

trophies of the victories of mob violence over innocence and truth. From the time of our arrival here the rigors of our confinement were considerably relaxed.

We were at length taken to Richmond, by the orders of General Clark, where we were closely confined, being all bound together in one chain, and under a strong guard. In this way I remained, undergoing with my fellow prisoners an exparte examination, until the 24th of Nov., when I was discharged; and about 9 o'clock on Saturday I started for Far West. About 10 o'clock at night I met my wife at br. Morse's.

On Sunday, in company with my wife, I went to town, and several times in the course of the day, I met with several parties of the mob, whom I learned, about sundown, were searching for me to take me back to prison. On the receipt of this information, I took measures to keep out of their way.

On sabbath, after my release, I met with Col. Hinkle, who discovered to me his heartless treachery, by proposing that we should join and go to the south, and build up a church for ourselves, as the Prophet was in trouble from which he would not escape.

About this time I was elected Justice of the Peace; and about the time of the committal of the brethren to prison, I was taken sick with a swelling on my left arm. My sickness soon reduced me to a state of utter helplessness, when I was carried to the house of br. Solomon Daniels, where, by the kindness of my friends, and the blessing of the Lord, I slowly recovered. During my illness, I was closely watched by Capt. Bogard and his emissaries.

Before I had recovered, br. Daniels and family removed to Illinois, and took with them my family, leaving me to aid the brethren in the matter of conveying their land, which the most of them were forced to do by the oppression of the mob.

I boarded with br. Theodore Turley's family, sister Turley was most kind and unremitting in her attention to my comfort, under her treatment I regained my health. I remained until March, 1839, when I went to Quincy, Illinois, where I found my family still with br. Daniels' family with whom they continued a few months.

During this spring I went (in company with brs. Charles C. Rich, Seymour Brunson, and John Killyon) to Missouri to see br. P. P. Pratt, who was being carried on change of venue from Richmond, in Ray county, to Columbia in Boone county. We were frustrated in our intentions to assist br. Pratt and others, by the misrepresentation of matters between us and them, by Watson Barlow, who came from Quincy to see the prisoners, and was known as a Mormon, while we were traveling incog.

On the strength of Barlow's representation I went to Quincy and returned again to Columbia. But was again defeated as before, and returned leaving our friends to their fate. Br. Pratt told me after, that they were ready to have acted upon our first proposition for their rescue. Our plan was the same as that on which they came out on the fourth of July, subsequently.

The above with a dangerous trip to the western part of Missouri, to attend to some unsettled business, occupied the most of the summer. In the fall I went, with my family, to spend the winter with my old friend Justus Morse, in McDonough county. I remained here until spring.

Early in the spring of 1840, I went to Iowa, on the half breed tract, in Lee county, where I built a cabin, to which I moved my family. A portion of this summer I spent on the Mississippi, boating wood to St. Louis. From this work I returned in the fall sick. Traveled from Quincy to Nauvoo, on the steamer of that name. Capt. George Miller and my wife met me at Keokuk.

In the spring of 1841, I moved my family to Nauvoo, and occupied a part of a house belonging to br. Osmya M. Duell, and worked with br. Theodore Turley in his shop at repairing guns, and other work. I had not been thus engaged, but a short time, when br. Charles Shumway, from northern Ill., called on br. Joseph for Elders to go home with him to preach in that country. The Prophet sent him to me, with directions that I should go.

The steamer on which we were to go up the river, was in sight when I received the word in the shop. I went to my home, one mile, and said adieu to my family, and was at the landing as the boat rounded to. We went on board of the boat, which I left at Galena. I preached in this region, and in Wisconsin, until Oct., when I returned to Nauvoo, where I arrived on the last day of the Conference, in the afternoon.

During the Conference I was appointed a mission to the city of New York, this was countermanded by the Prophet; and during the winter

I went, in company with Peter Haws, on a mission to secure means to build the Temple and Nauvoo House, we went as far east as Indiana.

In the spring of 1842, I went on a mission to the State of Tennessee, H. K. Whitney and Adam Lightner accompanied me, and also Williams Camp, from whom we had the promise of some help on the public buildings, in this we were disappointed. I was joined in the mission by Elder Lyman Wight, one of the Twelve Apostles.

