THE EVENING NEWS. GEORGE Q. CANNON, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. February 7, 1870. Monday, Reply of John Taylor to the Honorable Schuyler Colfax, on

"MORMON" QUESTION.

EDITOR DESERRET NEWS:

074

Dear Sir .- Having been in the country and not hearing of Mr. Colfax's reply, while absent, is the reason why this answer has been so long delayed.

quote

THEIR PERSECUTIONS.

Mr. Colfax has reblied to my article by another, published in the New York Independent, December 24d, headed "The Mormon Question."

I have always been taught to reverence men in authority. My religion has not lessened the force of that precept. I am sorry to be under the necessity of differing from the honorable gentleman who stands second in authority in the greatest and freest nation in the world. My motto has always been and now is: Honor to whom honor is due; yet, while I feel bound to pay bomage to a man of his talent and position I cannot but realize that"all men are now free and equal," and that I live in a land where the press, thought and speech are free. If it had been a personal difference I should have had no controversy with Mr. Colfax, and the honorable gentleman, I am sure, will excuse me for standing up in the defense of what I know to be a traduced and injured people. I would not accuse the gentleman of misrepresentation. I cannot help knowing, however, that he is misin formed in relation to most of his historical details; and justice to an outraged community, as well as truth, requires that such statements should be met and the truth viudicated. I cannot but think that in refusing the proffered hospitality of our city which, of course, he had a perfect right to do, he threw himself among a class of men that ware, perhaps, not very reliable in histori-

I am not surprised at his apparent preudices; I can account for his antipathies, but cannot permit Mr. Colfax, even ignorantly, to traduce my friends without de-tense. He states that "The demand of the people of Utah Territory for immediate admission into the Union, as a State, made at their recent conference meeting and to be presented by their delegate at the approaching session of Congress, compels the nation to meet face to face, s question which it has apparently endeavored to ignore."

Is there anything remarkable in a Terri-tory applying for admission into the Union? parts of Europe. Is it so much more criminal for the Mormons to make a fail-How have other States entered the Union ure than others? Their bank was swallowsince the admission of the first thirteen? ed in the general financial maelstrom, and Were they not all Territories in their turn, some time after the failure of the bank, to Congre ss for, and obtained admission?! Why should Utah be an exception? She has from time to time, as a constitutional requisition, presented a petition, with a constitution containing a republican form of government. Since her application California, Nevada, Kansas, Minnesota, Oregon) and Nebraska have been admitted. And why should Congress, as Mr. Colfax says: "Endeavor to ignore Utah?" And why should it be so difficult a question to "meet face to face?" Has it become so very difficult for Congress to do right? What is the matter? Some remark-able conversation was had between Brig-ham Young and Senator Trumbull. Now, as I did not happen to hear this conver-sation, I cannot say what it was. One thing, however, I do know, that I have seen hundreds of distinguished gentlemen call on President Young and they have been uniformly better treated than has been reciprocated. But something was said about United States officers. I am sorry to say that many United States officers have so deported themselves that they have not been much above par with us. They may indeed be satraps and require they may indeed be satraps and require homage and obeisance; but we have yet to learn to how the knee. Brigham Young does not generally speak even to a United States Senator with honeyed words and measured sentences; but as an ingenuous and honest man. But we are told that "the recent expulsion of grominent members of his church for doubting his infallibility proves that he regards his power as equal to any emergency and has a will equal to his power." his power." I am sorry to have to say that Mr. Colfax is mistaken here. No person was ever dismissed from the Shurch of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints for disbelieving in the infallibility of President Young. I do not believe he is infallible, for one; and have so taught publicly. I gm in the Church yet. Neither have I over heard President Young make any such pretensions. M1. Colfax is a good politician, but he makes sad blun-ders in polemics. He makes a magnificent Speaker and President of the Senate; I am airaid, however, thatas a preacher he would not be so successful. The honorable gen-tleman now proceeds to divide his subject and commences:

