over, irons for the end of the tongue, &c. &c. The place is built of turf with two or three exceptions. It was commenced last fall, and the buildings look well considering the material. Some of them are shaved down so true and smooth as to look really well. The largest are perhaps 25 or 30 feet wide, and 70 or 80 long,—and there may be 20 in all. One frame building is now nearly completed, and a great number more will be erected this season.—They have a steam saw mill in operation, and are making large quantities of brick. The soldiers have extra wages, if they choose to work, which most do. There are a great many tents pitched about, and altogether it is quite a busy place. They have one store filled with goods, and they were just receiving a large supply by land from the Missouri. Vegetation is backward. The gardens have been planted three or four times, and the seed has mostly rotted. Potatoes were two inches high, and peas in full bloom, five inches. Rope sells for 4s. a pound, salt 10 cents, 4 quart pans 59 cts., cheapest suspenders 4 to 6 shillings, &c. &c. The weather has been so cold till the last three days, as to require overcoats in the middle of the day. Take wood and water from Kearney for two days. You will find plenty of water for cattle almost anywhere. The river is full of islands, sometimes covered with wood.

On the 8th June, camped on Mobile creek, where there are some large cotton-wood trees, and good water. This creek is 34 miles from the fort, grass short all the way. To-day the brown line of hills has changed to an almost unbroken range of beautiful green, only a mile or two at most from the river. Went on to the hills and found it a boundless rolling prairie. Saw the first prairie dogs here, a very large village, some 200 or 300 acres. They are a small animal, and quite shy. The earth dug from each of their holes is heaped around its mouth, and prevents the water from running down. Their bark resembles that of a prairie wolf, and they kept it up nearly all night. Our cattle have been lame with cracks in the hoof. Cure it with hot tar, and drawing a tarrad string through the split. One ox cracked the hoof nearly through from the bottom an inch and a half from the point, cut it off with a bowie knife and hammer, which cured the lameness entirely. Took wood and water from here.

After leaving camp, on the 9th, the boys amused themselves shooting at prairie dogs. The hills here appeared near the river, and are more abrupt, broken by ravines, and almost destitute of grass. Watered our cattle at noon at a small channel, forming an island, where are a few small cotton-woods. Weather cool. Broke a chain hook; ought to have extra hooks. This afternoon, ground almost marshy. Saw a Buffalo, 20 or 30 antelopes, and several mallard ducks. No timber since noon. Hills gradually receding, more barren, and getting tumbled into heaps, and cut by ravines, with here and there a solitary tree of small size. Weather so cold that a great coat feels comfortable.

June 10th, Sunday, had to break camp and go a few miles for water. Found a good spring on the right of the road, 30 miles from Mobile Creek. Took in water, and camped 1 1/2 miles beyond, near the hills, on the left. No wood, except a few straggling trees in the ravines at some distance. The road is on much higher ground to day. Hills more broken and barren.

Passed the grave of J. J. Hardy, Winchester, Ill., age 33. Have passed a great many graves, and seen any quantity of clothing, bedding, wagon tire, old iron, &c., &c., thrown by the road side. The cholera is only a few days ahead of us, and the clothes of all who die seem to be thrown away. Wood should be taken in at the fort, and Mobile Creek, as you can get nothing but green cotton-wood elsewhere, unless you go 2 to 4 miles out of the way. Went on to the hills. It is impossible to give an adequate idea of the scene which presents itself from the highest summits. The whole country is cut into all manner of uncouth, fantastic shapes, without regard to form, regularity, or beauty, though there is certainly variety enough. Peaks of sand, 300 or 400 feet high, with steep sloping sides, sometimes cut into terraces,—ravines, with sides 50 to 150 feet perpendicular, extending up into the range for miles, with a narrow bottom, smooth and green, like a well mowed lawn, and easy enough for a carriage road,—these are the most striking and interesting features. Had a tremendous thunder storm with hail in the evening.

June 11, Monday morning. Broke up camp and in two miles over muddy road, came to some large cotton-woods on a low bottom.—Cool and pleasant. Saw several varieties of cactus, or prickly pear; one shaped like a pin cushion, and from the size of a cent to that of a coffee cup, composed of little cylinders from an eighth to three eighths of an inch in diameter. Another of the same species, or variety, had a straw colored flower, which looked like satin. There were several other colors, and shades of color.

At 4 o'clock this afternoon, the plain has an elevation of 40 to 60 feet. If you want wood, camp near the hills, follow up the ravines, and you will find plenty of dry oak and cedar.—Camped, after passing a deep ravine, on the west side of a second one, where are some large cotton-wood trees, and two good springs just below the crossing. Grass very short to day. Passed Cedar Creek without knowing it.

12th, Tuesday. In two miles, crossed J. P. Creek, which comes from inland 8 or 10 miles,

through the most broken, tumbled up country I ever saw. It drains half a hundred square miles, and yet I dare say has not a drop of water, except from rain and melting snow. Many of the hills seem composed mostly of marl lime, and are some of them white as snow, and like an ash heap to tread upon. Camped at 4 o'clock on the right of the road, and almost before we were ready on came another thunder gust with hail. Had to use Buffalo chips for lack of wood, not taking it in at the last camp, as we supposed P. K. Creek must be some 12 miles ahead. The chips make a first rate fire when dry. The hills are gradually falling off towards the south fork of Platte, and the Plain is about 2 miles wide here.

General directions. After leaving the Pawnee the 2d time, and before leaving it finally, take in wood and water for two days, and make it a rule ever after to have, if possible, two days' wood and water on hand. It is impossible to know, from any map or guide, or even person I have yet seen, where to get wood and water, or any thing else, between Fort Kearney and the South Fork. The difficulty seems to be the impossibility of describing that which is constantly liable to change. For instance, one traveller finds wood and water in a ravine. The next finds the wood cut down, and the water sunken in the sand. The first marks it as a creek, the other passes it without note or comment, and marks the very next as a creek, where the first found no water; and yet one might have been but a month, a week, a day, or a single hour behind the others. That time is sufficient here to change a dry ravine into a creek. These dry ravines are very numerous, and so difficult to distinguish, that I got several miles ahead of my reckoning in two days, notwithstanding the most careful attention to a map I have heretofore found entirely accurate. I will add further, that, when you come to where the plain is not more than a mile wide, 10 or 50 feet above the river, very beautiful, a marshy bottom between it and the river, covered with timber, a deep ravine across the road, with trees on the right,—you will go on one mile, cross another without timber, and in 3-4 of a mile find wood and springs, the timber mostly cotton-wood, and extending to the hills on the left. The springs are at the right, below the crossing. You soon cross another ravine and leave wood till you get two days beyond the Platte ford. The mountains come then

[CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE]

FORT KEARNEY, Platte River,
June 6, 1849.

BROTHER WALKER:

When I wrote you at the Missouri river, I did not expect to send again until I had finished my journey to California—but as I have an opportunity to send from this Fort, with pleasure I embrace it.

It is now fifteen days since we left the river for this place two hundred and sixty miles. We have travelled in thirteen days. Rested in camp two Sabbaths.

The first circumstance which interested us more than usual, was the paying to "Oscar his dues," or in other words we came to a small Indian village, when the old Chief and some half dozen of his men presented a written certificate from Col. Vaughn, at the missionary station, certifying that they were very friendly to the whites,—had not stolen any thing from the emigrants,—timber scarce in their country,—thought it proper to give them a little money, for the game, firewood, pasture, &c., which we would naturally use in passing through. We gave them three dollars for

extensive view of the country. On the 30th, we had a tremendous shower of wind and rain from our northward, so that the day was lost. On the 31st, we started on our journey. On the 1st of July, we camped on Fox Creek, a considerable body of water, but not so broad as the Ninewa. Part of the day we were in the mountains. On the 2nd, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 3rd, we started on our journey. On the 4th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 5th, we started on our journey. On the 6th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 7th, we started on our journey. On the 8th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 9th, we started on our journey. On the 10th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 11th, we started on our journey. On the 12th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 13th, we started on our journey. On the 14th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 15th, we started on our journey. On the 16th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 17th, we started on our journey. On the 18th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 19th, we started on our journey. On the 20th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 21st, we started on our journey. On the 22nd, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 23rd, we started on our journey. On the 24th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 25th, we started on our journey. On the 26th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 27th, we started on our journey. On the 28th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 29th, we started on our journey. On the 30th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 31st, we started on our journey. On the 1st of August, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 2nd, we started on our journey. On the 3rd, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 4th, we started on our journey. On the 5th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 6th, we started on our journey. On the 7th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 8th, we started on our journey. On the 9th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 10th, we started on our journey. On the 11th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 12th, we started on our journey. On the 13th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 14th, we started on our journey. On the 15th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 16th, we started on our journey. On the 17th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 18th, we started on our journey. On the 19th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 20th, we started on our journey. On the 21st, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 22nd, we started on our journey. On the 23rd, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 24th, we started on our journey. On the 25th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 26th, we started on our journey. On the 27th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 28th, we started on our journey. On the 29th, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped. On the 30th, we started on our journey. On the 31st, we reached the mouth of the Ninewa, where we camped.

river, seem green and smooth like a rolling prairie. The river plain lies in gentle swells. On the other side, two or three miles distant, are rocky bluffs. At 5 o'clock came to a stream, the Ninewa, 6 yards wide and 16 inches deep, very good looking water. Scattering trees, probably cedar, in great numbers, are spread over the green hills, and stuck against the rocky bluffs, some miles off at the left. Passed the creek, crossed a spring brook, and soon after a spring, in two miles, and camped a mile beyond. A beautiful prospect. High rolling prairie, and high hills on the opposite side of the river, which runs smoothly and quietly along, without a tree, or rock, or island to impede its course. The prospect up and down the river is boundless.

There is a spring of good water a few rods south east. Every two or three wagons should have a tin funnel, and a bushel basket. Ants, of almost every color and description, and lizards in any quantity, abound on the route. The lizard is about 3-4 inches long, silver grey, occasionally yellow, or orange, where the soil is red, and has fine, sharp, shining scales. They move about very swiftly and we sometimes see a dozen at once.

June 21, 1849. Thursday. Left camp early. For two or three miles the road was a little broken, and deep sand in portions of it. Passed three graves on a little hill at the left. One was Samuel P. Judson, aged 49. Died June 15th, 1849. N. G. Phillips, aged 32, 17th, and Ellis Russel, aged 53, 14th, all from Elkhart county, Indiana—Bristol Company. Here first saw a dome-like hill, on the left and ahead some distance, and very soon after Chimney Rock came into sight. Its tall spire pointing to the sky, looks in the clouds of dust at a distance, like a pillar of smoke. Beyond this, and a little to the right, is a large conical shaped hill of a yellowish grey color. From this point I see several ponds of pure looking water on the right, and one on the left. Two or three miles farther on, the river bottom sweeps round to the south, and makes a wide opening. Through this depression runs Quick-sand creek, a shallow stream, several yards wide. This and the Ninewa are probably the only streams which have durable water after we leave Ash Creek. There are doubtless other springs than I have mentioned, but not easily found. We have taken in water at every good spring. Halted at noon opposite the Court House, as the dome-like rock is called, which stands behind a low range of hills in the bottom of Quicksand creek, some four or five miles from the road, but apparently but two. It seems to be isolated, lying between the range I have just spoken of, and a long, high, broken range some miles farther back. This back range keeps distinct and distant from the river range and presents a face and summit covered and crowned with cedar and pine, or fir, through its whole extent, which may be fifty miles. The rock from the road looks very much like a court house, with a low dome on the centre, and two wings. Its sides are irregular in reality, but appear smooth and round.

Beyond the court house the road passes over a rolling prairie, with some sand, not deep. Chimney Rock rises into view as we advance, and occasionally we get a glimpse of its base.

THE WESTERN CHRISTIAN.

A RELIGIOUS FAMILY NEWSPAPER,
PUBLISHED WEEKLY,
AT ELGIN, KANE COUNTY, ILL.,
BY
S. J. KIMBALL & CO.

FOR TERMS, &c., SEE LAST PAGE.
All letters and communications, to insure attention,
must be POST PAID, and addressed to the "Western
Christian, Elgin, Ill."

[CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENCE.]

Dr. Lord's Journal.

CONTINUED.

June 20th. Cloudy, and plenty of musque-
toes; but cleared off cool with some wind.—
The prevailing wind since we reached the Platte
has been south east. Left camp and travelled
over a low spur of the hills two or three miles,
some of the way through deep sand or gravel.
Passed several ravines, one with a rocky bed
of considerable width. A great many fine
looking trees stand in sight on the left, among
the hills, apparently eight or ten miles distant.
No wood near the road. For several days
have seen wagon tires, hubs, boxes, old irons,
&c. scattered along the road. Had a shower
at 2 o'clock, P. M. The country where we
were at noon was very handsome, and the hills,
which are at a considerable distance from the

Read Manuscript
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Page

which seems a slightly irregular pyramid.—The upright part appears very much like the tall chimneys of some steam propelled manufactory. Four miles this side, as we were descending the hills into the plain in which is the chimney, an express overtook the train, asking my services for a young man accidentally shot, in a train from Jackson Co., Mo. Rode back nine miles, and found him dead. He was shot through the chest. Carried for the night and was roused up to visit a patient in a train 40 or 50 rods off. Found 3 cases of cholera, 1 past cure, tho' others will get well. All were taken just before sun down.

Left at sunrise, the 22d, for camp; the Court House on the left, and the morning sun shining brightly on Chimney Rock, Castle Rock, the high bluffs beyond, the silver ribbon in the broad green plain below, and the distant hills on the opposite shore. Nothing short of the pencil of another Banvard, can give even a faint idea of the extreme delicacy, beauty, and romantic gorgeousness of the scene. In the distance, twenty-five miles to the right, rolled up the gigantic form of Scott's Bluff, towering in marble whiteness toward heaven, and without an effort of fancy, indeed despite of reason, presenting the outline and filling up of two contiguous cities, of miles in extent. Long ranges of buildings, of vast height, and uniform architecture, seemingly interminable,—dome and spire, and tower, and wall, and battlement, and cedar trees scattered over the whole like living moving men—might well deceive the unwary traveller, and lead him to believe himself in the vicinity of civilized man. The whole range of river hills, from the Court House to Scott's Bluff, are cut down and worn by the elements into almost every shape that clay and sand can be conceived to assume under such circumstances. There seems to be first, at the base, clay, sand and marl, light yellow; next, a layer of white lime stone, several feet thick and vitrified; next, clay, sand and marl, the first predominant, whitish and compact. Then loose blue or gray lime stone. Then a bluish grey clay, or sand stone, quite compact, and splitting or peeling off in perpendicular plates, or masses, while the lower layers split horizontally. The upper portion, or that which appears on the summit of every cliff and hill that has not been washed down, is arranged in regular strata, each of different thickness, and shades of difference in color.—The whole of the perpendicular part of chimney rock is composed of this grey mass, and is two sevenths of the whole height from the base of the flat cone on which it is elevated. The best idea that I can give of its appearance, four or five miles off, is either a glass funnel inverted or a huge gourd cut across, leaving one third on the stem, (which is slightly indented where it joins the body) and set down with the stem up. This is rather a descent, but still it is nearer the truth than any other comparison I can think of. For the rest (i. e.) except the form, nothing of the kind anywhere on this route can touch it; and as regards the whole scenery, the liveliest imagination would be sobered directly in looking over these freaks of nature. They are fancy tamers. If all had read Stephens' travels in Yucatan, I might yet reach the idea. His plates of those ancient

ruins, the works of man, have here on every side their "fac similes," but in form, size, locality, variety and perfection of architecture, these bear away the palm. (I speak of a distant view.) Still the likeness is so striking, the resemblance generally so close, that even a careless observer could hardly fail to recognize it on the instant. These are however anything but ruins. Most of them appear to have been finished but a day or two, and some are yet unfinished. Jan. 22 - 1849

Came into camp just as the cattle were being hitched on. It was on the right side, toward the river, at the point of the hill where it breaks down on the plain from which rises chimney rock. North of the camp are several excellent springs. Filled our kegs. Chimney rock stands in full view, apparently 1 1/2 miles distant, but in reality 4 or more. Let the traveller not deceive himself in matters of distance or height, here. If he does his legs will pay the penalty. Hunting after curiosities, here, is like chasing. The farther you go the less likely you seem to catch them. Went to the rock, and ascended to the base of the tower or perpendicular part. The last 20 feet of the ascent is rather difficult, and but few of the many who go up reach that point. There are perhaps a hundred names inscribed here, while thousands have left their autographs below.—The road is excellent from our last camp to Scott's bluff, a distance of perhaps 20 miles or more. We camped four miles south east, turning off the road soon after surmounting the hill and going nearly to the river on the right. Here we found good feed. The grass has been very good for several days past, till 4 o'clock this afternoon, when it began to be short, probably owing to the emigrants' trains stopping here to "rest and look."

