

We have got a petition signed, with our names attached, in behalf of the Church, asking for a remuneration for our losses, and not for our rights, or redress, for they would not receive such a petition from us. It was thought by Judge Semple, Judge Douglas, Gen. Atchinson and Major Hughs, that our petition would carry if it was not too late in the session. Judge Semple handed it to the chairman of the Committee on Public Lands. He said he would do the best he could for us. Gen. Atchinson is of the opinion if we would sue the State of Missouri for redress of grievances, that there was virtue enough in the State to answer our demands. "For," said he, "they are ashamed of their conduct." Douglas and Semple are of the same opinion.

Bro. Kimball and myself spared no pains during our stay at Washington: we found six members of the Church, and many attentive hearers. We purpose sending a steady, faithful elder, who we think can build up a large church. We found our time too limited to meet the conferences and transact our business, to tarry longer at present, but shall return, if we find it necessary, after the Baltimore Convention; for we will never leave them, nor forsake them, nor return home, while we think there is a stone unturned, or a conscience that is not harrowed up by our continued preaching.

On the 11th instant, we left Washington, and arrived at bro. Saunders', Wilmington, Delaware, at 5 o'clock the same evening, distance 114 miles. We can assure you we found every thing right in this place, and adjacent to it. We found about 100 members, and held two meetings with them, appointing a conference on the 22nd and 23rd inst.

On the 13th at 2 p.m., we left this place for Philadelphia, and arrived at bro. William Smith's at 5 p.m. Bro. Kimball being exposed, had a slight attack of the chills and fever. Since that time we have preached alternately.

The Church here numbers nearly 200, out of which number many have commenced sickening, and were growing faint at the many false reports in circulation, fearing that the Prophet had fallen and the Twelve were in transgression; but they have since learned that the Prophet is right, and that the Twelve are with him, and they are beginning to revive; they have stood six tremendous shocks, and I think if they stand the seventh, which is to come tomorrow evening, they will survive.

We shall call on them to know whether they intend to gather with the living and sustain the cause of God by the mouth of his Prophets and apostles, or die in Philadelphia. If they should choose the latter, we shall attend to the funeral ceremonies, and leave them to rest with the dead, and we will go on our way among the living. If they should choose the former, we shall expect a glorious work in this place.

We shall leave here on the 21st for Wilmington, to attend conference, we shall then return to this place, and from here to New York and Boston, to meet the conferences in those cities, and so continue from place to place until we shall have accomplished the mission appointed unto us."

About noon, Gen. H. Swazey, of Iowa, called at Nauvoo and offered assistance to the people.

The following article, from Governor Ford, was published in the Times and Seasons:—

#### "TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.

I desire to make a brief, but true statement of the recent disgraceful affair at Carthage, in regard to the Smiths, so far as circumstances have come to my knowledge.

The Smiths, Joseph and Hyrum, have been assassinated in jail, by whom it is not known, but will be ascertained. I pledged myself for their safety, and upon the assurance of that pledge, they surrendered as prisoners. The Mormons surrendered the public arms in their possession, and the Nauvoo Legion submitted to the command of Capt. Singleton, of Brown county, deputed for that purpose by me.

All these things were required to satisfy the old citizens of Hancock that the Mormons were peaceably disposed, and to allay jealousy and excitement in their minds.

It appears, however, that the compliance of the Mormons with every requisition made upon them, failed of that purpose. The pledge of security to the Smiths was not given upon my individual responsibility. Before I gave it, I obtained a pledge of honor by a unanimous vote from the officers and men under my command, to sustain me in performing it. If the assassination of the Smiths was committed by any portion of these, they have added treachery to murder, and have done all they could to disgrace the State, and sully the public honor.

On the morning of the day the deed was committed, we had proposed to march the army under my command into Nauvoo. I had, however, discovered on the evening before, that nothing but utter destruction of the city would satisfy a portion of the troops; and that if we marched into the city, pretenses would not be wanting for commencing hostilities. The Mormons had done everything required, or which ought to have been required of them. Offensive operations on our part would have been as unjust and disgraceful as they would have been impolitic, in the present critical season of the year, the harvest and the crops. For these reasons I decided, in a council of officers, to disband the army, except three companies, two of which were reserved as a guard for the jail.

With the other company I marched into Nauvoo, to address the inhabitants there, and

tell them what they might expect in case they designedly or imprudently provoked a war. I performed this duty as I think plainly and emphatically, and then set out to return to Carthage.