Colerado, the Platte and other rivers perform the same prodigies? Unfortunately for Mr.Colfar, it was "Mormon" polygam-ists who did it. The Erie, the Welland, the Pennsylvania and Suez canals are only water. What if a stranger on gasing upon the statuary in Washington and our magnificent Capitol, and after rubbing his eyes were to exclaim, "Enrekal it is only rock and mortar and wood." This discoverer would announce that instead of of \$2000 to help the suffering "Mormons." Their agent took a few miserable traps, the sweepings of an old store; for the balance of the patrimony he sent into Davis County of the patrimony he sent into Davis County and killed our hogs, which we were then prevented from doing, and brought them to feed the poor "Mormons" as part of the legislative appropriation. This I saw. On this subject I could quote volumes. I will only say that when anthenticated testi-mony was presented to Martin Van Buren, the President of the United States, he re-plied. "Your cause is just but I can do discoverer would announce that instead of the development of art, intelligence, industry and enterprise, its component plied, "Your cause is just; but I can do nothing for you." parts were simply stone, mortar and wood. Mr. Colfax has discovered that our improvements are attributable to water.

Mr. Colfax, in summing up, says, "There is nothing in this as to their religion." We next come to another division and Read the following:

Tuesday, November 6th, 1838, General Clark made the following remarks to a number of men in Far West, Mo.:

"Gentlemen, you whose names are not attached to this list of names will now have the privilege of going to your fields and providing corn and wood for your families. "This also is one of their favorite themes. Constantly is is reiterated by their apostles and bishops, from week to week, and from year to year. It is discoursed about in their tabernacles and their ward and town Another article yet remains for you to comply with, that is, that you leave the churches. It is written about in their peri-odicals and papers. It is talked about State forthwith, and whatever may odicals and papers. It is talked about with nearly every stranger that comes into their midst. They have been driven from place to place, they claim, solely on ac-count of their religious belief. Their faith has subjected them to the wickedest perse-cutions by unbelievers. They have been despoiled, they insist, of their property; maitreated in their persons, buffered and cast out because they would not renounce be your feelings concerning this, or whatever your innocence is nothing to me. The orders of the Governor to me were that you should be exterminated. I would advise you to scatter abroad and never again organize yourselves with bishops, presidents, etc., lest you excite the jealousies of the peocast out, because they would not renounce their professions and their revelations." ple.

Is not this persecution for religion?

This, sir, is all true; does it falsify a truth Mr. Colfax next takes us to Nauvoo and to repeat it? The Mormons make these ays,"In Nauvoo they remained until 1846; statements and are always prepared to prove them. I referred to some of these the disturbances which finally caused them to leave the city were not in consequence things in my last; Mr. Colfax has not dis-proved them. He now states, "I do not of their religious creed. Foster and Law, who had been Mormons, renounced the attempt to decide that the charges against them are well founded." Why then are faith and established an anti-Mormon paper at Nauvoo, called the Expositor. In May, 1844, the prophet and a party of his followers, on the publication of his first number, attacked the office, tore it down they made? Has it become so desirable to put down the Mormons that unfounded charges must be preferred against them? "Their church was first established at and destroyed the press.'

Manchester, New York, in 1830, and their first removal was in 1831, to Kirtland, Ohio, This is a mistake. The Expositor was an infamous sheet, containing vile and which they declared was revealed to them as the site of their New Jerusalem." (A libelous attacks upon individuals, and the citizens generally, and would not have mistake) "Thence their leaders went west been allowed to exist in any other comto search a new location, which they found munity a day. The people complained to in Jackson county, Mo., and dedicated a site for another New Jerusalem there, and rethe authorities about it and after mature deliberation the City Council passed an turned to Kirtland to remain for five years ordinance ordering its removal as a avowedly to make money;" (an error) "a bank was established there by them; large nuisance, and it was removed. In a conversation with Governor Ford, on this subject, afterwards, when inform-ed of the circumstances, he said to me, "I cannot blame you for destroying it, but I wish it had been done by a mob." I told quantities of bills, of doubtful value issued, and growing out of charges of fraudulent dealing, Smith and Rigdon were tarred and feathered." This is a gross perversion, Smith and Rigdon were tarred and featherhim that we preferred a legal course, and ed in March, 1832, in Hiram, Portage county; the bank was organized Dec. 2nd, that Blackstone described a libelous press as a nuisance and liable to be removed; that our city charter gave us the power to re-Mr. C. continues: "And unjustifiable as move nuisances; and that if it was suppossuch outrages are this one was based on ed we had contravened the law, we were alleged fraud and not on religious belief." amenable for our acts and refused not an Allow me to state that this persecution was based on religious belief and not on investigation. Mr. Colfax's history says. "The authorities thereupon called out the fraud, and that this statement is a pervermilitia to enforce the law, and the Mormons sion, for the bank was not opened until armed themselves to resist it." The facts several years after the tarring and featherwere that armed mobs were organized in ing referred to. But did the bank fail? yes, the neighborhood of Carthage and Warin 1837, about five years after, in the great saw. The Governor came to Carthage and financial crisis; and so did most of the sent a deputation to Joseph Smith, requestbanks in the United States, in Canada, a ing him to send another to him, with augreat many in England, France and other thentic documents in relation to the late difficulties. Dr. J. M. Bernhisel, our late delegate to Congress and myself, were deputed as a committee to wait upon the Governor. His Excellency thought it best