After our failure to accomplish what we expected to with br. Camp, we returned to Nauvoo. While on this mission I held one public discussion with Thomas Smith, a Methodist presiding Elder, and baptized some of his church.

Subsequent to my return to Nauvoo, I was ordained to the Apostleship on the 20th of August, 1842, and on the 10th of Sept., I started on a mission to the south of Ill., in company with George A. Smith. Some portion of our time, on this mission, we were in the company of Prests. Brigham Young and Heber C. Kimball. From this mission we returned on the 4th of Oct.

The following winter I was engaged by the Prophet to move my family to Shoccoquon, in Henderson county, where he had bought some property, I repaired to the place where I superintended the surveying of the town site and commenced building.

I remained here until the following summer, of 1843, when the Prophet was kidnapped, when I participated in the efforts that resulted in his rescue.

On my return from which, I was taken ill, and became helpless, in which condition I was taken to Nauvoo, where, when I had partially recovered from my sickness, I was sent on a mission to the State of Indiana, taking with me my family. I went to the small inland town of Alquina, Fayette county, where my family resided, while I traveled through the country around preaching as opportunity offered. In this manner I passed the time until the spring of 1844, when I repaired to Nauvoo, to attend the Conference in April, at which it was determined that I should go to the city of Boston, and in this I should be joined by Elder G. J. Adams at Cincinnati, in the June following.

A few days subsequent to the Conference, I had an interview with the Prophet, in which he taught me some principles, not yet published, on Celestial marriage, and on the day of my parting with him, he said as he warmly grasped my hand for the last time, br. Amasa, go and practice on the principles I have taught you, and God bless you.

This parting occurred a few days subsequent to the Conference, in the month of April.

I returned to Alquina, and prosecuted my labor of preaching in the country, until the first of June, when I repaired to Cincinnati where I remained until July, when I received the news of the murder of the Prophet and Patriarch, Joseph and Hyrum Smith. Subsequent to the receipt of the above news, a few days, br. Adams arrived, and confirmed what we had heard of the murder, and also was the bearer of a call to myself, to return immediately to Nauvoo, in response to this call I repaired to Nauvoo, where I arrived on the 31st of July.

Br. Samuel H. Smith, died the day previous.

On the 6th of August following, brs. Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Wilford Woodruff, Orson Pratt, Lyman Wight, of the Twelve, arrived.

[From the Special Correspondence of the London Daily News.]

Gloomy Condition of Affairs.

CALCUTTA, June 3.

The capture of Calpee, the last town of any note held by the rebels, was of vital importance.

Letters from the camp that Sir H. Rose's loss was so severe that his force is no longer fit for active operations. The enemy fought with great determination on the 22d, and as they chose the middle of the day (as they now invariably do) for the attack, the casualties from sunstroke were painfully numerous. Sunstroke is now our most deadly enemy. There is not a force in the field whose numbers are not daily thinned by it, and the thin tents that cover private soldiers are quite inadequate to ward it off. The season is unusually severe. Even in Calcutta the heat is greater than has been known for some years, and instances of sunstroke have occurred in the town.

A correspondent writes from Arrah that the men are struck in their tents, and that Ligard's and Corfield's forces are, from the number of sick men, totally unable to move. From Lucknow the account of casualties is incredible. Apoplexy, small-pox and cholera are doing their work at a rate which bids fair to throw our Crimean losses into the shade. The rebels, meanwhile, though ousted from the cities, seem to be quite at home in the jungles and on the roads, and when the Doab, Oude, and Rohilkund are kept in a state of anarchy by hordes of marauding horse-men, the rebel chiefs, again in perfect communication, are marching with their different armies towards Gwalior. How the Maharajah will deal with them

remains to be seen, but the general opinion is that his present army will follow the example of his previous one, and join the rebels. It is useless attempting to blink the unpleasant fact—the entire population is against us. Seeing the rebel soldiery able to maintain such a protracted contest with us, they have become emboldened to avow their sympathies, and our forces no longer march even through a neutral country.