Beyond Chimney Rock is the grave of Dr. Macbeth, of Buffalo. One of the boys brought in an ivory brush, and tooth pick, with three points, which evidently belonged to him. The plain to-day has been several miles in width, and almost entirely level. Halted at noon nearly opposite Castle Rock and paid it a visit. Its summit is difficult of access. Its sides are perpendicular half way from base to battlement. Its form is an oblong square 40 or 50 rods wide, and perhaps 80 to 100 long. It is surmounted by three dome like eminences, connected at the base, the eastern being the smallest, the west, the largest and highest.—South of it are several similar "structures" (?) one a very regular like elevation, with perpendicular sides, of the same height of the others, and covering 50 or a hundred acres of ground. Another is a regular, level platform half a mile long. On the north at the base we found the cactus growing luxuriantly and in full bloom, the flowers being straw and pink colored, and as large as bollyhocks. Sometimes there were 50 flowers in one bed. Cool in the night and uncomfortably so in the morning. No dew except in low grounds.

Jan. 23 - 1849
The last night
Chimney Rock

Dr. Lord

JOURNAL OF DR. LORD.

Fort Laramie, June 27, 1849. Remained in camp

June 28. Heard from Dackson in the pioneer train.—
He has been very sick of cholera. Left camp late.—
Went up hill and down, crossing a ravine; pretty steep.
From the hills, the view is fine. They are spread around
in all directions, covered with evergreens, and the
heights overclouded by thunder showers all the time.—
Just before noon came to Horse Shoe Creek, a deep riv-
ine and very high water, swollen and very muddy.

west bank is high and bluff. The road turns down the creek a mile or more, and then round the hill on the flat, to another stream, where you may find good water up the hills to the left, among some cotton woods. The Platte is in sight at the north. Camped at the edge of the cotton wood grove, in the creek bed. Thunder showers in all directions. Went out to the high hills west, and the skirt of a cloud swept past just over head. I sought refuge under a handsome thin ledge, penetrating some ten feet over, and itself entirely overhung by a couple of pine trees. While lying here secure from wind and rain, a bird much like a martin dropped down from a tree and settled on a dry twig. They are very numerous here, and dozens of examining one, I brought my revolver (a five inch barrel) to bear upon him, and winged him at seventeen paces. 3 believe it was a very good shot.

28. Left camp late. A number of trains in sight on the road. The probable average where we are, four to five trains to the mile. Passed a large dry ravine, and up and over a hill, by a very gradual descent. Came to another ravine, without water, but with cotton wood, which usually indicates F. About eight miles from camp—came to a wide stream, where was abundance of cotton wood—probably this is Buffalo creek. Plenty of water here, and a wide bottom. Passed on, to the right, and down to the plain below, where we have a sight of the Platte, which is here lined with cotton wood, and has low banks. In different directions I noticed hills of red sand stone. Ahead is a wide plain, bounded on all sides by hills; and directly on, is a sloping bluff, where a dry, wide stream bed comes from the south, and falls into the Platte forty or north of the road. The Platte here makes a break through the hills, and sends one of its. I much wished, but had not time, to examine it. Passed south of the large bluff, through an easy ravine, into a broad plain. On the right is a range of high hills, at the base of which is the river; and on the left, a range of low hills. There has been plenty of grass to day, but generally since leaving Laramie it has not been of the best. Two miles from the bluff we came to the plain, at the left of the road. The bluff we came to the plain, at the left of the road. Two miles on, the river runs up to the bluff, and the left, where a plenty of cottonwoods. About this camp, we picked up plenty of small pieces of cedar wood, which has washed down from the hills south though there is some growing in sight west of this camp. The river is excellent. North west of this camp, across the river, on the bluff, which here is perpendicular and much higher, there is the appearance of a large ruin, which an Englishman says looks like an old dilapidated castle in England. It has the form of a mass of sharp pyramids and cones, thickly set down, with considerable order, over a large area of ground.

93. Broke camp, and passed the cottonwood bottom under a sharp bluff. The best of the trees have bent down, probably to browse cattle. Two miles on, after passing the heaviest grass we have seen on the whole route, turned to the left, up the largest hill we have encountered since leaving the Missouri. Our course for five or six miles was due south, (between two ravines some considerable distance apart, and lined with cottonwood) toward Laramie's Peak. Directly ahead, a high hill with barren sides presents itself, on the west end of which are a large number of cedar trees. One of them has the exact form of a cross. The road here gradually turns west, leaving Laramie peak at the left; and about six miles from a large clump of cottonwoods, on the side toward the peak, and the last or nearly so in this ravine, this one enters the southern road—or the straight one.

From the junction, the road descends gradually into a deep ravine, the head of some creek, probably Buffalo. It was dry where we struck it, but we found a small spring on the left, and soon after came to La Bonte, a fine stream five or six yards wide, and 10 or 12 inches deep. I noticed willow, ash, and cottonwood on its banks. Turning down the ravine a mile and a half, we left it, and bore off west, up a slope to a natural turnpike, only wide enough for one wagon to pass for several rods. From this we turned north over the hill, and down by a spur of the Black hills, within a few rods of its eastern point, on the left. From this position the scenery appears to be very nicely painted. In the bottom of a broad ravine runs a stream, that, when it is wet weather; in dry it risks in the sand, exposing few rods. The spur just noted is a sharp, comb-like ridge, running off to the west and south, and composed, I should think, of brown sandstone, the lying in large masses, loosely scattered over the sloping sides and the bottom, a strong shadow below, and with the small green bushes, short grass, and colors sprinkled over the surface, fixes upon the mountain masses the dark, and sometimes even black appearance, which has given them the cognomen of black. Passing this point, another sharp descent (the brow of one of which exactly resembles the bed of a huge lime kiln) brings you to a dry ravine, steep and out. Turning across the bottom, covered with willow, ash and cottonwood, and up the ravine south-west, we camped under a high cliff composed entirely of red sand stone, and at the right of the road.

From the top of this the whole country looks like a modern map, colored to order, and made to sell. And (I speak it not irreverently). I should think that all we have yet passed through was made to sell, or give away, and not to buy, of life. Here, although it is painted with every shade of color that red can yield, it is little else than a mere dash, after all. The dash is it, and

Subsistence of Wife & 2 children and
1600. From employer retaining. Col.

July 8. Sunday. Lay over all day. Wind blew a gale. Saw Miles again and talked with him. A great many persons have been drowned in the Platte, at the different ferries and fords this year. The current is so bad, and the water so cold, that he who swims it must be a swimmer indeed.

July 9. Monday. Left camp early. Ascended the bluff immediately. Road sandy to the upper ford—grows better beyond. Four miles on passed some ponds on the left. A triangular one was one hundred rods long, the water muddy, and the shoal sandy beach covered with a white efflorescence, probably carbonate of soda: I tasted some, which appeared to be glauber salts. (Sulph. soda). It is said to be strongly laxative when taken or drunk by cattle or men. From here the road gradually rises with occasionally a gentle descent, several miles, and is hard and good. On the summit, four or five miles from the ponds, are some piles of brown sandstone, lying in ranges on the left. The descent from this summit is crooked, and a little rough in two or three places, but generally quite good.

From the ravine at the bottom you rise again, bearing south, and passing some hills, showing shelly slate in the rocks. Here the road turns more to the left, and runs down into the bed of an abrupt ravine, and soon by a very crooked road reaches some springs, and a semi-circular pond, on the left, and contiguous to the track. The water is accounted poisonous, and is bitter to the taste; and though clear when at rest to the very bottom, yet as soon as stirred it becomes black as though mixed with coal or gun powder. Even when at rest, the bottom is covered with some substance having the exact appearance of coal. Perhaps if the water was carefully dipped out, it might be drunk with impunity. I have no doubt that the poison is nearly or quite insoluble, as some water their cattle and lose none, while others have lost many. This pond is five and a half miles from the top of the hill, and on the bottom, about the spring, is the first green grass we have seen since we left the Platte. Five and a half miles on, over some long ascents and descents, by an excellent road, though rather too hard and gravelly for the cattle, came to the avenue; which is a broad fine wagon road down a gradual descent for more than a quarter of a mile. The low hills on each side of the pass, are crowned with a range of irregularly piled rocks. Another ascent and descent carries you down to a ravine, with a bed of deep sand, and hard yielding for a long space. Soon after the dry white beds of some alkaline ponds show themselves on the right. The general direction is south west. From thence, a good road four miles brings you to some springs at the left of the road, the upper or farther one being sulphurous. By this we camped at half past 11 P. M. making a drive of thirty miles without grass or water. From the poison springs you can reach the Platte in five miles, toward the Red Buttes, and find plenty of grass. We have passed thirty five dead oxen to-day, several dead mules, a number of wagons, and clothing, provisions, stores, &c. Generally, every thing left is broken or otherwise rendered useless. There is no grass here of any account. A narrow strip by the spring brook is all that looks green, except a shrub that grows with the wild sage. The latter is no longer green, and seems entirely destitute of moisture, burning like seasoned wood. The Red Buttes are merely the red sand stone bluffs, where the Platte breaks through the hills from the south. They were in sight from eight o'clock A. M. to half past four P. M., when we passed, leaving them several miles at the left.

July 10, 1849. Left camp late, on account of the cattle straying away in the night for want of watching, and reached willow springs through a break in the hills, and across the bed of a stream, at eleven o'clock, A. M. There are several springs here, and quite a quantity of willow bushes enclosed in a large basin. A broad green ravine comes down from the west, the south side of which is lined with springs, now filled up with mud. One mile brings you to the top of Prospect Hill, at the bottom of which on the other side is a moist piece of ground, with green grass, and three and a half miles from the top is a large spring, miry piece of land, on the right hand, covered with good grass. They say that cattle cannot run over it to feed. Perhaps they cannot; we did not try it.

Four and a quarter miles farther on, at the foot of a hill, came to a small stream, nearly dry, and passed half

a mile along its right bank, and one and a quarter miles from the foot of the hill came to Grange Wood creek, now six or seven feet wide and eight inches deep—Camped on the west side. No grass here.

Wednesday, July 11. Left camp at sunrise with five teams; the remainder did not pack their cattle, and of course could not be ready. Passed over a sandy plain, ascended a little rise of a hill, turned to the left by the grave of J. McCraker, Park town-ship, St. Joseph county, Michigan, and looked for breakfast. The Pioneer train lies below, on the creek bottom, where we turned out our cattle and found very good feed; the best we have seen since we left the Platte. While at breakfast, the Pioneer train left, and passing down the creek, leaving the main road at the right, went straight on by the eastern base of some granite or sandstone mountains, and camped on their southern base on the west side of a spring near the Sweetwater. We soon followed on the west bank of the creek, till within half a mile of a high irregular sandstone hill, the east part detached and bare.

Here we turned our cattle down a quarter of a mile to the creek, where the grass was tall enough to mow, and very fresh and green. This is the best grass we have seen since we left the little blue, or Pawnee. The valley extends down the Sweetwater here a long way, and the feed is excellent, and will be till future emigrants shall use it up. Very few teams have passed this way. Most go straight through by Independence rock. Two miles on we passed round the mountain, and camped just below the Pioneer train. The mountain is of naked granite, with a few small cedars and tufts of grass and sage bushes scattered over it. On the south side of the Sweetwater, are more hills of the same character. North west, around the mountain, are a large number of ponds, whose surface and shores are encrusted with carbonate of soda, but not thick enough to be easily gathered. The idea of getting valerian on the road is all a humbug. One might get enough for a plate of biscuit directly, but to gather any great quantity in a reasonable time, and free from sand or stinking mud, is entirely out of the question. It may have been done, but cannot now. The smell around these lakes is very offensive.

July 12, 1849. Thursday. The Pioneer train is engaged to-day in reducing the passenger baggage, &c.—Yesterday they had rather a stormy meeting, which resulted in the appointment of a committee of high ways, and bye ways, who resolved that Captain Turner should throw away five passenger wagons, some of the baggage wagons, and the passengers reduce their baggage to seventy five pounds each—all the doctors, three or four of them, together to be allowed seventy five pounds extra. They are now weighing and throwing away or selling all manner and sorts of traps, pins, needles, law and medical books, crowbars, spades, shovels, axes, hatchets, rollers for horse and man, handkerchiefs, vials, medicines, trunks, buffalo robes, boots, shoes, mules, nails, screws, clothing of all kinds, gold washers, screen cloth, blacksmith's, joiner's and carpenter's tools; soap, picks, writing paper, brandy, tobacco, hatchets, rifles, shot guns, &c., &c., &c. The property thrown out was worth, probably, \$5000. Some was sold, some burnt, and the remainder picked up by the emigrants. Our train took as many as twenty trunks and discharged as many boxes or trunks of less value and more weight. The proprietors of this train promised their passengers, at Independence, that they should hold their Fourth of July at Sutter's, in California, and the Fourth overtook them before they were half way. Something of a mistake,—but time waits for no man, much less for overladen, and overdriven and badly selected mules. The passengers pay \$200, and cook their own food, watch the camp, harness and drive their own teams, and generally go on foot. This is paying pretty dear for the whistle; working their passage on the tow path, and then falling behind some of the ox teams.—They ought to have known that one mule can never take a man to California. There is certainly the very lowest mark at which it ought to be attempted. Any thing less will probably always prove a failure; at least if they attempt to make good time. The mules are pretty well used up now, and they cannot lighten as the mules fail; hence the necessity of reducing the baggage. What they will do hereafter is a problem yet.

from the bluff, the canyon is 6-8 miles long

unsolved. Many are leaving, and probably others will do so, until there will be but a remnant left, who will be likely to go through because they can do no better.—Dadson goes with us. They are a hard set, are the pioneers, for sure. Half of all, I should think, perhaps more, are gamblers and hard drinkers, men without character, and perfectly reckless. There will be too many such in California. May we not meet them in desperate circumstances this side.