While fleeing, as fugitives, from the United States, and in Indian territory, isition was made by the Government for 500 men to assist in conquering Mexico, the very nation to whose territory we were fleeing in our exile; we supplied the demand and though despoiled and ex-patriated, were the principal agents in planting the United States flag in Upper California.

I again quote: "In September, 1850, Congress organized Utah Territory, and President Fillmore appointed Brigham Young (who at Smith's death, had become President of the church) as Governor. The next year the Federal Judges were compelled by Brig-ham Young's threats of violence to flee from the Territory, and the laws of the United States were openly defied. Col. Steptoe was commissioned Governor in place of Young, but after wintering with a battalion of soldiers at Salt Lake, he resigned, not deeming it safe, or prudent to " So far from this being the case, Col. Steptoe was on the best of terms with our community, and previous to his appointment as Governor, a number of our prominent gentile citizens, judges, Col. Steptoe and some of his officers signed a petition to the President praying for the continuance of President Young in office. He continues: "In February, 1856, a mob of armed Mermons instigated by sermons from the heads of the church, broke into the United States court room and at the point of the bowie knife compelled Judge Drummond to adjourn his court sine die;" (this is a sheer fabrication, there never was such an occurrence in Utah) "and very soon all the United States officers, except the Indian Agent, were compelled to flee from the Territory.i' Now this same ami-able and persecuted Judge Drummond brought with him a courtezan from Washington, whom he introduced as his wife, and had her with him on the bench. The following will show the mistake in regard to Col. Steptoe and others:

To His Excellency Franklin Pierce,

President of the United States, "Your petitioners would respectfully reresent that, Whereas Governor Brigham Young possesses the entire confidence of the people of this Territory, without dis-tinction of party or sect, and from personal acquaintance and social intercourse, we find him to be a firm supporter of the Con-stitution and laws of the United States, and a tried pillar of Republican institutions; and having repeatedly listened to his remarks, in private as well as in public assemblies, do know he is the warm friend and able supporter of Constitutional liberty, the rumors published in the States, to the contrary, notwithstanding; and having canvassed to our satisfaction, his doings as Governor and Superintendent. of Indian affairs, and also the distribution of appropriations for public buildings for the Territory, we do most cordially and cheerfully represent that the same has been expended to the best interest of the nation, and, whereas, his appointment would better subserve the Territorial interest than he appointment of any other man."

"We therefore take great pleasure in recommending him to your favorable consideration, and do earnestly request his appointment as Governor, and Superintenlent of Indian affairs for this Territory.

"Salt Lake City, Utah Territory, Decem-ber 30th, 1854. J. F. Kinney, Chief Justice Supreme Court, Leonidas Shaver, Assistant Justice, E. J. Steptoe, Lt. Col. U. S. rinv. John F. Reynolds, Bvt. Maj., Rufus

from the farms, property and women were to be territory, distributed. "Beanty and booty," were their watchword. We were to have another grand Norman conquest, and our houses, gardens, orchards, vineyards, fields, wives and daughters were to be the spoils. In-stead of this Mr. Buchanan kept them too long about Kansas; the Lord put a hook in their jaws, and instead of revelling in sack-ed towns and cities and glutting their libidinous and riotous desires in ravishing, des-

