

give their united aid in suppressing the rioters, and maintain the supremacy of the law.

J. B. BACKENSTOS,

Sheriff of Hancock county, Illinois.

P. S. It is a part of my policy that the citizens of Nauvoo remain quiet and not a man from that city leave as a posse until it be made manifest that the law and order citizens without the city will not have force sufficient to suppress the rioters of this disgraceful outrage, but that 2,000 effective men hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning to any point in Hancock county.

J. B. B., Sheriff.

Green Plains, Hancock county, Ills., Sept. 18th, 1845.

To this Proclamation no attention whatever was paid except by the mob, who used it as a justification for trying to kill the Sheriff, although he was not a "Mormon" and was only acting in the discharge of his official duty. In the attempt, however, to kill the Sheriff one of the mob was killed.

Subsequently another proclamation was issued calling upon the "Mormon" people of the county as well as all other law-abiding citizens to arm themselves, and be in readiness to act at a moment's notice in the defence of the lives and property of peaceful citizens and to suppress mob violence throughout the county. The leaders of the mob then fled the county to avoid being arrested, upon which Gov. Thomas Ford sent Gen. John J. Harding, with 400 militia, to Nauvoo, who dismissed the Sheriff's posse, but made no attempt to arrest the house burners. Gen. Harding informed the Latter-day Saints in Hancock county that "the State could not protect them, the mob were determined to drive them from the State, and they must therefore go." Previous to this, a council of the authorities of the church had passed a resolution which, as a matter of policy, was kept private, to send one thousand five hundred men as pioneers to make a settlement in the valley of the Great Salt Lake, being determined, in accordance with the design and policy of Joseph Smith the Prophet, to leave Illinois.

Meantime a proposition was made to the mob (the State authorities saying they were powerless) to cease vexatious law-suits, stop burning and plundering, and aid the "Mormon people by purchasing their property on fair terms allowing them a reasonable time, and they would remove from the State. This proposition was accepted, and in accordance therewith companies were immediately formed, the construction of several thousand wagons was commenced, and during the Winter of 1845-46 and the ensuing Spring they were built, principally of green timber, which was boiled in brine to facilitate its seasoning. All the iron that could be procured was used in their construction, and the deficiency was made up with raw-hides, hickory withs, &c. Nearly all the old wagons in the surrounding country were purchased, and all possible preparations were made by many for an early start in the Spring; but the persecution being renewed, in violation of the before named pledge, one thousand families commenced their journey in the month of February, 1846, some crossing the Mississippi, on the ice, thinking by so doing to allay the excitement against those who remained.

Prest. Young, and the leaders of the church, with a scanty outfit, pursued their journey westward, having to make the road for about three hundred miles through an unsettled country, bridging numerous streams and encountering nearly every vicissitude of weather, making a settlement called Garden Grove on the east fork, and one called Pisgah on the west fork, of Grand river, in the State of Iowa, breaking and planting a thousand acres of prairie land for the benefit of those who were not able to go farther, as well as those who were coming after.

MORMON BATTALION.

The advanced companies arrived at Council Bluffs in July, where they were met by Capt. James Allen of the U. S. army, who called upon them, in behalf of the War Department, for five hundred men to assist in the war with Mexico. Prest. Young's reply to this requisition was, "You shall have your battalion if it has to be composed of our Elders."

The required battalion was soon made up, and on the way, leaving their families in the Omaha country on the west side of the Missouri river in wagons, without protectors or adequate means of subsistence. Thus was this body of volunteers enlisted from the camp of the Latter-day Saints just after their expulsion from Illinois.

There were about two thousand wagons encamped in Western Iowa, between the east fork of Grand river and the Missouri river, a distance of about one hundred and thirty miles; but the main body of the camp was in the Omaha country, on the west side of the Missouri.

The five companies of volunteers assembled at Council Bluffs and were mustered into service on the 16th of July, 1846; they numbered upwards of five hundred men. They marched to Fort Leavenworth, where they received their muskets and other accoutrements of U. S. infantry.