July 13, 1849. Friday. Left camp early, and made directly for Independence rock, five miles distant. Ball and I were ahead of the teams, in search of a camp for the night. From a distance the rock is hardly perceptible, being so much lower than the high rocky mountains on the south east, south, and south west. The rock itself is nearly half a mile long, and thirty rods wide on an average. I should judge it to be about one hundred fifty or two hundred feet high, and the surface, of hard brown granite, is handsomely rounded over, appearing from a distance quite smooth. About one third of the way from the north east end (for it runs from north east to the south west, the road passing around the north east end and between it and the river) there is a deep depression, and a slight one another third.—The south side is deeply indented in two places, where the rock is easily ascended. In many places the rock seems formed of immense masses of granite, piled up irregularly; in others it is as smooth as a floor. If it stood alone, it would have a very imposing appearance. The whole of the east two thirds is covered with names, mostly done with black paint. Another rock of the same character, nearly as large, and much higher, stands only eighty or a hundred rods east. Leaving the rock, we crossed the river one mile above, here about thirty feet wide and eight or ten feet deep; and then, over some moderate elevations four and a half miles, and saw the road some little distance ahead passing between two granite hills. Turned toward the high Sweetwater mountains on the right; in half a mile came to the opening in the mountain, called the Devil's Gate, where the river rushes down, tumbling through the deep canyon, [usually written *canyon*.] We found the pathway on both sides obstructed by huge blocks of granite, and after going up on the south side as far as we could without danger, we went below, forded, and tried the north side. Above us hundreds of swallows were flying in all directions, chattering and twittering, and dodging into their nests, which stick on the sides of the rock, and seem made of clay of the size of a great bottle, with a hole just large enough for the bird to go in. The wall on the south is perpendicular, perhaps leans to the north and is from four hundred to six hundred feet high. The north wall leans a little from the gap. I should judge that the width at the narrowest part might be one hundred feet; and yet from a short distance only it seems scarcely more than ten feet. Camped three and a half miles above, under a low sloping, grassy bluff, on the south side of the Sweetwater. Before reaching it we crossed a small spring brook, and a larger one of clear good water. From the camp directly east is the mountain seen south of Independence rock, and intermediate is the passage for the road, which cuts off a spur of the chain lying on the north side of the Sweetwater. Half a mile north of the road appears the slit in the mountain, the ascent to it being very gradual. Half a mile farther north it rises to nearly twice the height.—From this onward, up the river as far as I can see, immense hills of granite protrude themselves at different angles with, and almost, and sometimes quite, to the river. Such is the scenery above the Devil's Gate. The river bottom is of considerable width, and furnishes abundance of grass. South, for several miles, the land is sandy and barren, furnishing little but wild sage. The road runs on the upper level some miles above the gate, and is sandy, as it has been all day. The Black hills lie beyond, looming up into the clouds. The mountain north of camp has a remarkably smooth surface, and slopes from the top to the river at an angle of forty degrees. Yesterday was quite cool; to-day hot and no wind, but the nights are uniformly cold. Passed twenty three dead oxen to-day. Some of the men report finding salaratus more plenty in a pond north of Independence rock. The Sweetwater is fordable now at almost any point.

[Continued next week.]

California Correspondence.

JOURNAL OF DR. LOMB.

[Written expressly for the Western Christian.]

(Continued.)

July 14. Two miles from camp, crossed a dry, deep stream bed. The hills south fall down quite low, back to the foot of the mountains, which, opposite here, are broken through by a broad ravine. Eight and a half miles on, the road comes to a good watering place on the river bank, and the old road leaves the river here for six or seven miles. The new one, which we took, leaves the river, and after running over a hill or two, turns toward the river again, where is a break through a spur of the mountains very much like the Devil's Gate. The gap, however, is not very bold, nor the rocks high or perpendicular. Passing through the spur, half a mile south of the river, we came upon its bank again, and turning south, passed up a very steep sandy hill, with a high sloping bluff at the left. Above, and at the right, the river bottom lies broad and green, bounded by the bare granite hills, which seem to have just been projected from below, clean and fair, without time to wear down or vegetate. Directly ahead, a long spur is naked as the rest slopes down to the plain, from one of the two highest points in the whole range. The first is conical, the other is split down from the top, leaving a wedge shaped gap, and has been in sight all day. Directing our course for the point of this hill, we passed over several high ones, and through a very deep ravine, (Sage creek,) and turning to the right, camped on the river bank directly below where it passes the point of the hill. The grass has been fed close, but answers very well. Saw the feathers of some sage hens here.—We have killed a few, and those who eat them say the flesh is good. They are the color of the prairie hen, and much like them in shape and habit, but larger. I have been told that some of them are as large as a half grown hen turkey. Mountain sheep are said to abound here, but I have seen none, except a dead one lying in the Devil's Gate. If he fell from the top, and no doubt he did, I reckon he lay quiet; though, he might exclaim with much truth, if not poetry,

"Oh what a fall was there, my countrymen,
When all alone I fell within the gap."

Passing it hastily, as it lay there, one might easily mistake it for a sheep. From an examination (all that is true) I should think it more of a deer than a sheep. I have seen some of their horns, as much as five inches in diameter and two feet long, and resembling the goat's horns in structure and form.

Sunday, July 15, 1849. Obligated to travel for grass. Ordered the teams on, and taking Stebbins with me, crossed the river and ascended the high peak I have just mentioned as being split from the top. From the base two thirds of the way up, we found immense masses of loose rocks piled promiscuously, with pine and cedar (some of the first twenty inches, and the latter four and a half feet in diameter) growing between or among them, and water trickling down under in several places, furnishing fountains, caverns, and hiding places for wild beasts. From this mass of confusion we followed up a ravine, with a good growth of pine or fir and cedar, an almost perpendicular smooth rock on our left four or five hundred feet high, and rock which seems never to have been moved on our right, till by dint of hard climbing we reached a nearly level space on the east side. Passing around north into the notch or gap, we found it a deep ravine, heavily timbered with a fine growth of pine and cedar. Turning directly south through a cut in the rock, we came to another level from which we turned west up the rock, winding our way along—in one place through a crevice scarcely a foot wide, till we came to a cedar ten or fifteen feet to where the top was broken off. Placing one foot on the stem, and the other in a crevice running from above down the smooth perpendicular face of the rock, a smart spring of three feet gives the hand a precarious grip of a sharp edge above, and a pull or two, with a brained knee and a scratched elbow, places you on another level, from which the ascent is quite easy to the pinnacle.—The whole time occupied in reaching it was one hour and thirty-five minutes. The depth of the notch is about two hundred feet. Seated on the very pinnacle, the prospect is almost boundless. Mountains and plains are spread out in all directions. Cattle and men, wa-

goats, mules and horses are scattered twenty or thirty miles along the river, which like a snake winds libly away between its green banks, a line of vegetative life seemingly painted across an immense field of barrenness and desolation,—a field covered with wild sage, greasewood, and kindred plants, with scarcely a blade of grass on its withered and dried surface. East, west, north and south, I see hills of rock, or sand, or clay, or gravel, of every size, and shape, and height, seemingly thrust up from the midst of an enormous plain. The only appearance of a continuous range of hills is on the south, and that is often broken through. The rest seem to have come up out of the earth much like shingles. Far to the west are mountains, whose summits for a considerable way down seem covered with snow. They must be the Wind River mountains. They are to be passed, and so we must leave here. Our descent was by a winding way one hundred fifty feet south east, then westerly by a fissure in the rock, which rapidly widens into a ravine, with trees of considerable size. About three hundred feet down we found a spring of most excellent water—the very best I ever drank. Following the channel till it spreads out into a comparatively level (i.e., not perpendicular) space, we turned to the right down into the main ravine which makes down from the gap or notch. Down this the descent is easy, obstructed only by fallen trees, to the base of the mountain. The whole height, I should think, might be from nine hundred to twelve hundred feet. We consumed an hour in the descent. Striking off south westerly, we intercepted the teams at Bitter Cottonwood creek, five miles from camp. This creek is now dry. Half a mile beyond turned down to the river to noon, and after hitching on, crossed the river and went round and up on the north side of some high rocky hills, expecting to find better grass, as the old road runs three miles south and down not come to the river again for six miles. Not more than fifty wagons have passed this way.

I have given thus particular about the hills, that your readers may form a better idea of the country, and the best or rather the quickest way to "get up in the world." If I get tedious, please knock off a page or two occasionally. Camped four miles from Bitter Cottonwood creek, south of the river, on the north side of an immense pile of rocks. Good grass, and of excellent quality, most of it the red-top of our own land, abounds here. It is fresh and green, and stands ready for the scythe, a foot high. This is the first of the kind that I have noticed on the route.

Monday July 16th, 1849. Half a mile from camp passed a point of a hill at the left, and a pile of rocks at the right, across the river. From this up to the ford, three miles, is level, and a good road. The south, or old road is a heavy, sandy one, and only three fourths of a mile shorter, and no grass. Crossed the ford at the foot of the high granite hills, and turning to the left up the river, skirted their base (they being on the right) for one and a quarter miles, and in the last quarter crossed the river twice. The rocks on the road at the right are covered with names like Independence rock. On the left is the river, with a narrow bottom, partly covered with high willows until you come to the upper fords, where it is nearly shut in by the rocks. From the last ford you pass up the right bank, leaving a large mass of rock five or six miles away to the right, with a lake behind, and the green river bottom with alkaline water at your left,—and turning south, ascend to a handsome, level, gravelly plain; a most excellent road; which continues to the next ford, seven miles. The route for this distance has the high hills (which here seem to be sand-dunes) on the right, and the river, with its broad green bottom, at the left; the long range of Black Hills ten miles south, and the snow capped Wind River range fifty miles west. Camped one and a quarter miles below the lower ford. Grass good, but has been fed considerably better than we have generally found it lower down. Probably there has been more rain here. It has been cloudy all day and threatened rain, but only sprinkled in the evening through it came on the hills. The weather is quite cool. By the rock-line telegraph, the Napierville company passed here twenty-two days since, and the Elgin four days.

Tuesday, July 17, 1849. After leaving camp, crossed the south side of the river alone. On the broad, long, level, and as level as a bill to a broad plateau, which hills at the south are two somewhat remarkable rocky bluffs, or hills. The surface is rather irregular, but the ground is rather more and more uneven until it breaks

up into hills. Six miles on, in a valley directly by the north side on the right, we found plenty of most excellent ice one foot below the surface. It lies in a bag or spring hole, forming a slough forty rods wide, which has been gradually approaching the road for the last mile—and just beyond the spring crosses it, although the crossing is now dry, and stretching off south west, loses itself among the distant gravel hills. Paving over these, which for the next nine and a half miles constantly increase in height, we crossed the Sweetwater again, and immediately fording one of its tributaries, passed up the north bank of the river nearly to a high hill, crowned with loose rock, and camped. The road has been hard and good, but no grass except at the ice spring—where it is abundant. No use is made of it for feed, as the water is accounted poisonous. Water for drinking must be taken in at the river, as there is none fit to drink between the fords. You can let the ice melt, or have the river water itself. Grass is scarce, as the river bottom is somewhat narrow, and trains have generally laid over here a day or two. At noon to-day a big buffalo came over the hills from the south, and from the distance of a mile reconnoitred, for some time, two or three trains which had halted on the road. Having apparently become satisfied of our hostile intentions,—for a dozen men were loading their rifles and making preparations to pay him their respects,—his prairie majesty wheeled round and showed us a clean pair of heels. They move off with a motion peculiar to themselves, and combine with great strength, much dignity. It has been very warm. Some of the cattle have cracked or chapped feet, from travelling so much in the soil. Very cold in the night.

Wednesday July 18, 1849. Cold morning. The road was up a long hill, making a long turn from the river. Descending this again, we came upon the river bottom, and three and a half miles from camp forded it again, and back in half a mile. Three miles farther up the stream, crossed a small spring brook, with abundance of willows, and halted. Good springs here at the opening of the ravine from the hills, which shut down pretty closely upon the river. Two miles from this the river pours down through a narrow gorge at the left, and the road diverges to the right, passing through a narrow deep ravine, over one hill, and then up another, long and steep; turning left; and directly a still further turn, half round, and down again, brings you to the bottom of another; the road bearing here to the right. Here it begins to be rocky for hitherto it has been smooth and excellent. At the top of this hill, where the road bends again to the left, it passes over several ridges of rock which seem like stone walls thrown down and half buried in the earth. There is no way of getting round, as they extend the whole length of the ridge. Passing the last of these, we turned directly to the left forty rods, and camped, driving the cattle down a ravine, where is good food, snow, and a spring of pure, fine water. Killed a couple of mosquitoes. They looked starved and weakly.

July 19, Thursday. The road to-day is excellent, over plains and long slopes, gradually ascending. After crossing two small creeks in going five miles, came to the Strawberry, a beautiful stream. Usually plenty of grass here, but now have to go three miles up for it, or three miles down to the Sweetwater. There is a snow bank just below the ford on the east side. One mile brought us to Quaking Aspen creek,—no grass on the road. A nameless branch of the Sweetwater follows in two and three fourths miles, and Willow creek two and a quarter farther. All these streams afford good grass, but near the road it is all fed out. The water is abundant and good. Four and three quarter miles on, forded the Sweetwater for the last time, and camped on the south side. The Wind river mountains lie off north west, the sides half covered with snow. South, west and south are some low ridges, covered with a scanty growth of grass and wild sage,—and east, down a gentle growth of grass and wild sage, with excellent pasture, and immense clumps of willow bushes. It rained a little here this evening, and heavy clouds lay on the mountains, where it snowed. There is a snow bank forty rods from camp, (under a bluff,) some eight rods long and two rods wide and three or four feet deep. The evening is very cold.

20th July, Friday. Left camp early, and went up the south side of the river alone. On the broad, long, level, and as level as a bill to a broad plateau, which hills at the south are two somewhat remarkable rocky bluffs, or hills. The surface is rather irregular, but the ground is rather more and more uneven until it breaks

on the top. They were in sight all day yesterday. Saw a flock of sage hens. By the bye, the boys brought a number of chickens into our mess yesterday. They are excellent eating, and have no taste or flavor of the everlasting sage, which we consider strange, as it forms a part of their food. This shrub seems to pervade the whole country—sometimes through rarely six inches in diameter and ten feet high. There is a variety of other shrubs; but all are aromatic, and the combination of all the sweet scents is absolutely overpowering. Three or four miles up the river came across a flock of wild geese, and gave them four charges of shot from my double barreled gun, but could neither kill them nor make them fly. They finally ran and tumbled and rolled into the river.