With the whole of Bengal in this seething state, the announcement of 9,000 men being on their way out from England is not of that reassuring character that it is probably intended to be. Nine thousand men will scarcely fill up the gaps in the regiments already here. Unless 20,000 men land here before the end of October, government will be reduced to the humiliating necessity of proclaiming a general amnesty. Sir Colin retires from the field, and is about to join the Governor General, at Allahabad, having left General Jones in command of his Rohilkund force. But the Commander-in-Chief, seeing the hopelessness of chasing men in a temperature of 110 degrees in the shade in summer, has evidently made up his mind to expose his troops no more, and to get them into quarters as quickly as possible. It was possibly the knowledge of this fact that instigated the rebels to take precautions against too large a force being quartered at Allahabad, for on the 23d of May, five ranges of splendid barracks just erected were burnt to the ground by the hands of an incendiary. The deed may have been perpetrated under the personal direction of the Nena, who is said to have been at Allahabad at the time and to have coolly remained there eight or ten days.

THE SUN IN INDIA—SUFFERINGS OF THE BRITISH SOLDIERS.

The Times Bombay correspondent says:

I do not often write of the weather, but it is at this moment the most important element in the campaign. For 20 years no such season has been known. The little rains fell a fortnight before their time, and then ceased; and the land is one huge steam bath. At Calpee the thermometer in tents is 134 degrees; in Jugdespore it is 130 degrees, and in Lower Bengal, within the reach of the sea breeze, it is 126.

In Calcutta, in a house hermetically sealed against the light, and with the punkah going, it stands steadily at 96 degrees. Sickness is all but universal. The small-pox is bursting out here and there, half the European community have fevers, and a moiety of the other half only escape the curse by an infection which, though not unhealthy, is even more unbearable—innumerable boils.

In Allahabad, out of 1,600 Europeans, not 900 are fit for duty, and the number of deaths from apoplexy—that is, sunstroke—exceeds the mortality from all other sources. In the midst of all this there are regiments in which the stock is maintained, and in which punkahs paid for by government are forbidden. The Duke of Cambridge should stop all this by forbidding the stock in India at once—its use is optional, I believe—and compelling commanding officers to leave the punkahs alone.

The royal artillery, for instance, are losing men at the rate of 14 per cent. per annum exclusive of fighting casualties. Again, the men are now dressed in light cotton cloth, capital stuff to resist the climate; but their heads are still unprotected. They receive, it is true, a white cover for their caps, but it is no protection, except so far as its color is concerned. Routine and the sun together are beating us, and I was told this morning, that with all the reinforcements and recruits sent out, we cannot muster even now 26,000 effective Europeans. By October a third of them will be off duty, for though the soldiers do not get apoplexy in barracks, they do get liver complaint and low debilitating fevers.

The Crescent and the Cross.

To the details of the recent massacre of Christians in Jiddah and Candia by the native Moslem population, we are enabled to add further accounts of collisions between the two races in the Turkish dominions, which, occurring nearly simultaneously in different quarters, seem to presage a premeditated war of extermination undertaken by the fanatical Mohammedans of the old school, who look with fear and jealousy upon the increasing influence of Christian powers with the Porte. The Sultan and his ministers are thus placed in a delicate position. They dare not, of course, countenance these outrages, and if they succor the Christians, it is at the risk of alienating the Mohammedans of Asia and the Mediterranean islands. Under these circumstances the seat of the Sultan becomes daily more uneasy, and the problem of Turkey seems involved in fresh complications.

The Constantinople papers of July 10th contain news from Candia, Candia, to the 5th, which is later by two days than the distressing accounts from that city previously received. In all parts of the island the Greek population, as soon as informed of the massacre at Candia, had taken up arms. The body of three or four hundred men, who had been awaiting at Cabous the accomplishment of the promises made to them by the Imperial Commissioners, had been swelled to two thousand, and a conflict seemed imminent. In the towns the emigration movement of the Christians continued. The Solon, bound for the Piræus, had been detained by the French Consul on his arrival at Candia.

At Candia there had also been scenes of disorder, owing to the arrival of armed bands to effect the forcible deliverance of prisoners. The Governor, Hassan Pacha, had surrounded the revolutionists, threatening to fire upon them if they did not disperse, and had arrested six of the ringleaders. The arrival of Sami Pacha, the new Governor, whose departure from Constantinople on the 9th is announced by the Presse d'Orient, is awaited with great impatience. It is hoped

that he will bring sufficient reinforcements to prevent any new insurrection.