On the 13th of August they started for California, via Santa Fe, each soldier carrying his musket, his blanket, knapsack, ammunition and canteen.

Lieut. Col. Allen, who remained behind the battalion at Fort Leavenworth to complete his outfit, died suddenly; his loss was deeply mourned by the battalion, who were sincerely attached to him. On their march they suffered much for want of water and provisions; in one instance, they traveled sixty miles without water. They arrived at Santa Fe Sept. 12th, where Lieut. Col. P. St. George Cook, who had been appointed by Gen. Kearney, took command of the battalion in the place of Col. Allen, deceased, and who, before marching for California, selected out all the laundresses, and those who, on a rigid examination, were supposed to be unable to continue the march, and placed them under the command of Capt. James Brown, who started on the 18th, with orders to make a post at Pueblo on the Arkansas river, which was accordingly done. Col. Cook, with the battalion, proceeded to California. To avoid the snows of the Rocky Mountains, the battalion followed the Rio Del Norte south for three hundred miles, then turning west, passed through the fortified town of Tucson; after which their guides were unacquainted with the route, and it had to be sought out like men traveling in the dark.

On leaving Santa Fe they were placed on three quarter rations, and were soon after reduced to one half and subsequently to one quarter rations, their meat was composed of the remains of such draft animals were unable to proceed further. On one occasion, however, they were relieved by a very romantic and providential encounter with a herd of wild bulls. They traveled one hundred miles without water; sank deep wells in the desert, and arrived on the Pacific Coast with but little loss. The Col. issued the following complimentary order on their arrival:

"HEAD QUARTERS, Mission of

San Diego, Jan. 30th 1847.

Order No. 1.—The Lieut. Colonel commanding, congratulates the Battalion on their safe arrival on the shores of the Pacific ocean, and the conclusion of its march of over two thousand miles. History may be searched in vain for an equal march of infantry; nine-tenths of it has been through a wilderness, where nothing but savages and wild beasts are found; or deserts, where for want of water, there is no living creature. There, with almost hopeless labor, we have dug deep wells, which the future traveler will enjoy. Without a guide who had traversed them, we have ventured into trackless prairies, where water was not found for several marches. With crowbar and pickaxe in hand, we have worked our way over mountains, which seemed to defy aught save the wild goat; and hewed a passage through a chasm of living rock, more narrow than our wagons. To bring these first wagons to the Pacific, we have preserved the strength of the mules, by herding them over large tracts, which you have laboriously guarded without loss.

The garrison of four Presidios of Sonora, concentrated within the walls of Tucson, gave us no pause; we drove them out with their artillery; but our intercourse with the citizens was unmarked by a single act of injustice. Thus marching, half naked and half fed, and living upon wild animals, we have discovered and made a road of great value to our country.

Arrived at the first settlement of California, after a single day's rest, you cheerfully turned off from the route to this point of promised repose, to enter upon a campaign, and meet, as we believed, the approach of the enemy; and this, too, without even salt to season your sole subsistence of fresh meat.

Lieutenants A. J. Smith and George Stoneman of the 1st Dragoons, have shared and given valuable aid in all these labors.

Thus volunteers, you have exhibited some high and essential qualities of veterans. But much remains undone; soon you will turn your strict attention to the drill, to system and order, to

forms also, which are all necessary to the soldier.

By order of Lieut. Col. P. St. George Cook.

[Signed] P. C. MERRILL, Adj't.

The distance from Council Bluffs, the place of enlistment to Fort Leavenworth is about 180 miles; from Fort Leavenworth, by the Cimarron route, to Santa Fe 700 miles; from Santa Fe, by the route traveled to San Diego, 1150 miles, making a total of 2039 miles. Almost the entire march being over an uninhabited region, and much of the way a trackless, unexplored and forbidding desert, affording neither water nor grass sufficient for animals, and, when the teams failed, the battalion had to carry the extra amount of ammunition and, at the same time, push the wagons through the heavy sand and over the rugged mountains.