The whole country seems one vast plain, rolling in heavy swells, except in the immediate vicinity of the river, where it is broken and abrupt for a short distance on each side. Eight miles from the ford the river is only a short distance from the north road, and perhaps a mile from the south, and has a broad fine bottom, extending several miles north west and north, and down toward the ford. In one and three quarters miles you reach the summit, or divide of the south pass, by a very gradual, yet perceptible ascent. The descent from the summit is more considerable, though not by any means deserving the appellation of a hill. Three miles on you come to a marshy, green looking, level, sloping like pieces of land on the right of the road, in which is what is called "The Pacific spring." From this a small stream makes off south west. The mosquitoes were very troublesome on the Sweetwater all day. Shot two sage hens, and went down one and a half miles to the crossing of the Pacific creek, passing at the left the west end of the southern range of hills, which here terminates rather abruptly, in two bluffs and a table land between. Stopped on the creek three miles below, with Armstrong, of Ottawa, who came up the Missouri with me. Plenty of grass and water here, the latter highly alkaline.

Saturday, July 21. Went back to the spring, and waited until after noon for the wagons, which passed and camped half a mile below where Armstrong camped last night. It rained smartly two or three hours in the forenoon, and was cold.

Sunday, 22 July. Left camp by a road which in two miles intersected the main road, running west over a plain and some low hills seven miles from camp to the Dry Sandy, a miserable excuse for a creek. There is a very little alkaline water in the bed now, but it sinks half a mile below the road. Here the road turns nearly south for four and a half miles, down the creek, one mile distant—then one and a half miles over the hill to the junction of the Oregon road, which we followed two miles, then turned to the left, and in three miles reached Little Sandy, here three feet deep and three rods wide. Good water—grass all fed out for five or six miles above and below. Some bunch grass appears among the sage which here is not more than ten inches high. The crossing is good, but the hills on each side are rather steep, and this there is a nearly-level plain two miles, and a gradual descent between two ranges of hills on a broad level, through the west side of which the Big Sandy winds its way to the south. The two streams are about six miles apart. We camped forty rods east of the river, and turned the cattle south, where is a plain and a large shallow sink, with grass. It is several miles in extent, stretching off apparently almost to the mountains, which yesterday were snowed under during a tremendous storm. Hall and myself were ahead of the teams on the Little Sandy, when it swept across from the north, with strong wind, rain, and hail. The stream here has a very narrow bottom—the plain is elevated some 40 or 50 feet above it on the east, and the hill on the west rises gradually to a considerable height. A few trees are left standing (i.e. if any more ever stood there) alone in their glory, just above the crossing, which is here six or eight rods wide, and two feet deep—a fine stream. The whole country is one vast sand bed, poorly covered with sage and bunch grass.

To be continued

California Correspondence.

JOURNAL OF DR. LOMB.

[Written expressly for the Western Christian.]
(Continued)

Monday, July 23, 1849. The northern part of the Wind River range is white with snow. It is melted from the southern side of those peaks which the storm of yesterday did not reach. The hills in this section are mostly of sand stone, low, with washed sides, and extensive plains on the tops. They seem to be the remains of a former and higher level; the parts where the valleys now are having been washed away. It is rather a miniature representation of the chimney rock region.—Have fixed on 4 o'clock, P. M., to start for Green river. As there is no water for forty three and a half miles to Green river, we drive it in the night, the cattle suffering less from thirst. We are on Greenwood's or Schlette's cut off. Seventy teams have left already

since noon. The Auburn (N. Y.) train have passed on with the others. The cattle wandered off from carelessness in watching, and were not brought in till eight o'clock. Started at ten o'clock from the big Sandy.—Drive all night, and reached Green river at sunset on the evening of the

21th July, 1849, Tuesday. The distance from Big Sandy to Green river is forty three miles. The first twenty miles are comparatively level, like a heavy rolling prairie, but destitute of vegetation except the usual quantum of wild sage, greasewood, and a few tufts of bunch grass, at rare intervals. At or near this point the country is broken by a deep irregular basin, succeeded by others in a few miles, with steep hills down, and gradual and long ascents, with one exception, up. Long swells, with broad shallow valleys, and considerable good grass, except within ten miles of the river, where the surface becomes much broken, and at the river mountains. There is not a drop of water in this whole distance as far as I could discover. All is dry, dry, dry. Let those who are troubled with water in their cellars move their houses up here. Ground rent free, and no drainage. We carried from Big Sandy about half a pail of water for each creature. It was undoubtedly a considerable relief. We stopped soon after sunrise, for breakfast, and an hour at one o'clock, P. M. The cattle travelled through well, but did not eat very well till they had rest.

July 23. Turned our cattle up under the east bank of the river last night and drove them across this morning, and up an ascent to the north west, some three and a half miles, where there is plenty of grass. There is none on the east side of the river, the bluff coming close down for several miles, except some small pieces of bottom land. The bluffs are very high and resemble the scenery of Eagle Rock, the dome being the most common form. Most of them are rounded off by the action of the elements. The valley is several miles wide, and there is some timber on the river, and some willows. The water is very cold. A few fish have been caught. Sage hens abound. There is a camp of Indians two miles above us. One of them was formerly from Chicago. There are two Indian wagons here now. The cattle and horses generally look half starved and emaciated. One of our horses died on the left, and another on the right. We have brought one yoke of oxen. The road is strewed with rather fresh dead cattle. The scent of these is very offensive. We sometimes pass five or six in a valley. A long heavily charred earl; the horses can be heard. Horses and oxen are high priced. The first ranch which we saw had a hundred and fifty dollars for a pair for which they probably sold the Indian buffaloes of a pair or half a dozen hinds; and oxen in good condition, seventy five to one hundred dollars. Green river must have several large branches just above there. One two rods wide and three feet deep comes in from the west, where we herd our cattle. From this point a broad valley, through which rushes down the main fork, opens a fine view of the Wind River mountains almost to their very base. They are yet covered with snow, and there are a few patches on some peaks at the north west. The days are warm, and the nights very cold—freezing—and plenty of mud quakes between ten in the morning, and eight in the evening. The whole land through which we have passed is one vast sand bed, desolate and barren except on the banks of the water courses.

July 24. Thursday. Lay in all day.

July 25. Friday. There is still to be a ford down the river two miles. At a lower stage of water it is probably passable, but there has lately been a rise of eighteen inches, which is gradually subsiding. One mile below is another ferry, which carries a wagon entire, with the load, at two dollars. We bought a small cow last brought on by the emigrants, as a wagon load; and carried on over. It cost ten dollars.—Leave it to a young fellow from the North River, who was left destitute by the train he came with. Left camp at ten o'clock, and our course for six and a half miles was down the river, about one mile distant. At the end of the first three miles descended the bluff by a long, steep hill, and two or three less ones carried us over in two miles to a small stream with a bad, muddy crossing. One and a half miles on, turned to the right, up through a deep ravine, and in one mile reached a high elevation. Turning east, and then south, by a very gradual descent reached Hann's fork in three miles.—This is a beautiful green country coming down from the west. The broad bottom, green with the richest grass and scattered clumps of willows, was a cheering sight. We

1414
The day light comes and then
Came the rain

I camped one night in a hut upon west of where we came to the valley. The house was a bit better.

The water here is cold, and the house has been stacked with it. The lowest of game has been reaped and even the deer have been killed. There has been a very dry spell below the upper river, and for a long time below. By going down the river on the east side some land may be saved. To make the great drive right, teams should start from the Big Bend at two o'clock, P. M. and then may reach Green river by noon next day. They can then get their cattle over to feed the same day, and perhaps their wagons. They should travel on the river but one day, as the grass is better on this stream, and it is so air on the way. It will require two or three days to put the cattle in order for moving off again. Let me try to give you some idea of Green river scenery.

Imagine a section of twenty miles on Fox river, in the region of St. Charles and Elgin entirely devoid of timber except in the islands; which should be numerous; and some willows on the small streams. Raise the hills to double their present height, and work them here and there—put on their sides a few small cedars, and a few tufts of sage, with here and there a blade of grass, and diversify the whole with a sparse white incrustation of soda, or immense patches of red sandstone, and you know all that I can tell you of Green river scenery.

Saturday July 28, 1849. Crossed a flat three miles above camp, crossed west, up a long hill into a deep valley, and on and on and up and over a long ridge to the foot of the mountain, which I could see distinctly before we reached the big valley. There are a few detached clumps of fir on the mountain side, and large groves of dwarf poplars, which stand thickly, the whole ground underneath being covered with a dense, tangled, beautiful growth of rose bushes, and other flowering shrubs and plants all in full bloom. There is also a rich growth of grass wherever it finds room to spring. I found a few ripe strawberries at a high elevation as I ascended, and pure water from springs and melting snow runs rippling down through the dense thickets and shallow ravines. In one place, exposed to the direct rays of the sun, I found the snow six feet deep. The ascent of the mountain is very gradual, and the view from the top is magnificent. Passing over a transfer of lead hills, in some miles the road descends into a deep valley by turning to the left, but we kept directly ahead toward the base of the mountain west, and camped on a small stream. Plenty of grass here. Made twenty three miles.

The weather is intensely cold for the season, and one needs a great deal. The wind has blown strongly from the west all day, raising a cloud of dust, covering cattle, wagons and men, and involving the distant hills and mountains in impenetrable obscurity.

July 29, Sunday. Elder Wheeler sick of a fever. Ice slipped with a turn over the head of our horse, half an inch thick this morning. Went over west, on to the mountain, with Dabson. One half the mountain side we found green with grass, where the snow has which here has a foot on several miles with intervals till late before it melted. The other half is dotted with dry clumps, long shaggy points, of various nature of grass, and the whole of trees or bushes, except green with rust, and a luxuriant growth of blue as when a ravine, runs up and terminates in a point near excellent grass. I noticed several different kinds of he top. The tops that spring from the east side and there is but little timber, but there are plenty of will run down to the valley, are also bare, or only covered to some extent by the river bank. The stream is covered with a scanty growth of sage and dry grass. Between it, and full of small birches. Its average breadth may be some twenty feet, and its depth very variable; from some of the latter not more than six inches in diameter, up to three or six feet and a star on foot. Birch, making an every day sight. The top is a very and plover about here, and I saw a number of pointed cone making a beautiful tree. The undergrowth are of willows and poplars. Between the river bank is like that described on the mountain yesterday. The great mountain, of the east, is a range of mountains, is very easy except the last five hundred feet, hills perhaps three or six miles wide, on the west side where the angle is some 75 degrees. The view from which, long parallel ranges of some with run as to the summit is splendid. The range stretches to a great distance north and south, and in some distance north, and at the right, the Wind River range have the appearance of a perfect wall. The mountains and the South Pass are clearly in view, between north west over these hills, and the western base of the white cascaded ranges of the Green river valley, leaving the river at the right, and the valley. Note. At the right of the pass, three or four elevations slightly elevated miles, and camped on South Fork, a beautifully interrupt the long, low range, stretching north west, stream, between wide with, coming down from until it rises into a high abrupt range covered with snow, the eye. We passed a river, and a small stream, and glistering in the sun. Sweeping round to the west, the right just as we camped, and north over a mountain rises beyond mountain, until the weary eye fourth of a mile, and across the stream is a singular returns to rest on a broad green valley at the western end, being the extreme point of a long, sour coming base of the mountain, and almost under our feet. The from the north. It rises but to a short distance, and ranges here are north and south, and some of them are boots as if a number of rocks, or a hundred feet wide, crested with a sharp edge of coal like rock. A few and from four to ten feet thick, in places, since been are broad, and for miles level ground, for a wayward stream, and the 22 ft. on side, from a broken to the, and but generally they present a thin ledge, standing up at the crests several feet jagged by the action of the elevation of forty five degrees or more. Two high means. The mountains on the east are a wash on rocky ridges, almost bare from their base. Between them on the west, very sloping, and present a regular camp and mountain—a small spring break coming those on the west, very sloping, and present a regular down from the west dividing them. Below it, and parallel out timber. In both there is more in the whole country. In fact, are two similar ridges, which are joined with them except in the ravines on the mountains. Made eleven till within one third of the top. The south one of these ridges has a stratum of coal, apparently ten feet thick, and extending its whole length—nearly a mile. I pulled out up where are several channels. The road runs along pieces with my fingers as large as a man's foot. The base of the mountain and comes round under that of the jagged one. It is a bad road and a few miles, round the southern point of the mountain—then it we turn to the crossing of Black's fork, a fine stream of pure water, the long low spur of the western range, clear water, twenty yards wide, which comes down pushing it over to the east. Immediately the bottom from the north, and on the west side of the mountain extends to several miles, extending up to the fork range, and runs south east into Green river. There is twelve or thirteen miles, while it sweeps round to the the best grass we have yet seen, to the north. The valley west and south, and turning the point of a spur from the valley is long and wide, and the hill side covered with the north, passes on to the north west again. This is grass. Camped one mile above the crossing. It is a very beautiful section of the valley, covered with except a cut off over the road dam. Now no more abundant grass, and the river and area as fringed with will except antelopes, and they were too shy for a shot—hows. Along every mountain range has its little

Killed eight sage hens, one of which we roasted and ate without salt at noon. The whole country abounds in squirrels, which burrow in the ground. They are of two kinds—one like our chipmunk, the other as big as a large rat, very fat, dark deep color, with a short bushy tail. Sometimes as many as twenty or thirty are in sight at the same moment. Road excellent. Made twelve miles.

July 31. Left camp late, and ascended a high, jagged hill, from whose top a long gentle slope runs down west on to an elevated plain, which ascends very gradually, north of west, 7 miles, between vines from base to four miles distant on either side. Here the road turns west a mile or two, then west down a hill (leaving some springs and timber, the head of a ravine, at the right) and up again, turning south through a grove of poplar and fir, and on to the top of a high hill, or mountain rather, overlooking the whole country back to the high range east, and the Salt Lake one on the west. From this point the road winds south west down the largest and roughest kind of a rocky steep hill, 15 miles, and finally turning sharp north, leads on a small stream of excellent water, running south, where we camped. The valley is very narrow but there is good feed north, as far back as camped here. For a wonder, the whole country we have travelled through to day, is covered with grass; the like of which has not been seen since we left since place beyond Laramie, which has escaped my memory. For I don't mind where it was. The road was good except the hills. Did not and I went up a ravine north of the wagon road some miles, and intersected it just before reaching the springs. North of the large grove, which we passed in the afternoon, is a very good camp, and water in a ravine below. There are some trailers scattered over the country, and occasionally an Indian (Snake) comes into camp. This evening three or four were in with horses. They are a little better, but head of rice, but better than the animals they ride. S. H. W. Sick. Made 11 miles.

August 1st. Ice as yesterday in some, near the hills an inch thick. Very cold, and the sun was two hours in the before it perished in the air. Had a dozen to have in camp. Traded the gray one or one of their ponies. A square on horse back, and two children with her; one an old three years of being to her shoulder, in some inexplicable manner; and the other, a year old, with a head of hair like her mother's, was by some means equally inexplicable, fastened to the pommel of the saddle (a Spanish one). She had a horse gun lying beside her, in a leather case, was a long and jersey, and had a horse in the bargain. The one without difficulty, but with perfect ease. One of the Indians saw us, and came in a long time. The horses had no bridle or saddle, except the one just mentioned. Instead, a little rope is used, and the one just mentioned. Instead, a little rope is used, and the one just mentioned.