When I had marched about three miles, a messenger informed me of the occurrences at Carthage. I hastened on to that place. The guard, it is said, did their duty, but were overpowered. Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were preparing to go. I apprehended danger to the settlements from the sudden fury and passion of the Mormons, and sanctioned their movements in this respect.

General Deming volunteered to remain with a few troops to observe the progress of events, to defend property against small numbers, and with orders to retreat if menaced by a superior force. I decided to proceed immediately to Quincy, to prepare a force sufficient to suppress disorders, in case it should ensue from the foregoing transactions or from any other cause. I have hopes that the Mormons will make no further difficulties. In this I may be mistaken. The other party may not be satisfied. They may recommence aggression.

I am determined to preserve the peace against all breakers of the same, at all hazards. I think present circumstances warrant the precaution of having competent force at my disposal, in readiness to march at a moment's warning. My position at Quincy will enable me to get the earliest intelligence, and to communicate orders with greater celerity.

I have decided to issue the following general orders:—

"Head Quarters, Quincy, }  
June 29, 1844. }

It is ordered that the commandants of regiments in the counties of Adams, Marquette, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Morgan, Scott, Cass, Fulton and McDonough, and the regiments composing Gen. Stapp's brigade, will call their respective regiments and battalions together immediately upon the receipt of this order, and proceed by voluntary enlistment to enrol as many men as can be armed in their respective regiments. They will make arrangements for a campaign of twelve days, and will provide themselves with arms, ammunition, and provisions accordingly, and hold themselves in readiness immediately to march upon the receipt of further orders.

The independent companies of riflemen, infantry, cavalry, and artillery in the above named counties, and in the county of Sangamon will hold themselves in readiness in like manner.

THOMAS FORD,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief."

1 p.m. Mayor Wood and Ex-mayor Conyers, from Quincy, arrived from the Governor's Head Quarters, and said 244 troops from Quincy, had arrived in Warsaw to protect the innocent, and they had come to ascertain the feelings of the people, and adopt measures to allay excitement.

We copy the following letter, from Sheriff J. B. Backenstos:—

"Roll of Carthage Greys and officers, June 27th, A.D. 1844.

Robert F. Smith, Captain.  
F. A. Worrell, }  
S. O. Williams, } Lieutenants.  
M. Barnes, jun., }

Guard at the Jail, June 27th, 1844.

F. A. Worrell, officer of the guard.  
Franklin Rhodes.  
William Baldwin.  
Levi Street, lives near Mendon, Adams co., Ill.  
Joseph Hawley, lives in Carthage, Ills.  
Anthony Barkman, "  
Clabourn Wilson, "

#### Balance of Greys.

Edwin Baldwin, lives near Carthage, Ills.  
James D. Barnes, "  
Frederick Loring, in "  
Leyrand Doolittle, "  
Marvin Hamilton, "  
Ebenezer Rand, "  
John W. Maith, "  
Thomas Griffith, "  
Lewis C. Stephenson, "  
Noah M. Reckard, "  
Eli H. Williams, "  
H. T. Wilson, "  
Albert Thompson, "  
Walter Bagby, left the country, gone to Louisiana, and died.  
George C. Waggoner, lives 2½ miles north of Carthage.  
Crocket Wilson, lives 8 miles east of Carthage.

Thomas J. Dale, 5 " "  
Richard Dale, 5 " "

The Carthage Greys never numbered more than about thirty, rank and file; during the June mob war, several joined for the time only, who reside at other places, and whose names are unknown to me. The Carthage Greys were nearly to a man parties in the June massacre.

#### Green Plains.

Capt. Wier's company of about sixty men.

#### Warsaw.

Capt. J. C. Davis' Company of about 60 men.  
" Wm. N. Grover's " "  
" Mark Aldrich's " "

comprising the entire settlement in and about Warsaw and Green Plains, with the exception of the Walkers, Gilhams, Paytons, Bledsors, Gallahers, Byrns, Kimballs, Worthens, Summervilles, and Bedells, and the Mormon families who resided in that part of the county at that time.