troying and laying waste, they knawed dead mules' legs at Bridger, rendered palatable by the ice, frost and snow of a mountain winter, seasoned by the pestifer-ous exhalations of hecatombs of dead animals, the debris of a ruined army, at a cost to the nation of about forty millions. We had reason to say then "The Lord reigns, let the earth be glad." Oh, how wicked it was for President Young to resist an army like the above, prostituted by the guard-ians of a free and enlightened Republic to

the capacity of buccaneers and brigands! In the spring rumors prevailed of an intended advance of the army. Preferring compromise to conflict, we left Salt Lake City and the northern part of the Territory en masse and prepared ourselves, for what we then considered, a coming conflict. Af-ter first preparing combustible materials and leaving a sufficient number of men in every settlement to destroy everything; had we been driven to it we should have made such a confiagration as never was witnessed in the U.S. Every house would have been burned and leveled to the ground, every barn, grain and hay stack, every meeting house, court house and store demolished; every fruit tree and shrub would have been cut down; every fence burned and the country would have been left a howling wilderness as we found it. We were determined that if we could not enjoy our homes in peace, that never again should our enemies revel in our possessions.

I now come to Mr. Colfax's next heading

"THEIR POLYGAMY."

As this is simply a rehash of his former arguments, without answering mine, beg to be excused inserting his very lengthy quotation as this article is already long. In regard to our toleration of all religions," Mr. C. entertains very singular ideas. We do invite men of almost all persuasions to preach to us in our tabernacles, but we are not so latitudinarian in our principles as to furnish meeting houses for all; we never considered this a part of the programme. Meeting houses are generally closed against us everywhere, and men are advised not to go and hear us; we open ours, and say to our congregations go and hear them, but we do not engage to furnish all. Neither is the following statement correct. "About the same time he (Mr. Taylor) was writing it, Godbe and others were being expelled from the church for disbelieving the infallibility of Brigham Young." No person, as I before stated, was ever expelled from the church for doubting the infallibility of PresidentYoung; it is but just to say that President Young, himself disclaims it. Mr. C. again repeats his argument in relation to the suttee, or burning of widows in India, and after giving a very elaborate and correct account of its suppression by English authority says:-

"Wherever English power is recognized there this so-called religious rite is now sternly forbidden and prevented. England with united voice said 'stop' and India obeved."

To present Mr. Colfax's argument fairly.

alarming extent in the United States, The following will show how near right I and Extract from a book, entitled, Serpents a Dove's Nest, by Rev. John Todd, D. D. Boston. Lee and Shepherd.

Under the head of "Fashionable Murder we read the following:

"By the advertisements of almost eve paper, city and village in the land, offeri medicines to be effectual "from whaten causes" it is needed; by the shameless an notorious great establishments, fitted and advertised as places where any woman may resort to effect the end desired, and which now number in the city of New York alone over four hundred, advertised and abundanily patronized, houses devoted i the work of abortionating; by the confesions of hundreds of women made to physicians, who have been injured by the process; and by the almost constant and unblushing applications made to the pro-fession from 'women in all classes of society, married and unmarried, rich and poor and otherwise, good, bad or indiffer ent,' to aid them in the thing-do we know

of the frequency of this crime?" P. 4 and ; "I would not advise anyone to challenge further disclosures, else we can show that France, with all her atheism, that Paris with all her license, is not as guilty, in this respect, as is staid New England at the present hour. Facts can be adduced that will make the ears tingle; but we don't want to divulge them; but we do want the womanhood of our day to understand that the thing can be no longer concealed; that commonness or fashion cannot do away with its awful guilt; it is deliberate and cold-blooded murder." P. 13 and 14,

These facts are corroborated by Dr Story in a book, entitled, Why Not. Lee and Shepherd, Boston. By the New York Medical Journal, September, 1866, by the Boston Commonwealth, Springfield (Mass.) Worster Palladium, Northampton Free Press, Salem Observer and, as stated above "by the advertisements of almost every

paper, city and village in the land." I have statistics before me now, from a physician, stating the amount of prostitution, forticide and infanticide in Chicago; but bad as Chicago is represented to be, these statements are

so enormous and revolting that I cannot believe them. Neither is the statement made by some of the papers, in regard to Mr. Collax's association with the Richardson case, reliable. Men in his position have their enemies, and it is not credible that a gentleman holding such strong prejudice about, what he considers, the immorality of the "Mormons," and whose moral ideas, in relation to virtue and chastity, are so pure, could lead himself as an accomplice to the very worst and most revolting phase of Free Loveism. And I would here solicit the aid of Mr. Colfax, with his superior intelligence, his brilliant talents and honorable position, to help stop the blighting, withering curse of prostitution. forticide and infanticide.