August 2, 1849. The birds here being deep, went to the valley, are also bare, or only covered to some extent by the river bank. The stream is covered with a scanty growth of sage and dry grass. Between it, and full of small birches. Its average breadth may be some twenty feet, and its depth very variable; from some of the latter not more than six inches in diameter, up to three or six feet and a star on foot. Birch, making an every day sight. The top is a very and plover about here, and I saw a number of pointed cone making a beautiful tree. The undergrowth are of willows and poplars. Between the river bank is like that described on the mountain yesterday. The great mountain, of the east, is a range of mountains, is very easy except the last five hundred feet, hills perhaps three or six miles wide, on the west side where the angle is some 75 degrees. The view from which, long parallel ranges of some with run as to the summit is splendid. The range stretches to a great distance north and south, and in some distance north, and at the right, the Wind River range have the appearance of a perfect wall. The mountains and the South Pass are clearly in view, between north west over these hills, and the western base of the white cascaded ranges of the Green river valley, leaving the river at the right, and the valley. Note. At the right of the pass, three or four elevations slightly elevated miles, and camped on South Fork, a beautifully interrupt the long, low range, stretching north west, stream, between wide with, coming down from until it rises into a high abrupt range covered with snow, the eye. We passed a river, and a small stream, and glistering in the sun. Sweeping round to the west, the right just as we camped, and north over a mountain rises beyond mountain, until the weary eye fourth of a mile, and across the stream is a singular returns to rest on a broad green valley at the western end, being the extreme point of a long, sour coming base of the mountain, and almost under our feet. The from the north. It rises but to a short distance, and ranges here are north and south, and some of them are boots as if a number of rocks, or a hundred feet wide, crested with a sharp edge of coal like rock. A few and from four to ten feet thick, in places, since been are broad, and for miles level ground, for a wayward stream, and the 22 ft. on side, from a broken to the, and but generally they present a thin ledge, standing up at the crests several feet jagged by the action of the elevation of forty five degrees or more. Two high means. The mountains on the east are a wash on rocky ridges, almost bare from their base. Between them on the west, very sloping, and present a regular camp and mountain—a small spring break coming those on the west, very sloping, and present a regular down from the west dividing them. Below it, and parallel out timber. In both there is more in the whole country. In fact, are two similar ridges, which are joined with them except in the ravines on the mountains. Made eleven till within one third of the top. The south one of these ridges has a stratum of coal, apparently ten feet thick, and extending its whole length—nearly a mile. I pulled out up where are several channels. The road runs along pieces with my fingers as large as a man's foot. The base of the mountain and comes round under that of the jagged one. It is a bad road and a few miles, round the southern point of the mountain—then it we turn to the crossing of Black's fork, a fine stream of pure water, the long low spur of the western range, clear water, twenty yards wide, which comes down pushing it over to the east. Immediately the bottom from the north, and on the west side of the mountain extends to several miles, extending up to the fork range, and runs south east into Green river. There is twelve or thirteen miles, while it sweeps round to the the best grass we have yet seen, to the north. The valley west and south, and turning the point of a spur from the valley is long and wide, and the hill side covered with the north, passes on to the north west again. This is grass. Camped one mile above the crossing. It is a very beautiful section of the valley, covered with except a cut off over the road dam. Now no more abundant grass, and the river and area as fringed with will except antelopes, and they were too shy for a shot—hows. Along every mountain range has its little

August 3, 1849. The birds here being deep, went to the valley, are also bare, or only covered to some extent by the river bank. The stream is covered with a scanty growth of sage and dry grass. Between it, and full of small birches. Its average breadth may be some twenty feet, and its depth very variable; from some of the latter not more than six inches in diameter, up to three or six feet and a star on foot. Birch, making an every day sight. The top is a very and plover about here, and I saw a number of pointed cone making a beautiful tree. The undergrowth are of willows and poplars. Between the river bank is like that described on the mountain yesterday. The great mountain, of the east, is a range of mountains, is very easy except the last five hundred feet, hills perhaps three or six miles wide, on the west side where the angle is some 75 degrees. The view from which, long parallel ranges of some with run as to the summit is splendid. The range stretches to a great distance north and south, and in some distance north, and at the right, the Wind River range have the appearance of a perfect wall. The mountains and the South Pass are clearly in view, between north west over these hills, and the western base of the white cascaded ranges of the Green river valley, leaving the river at the right, and the valley. Note. At the right of the pass, three or four elevations slightly elevated miles, and camped on South Fork, a beautifully interrupt the long, low range, stretching north west, stream, between wide with, coming down from until it rises into a high abrupt range covered with snow, the eye. We passed a river, and a small stream, and glistering in the sun. Sweeping round to the west, the right just as we camped, and north over a mountain rises beyond mountain, until the weary eye fourth of a mile, and across the stream is a singular returns to rest on a broad green valley at the western end, being the extreme point of a long, sour coming base of the mountain, and almost under our feet. The from the north. It rises but to a short distance, and ranges here are north and south, and some of them are boots as if a number of rocks, or a hundred feet wide, crested with a sharp edge of coal like rock. A few and from four to ten feet thick, in places, since been are broad, and for miles level ground, for a wayward stream, and the 22 ft. on side, from a broken to the, and but generally they present a thin ledge, standing up at the crests several feet jagged by the action of the elevation of forty five degrees or more. Two high means. The mountains on the east are a wash on rocky ridges, almost bare from their base. Between them on the west, very sloping, and present a regular camp and mountain—a small spring break coming those on the west, very sloping, and present a regular down from the west dividing them. Below it, and parallel out timber. In both there is more in the whole country. In fact, are two similar ridges, which are joined with them except in the ravines on the mountains. Made eleven till within one third of the top. The south one of these ridges has a stratum of coal, apparently ten feet thick, and extending its whole length—nearly a mile. I pulled out up where are several channels. The road runs along pieces with my fingers as large as a man's foot. The base of the mountain and comes round under that of the jagged one. It is a bad road and a few miles, round the southern point of the mountain—then it we turn to the crossing of Black's fork, a fine stream of pure water, the long low spur of the western range, clear water, twenty yards wide, which comes down pushing it over to the east. Immediately the bottom from the north, and on the west side of the mountain extends to several miles, extending up to the fork range, and runs south east into Green river. There is twelve or thirteen miles, while it sweeps round to the the best grass we have yet seen, to the north. The valley west and south, and turning the point of a spur from the valley is long and wide, and the hill side covered with the north, passes on to the north west again. This is grass. Camped one mile above the crossing. It is a very beautiful section of the valley, covered with except a cut off over the road dam. Now no more abundant grass, and the river and area as fringed with will except antelopes, and they were too shy for a shot—hows. Along every mountain range has its little

July 28
July 29

July 31

Aug 1

Aug 2

Aug 3

streamlet, some of which reach the river. Most of them, however, sink sooner and make their appearance in springs or ponds on the river bottom. I saw only one of the highest peaks of the eastern range. It was quite smooth, but very steep, and forested of poplar and fir lay deep below, and stretched up almost to the very top. Some of the fir trees were two feet in diameter. I found a number of delightful streamlets from which I drank with a relish. The prospect was as usual—mountains—mountains—mountains—and hills else to attract notice. On account of the wet, but land, at the bend of the river, the road sweeps round three or four miles north and turning south again crosses Thomas' fork a mile or more above its mouth. Camped on the fork a mile above the fork. No fire wood but willows, and those scarce. Better bring wood from Smith's fork. Saw John McMillen, (and some) uncle of Joseph McMillen, "of our ilk." He made many kind inquiries about his relations, all which were answered, apparently very much to his satisfaction. Made seventeen miles.

August 3. Crossed the trail, and turning first down on the west side of the fork and then directly west into the hills, passed as the teamsters report over a very bad road—hills very steep and long, and camped on Bear river, not far from where the road turns north down the river for Fort Hall. If you press the road west any considerable distance you will perhaps have to swim the river for wood. Bill and I went north-west from camp directly over the mountain spur, and stopped on a small stream to fish, some seven miles north of where the teams halted. Caught a few trout, and as the teams did not come along, were obliged to foot it back to camp, which we reached about ten at night. Bear river gets into this valley by a very crooked channel, winding among the mountains until it opens into the most romantic and beautiful valley we have yet passed or that I ever saw. It is probably thirty to sixty miles long and twelve to twenty broad. It sits in mountain hills on the east, and real mountains on the west and south, which are covered with timber half way down from the top, and dotted with patches of snow. A large lake with its deep blue waters occupies more than one third of the whole valley, in the south, and a marsh stretches a several miles north, on the west side, at the base of the mountain, covered with black bushes, through which the river winds and turns and finally emerges from seemingly inextricable confusion, to wander, north we know not where, as yet. Made ten miles.

This valley is very fertile, so much so that a foreigner, having a wooden leg, I suppose, and who likes his log house four or five miles east of camp, conceives the idea in the spring of '48, of raising vegetables and grains, and packed a plow, tools and seed from Salt Lake, bringing a Mormon to assist him. From various causes he failed in every thing except a few measures of peas. The wheat which promised fair, and had reached eighteen inches in height.

Had not yet filled its bush, when from the hills a swarm of fierce black crickets rushing down swept it away."

At Salt Lake, when they make a descent, the Mormons meet them with the whole population and drive them back or kill them. I give all this on the authority of Smith and his Mormon, not vouching for the truth, for Smith is a "craftsman," and they are ready now to shoot each other—indeed had threatened it only day before yesterday.

[To be continued.]

California Correspondence.

JOURNAL OF DR. LORD.

[Written expressly for the Western Christian.]

(Continued.)

Aug. 4, 1848. Left camp early, and passing down the valley sixteen miles ramped within a few miles of its lower end, half a mile west of the road, by some willows and a beautiful spring. Eighty rods below is a clump of poplars. The highest peak of the Bear River mountains bears almost directly west from camp, and the river is about a mile off in the same direction. Course to day more north than west. See Fremont's report and colored map of Bear River in the book. This is the best watered region we have yet seen. Within ten miles we have passed nearly as many mountain streams, some of them two yard wide. Some run between low ridges, stretching down from the east, and others merely wander over a level plain. Our camp is in a shallow valley, which is itself divided down as far as the camp by a ridge with a brook running on its north side. Just before sundown, an Indian appeared on the ridge south of us, and nearly down to the river, whipping his horse to the highest speed, and careering on to our camp. Directly after, and another, and another on the same trail, until a dozen, large and small, were amongst us. They appear quite active, intelligent and good looking. One of them is quite a wag, full of fun and frolic. They seem very poor, and beg for every thing they know the use of. Powder, lead and

guns are in good demand, though we gave them but little. One of them was entirely blind, and had a little boy ride before him to guide, while he put on the steam in the shape of a whip.

Aug. 5. Sunday. Elder Wisner still sick, and not able to be about. Moved on to get rid of the Indians, with whom the less we have to do the better. Came near having a "blow up" with them last night. One of the men showed him who seemed to be the chief a pair of scissors, and I clipped off a lock of hair to give an idea of the use. He was very angry, and it cost the boys two biscuits to heal his wounded honor. (1) They wear their hair as long as it will grow, sometimes four or five feet. Three miles from camp crossed Tallick's fork, and a mile beyond and to the left, went up a high, smooth peak, by a very gradual ascent, much like a wagon road; and indeed from camp it looked much like one. Another lower peak on the west is connected with this, at whose base, on the west side, Bear River finds a channel; the mountain rising from its western shore or bank, peak after peak, until it reaches a height where the snow still lies in broad patches, under an August sun. At the northern base of the peak descended, lies a very pretty, nearly triangular valley, of more than a mile in diameter. A small stream runs across the road down by some poplars and willows through this bottom making it a good camping place. The river here sweeps round to the west two or three miles, and then turns northerly again. The road passes over a mountain spur, steep and long, keeping nearly the general direction of the river till it gets about half way between that and the eastern range of mountains. The river bottom in the valley is hardly a mile wide, and all on the west side,—but a succession of low hills or ridges, running west from the base of the eastern mountains down to the river, occupies a space of four or five miles, gradually narrowing as you approach the bend of the river north.

There are numerous roads leading down to the river, one of which we took, and camped on a bluff thirty feet high, facing directly south, under which the river forms a remarkable eddy. There is a very good spring forty rods east of camp, high up on the north side of a ravine, and plenty of dry wood under the bluff up the river. Abundance of grass all about—indeed, there is no lack of grass any where we have travelled on Bear river. There was not much ice this morning. Made twelve miles. I have noticed the common blue flax in full bloom for the last one hundred miles, but in the valley, the flower is already gone. In fact, we have only just kept up with the flowers—scarce anything seems to have matured except a few early grasses.

Aug. 6. Monday. Broke camp and made for Bear springs, ten miles. The first four miles brought us to volcanic remains. Small piles of black rock, appearing very much like blacksmith's cinders, with deep fissures in the earth where they have been thrown up and burned, appear in different directions. Here, as you approach the mountains, which seem to block up the valley on the north west, there appears to be a broad plain like a prairie stretching north to a great distance, and having in spots the same black masses. Spread out on the right of the road, a few miles ahead, and at the opening of the plain just described, are two large patches of cedar, willow and alder, interspersed with a variety of shrubs and bushes, among which I noticed a large quantity of currants,—the yellow variety. The timber stands on limestone, deposited in successive layers—some of them very thin, others thick; and the whole surface broken or excavated into shallow basins, ledges and holes.

In the south west part of the grove (if I may call it so, for the trees, except willows, are much scattered) is a large spring, covering, perhaps, a surface of three rods by four—the water being from six to ten inches deep, quite cold, clear as crystal, and very good to drink. There are two Indian lodges here, and about five and twenty Indians, great and small. One of them was grinding something on a large, thin, smooth stone, with a small round one not much larger than the fist.