The leaders of the Hancock mob, and those

who took an active part in the massacre of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, are:—

Thomas C. Sharp, Warsaw Signal, Ills., editor.  
Col. Levi Williams, Green Plains, Ills., farmer.  
William N. Grover, Warsaw, Ills., lawyer.  
Jacob C. Davis, Warsaw, Ills., lawyer.  
Mark Aldrich, Warsaw, Ills., no business.  
Henry Stephens, Warsaw, Ills., lawyer.  
Geo. Rockwell, Warsaw, Ills., druggist.  
James H. Wood, Warsaw, Ills., blacksmith.  
Calvin Cole, Warsaw, Ills., tavern keeper.  
Wm. B. Chipley, Warsaw, Ills., doctor.  
— Hays, Warsaw, Ills., doctor.  
J. D. Mellen, Warsaw, Ills., merchant.  
E. W. Gould, Warsaw, Ills., merchant.  
Samuel Fleming, Warsaw, Ills., constable.  
John Montague, Warsaw, Ills., no business.  
James Gregg, Warsaw, Ills., no business.  
J. C. Elliot, Warsaw, Ills., no business.  
Lyman Prentiss, Warsaw, Ills., no business.  
D. W. Matthews, now St. Louis, Mo., merchant.  
J. B. Matthews, now St. Louis, Mo., merchant.  
Truman Hosford, Warsaw, Ills., farmer.  
Four of the Chittendens, Warsaw, Ills., different occupations.  
J. W. Athey, Warsaw, Ills., no business.  
Onias C. Skinner, now of Quincy, Ills., lawyer.  
Calvin A. Warren, Quincy, Ills., lawyer.  
George W. Thatcher, Carthage, Ills., county clerk.  
James W. Brattle, Carthage, Ills., land shark.  
Alexander Sympson, Carthage, Ills., land shark.  
Jason H. Sherman, Carthage, Ills., lawyer.  
Michael Reckard, ½ west of Carthage, Ills., farmer.  
Thomas Morrison, Carthage, Ills., lawyer.  
E. S. Freeman, Carthage, Ills., blacksmith.  
Thomas L. Barnes, Carthage, Ills., quack doctor.  
John Wilson, Carthage, Ills., tavern keeper.  
Edward Jones, 5 miles north of Carthage, farmer.  
Capt. James E. Dunn, Augusta, Ills., tavern keeper.  
Joel Catlin, Augusta, Ills., farmer, &c.  
William D. Abernethy, Augusta, Ills., farmer, &c.  
Erastus Austin, constable, &c.  
— Austin, loafer.  
Reuber Graves, St. Mary's, Ills., farmer.  
Henry Garnett, St. Mary's, Ills., farmer.  
F. J. Bartlett, St. Mary's, Ills., miller.  
Valentine Wilson, St. Mary's, Ills., farmer.  
Sylvester M. Bartlett, editor of the "Quincy Whig."

Maj. W. B. Warren, a damned villain.  
Col. — Geddis, Fountain Green, Ills., farmer.  
Matthews McClaghny, Fountain Green, Ills., farmer.  
Nickerson Wright, Fountain Green, Ills., farmer.  
John McAuley, Camp Creek Precinct, Ills., one of the worst men in Hancock.  
Wm. H. Rollason, Pontusuc, Ills.  
John M. Finch, Pontusuc, Ills.  
Francis M. Higbee, Pontusuc, Ills.  
— Douglass, Pontusuc, Ills., school master.

George Backman, one of the Durfee murderers.  
— Moss, or Morse, " "  
Jacob Beck, " "  
Backman lives in Carthage, Moss or Morse, and Jacob Beck have left the country, but expect to return.

The foregoing is a pretty large list; there are others of the smaller fry which I deem unworthy of notice, inasmuch as they were led on through the influence of the leaders, and whiskey. I most cheerfully give you any information in my power in reference to this matter; the only thing that I regret about is, that these things I am fearful will be put off so long that I will not live to see, or hear of, the awful vengeance which will in the end overtake the Hancock assassins. I have long been of the opinion that forbearance is no longer a virtue, let the guilty be made to answer for their crimes. Let justice be done, and all will be well.

The blood hounds are still determined on taking my life, I can hear from them every once in a while. I will have to be exceedingly careful this summer, or they will have my scalp. They still act upon the principle that had it not been for me in September last, Worrell and McBradney would not have been killed; and the city of Nauvoo burned to the ground. They want to hold me responsible for everything that was done to put them down in their mob doings last year.

In reference to my correspondence with the Governor, I will say that I received but two letters from him during the difficulty, neither of which were received until after the arrival of Gen. Hardin and the government troops.

In my communications to Gov. Ford, in relation to the riots in Hancock County, I made but one request of him, and that was, that no troops ought to be brought into Hancock Co.; that I had sufficient power within the limits of the county to suppress any further riots, and prevent any more burning.

I am certain that the letters which I received from the Governor were either left in your hands, or in the hands of some one in your office at Nauvoo; at least I have not got them now. I recollect that you desired to get them for future use, and am sorry that I cannot forward them to you. You will find in my proclamations the historical part of the last mob war in Hancock."