I call upon philosophers and philanthropists to stop it: know ye not that the transgression of every law of nature brings. its own punishment, and that as noble a race of men as ever existed on the earth are becoming emasculated and destroyed by it? I call upon physicians to stop it; you are the guardians of the people's health, and justice requires that you should use all your endeavors to stop the demoralization and destruction of our race. I call upon ministers of the gospel to stop if know ye not the wail of murdered infants is ascending into the ears of the Lord of Sabaoth and that the whole nation is hasting to destruction while ing lullaby songs to murderers and murderesses? I call upon statesmen to stop it; know ye not that the statisticians inform us that our original stock is running out, and that in consequence of this crime we are being supplanted by foreigners, and tha the enemies of the negro race are already exulting in the hope of their speedy ex-tinction, by coyping your vices. I call upon the fair daughters of America and their abettors their husbands and paramours to pause in their career of crime; you came of an honorable and pure stock, your fath-ers, mothers and grandmothers' hands were not stained with the blood of innocence; they could press their pillows in peace. without the fear of a visit from the shades of their wailing offspring. I call upon municipal and State authorities and especially upon Congress to stop this withering, cursing and damning blight. I call upon all honorable men and women to use their influence to stop this growing evil. I conjure you by the love of God, by the ties of consanguinity, by a respect for our race and a love for our nation, by the moans of murdered infants and the fear of an avenging retribution, help stop this cursed evil! In the province of Gazaret, Hindostan, parents have been in the habit of destroy-ing infant children as soon as born; and at the festival held at Ganga Sergoor, children were sacrificed to the Ganges from time * tion suppressed. Shall we practice crimes in civilized and Christian America, that England will not allow heathens to perform, but put them down by the strong arm of the law? You indeed tell us that these things are "banned by you, banned by the law, banned by morality and public opinion;" your bans are but a mockery and a fraud, are is your New England temperance laws; your law reaches one in a thousand who is so unfortunate as to be publicly exwho is so unfortunate as to be publicity ex-posed. These crimes, of which I write, run riot in the land, a withering, cursing blight. The affected purity of the nation is a myth; like the whited walls and painted sepul-chers, of which Jesus spake, "within there is nothing but rottenness and dead men's bones." Who, and what is banned by you? What power is there in your interdiction What power is there in your interdiction over the thirty thousand prostitutes and mistresses of New York and their amiable pimps and paramours? What of the thousands in the city of brotherly love, in Boston, in your large eastern, northern and southern cities? What of Washington? What of your four hundred murder estab-lishments in New York and your New England operations in the same line? You are virtuous are you? God deliver us from such virtue. It may be well to talk about your purity and bans to those who are ig-norant; it is too bare-faced for the inform-ed. I say, as I said before, why don't you stop this damning, cursed evil? I am re-minded of the Shakesperian spouter who cried, "I can call spirits from the vasty deep!" "So can I," said his hearer, "but they wont come!" Now we do control these horrid vices and crimes, do you want to force them upon us? Such things are "A blot that will remain a blot in snite. What of your four hundred murder estab-391

"I. THEIR FERTILIZING OF THE DESERT."