He manifested a good degree of dexterity, rubbing, by pushing the stone from him. The flat stone lay on a large piece of buffalo skin. I inquired by signs what it was, when one of the Indians showed me some grass and the underground seed, and then gave me some that was ground to taste. It was a very fine, almost im-

pable powder, very much the taste of parched corn.— Indeed it must have been roasted before grinding.— They are a very filthy race, and hardly removed from the brute creation. I notice that many of them have guns, and begin to know the use of them. The emigrants furnish them, and the temptation is surely strong, when an old rifle not worth three dollars in the States, and a little powder and lead, and a few caps, will bring a pony worth one hundred dollars—yet so it is. They are constantly begging for powder and caps. Some future emigration may have trouble from these guns yet. They have a pretty high opinion of their national importance. A short time ago the traders took one of them down to St. Louis, and like most travellers he had his long yarns to retail when he returned. Among other things he asserted that there were fifty times as many whites as snakes. This was an unpopular and of course unpleasant truth. The fellow was silenced at once, and barely escaped with his life. "What," said the wise ones, "as many whites as snakes—ho, no, ten snakes to one pale face." I reckon they know better now. They can hardly number as many men, women, children and horses, as the pale face rifles that have passed through their land in the last eight weeks. To return,—I did not visit a larger patch of trees east of this, but it seems to be of the same character, while in all directions the water is oozing from the ground, changing grass and sticks and every thing to sludge. As you approach the first grove, another directly ahead springs into view, on the side of which, towards you, two singular looking red and white mounds arise from the plain. Turning directly toward these, you cross a small stream that runs down from the timber above through a sloughy piece of ground, where willows grow in bunches. Among these willows, in a deep hole, eight or ten feet across, the best drinking water to my thinking is to be obtained. It boils like a kettle of water over the fire, but is cold. Crossing the slough brook one road leads to the first mound. We took the left, leaving the mound at the right, and soon after crossed a creek a rod wide, having boiling springs (though the water is cool I believe) on the north bank just below the road. Pass on half a mile through the cedars, almost to the last, and you come to Beer spring, where we camped. It is a break into the rocky bank of the river, ten feet in diameter, and the water boils up in two very large rocky spring holes. The largest and best is above the other, at the right hand as you face the bank, and opens with an orifice above two and a half feet in diameter,—the rock projecting over,—and enlarges as it descends. The first spring up among the willows, and this one, are the only ones I visited which were at all palatable. From the first I drank two quarts in a few minutes. Some put in sugar, and others sugar and acid, but I preferred it fresh from the well. I visited the mounds, which are real curiosities, but they, like every similar thing here, have been deposited from water. Fremont has described them accurately, and they who wish to amend had better come and view them for themselves. There is a great curiosity on the north slope of the mound nearest the road. It is a rock, of the shape and size of a barrel,—elevation four or five feet, with a small hole in the top out of which the water boils, almost too hot to hold the finger in. The mountain range which has been on our left through the last valley, slopes down four miles west of Beer spring, by irregular peaks to Sheep Mountain, fourteen hundred feet high, where it terminates abruptly. The river, sweeping round its base and turning to the south, runs down its western side six miles, and then turns west, curving across the plain, here eleven miles wide, through a deep fissure in the solid basalt, one hundred eighty feet wide and from one to three hundred feet deep. At the head of the Sheep Mountain, the opposite bank of the river is nearly one hundred feet high, perpendicular. North of the head is the terminus, four miles and a half miles broad, of a range coming down from marks described, crossings of streams noted, springs the north. The peaks are irregular, and the central marked down, and distances estimated. The latter, once high, very jagged, and covered with scattering ice will only be guessed at from point to point, and will vary. The pass or valley between them and Sheep Mountain probably not vary much from the results given by the mountain is perhaps a mile wide. On the west side of the north range, the Oregon road runs up to Fort Hall, as they occasionally get out of order. I shall endeavor the fork being just beyond the head of Beer river. The not to make the miles too long, that the traveller may other road run west. Hudspeth left, four weeks since, he disappointed, the right way, (i.e., pleasantly,) if at with a train of forty seven wagons, taking this route, all. One must travel in this road, to form any idea of and most of the trains have followed. If they could not the importance of knowing exactly where he is, and get through, some one would have returned before this the distance from water to water, wood to wood, and

It is now abourne from which no traveller has returned; yet I intend taking it, as there is a path in the same direction which has been packed through with mules. I learn also that Hudspeth has himself packed through. At noon, seven of us started for a hunt on the mountains, south west, and fording the river above Beer springs, where the water was only knee deep, and boiling all over the surface like the springs, steered for the hunting ground on the mountain side.— We found it four or five miles to the nearest base, and by different routes reached the highest summit, except a snow capped one some twelve miles south. Three of us descended on the west, and leaving the two, I struck off south west, and came upon Bear river five or six miles south of a large circular mound, or hill, mentioned by Fremont, and west of Sheep mountain three miles. Following the river up on the east side to the base of the mountain, where the bank breaks down on to a small bottom by a steep, bold ledge, one hundred feet high, I crossed the river forty or fifty rods above, where the current was three feet deep, and very strong, running over and between huge masses of basalt. It was not more than one hundred fifty feet wide and yet I was half an hour in crossing. Let no one attempt it again, unless he wishes to be ducked. It was after sun down when I reached the top of the bluff on the west side, and taking the direction for the circular mound, or crater pushed on, determined to visit it that day. The whole plain about is with deep fissures filled with loose rock, and between the mound or crater and the river is a long depression, extending several miles, generally north and south, of the same width as the river channel, and into which the river breaks four miles below the bend. The east bank of this curious ravine, or crack, is fifty feet high in some places,—a huge pile of rocks, lying loosely tumbled together, and sloping from the top, forming underneath immense caverns and holes, in one place two hundred feet deep. I saw snow and ice in two of them. They form convenient dens for wild beasts. Reached the mound after dark, and could see but little. From here to the road was one and a half miles north. Reaching this, I turned east and came in to camp at 11 P. M., heartily tired. I stopped a few minutes three quarters of a mile below camp, on the river bank among the cedars, to see steamboat spring. It comes out only a little above the water, boiling, foaming, white as snow, frothing, roaring, and whirling the water three feet high, from an orifice a foot in diameter.

Aug. 7. Tuesday. Visited the same spring again this morning, and it presents precisely the phenomena which it did last night. I could not find the little steam pipe spoken of by Fremont. Started late, and passing Sheep mountain, and leaving the crater on the left, steered for a gap in the mountain nearly west, over a great plain, and entered a pass one mile wide between a very high sloping hill covered with grass on the left, and a number of high peaks covered with cedars on the right, fourteen and a half miles from camp. The road next turns south west, gradually and sometimes rapidly rising by a very smooth way four miles to the summit. [Here the road turns north west half a mile, and then nearly west one and a half miles to a fine stream, two yards wide, running across the road north.] In stead of turning to the right, we descended one and a half miles down a broad ravine of easy descent, and camped at a small spring—one of the heads of the stream just spoken of. This is the first water after leaving the bend of Bear river. Take in water before you leave, or suffer with the thousand thoughtless ones who have gone before. Made twenty miles.

I have before adverted to the need of a definite guide. With one the emigrant is at home. In entering upon this untried and I therefore underscribed route I have determined to furnish the future emigrant with this great desideratum. The course will in general be given, landmarks, and a half miles broad, of a range coming down from marks described, crossings of streams noted, springs the north. The peaks are irregular, and the central marked down, and distances estimated. The latter, once high, very jagged, and covered with scattering ice will only be guessed at from point to point, and will vary. The pass or valley between them and Sheep Mountain probably not vary much from the results given by the mountain is perhaps a mile wide. On the west side of the north range, the Oregon road runs up to Fort Hall, as they occasionally get out of order. I shall endeavor the fork being just beyond the head of Beer river. The not to make the miles too long, that the traveller may other road run west. Hudspeth left, four weeks since, he disappointed, the right way, (i.e., pleasantly,) if at with a train of forty seven wagons, taking this route, all. One must travel in this road, to form any idea of and most of the trains have followed. If they could not the importance of knowing exactly where he is, and get through, some one would have returned before this the distance from water to water, wood to wood, and

rows, at the springs which we passed in the afternoon yesterday. They can assign no reason but wantonness. One of the arrows hung in the skin of the animal in the morning.

Aug. 28. Tuesday. Not as cold this morning. Cloudy. Took the after cattle watch alone. This watch is from twelve to sunrise. I expected to have trouble with the Indians, as they are somewhat saucy, and very numerous in the mountains east. I preferred the after watch, as they would be most likely to disturb the cattle just before day, if at all; and to watch alone, that I might be more sure to detect them. I saw nothing of Indians, and I probably should not if I watched twenty times; but heard a solitary wolf, howling short and sharp as he went sneaking down the valley. These scamps creep round in the tall grass, and are not easily seen. Eight miles below camp passed the camp of a train from Missouri, which had all but a dozen of its cattle drove off in the night by the Indians. They left one, which probably lagged behind, with an arrow sticking in him.

Capt. Pierce had volunteered, with twelve men, and with the owners, to go after the cattle. They had not returned. On either side of the valley bottom is a sage plain, broken by ravines reaching to the base of the mountains. The course for ten miles from camp is S. S. W., and here the sage plain slopes down, and the river sweeps round to the west, only thirty or forty rods from the plain. Between the two runs the road, close to the base of the hill. For the last mile the road has turned S. W. A broad valley comes in from the east, down which flows another and larger branch, which unites with this some distance below. From noon half road continues one mile S. west, then four miles W. S. W., and one mile west to a stream which I shall call Soda creek, from the abundance of the article on its banks. This creek comes into the fork from the north, through a considerable valley. It joins it just before it enters a canyon, through which it passes at the left of the road into another valley, while the road runs over a hill, the descent steep. Distance one mile. This valley is less than half a mile wide, and the grass is fed down close. Crossing this one mile west N. west, and over a hill and down into another valley, we camped. The river winds round the hill south through a very rough canyon, at the northern base of a mountain which may be seen thirty miles back, standing solitary at the south end of the great valley which we have been so long travelling down. The road this afternoon has been for the most through greasewood, or sage. I suppose the bottom is wet and muddy early in the season; and to avoid this the road is crowded off the grass, towards the base of the hill. The great valley abounds in rich grasses, and the banks of the streams are heavily lined with tall green willows, giving this whole a very beautiful appearance. At the junction of the two upper branches the valley is five or six miles wide. South there are no mountain peaks in sight, only long ranges of hills running east and west; one appearing just behind another as far as the eye can reach. About 8 o'clock in the morning the wind began to blow, though not violently; and shortly the wagons were involved in a cloud of smoke and dust, and men and beasts half stifled. A similar cloud soon obscured and finally completely hid the mountains from view, and so things remain now we have camped. It is only half an hour, and all is clear again. The eastern range appears almost fearfully near and distinct. Ball, Van Wormer and Dolson went under the mountains for a hunt this morning, and brought in a large antelope this evening about 8 o'clock. They report plenty of red clover on the mountains, and a great many deer and antelopes. No news from the lost cattle. This valley is small, and like the other closely fed, but no doubt had plenty of grass two weeks since. A valley comes into it from the north, nicely carpeted with greasewood and sage. The south side is bounded by the base of a considerable mountain. At the western part of the valley this base forms a high bluff, the upper half of which, facing N. west, is a jagged, broken, rough, almost perpendicular wall of basalt, round which the river sweeps south, and plunges into a deep canyon; then turning west, rushes into the

next valley while the road runs down the valley. Made twenty miles.

Aug. 29. Wednesday. After leaving camp, the course was one mile and a half west to the bottom of a hill, then three fourths of a mile over; ascent not steep, but sandy, and a little heavy. From the top, road turns to the left. Course from the bottom of it S. W. three and a half miles, touching the river at the end of the second mile. This valley is similar to the other, only much larger. Greasewood and sage encroach on the grass considerably, but there is plenty yet. A range of rough low mountains stretches along on the west, at a distance of eight or ten miles. There seems to be grass to the summit, but not a tree or bush. The range at the left is similar, and the river runs at its base. This is a very pretty stream. At the camp this morning where the current was rapid for four or five rods, it was nine yards wide and six inches deep. It is generally much wider, and several feet deep. The road in the valley bottom is cut down in one place three feet by the action of the wind, which blows the dust out of the track. I would here observe, once for all, that where you find greasewood, with or without sage, you will find more or less depth of fine dust, which hardly affects or retards the rolling of the wheels. When you find sage alone, or nearly so, there will be more or less sand, sometimes causing a heavy drag, or a hard gravelly or stony track, wearing and cutting the cattle's feet. Since leaving Green river there has been much more gravel than sand among the sage. The exceptions to these facts are only enough to prove the rule. At the end of the last section the road turns to the left, a small part over a greasewood plain, three and a half miles S. S. W. to where we halted for noon, at the bend of the river, between which and the hill west the valley is not much more than half a mile, but immediately beyond both, it widens to two miles. Directly ahead the eastern range sweeps round to the south west; the river running close under its base; on its side and summits are bushes of some kind. Above us the stream is very crooked, and seems loth to leave the beautiful valley, crossing it six times in half a mile. The men have returned from pursuing the Indians, and succeeded only in part. They brought back fourteen head, which the thieves abandoned ten miles on the route; probably because they did not drive fast or well enough. From noon half the road runs south one mile and three quarters, then S. S. W. one mile and a half by a bend in the river, then S. W. by south half a mile, then S. west three miles part of the way through greasewood, then W. S. W. one mile and a half to camp. The valley bottom on this afternoon's route will average one mile and a half in width. The stream enlarges gradually, though it receives no tributaries. Occasionally a stripe of willows may be seen on the western range, but the water sinks long before it can reach the river. Willows abound on its banks, and some reach a height of twenty feet. The report is current now, and generally believed, that it was not the Indians who drove off the cattle, but somebody from the direction of Salt Lake, as the trail leads that way, and on the trail was a shoe track among the mountains. Two horses also joined the trail some ten miles on. There are plenty of ducks on the river, and occasionally we see a lark, and a few birds unknown in the higher regions. We have ice every morning. I call the Great Valley the Valley of Thieves. Made eighteen and a half miles.

Aug. 30. Thursday. From a long distance above it may be seen that the valley is shut in at its south western extremity by the junction of the two ranges of mountains. Toward the lower end of the valley, at the left hand, may be noticed a pyramidal mountain peak which from the distance of a few miles presents the appearance of an Indian Pagoda. The whole upper section seems formed of thick layers of earth, alternating with thin plates of stone, at very regular intervals. The layers of rock project considerably beyond the slope, with rather sharp ragged edges, the whole gradually and regularly diminishing to a point and disappearing with dwarf cedars. As you pass round to the west, the point appears to stretch off into a ridge. Beyond this, as seen from a long distance up the valley, and a little

grass to grass.

Aug. 8. Wednesday. Left camp early, and going almost directly and nearly in a straight line, intersected the main road on the hill, saving by the whole cut off two miles, and getting much better grass. The grass was good every where except on the mountains, but near the camping place below it has been fed down. From the intersection the course of yesterday was resumed south west, and ascending gradually a mile, began to descend the most difficult hill we have yet found. Many teams have been overturned here, but we escaped uninjured. At the foot of the hill, five miles from camp, came to a creek three yards wide, running like the other north, and uniting with it two miles below. Half way down the first hill is a spring on the left hand. From this stream the road continues, the same general course, up and down hills not very bad, and rapidly descending four and a half miles more, when we came to the bank of the main stream, which is here ten to twenty feet deep, and two rods wide, being dammed up below by a dike of basalt, or limestone, or both. Took in water and camped one mile and a half below, at the eastern base of the mountain, the stream at our right one mile running south west, through a deep canyon, and the road turning south up a valley which has a dome like hill almost exactly in the centre. Made eleven miles.

Aug. 9. Thursday. Left camp before sunrise, and passing the eastern base of the dome like hill, course south, reached the extremity of the valley and turned west on to the hill, distance three miles; then swept down the hill into a broad valley, and bearing to the left, in two and a half miles came to a stream running north through a gravelly marl bottom partly grown up to tall rushes. On the opposite side is a good spring.