The following list is from the pen of Dr. Willard Richards:—  
"William Law,  
William A. Rollason,

Wilson Law,  
Robert D. Foster,  
Charles A. Foster,  
Francis M. Higbee,  
Chauncey L. Higbee,  
Joseph H. Jackson,  
John M. Finch,  
The foregoing have been aided and abetted by:—  
Charles Ivins and family.  
P. T. Rolfe.  
N. J. Higbee.

William Cook and Sarah his wife, formerly Sarah Crooks of Manchester."  
Sunday, 30.—The Governor wrote to Gen. Deming as follows:—  
"Head Quarters,  
Quincy, June 30, 1844. }

"Sir:—  
It is my present opinion that the Mormons will not commit any outbreak, and that no further alarm need be apprehended. I regret to learn that the party in Hancock, who are in favor of violent measures have circulated a thousand false rumors of danger, for the purpose of getting men together without my authority, hoping that when assembled, they may be ready to join in their violent councils. This is a fraud upon the country, and must not be endured.

I am afraid that the people of Hancock are fast depriving themselves of the sympathy of their fellow citizens, and of the world. I strictly order and enjoin on you that you permit no attack on Nauvoo, or any of the people there without my authority. I think it would be best to disband your forces, unless it should be necessary to retain them to suppress violence on either side: of this you must be the judge at present.

I direct that you immediately order all persons from Missouri and Iowa to leave the camp and return to their respective homes without delay.

I direct also, that you cause all mutinous persons, and all persons who advise tumultuous proceedings to be arrested; and that you take energetic measures to stop the practice of spreading false reports put in circulation to inflame the public mind.

THOMAS FORD,  
Commander in Chief.

To Brig. Gen. Deming,  
Carthage, Ills. }

A few of the brethren met in council, and agreed to send bro. G. J. Adams to bear the news of the massacre to the Twelve.

Elder Willard Richards wrote the following, and sent it by G. J. Adams:—

"Nauvoo, Sunday, June 30, 1844, }  
6 p.m. }

Beloved Brother Brigham Young:—

For the first moment we have had the opportunity, by request of such brethren of the council as we could call, we write to inform you of the situation of affairs in Nauvoo and elsewhere.

On the 24th inst., Joseph, Hyrum, and thirteen others went to Carthage, and gave themselves up to Robert F. Smith, a justice of the peace, on charge of riot, for destroying the "Nauvoo Expositor" press and apparatus.

25th. Were exhibited by Gov. Ford to the troops assembled, like elephants,—gave bonds for appearance at court, were arrested on charge of treason, and committed to jail without examination.

26th. Brought out to the Court House, contrary to law, for examination,—returned to jail till witnesses could be procured.

27th. A little before six p.m. the jail was forced by an armed disguised mob of from 150 to 200; the guard was frustrated, Hyrum shot in the nose and throat and two other places, only saying, "I am a dead man." Elder Taylor received four balls in left leg and left wrist and hand. Joseph received four bullets, one in right collar bone, one in right breast, and two others in his back, he leaped from the east window of the front room, and was dead in an instant. I remained unharmed. The bodies were removed to Nauvoo on the 28th, and buried on the 29th. Elder Taylor remains at Hamilton's tavern yet: we heard to-day he is better.

Elder Geo. J. Adams is deputed to convey this to you, together with to-day's "Extra Nauvoo Neighbor," and other papers giving particulars which you may rely on.

The effect of this hellish butchery was like the bursting of a tornado on Carthage and Warsaw; those villages were without inhabitants, as in an instant they ran for their lives, lest the Mormons should burn and kill them suddenly—"the wicked flee when no man pursueth."

The excitement has been great, but the indignation more terrible; a reaction is taking place, and men of influence are coming from abroad to learn the facts, and going away satisfied that the Mormons are not the aggressors.

You now know our situation, and the request of the council is, that the Twelve return to Nauvoo. The lives of twelve more are threatened with deadly threats. It has been suggested by the council, that if the Twelve approved, Prest. B. Young, Heber C. Kimball, Geo. A. Smith, Wilford Woodruff, and Orson Pratt, return immediately, and Wm. Smith, whose life is threatened, with all the Smiths; John E. Page, Lyman Wight, P. P. Pratt and Orson Hyde spend a little time in publishing the news in the Eastern cities, and getting as many in the Church as possible. This is for you to decide.

The Saints have borne this trial with great fortitude and forbearance. They must keep cool at present. We have pledged our faith not to prosecute the murders at present, but leave it to Gov. Ford; if he fails, time enough for us by and bye; vengeance is in the heavens.