"For this they claim great credit, and J For this they claim great credit, and I would not detract an lota from all they are legitimately entitled to. It was a desert when they first emigrated thither. They have made large pottions of it fruitful and productive, and their chief city is beautiful in location and attractive in its gardens and shrubbery. But the solution of it all is in one word—water. What seemed to the eye a desert became fruitful when irrigated, and the mountains, where creats are clothed in the mountains, whole crests are clothed in perpetual snow, furnished, in the unfailing supplies of their gavines, the neces

Mirabile dictu !! Here I must Water!

help Mr. C. out. This wonderful little water nymph, after playing with the clouds on our mountain tops, frolicking with the snow and rain in the Attorney General of Illinois, Major Warren and others, met in my house, in spin with the double and our many many has been been to failed in a serie of an analysis of the moon, shoul the time the "Morning" the many series been to failed in the series been to failed been tof failed been to failed been to failed been tof failed been "Having been often asked the question: Whether the death-rate was not considera-bly greater among polygamic families than monogamic, I will answer: Of the 292 chil-"A blot that will remain a blot in spite, Of all that grave apologists may write; And though a bishop try to cleanse the stain, dren buried from Salt Lake City last year He rubs and scours, the crimson spot in (1869), 64 were children of polygamists; while 228 were children of monogamists; vain." and further, that out of this number, there We have now a Territory out of debt; our cities, counties and towns are out of debt. We have no gambling, no drunken-ness, no prostitution, fosticide nor infantiwas not even one case of infanticide. Respectfully, Jos. E. TAYLOR." cide. We maintain our wives and child-ren, and we have made the "desert to blos-som as the rose." We are at peace with ourselves, and with all the world. Whom have we injured? Why can we not be let alone? What are we offered by you in We had a sickly season last year mong children; but when it is considered that we have twice as many children as any other place, in proportion to the number of inhabitants, the death-rate is very low, especially among polygamists. But supposing it was true, "the argumen-tum ad hominum," which Mr.Colfax says he "might use," would scarcely be an argu-mentum ad judicium; for if all the children in Salt Lake City or Utah died, it would certainly not do away with that horrible crime, infanticide. Would Mr. Colfax say that because a great number of children in Utah who were children of polygamists. ens, fields, vineyards, and orchards. legis-lated away by men who have no property, pettifoggers, adventurers, robbers, for you offer by your bills, a premium for fraud and robbery. The first robs us of our pro-perty and leaves us the privilege, though despoiled, of retaining our honor, and of worshipping God according to the dictates of our own conscience. We have been robbed before; this we could stand again. Now for the second,—the great privilege rebeilion. Such is history and such are facts. We were well informed as to the object of the coming of the army, we had men in all of the camps, and knew what was in-tended. There was a continual boast among the men and officers, even before they left the Missouri river, of what they would do with the Mormons. The houses were picked out that certain persons were to inhabit; 合法学校学 二百姓说到建学院

1836, in Kirtland.

with secret assassinations." Was there no law in Missouri? The Missourians certainly did not lack either the will or the power to enforce it. Why were not these robbers, incendiaries, and assassins dealt with? Mr. C. Continues:-"Nor do these charges against them rest on the testimony of those who had not been of their own faith; in October 1838, T. B. Marsh, expresident of the twelve apostles of their church, and Orson Hyde, one of the apostles, made affidavits before an officer in Ray county, Missonri; in which Marsh swore and Hyde corroborated it.

"They have among them a company consisting of all that are true Mormons, called the Danites, who have taken an oath to support the heads of the church in all things, whether right or wrong. I have heard the prophet say that he would yet tread down his enemies and walk over their dead bodies; that, if he was not let slone he would be a second Mohammed to this generation, and that he would make it one gore of blood from the Rocky Mouning. tains to the Atlantic Ocean." I am sorry to say that Thomas B. Marsh, did make that affidavit, and that Orson Hyde stated that he knew part of it and believed the other; and it would be disingenuous in me to deny it; but it is not true that these things existed, for I was there and knew to the contrary; and so did the people of Missouri, and so did the Governor of Missouri. How do you account for their acts? Only on the score of the weakness of our common humanity. We were liv-ing in troublous times, and all men's nerves are not proof against such shocks as we then had to endure. Mobs were surrounding us on every hand, burning our houses, murdering our people, destroying our crops, killing our cattle. About this time that horrible massacre at Hauns Mill took place, where men, women and children, were indiscriminately butchered, and their remains, for want of other sepulture, their remains, for want of other sepuriture, thrown into a well. Messages were com-ing in from all parts, of fire, devastation, blood and death. We threw up a few logs and fences for protection; this, I suppose, is what Mr. Colfax calls, "fortify-ing their towns and defying the officers of law." If wagons and fences and a few