Turning up the stream two miles S. S. east, came to a very good ford, one rod wide and two feet deep, muddy bottom and banks. From this point, S. S. east, a high double peak, from which the stream seems in part at least to arise, bounds the valley on the south. S. S. west is a like very irregular peak, and north the valley stretches off twenty or thirty miles between two ranges of high, irregular mountains. West, a deep rocky canyon cuts the mountain in two. Six miles south of this, a wide, deep depression appears, having an isolated, low range, smooth and covered with grass and crowned with scattering cedars. From the ford the road ascends to a plain, and gradually rising, course S. S. W., reaches the base of the mountain, and by a gentle ascent passes it midway between the two canyons just described, distance nine and a half miles. The descent is steep, and two miles, to a brook running south east. Passed several springs at the left on the way down. Here is a very pretty grassy valley, but it is almost fed. Plenty of sage and a half above or below. Cedar for fire wood. Made nineteen miles.

The current news is, that an Indian attempted to steal something last night from a train, and was fired upon. In revenge he shot arrows into three of their cattle, wounding one badly. By a careful inquiry I am certain that the guard was asleep, and the Indian coming into camp waked him suddenly, and in his fright he scared the Indian so that he ran away, and then he was fired on, both by the guard and from camp, but without effect. Our guard must keep a sharp lookout tonight. We are now among the Painocks, two lodges of whom were by the spring where we stopped this morning. They seem very friendly, and want gun with flint locks. Mosquitoes have not troubled us any for two nights. Quite cool. Have noticed dwarf maple on the west side of all the mountains (in the ravines) this side of sheep mountain till to-day. Days as usual very hot, and roads covered with clouds of dust.

[To be continued.]

California Correspondence.

JOURNAL OF DR. LOMB.

[Written expressly for the Western Christian.]

(Continued.)

Aug. 26. Sunday. Very cold this morning. Feed very short—water neither plenty nor good, and no wood but sage. Left camp; course S. S. W. half a mile; then S. W. five miles over a sage plain, valley bottom same distance at the left, and two steep short hills to go down. From this the road turns short south two miles, then S. S. W. three quarters of a mile, then one mile west on to the bottom, where is grass and plenty

of water; the road rapidly descending, and two steep places. The mountain at whose base we are has snow on its summits, and seems quite precipitous towards the top. The valley opens broad to the west, and the gravelly bottom, which seems full of spring holes, is more than a quarter of a mile wide. Halted for noon here. From this the road runs west N. west by west one mile and a quarter down the bottom, winding north under the bases of three singular looking hills, having the appearance of being formed of pipe clay—and turning at the last N. west three quarters of a mile, then one mile and a quarter W. N. W. down the valley to a large spring, where the gravelly bottom is nearly a mile wide. This spring is merely the re-appearance of the springs which have sunk so often in the valley above.

From the spring to the sage plain, to which the ascent is gradual, is one mile and a quarter having the bottom sweeping round to the north and west. Next course is W. S. W. by west, two and a half miles through a valley; very fair descent and ascent, and down again into the valley which we left a few miles back, and which is here more than a mile wide, and runs south west. A large portion is covered with grass, but no water, for at least five miles from the top of the hill where I now sit to write. The hills on either side of the valley are low, covered with sage, and on the west not much broken. The scene is one of quiet beauty. A mist covered, snow clad mountain rears its solitary form on the left of the road. From this point it is very distinct. The owner of the horse which Conde and Hawley bought night before last, was after it last night, and this morning took it away, paying them as much as they paid the Indian, who, it seems, stole it. There are mountains in all directions except S. S. W., but they are at considerable distance. The prospect for feed is now much better. From disaster, casualty, and disease, the breaking up of trains, and detention at Salt Lake, and the time gained by taking Had-peth's cut off, we have 6000 less cattle ahead now than at the South Pass, which is one fourth of the whole number. Our chance is nearly fifty per cent better than if the whole had come through. Met three Indians on the bottom. They are very saucy, grovelling, animal looking scamps. Their bows are not more than two and a half feet long. One of them reached out his hand, I grasped and found it soft and nerveless as a woman's. It seemed that I could crush every bone in it with one brotherly grip, and I had more than half a mind to try. When we reached the willows, found our old enemies the mosquitoes, ready for the onset. Camped one and a half miles below, and six miles from where we came down on to the bottom, course W. S. W. Grass is excellent, and very abundant here, and will average one and a half miles in width. No wood but a scanty supply of dry willows. There are a dozen trains in eight. The sun pours down his hot rays without stint, and he who would save the backs of his hands from blistering must wear mitts. Made twenty-one and a quarter miles.

Monday, Aug. 27. Less than three quarters of an inch thick this morning. Course from camp south west four and three quarters of a mile. Here is quite a stream, and some willows, but the water soon sinks again. Then S. S. W. six and a half miles to a stream bed with abundance of willows, and water standing in pools. Crossed and stopped to noon one mile below. The road all the way down this valley is as smooth as a plank. This stream comes down from the north, and is probably one of the branches which constitute the north Fork of the St. Mary's river. From noon halt, course is S. W. seven miles. In this section the water reappears, augmented by the streams from the Blue range heretofore spoken of, and which extends south forty or fifty miles. The stream is lined with willows of large size, and is several yards wide, and in places several feet deep. In a place where it is three quarters of a mile from the road, I went down to the stream, and found a grave. On the board at its head was inscribed, "Samuel A. Fitzsimmons, died of a wound inflicted by a bowie knife in the hands of James Remington, on the 25th day of August 1849." At the end of the seven mile section, turned down S. east and camped on the creek, which is here at the shallowest place on a "ripple," four yards wide and six inches deep—just above it is eight yards wide and six feet deep; water clear and current rapid. Some men from a camp just above, state that two of their oxen were wounded last night by the Indians with ar-

to the right, is a similarly shaped peak, but lower, smooth, and without vegetation except grass. It slopes toward the north, and rises again gradually into a ridge. At this depression the mountain side seems bare and rocky, except a few patches of cedar, with a notch cut down right and left at an angle of 45 degrees, and this is a canyon through which the road passes. I have called it Yellow Stone Canyon. It is fifteen and three quarters of a mile S. W. by south from camp, the road making considerable of a detour to the right three or four miles before turning down toward the canyon, to avoid a bayou and some long bends in the river. Halted to noon below the bayou, and above the first bend, eight and a half miles from camp. East south east is a deep rocky canyon, which admits a large stream into the valley from the east; probably the South Fork, some where below this, where I could not determine, comes on the old Salt Lake road. Beyond this canyon over the mountain top the range east of the Valley of Thieries may be seen, pushing its rough, bare, snow patched peaks high into the air, and others may be seen stretching away a long distance at the left. This valley I shall call Pagoda valley. The river here is very crooked, and very deep where it is not rapid; and the bottom, which will average two miles, is much cut up by dry channels. One mile and a half above the canyon, the road, which for the last four miles has been sweeping round to the south, crosses the river and descends S. W. on its south side over the slope of the mountain for the last half mile to the next ford. The bottom here is not more than a quarter of a mile wide, and at the south a broken plain sweeps up to the mountain base, while on the north the mountain terminates abruptly, and a part of the way presents only huge masses of basalt, or broken and crushed fragments, spotted with sage and greasewood. A short distance above the pass are some singular yellow colored rocks. I shall not presume to attempt a description, as they have no particular resemblance to anything that I ever saw. Any one who can remember what he saw some time when he had the night mare, can get a fancy sketch from the recollection. Perhaps such an one might liken them to an assemblage of rude, uncouth monuments, set up by the unfinished inhabitants of a half formed world, such for instance as the wise ones would have the moon. The largest and tallest may be between one and two hundred feet high. This much was written under the shadow of the rocks, at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passing down along the base of the mountain, I turned for a farewell look, and was surprised and highly delighted to see an admirable and strikingly correct likeness of a lady, in full riding dress, apparently walking up the hill behind the enormous rock I have just mentioned. The best point of view is sixty rods below, but it must be seen from the road between where it is crossed the second time, (for it is crossed again here,) and the entrance of the gorge. The soil of this valley does not seem to produce as well as that of those above. There are large patches of coarse bunch grass and greasewood, and the same may be said of wild flax and woods. It suffers much from drought, and vegetation is now withered and dried for want of water. The soil appears to be finely pulverized clay and sand, and is full of holes where all kinds of insects and reptiles burrow, and the mole mines, to such an extent that in many localities the earth is as porous as a sponge, and oxen or mules sink half way to the knee. Earlier in the season, I suppose the growth must be luxuriant—now feed is very scarce, though the bottom is very extensive. A mile or more back from the first crossing, the old Salt Lake road winds up a ravine over a mountain south east. From the second crossing the road ascends a hill, not very long or steep, but a little rough, and descending to the river again passes down its north bank one mile and a half north west. The bluffs on either side are rough and irregular. On the north are some cells or caverns, high up in the rocks, and below is a mass of red stone, blackened as by fire, on the other side.

The gorge is thirty or forty rods wide. Next turn is N. N. W. half a mile, just at the end of which the road crosses the river where is but little room, and none to spare. The bluffs on either side are masses of basalt,

covered with small fragments sliding down from above. Just below the ford, the road, which is rather rough, turns round to the left a quarter of a mile N. N. W., then a short distance west, then round a low rocky bluff, a high jagged bluff on the right, course S. S. W., then round S. S. E., a high rose-pink colored rocky bluff on the right, to another turn, (three quarters of a mile in all,) just before which the river is forded again. Here is a very singular, and very picturesque valley. At the first point of the bluff, where the road turns, is a tall plate of stone standing upright, having the appearance of an enormous curb-stone. A rocky mass just above is composed of huge plates of basalt, set up against each other almost perpendicularly, like a row of books. On the top of this mountain east is a range of bare rocks, with several large caverns in them. A close examination discovers the right hand bluff to be pierced with innumerable holes, or cavities, large enough to harbour or conceal all kinds of wild beasts that infest this section of country. The road next sweeps around the point of the bluff, and takes a general direction of west; the river on the left. The mountains have diminished to hills, and the river bottom is half a mile wide and has plenty of willows, which had nearly disappeared in the canyon. On the whole, the road thus far has been pretty good. But little feed yet. There are a number of musquitos round again, which is rather strange, as the ice in a pail was three quarters of an inch thick this morning. I should like to find the place where they put up at night, if it is any warmer than our camp. East of camp this morning, at the base of the mountain on the slope, were some hot springs smoking like large fires. The inquiry is "who finds them in pipes?" The men who went to visit them report, among other marvels, a pond several rods in diameter boiling like mud, and real hot—scalding hot water too. There were large quantities of soda, which lay thick enough to be easily gathered. A card at the first crossing stated that on the evening of the 27th, eleven head of cattle were stolen from a train at that point. They recovered four, and found some of the others butchered. Very cold this evening; though the days are excessively hot; and the team's getting a late start, and stopping two hours at noon contrary to orders, did not reach camp two and a half miles below the canyon till 9 o'clock, P. M. Good enough for them. If men will be lazy in the morning, they must make it up at night; though it is much better to camp early as a rule, to give the cattle time to feed before dark. The run on the last section runs mostly over a sage plain, and rises a short steep hill just before we turned down to the left to camp. Feed is very good in this part of the valley, which is a very irregular one, and might not inaptly be named Crooked valley. It is impossible from this point to see its direction over the way out of it.

Aug. 31. Friday. Cold again this morning and rainy over. Fall and I went ahead to examine the mountain where the road passes over. Found no grass. All fed down for twelve miles, and no grass to speak of beyond, to the top of the mountain, eighteen or twenty miles. So returned, and will start early in the morning and make a long drive for it. About nine miles below this, the road leaves the bottom and winds over a high mountain range, while the river sweeps around it to the south. The valley bottom gradually widens from camp, where it is a mile wide, to the turn where it is two or three, and continues so until it terminates in a deep rocky canyon, through which the river finds its way. The grass has been fed down for three miles, and between this and the canyon there is plenty.

(To be continued.)

California Correspondence.

JOURNAL OF DR. LOAN.

[Written expressly for the Western Christian.]

(Continued.)

Sept. 1st, 1849. Saturday. Left camp at half past 7 o'clock. From the top of the hill from which we turned down to camp, the road runs south west, probably twenty miles, through a high mountain range, and is very crooked. The descent from the hill is easy, and two and a half miles on is a dry stream bed, and another one mile and a half farther, both having willows

Wednesday June 13, 1864. Left camp late and reached the ford.
The south fork at 3 P.M. The road was, usually
good, crossing the long spurs of the hills as they gradually descend
to the south and west. 2 miles of bottom before reaching the
ford. The wet from the recent rains. The ford is a very good
one considering the width of the river. Half a mile or more

The water did not come into the boxes of high wagons.
Low wheels dipped a little. We guard against accident
we raised our boxes 3 to 6 inches.

Had a fair chance to see a buffalo this morning. As we ride
the long low spur of one of the hills which fell with a gentle slope
towards the river, we discovered some 3 miles off, 3 dim, dark
looking object moving down the river bank. The men
at once that we were looking at 2 horsemen in full chase of a
Buffalo Bull. In a moment all was excitement. My wagons
were in full view, and when the word, Buffalo! was passed, the
men raised their guns and started hot-footed for the scene of action, or for
some more elevated ground to get a better sight, leaving scarcely enough
to keep the teams in the road.

It may not interest some regular prairie hunters & readers to hear
of a chase after a single Buffalo, but to us at least it was immensely
exciting. There we stood more than 200 men, along those low hill slopes; beyond
a plain 2 to 4 miles wide bounded by a broad ribbon of water stretching east and west
30 miles and shining like burnished silver in the morning sun; beyond, a
long strip of green bordered by high, brown, barren hills.

The buffalo was only a black speck slowly moving toward the
river, and the horsemen were trying to intercept him. On, on, he goes
gradually increasing his pace, and faster the riders follow along after
him. The turns the hunters are on his flank, and now he
comes. How black he seems. Faster and closer they press him, and
now he turns directly back and towards us. Hurrah! Hurrah!
On he rushes. The one of the horses plunges into a ravine.

Horseman and horse, gun and pistol all roll over and over in the
splashing water. The horse is out, and the rider. As he is out

and the buffalo goes through above splash! splash! splash!
and away he goes again. The balls are him. So then he finds the
mounted men. Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah! Hurrah!

a sure tale. He turns, he turns. Harrah! Harrah! he comes, he comes and wounded to, see how he leaps - and on, and on he rolls his heavy bulk along, pressed closely by the pursuing horse and his armed riders. Now he turns and glances on his pursuers.

Now he comes madly on, dashing and splashing through the water courses. And now he turns again. He hesitates. Will he rush upon the horse? No, no. See the smile - crook - hurrah 'tis a noble fellow. Now for him boys! And down rushed the crowd, a crooked wavy line of smoking rifles.

Ben Hermes on the pony and "Old Ben" on his own legs took the lead. Ben got in first ranging along side of the animal a few feet distant, as he rushed for the kill.

Next comes Ben with the pony and gives him one, two, three steady shots. After 2 or 3 more from various hands he went down within a quarter of a mile of our camp.

1st was not in at the death, but stood by him before he ceased to quiver. He was a noble animal with a wicked looking head, though he had very little more hair than an elephant except on his head and neck.

2nd on lower the place was left desolate. 1 thing left that a man could eat. We had a "hind quarter", some ribs, the liver and part of the skin. Before he was skinned another one came across the river and in less than 10 minutes 20 men were in full chase. After 1000 had me and the last was at least half a mile off, I am Hermes fired a rifle, and without saddle or bridle hat or coat mounted the pony and was off like a bent shell.