The Augsburg Gazette gives full details of the treatment to which the Christians of the Turkish province of Bosnia, adjoining Austria, have been subjected by the authorities. The difficulty between the Christian and Turkish populations, which has just been composed in Herzegovina, having extended into Bosnia, a deputation of Christians went to Vienna to ask the assistance or interference of the Austrian government. This excited the indignation of the Turks, who, at the instigation of some of the inferior chieftains, threatened the direst vengeance. In spite of the efforts of the Pachas of Bibacs, Benjalaka and Strebrik, and the Turkish Commissioner at Vienna, Klani Pacha; 12,000 Bosnian Mussulmans, excited to the highest pitch of religious fanaticism, were organized to punish the Christians.

On the 26th, 27th and 28th of June an attack was made on the Christian villages in the districts of Unna, Verbas and Cosna, and one hundred and eighty young girls, between the ages of twelve and sixteen, were captured. On the 30th of June and the 2d of July these scenes of violence were renewed, houses and churches were pillaged, and old men, women and children massacred. The Christians defended themselves with all the energy of despair, but, pursued by fire and sword, were obliged to take refuge in the Austrian dominions.

Having placed their wives and children in safety at Kostaniza and Topola, within the Austrian frontier, they armed themselves with forks and other farming implements, and on the night of the 6th of July fell upon a body of Turks encamped in an open plain, and took from them a quantity of arms and munition. On the 8th the battle was renewed, and the Christians, defeated at all points, were driven back into Austria, where more than six thousand of them, suffering from hunger and exposure, have found an asylum. The Austrian authorities have undertaken to supply the fugitives with food and shelter.

Another correspondent of the Gazette states, that in all these difficulties the Turks have been the oppressors, and by their insolence and tyranny have incited the Christian population to revolt. He adds that the western provinces of European Turkey are in the utmost confusion on this account, that all friendly relations between Turks and Christians have ceased, and that new organizations for attack or defence are forming all over the country. A despatch to the Moniteur announces that the troops under Kemal-Effendi, which were employed in quelling the disturbances in Herzegovina, have been ordered to Bosnia. —[N. Y. Evening Post, Aug. 5.]

FRESH OUTBREAK AMONG THE MUS-SULMANS IN CANDIA.

The news from Candia is far from satisfactory. It is now the Mussulmans who resist authority, on account of the concessions made to the Christians. The Esperance, of Athens, describes the state of affairs in Candia as very unsettled.

The Mussulmans who are shut up in the fortresses still refuse to leave them, and threaten a massacre of the Christians. Several of the latter were murdered near the town of Candia, in a kind of razzia, in which the cattle belonging to peaceable rayahs of the surrounding villages were carried off.

The insurgent Christians, who had retired to their homes on the representation of the Ottoman commissioners, and who had evacuated all their positions round the Canea, leaving only 500 men in observation at Kalamia, again assembled in the mountains. They announced that they would not lay down their arms until the arrival of the new governor, Sami Pacha, with the imperial firman confirming the concessions recently made to them.

MARSEILLES, July 13.

The Mohammedan population have committed fresh outrages, and attacked the Christian churches and the European consulates. The Christians sought refuge by flight.

Accounts from Athens state that a terrible reaction of the Mussulmans against the Christians has taken place in Candia.

A young Greek of the Canea, killed a Turk in self-defence. The body of the Mussulman was conveyed to the mosque, and a general rising soon after took place.

The European consulates, as well as the Catholic churches, were insulted. The French flag was fired on, and the hotel of the Turkish Admiral was threatened unless the Greek was put to death.

The Greek was strangled by order of the Admiral, and his body was given up to the populace and was dragged by them before the houses of the consuls.

The Christians are leaving Canea in crowds. The Turks at Rettno have devastated churches in that town, wounding several of the clergy, and taken possession of the citadel, the artillery-men stationed in it taking part with the mob.

THE TURKS AND CHRISTIANS IN BOSNIA.

VIENNA, July 10, 1858.

There have been fresh collisions between the Turks and Christians in Bosnia, and persons whose opinions deserve great attention have informed me that things cannot possibly long remain as they now are.

The hatred between the two races is so intense that it displays itself on every occasion, and the Rayahs are evidently waiting with the extreme impatience for the moment of their complete emancipation. You must often have heard the expression, 'The Mussulmans will soon be obliged to quit Europe,' but you may be certain that they will not cross the straits until after a desperate resistance.

During the night of the 29th of June there was a conflict between the Christians and Turks in the neighborhood of the village of Kozanac, and