house logs are fortifications, we were forti-fied; and if the mob, whose hands were dripping with the blood of men, women and children, whom they had murdered in cold blood, were "officers of the law" then we are guilty of the charge, I cannot de-fend the acts of Thomas B. Marsh or Orson Hyde, although the latter had been laboring under a severe fever, and was at the time only just recovering, no more than I could defend the acts of Peter when he cursed and swore and denied Jesus; nor the acts of Judas who betrayed Him; but, if Peter, after going out and "weeping bitterly," was restored, and was afterwards a chief apostle; so did Orson Hyde repent sincerely and weep bitterly, and was res-tored and has since been to Palestine, Ger-many and other nations. Themas B.

the bills were principally redeemed. "They fied to Missouri, their followers joined them there, they were soon accused of plundering and burning habitations and ral mob spirit that prevailed; and asked if we must bring a guard; that we felt fully competent to protect ourselves, but were afraid it would create a collision. He said, "We had better come entirely unarmed," and pledged his faith and the faith of the State for our protection. We went unarm-ed to Carthage, trusting in the Governor's word. Owing to the unsettled state of affairs we entered into recognizances to appear at another time. A warrant was issued for the arrest of of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, for treason. They were remanded to jail, and while there were murdered. Not "by a party of mob," as Mr. Colfax's history states, "from Mis-souri," but by men in Illinois, who, with blackened faces, perpetrated the hellish deed; they did not overpower the guard, as stated, the guard helped them in the per-formance of their fiendish act. I say them formance of their fiendish act. I saw them for I was there at the time. I could a tale unfold that would implicate editors, officers, military and civil, ministers of the gospel, and other wolves in sheep's cloth-

(although we had had a hearing before) for

The following will show in part what our position was:

"A proclamation to the citizens of Hancock County:-Whereas, a mob of from one to two hundred men, under arms, have gathered themselves together in the south-west part of Hancock county, and are at this time destroying the dwellings, and other buildings, stacks of grain and other property, of a portion of our citizens in the most inhuman manner, compelling de-fenceless women and children to leave their sick beds and exposing them to the rays of the parching sun, there to lie and suffer without aid or assistance of a friendly hand, to minister to their wants, in their suffering condition. The rioters spare not the because they had the power; history calls widow nor orphan, and while I am writing it war. When they forced them to pay this proclamation, the smoke is arising to the millions of dollars for the trouble they is the trouble they because they had the power; history calls it clouds, and the flame is devouring four buildings which have just been set on fire, by the rioters. Thousands of dollars worth of property has already been consumed, an entire settlement of about sixty or seventy families laid waste, the inhabitants thereof are fired upon, narrowly escaping with their lives, and forced to flee before the ravages of the mob. Therefore I --- command said rioters and other peace break-ers to desist, forthwith, and I hereby call upon the law-abiding citizens, as a posse commitatus of Hancock county, to give their united aid in suppressing the rioters and maintaining the supremacy of the law.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,

.

Sheriff of Hancock County, Ills."

Mr. Backenstos was not a Mormon.

Mr. Backenstos was not a Mormon. We set out in search of an asylum, in some far off wilderness, where we hoped we could enjoy religious liberty. Pre-vious to our departure a committee com-posed of Stephen A. Douglas, Gen. John J. Harding, both members of Congress,

Ingales, Capt., Sylvester Mowry, La Chett, L. Livingston, Jno. C. Chandler, Robert O. Tyler, Benj. Allston, Lieutenants; Chas. A. Perry, Wm. G. Rankin, Horace R. Kirby, Medical Staff, U. S. A. Henry, C. Branch, C. C. Branham, C. J. Bipne, Lucian L. Bedell, Wm. Mac, J. M. Hockaday, and other strangers."

There was really no more cause for an army then than there is now, and there is no more reason now, in reality, than there was then, and the bills of Messrs, Cragin and Cullom are only a series of the same infamies that we have before experienced, and are designed, as all unbiassed men know, to create a difficulty and collision, aided by the clamor of speculators and contractors, who have of course, a very dis-interested desire to relieve their venerated uncle by thrusting their patriotic hands into his pockets.