Away! away! Go it Ben! See now he gains on them all. Then he comes up - he passes - and then he goes over the hill.

Listen - Crook! That's Ben's rifle, and the Buffalo hits the dust. He had meat enough so he was left to the next pass.

We have some deer to day. They say that more than 300 were feeding about the pond this morning, early. Camped 3 miles from the pond. It rained. Some musquitos. Very cold this afternoon.

Thursday June 14.

Left camp light breakfast. Saw a Buffalo a mile off on our right. Travelled 6 or 7 miles and found some willow bushes on the bluffs in the river. Very tame. Well breakfast. About 2 miles farther on across the hills we to the river or north plateau. Food not very good.

Made 12 miles after halting at noon and camped 3 or 4 miles above where the bluff comes down the the river, on this side. 60 wagons camped in sight. Ford short. No wood. Very cold. Last several whips lashes yesterday, some in the river. Caught 6 or 8 round lashes to each wagon and whip. Steeds should be brought from home. None can be found west of the Missouri river thus far. We need a bellows very much. Passed a village of Prairie Dogs in the morning.

Friday June 15.

Took the first left hand road up the hill and gained a mile and more of those who camped beyond. Ascended the hill and found a heavy rocky prairie and very good grass and water. The last only immediately after rains. Probably there is plenty now. In the afternoon again descended to the North fork, by a tolerable road. Made about 15 miles and camped. Road on the hills much cut up.

One mile south east of our camp is a tent made of hides. It looks very pretty and is well shaped, round, and the poles are very high. The boys have been there and report 5 dead Indians lying in the tent, covered by a bad quilt and 1 buffalo skin.

They have moccasins on. There is no smell from them. A dead horse and colt lay there and the remains of a buffalo.

There were also 11 dogs one of which had a kind of hang on him. Very cold. I was on guard last night.

Saturday June 16.

Left camp. Traveled over long low spurs, sloping toward and to the river. Rough hills, ravines with sandy beds, in which streams water rush to the river when it rains - and level plains mile or two in width, sometimes answering for the channel of rivers. At 3 PM came to some large cedars and a few ash trees - just past a ^{such} rocky prairie. This is the first wood we have seen since we left Park Creek beyond the ford.

Looked in wood. A mile beyond found springs on the left under the bluff. Looked in water and passed on, and camped a broad deep and rocky prairie. Day very short today.

Cattle look gaunt. Plenty of good cedar on the hill sides along the rocks. This prairie is 40 or 50 rods wide for a considerable distance up. We find to day that the hill sides were used with flowers, being almost the first we have seen.

made any snow. Passed several graves today, as usual. The Elgin Company in 2 days ahead. I notice that most of those who die are under 33, ~~over~~ over 60. Most from Missouia, next Indiana, next Kentucky etc etc.

Sunday June 17.

Left camp before sunrise and went directly up the hills to the left. The worst hills this side of the Missouia. I descended into the ravine of Ash Creek. It is broad and rocky. Perpendiculars line the bluffs on each side now by the water and excavated by frost into holes and caves. There are cedars stuck into the bluffs and several hundred ash trees, low and closely with trunks of considerable size in the water. All runs in the broad, level, gravelly bed of the ravine, but all disappears in the sand and rocks far short of the river. I came out of the ravine and turning up the river a mile stopped for breakfast, and fed the cattle.

The bluff here is rock nearly perpendicular with a narrow plain between it and the river, and very little food for cattle. The head of a "King bolt" came off yesterday and put in a new one in a few minutes. A spare King bolt saved a wagon. Road continues under the bluff which here is rather regularly every quarter of a mile cropped by ravines. The hills seem 200-300 feet high and most of them have more or less cedar on the sides and at the edge of the summit which is crowned by a broad table of limestone usually projecting like a cornice over the wall of sand stone or clay underlying it.

Some of them appear to be lime stone from the base. There is generally a layer of earth and rocks with a scanty growth of grass sloping from mid height down to the plain. In the clay beneath the tables of limestone (for there are commonly 3 or 4 layers with a thick stratum of clay or soft sand stone between), the woodrats have innumerable nests. The holes through which they reach them make the face of the bluff for yards square appear like a honey comb. Some of these bluffs are singularly beautiful. The stone caps projecting out and forming a heavy cornice, the upper layers being thick, perhaps 10 to 20 feet and rather compact, resisting the action of the elements, while those beneath, less dense, have wasted much more. One rock which I named the "Bastion", may be seen more than a mile. It has the appearance of a round tower, at the angle of a high wall though its summit is even or nearly so with the top of the wall. The wall itself extends eastward quite a distance, terminating abruptly as though cut down to its base by a sharp instrument

June 10th, 1849

Israel?

Since we came into the Buffalo Country we see comparatively few skeletons though Buffalo skulls lie scattered in places all over the Country, which as marble. To day I saw at the foot of a perpendicular bluff a skeleton entire, bleached white and piled promiscuously in a heap, as though it had tumbled off together. We frequently see half eaten carcasses by the road side. One lay in the road at "Ash Creek" this morning.

Had evidently lain some days and yet had very little smell.

Monday. June 11th

S. Hawley sick this morning & all night. Has diarrhoea - Cholera

The men are busy, washing, making boots for the cattle &c.

Mounted the two broken wagon wheels by fixing a notch in each side and driving a staple over. Each wagon should have staples of different sizes. We also shall need more tacks. In the afternoon a trader and hunter came into camp. Gave him some dinner.

He said he had not eaten bread before in 4 months. Had had, nothing but coffee, sugar, and Buffalo since he came out.

He says that he is at home for his best part. Lives now with the Sioux warriors. Has 3 wagons and 4 men left. Sent 3 loads of Buffalo and other things to St. Louis last month.

Twenty miles S. East and only a few miles south of our route 800 Sioux warriors camp and are hunting.

He pays for a prime Buffalo Hide 3 pails of coffee and one pint of sugar or 2 pails of tobacco. Original cost at St. Louis 12 Cents. The Indians are peaceable and charge nothing for being so. The cupidity of the traders serves us much better than the cupidity of the Government officials. They say to the Indians

"If you trade with the Emigrants we leave your Country and you get no more coffee or tobacco." They will give you the cholera too. Of course we never see an Indian unless in company with a trader. 7 or 8 teams passed us before 3 PM and 20 after before we left the camp. In the afternoon went south on to the hills. Shot a wolf and a skunk. 2 blue necked Buffalo in 2000. Country very rough. Some good prairie in patches. Lay all day in camp. Saw several wolves in vicinity of the camp.

On the hill the wind blew almost a gale and had a shower in camp. A heavy wind for several days.

Tuesday June 19.

Went away about midnight and then the mosquitoes became very troublesome. Shot a wolf about 30 rods from camp.

Cloudy and lowering at day light but cleared off at sunrise. Not clear and warm. Left camp and traveled over a heavy timbered road, broken by ravines and the sandy beds of dry creeks. The hills have been washed into all manner of shapes. Land is very steep. No good. Those marked as such on my map are unfit for use. Mosquitoes very troublesome all day.

Occasionally a few cedar trees appear on the bluff at a distance where wood if needed may be obtained.

Towards night road was better, hills fell off lower - finally came to a creek with a broad sand bed and a pine stream of water running down it. A large tree stands on the west bank half a mile south of the road and seven others in a mile above that. There was a great shower in the afternoon and probably most of the water is from that. Just over the hill south there is a bottom several miles long and quite wide. Rained in the night.

Turn back now to present matter

we not only read and the highest peak of the West Hills
not in the distance but a mountain range on the 23rd
and 24th we saw a large river the width of a mile or
two and some small islands in the river. The river was
very narrow and deep.

The river was not far from the point of the point bluff on the
left side of the mountain range which extends to the west between
the two ranges. The river is good, better than any in the
last of the hills. The river is the same as the river in
again but the river is very like the that which we came
to the river in the distance.

When we were on the flat the road turns to the left and a mile
travel the road down hill brings us in sight of "Haramie fort"
or river where we now are. Behind the hill the company has
been looking up and part of them going down. The river bottom
is here narrow and deep. A few long grass hills
are seen. The river is very narrow and deep.
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The section as you approach directly ^{from the South East} presenting the figure of a conical pyramid. East of it and doubtless once forming a part of the same range is a very regular pyramid, presenting rather the form of an obelisk, rather loosely put up. I attempted to climb it but could not stand there the wind blew so strongly. It is composed of clay with a very little sand and at the extreme point is about 3 yards long East and West by one foot wide, giving a rather precarious foot in a windy day. It may be 200 feet high, perhaps more. Pushed on 4 miles to a spring of good water and camped 2 miles beyond where we found good grass on low wet bottom land.

For several nights we have had no dew and no rain since I last reported.
• Trappers say that the grass this year is much better than usual. If so,
we Fort Kearney here, another a large emigration (and hardly scattered).
• At first we have to crop the Platte there. There is an abundance of
red grass on the North Side of the Platte, (and just across from here
we can see the green meadows but cannot crop to them. The water is
not more than 3 1/2 feet deep at the most, but the sand is too loose
and constantly shifting. If there was only a ferry, at Fort Kearney
or just a part of the emigrants could go up the North Side it
could help the matter wonderfully.

Within 10 miles there are no less than 150 wagons on this side the river & 50 or 60 on the other. About 400 teams have passed up, and at least 500 more are on the way from Council Bluffs, making about 1000 in all the North Side. Add these to the 3000 which have and will pass for early, this season and we have a total of 6000 wagons, or at least 6000 emigrants, "en route" for California by the South Pass.

Give one half the amount for all other names and we have grand total of 51,300 in all, overlaid to California and Oregon. This is the common estimate. I think it is too high by some thousands. Both yesterday and the day before I saw & did the river on foot. My report that the Company ahead of them's horse lost 14 head of cattle the Indians, and that a man by the name of Howe from Salt Lake, I think, the same, was killed. He was alone and on foot when Indians met and attempted to rob him. But he would not be threatened no how and so they shot him. We have seen no Indians - nor the dead ones. So day I think look in one wagon, where could be extra skins with every wagon.

Sunday June 23.

Moved in the same direction, leaving Cottle Bluff some 3 miles at the right. The mile our road was literally strewn with patches of Cactus some of them a yard in diameter and all in full bloom. One variety has a large yellow flower and another of the size of a claudine of a beautiful red.

Entering the main road we turned west through the gorge of the mountains. A broad undulating plain ascending plain lies before us and around as we advance. It is a glorious place. The green hills, extended plain, mountain bluffs, sharp ridge, perpendicular pass, tower and castle, bastion and wall, battlement and dome, pyramid, Obelisk, column and altar, Cathedral and chapel, garnished and covered with shadowing fir and pine and cedar lay in the million sun light, quietly reposing in primal beauty and loveliness. And on and on we go over one of the most delightful roads in the whole route.

Passed the head of a deep ravine where is some poor stock water. 1/2 mile at the left at the base of the mountain in a deep ravine are some good springs. Watered the cattle, took in water and wood and passing over the hill some 2 miles descended to a broad rolling prairie, rather sandy and barren. Grass not good. Camped in sight of the river, 3 miles west of Little Crater, which is 1/2 of a mile south and has very good grass. It is rightly named for it has little water, enough however for the cattle stands in its sandy bed in little pools at considerable intervals.

At noon just before reaching the spring was called to see a cholera patient - a woman - stayed an hour & left her very comfortable. Two others had cholera. One will die certainly, perhaps all 3. All have been badly treated, i.e. medicated if in no other way. All salvaged.

Half a mile north of the spring lives a French man with a square lady love. He has a store of goods for Indian trade. 2nd a gunsmith, blacksmith &c. It was extremely hot in the middle of the day. In the afternoon considerable wind & a shower of rain. The Frenchman took 2 p.m. for setting his Sunday.

Sunday June 24.

Made 3 miles and camped on the east side of Little Creek where was a pool of water.

Monday June 25.

It is better to cross Horse Creek here and go up one mile on the west side for a camp. Little Creek is a bad crossing.

We made it good with a few bundles of cane, brush and a few minutes work with 6-paddles. Horse Creek is a pretty stream of ~~very~~ good water, 100 yds and 30 yards wide.

There are some living trees at its mouth, and limbs, roots, trunks and fragments of dead ones are scattered along the bottom above the road or buried in the alluvion.

I think this whole country seems to have once been a high smooth level plain up to the river on either side and covered with pine, fir, cedar, &c. It has been blown by the wind into its present form by frosts and washed by water into its present form.

All the broad valleys seem to have their different woods killed in them as being on the surface. The destructive process is still going on and may be seen on any of the hills where there is a comparative level. The surface is first broken. The wind then drifts out some of the soil, the water runs in and washes it down, and again the wind rises and whisks it away. When the water gets a fall of 2 or 6 feet the process must be carried on with astonishing rapidity.

They have a storm here which will suffice for the 2^d edition of Noah's flood, and if the water does not find an outlet from the basin where it accumulates, through the limestone below, it will fill the basin to the depth of ten or a hundred or two feet and breaking the rim ~~away~~ ^{off} away across and miles to sea - making little account of lime stone, loose sand, or slatted lime or clay.

I am on one high level summit with nearly perpendicular sides a basin 300 feet in diameter and 50 feet deep, with no outlet except a filter in the bottom through the rock. It was no doubt blown out by the wind and it would not take long if the water it rolled out while it stood beside it.

I saw a year and the curious phenomenon may recur.

himself while looking at the place, "How many hundred years did it take to wash out that ravine 200 feet deep," and the trees that now adorn the hill side will be crushed and buried beneath the sinking maps to be replaced by a slower but equally sure process.

The lighter particles are swept into the plateau by wind and water whirled down into the Missouri and rolled into and down the Mississippi into the Gulf. We have already passed washings enough to smother such a state as Louisiana if its bottom was reasonably removed from earth's center.

Fort Croft is about 25 miles from Scott Bluff, and so excellent is the road, that an ox team can easily make it in a day. From the creek the road ascends gradually over rolling land some 6 miles and then falls off to a spring 4 miles. A long range of bluffs lies stretched out toward the south 15 or 20 miles. There is the river with a narrow bottom on the right bank and barren sand hills on the left.

One map of them is entirely destitute of gaps. This is rather scarce here, unless in the valley to the south.

Before rising the last hill, came to some masses of granite. The spring here is very large. Took in a supply of water & halted a little beyond at noon as usual.

Four miles beyond the spring the hills approach the river and the red runs along the bank at the base of some barren hills of clay, sand, gravel and sandstone. Cottonwood trees plenty on the islands and flood wood in the river in abundance. Four miles beyond we camped on a broad plain. Good fire. Very cold night after a very hot day but it makes the mosquitoes begone, and no matter where they go so that they don't come near us.

The plain around our camp is level and very handsome and hills around low. Abundance of small cottonwoods on the islands in the river, and some kind of trees scattered over the high hills ahead and on the opposite side.

Some of the boys brought in an Antelope.

Monday June 26.

Left camp, and in 3 miles came to the river, watered the cattle and immediately turned off among the hills - hills