I am sorry to be under the painful neces sity of repudiating Mr. Colfax's history. It is said that "corporations have no souls, and nations are not proverbially conscientious about their nomenclature or records. Diplomacy generally finds language suited to its objects. When the British nation granted to the East India Company their stupendous monopoly, that Company sub-jugated and brought really into serfdom about one hundred millions of human beings; and compelled many to raise poison (opium) instead of bread. History calls that "trade and commerce." After the Chinese had passed a law making the introduction of opium contraband, in defi-ance of this law, they sent cargoes of the tabooed article and illicitly introduced their poison. The Chinese, unwilling to be poisoned, confiscated and destroyed these contraband goods. History calls it a casus-belli, and when the Chinese, unwilling to be coerced, resisted the British force, that nation slaughtered vast hordes of them, because they had the power; history calls it war. When they forced them to pay had in killing them, history calls it Upper California, he sent Gen. Taylor, with an army of occupation, into disputed Mexican Territory, well knowing that an honorable nation would be obliged to re-sent it as an insult, and that would be considered a casus belli and afford a pretext for making war upon the weak nation, and possessing ourselves of the coveted territory; history calls it conquest and reprisals. It is true that we acted more honorably than Great Britain, in awarding some com pensation. President Buchanan, goade by the Republicans, wished to show them that in regard to the Mormons he dared that in regard to the Mormons he dared out-Herod Herod, by fitting up an army to make war upon the Mormons; but it was necessary to have a pretext. It would not have been popular to destroy a whole community in cold blood, so he sent out a few miserable minions and renegadoes for the purpose of provoking a collision. These men not only acted infamously here hut published false statements throughout the United States, and every kind of infamy, as is now being done by just such charac-ters, was laid at the door of the Mormons.

t stands thus: The burning of Hindoo widows was considered a religious rite, by the Hindoos. The British were horrified at the practice, and suppressed it. The Mormons believe polygamy to be a relig-ious rite. The American nation consider it a scandal and that they ought to put it down. Without entering into all the details, think the above a fair statement of the question. He says "the claim that religious faith commanded it was powerless, and it went down, as a relic of barbarism. He says: "History tells us what a civilized nation, akin to ours, actually did, where they had the power." I wish to treat this argument with candor, although I do not look upon the British nation as a fit example for us; it was not so thought in the time of the Revolution. I hope we would not follow them in charging their cannon with Sepoys, and shooting them off, in this same India. I am glad, also, to find that our Administration views and acts upon the question of neutrality more honorably than our trans-atlantic cousins. But to the point. The British suppressed the suttee in India, and therefore we must be equally moral and suppress polygamy in the United States. Hold! not so fast; let us state facts as they are and remove the dust. The British suppressed the suttee, but tol-erated eighty-three millions of polygamists in India. The suppression of the suttee and that of polygamists are two years different that of polygamy are two very different things. If the British are indeed to be our examples, Congress had better wait until polygamy is suppressed in India. But it is absurd to compare the suttee to poly-gamy; one is murder and the destruction of ife, the other is national economy and the increase and perpetuation of life. Suttee ranks truly with infanticide, both of which are destructive of human life. Polygamy is salvation compared with either, and tends even more than monogamy to in-

crease and perpetuate the human race. I have now waded through Mr. Colfax's charges and have proven the falsity of his assertions and the tergiversation of his historical data. I will not say his, but his adopted history; for it is but fair to say that he disclaims vouching for its accuracy.

Permit me here again to assert my right as a public teacher, to address myself to Con-gress and the nation, and to call their at-tention to something that is more demoralizing, debasing, and destructive than polygamy. As an offset to my former re-marks on these things, we are referred to our mortality of infants as "exceeding any thing else known."

Mr. Colfax is certainly in error here. In France, according to late statistical reports on la mort d'enfants, they were rated at from fifty to eighty per cent of the whole, under one year old. The following is from the Salt Lake City sexton's report for 1860:

"Total interments during the year, Deducting persons brought from the country places for interment and transients,

Leaving the mortality of this city, 35 Jos. E. TAYLOR, Sexton.