A fruitful source of annoyance to the battalion was the lack of confidence in the U. S. Surgeon, Dr. Sanderson, who was known formerly to have been a bitter persecutor of the Latter-day Saints, and whose expressions and actions confirmed the suspicions that it was his wish to destroy them; the refusal of many of them to take his prescriptions produced very unpleasant and angry feelings.

[To be continued.]

HOME ITEMS

FROM TUESDAY'S DAILY.

LOSS BY FIRE.—We learn from a gentleman who was present that on Thursday last about noon, a stack of hay in Bishop Edward Hunter's stackyard, at American Fork, was set on fire by a boy shooting a gun near it. The hay was dry, and the fire ran along it in a few moments; and two other stacks close by were set on fire from it. The quantity of hay in the three stacks was estimated at from 75 to 80 tons, which was totally destroyed, with considerable corn that had not been husked. Through the great exertions of Bishop Harrington and the brethren there, the dwelling-house and sheds, with a little barley, oats and corn, were saved. The loss is from a thousand to twelve hundred dollars to Bishop Hunter, and about three hundred dollars to the tenant.

The folly of permitting boys to have and handle fire-arms is very apparent when such things as this occur; and would be all the time if proper reflection was bestowed upon the matter. The man or boy who would shoot off a gun close to a quantity of dry hay, possesses no more sense, or if any, but little more, than to fire it off as close to a powder magazine; and as far as possible fire-arms should be kept out of such hands. In another part of this column will be found the notice of another lamentable accident which occurred through the handling of a pistol by a boy who was unfit to be trusted with it. Such examples are, unfortunately, too numerous.

NEW RESTAURANT.—The "Star Restaurant" was opened to-day by Messrs. W. Groesbeck & W. J. Revin, in Groesbeck's buildings, fronting on East Temple Street. A courteous note invited us to go down, inspect the premises, and pass an opinion on the cuisine, in response to which a representative paid the institution a visit. The place is well adapted for the business; the culinary department is roomy and well furnished; and the tables are supplied in a manner that reflects credit on the caterer and cook. The number of restaurants in the city is not too great to supply the demand; and there is little doubt but the "Star" will speedily receive a paying business.

MORE ATTRACTION.—We understand that John McCullough, the eminent actor and California favorite, will play a short engagement in our Theatre, commencing at an early date. Our citizens should appreciate the enterprise of Messrs. Clawson & Cane, in catering for their gratification as they do. Few towns far removed from the great cities have the opportunities of witnessing such eminent talent as we are being favored with in such rapid succession—Madame Scheller, Madame Parepa Rosa, and John McCullough shining on our boards within the space of a couple of weeks.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday morning a little son of J. P. Thompson, of the 11th ward, and another boy, were handling a small derringer, it was discharged, and the ball struck Bro. Thompson's boy. It entered below the mouth and passed round the lower part of the jaw, knocking out a couple of teeth and tearing its way along; and lodged behind the windpipe, from whence it has been impossible to extract it without danger. Dr. Anderson was called for, and administered to the little fellow, who was doing pretty well this morning, not suffering much pain. His condition is not deemed critical, if the swelling is kept down.

ONLY THINK.—The Cincinnati Chronicle of the 23rd ult., chronicles the following:

"Five thousand Mormon emigrants have been added to the population of Russia this year."

There, now; that means something! It's astonishing how easily news can be manufactured, if it can't be found in the usual

way. Somebody is responsible for that bit.

THE WEATHER.—We have received the following per Deseret Telegraph Line:

Nov. 19, 11.30 a.m.

St. George, clear and very cold nights; thermometer 60°

Parowan, clear and cold; hard frost last night

Fillmore, fine.

Moroni, very cold last night with a heavy frost, but quite warm and pleasant to-day.

Nephi, clear and very cold; freezing very hard at night.

Spanish Fork, very clear and cold, freezing very hard during the night.

Logan, fine and clear with the sun shining brightly; nights cold.

Brigham City, clear and rather cold.

Kaysville, very fine and pleasant.

POLYGLINGUAL.—We thought on Sunday afternoon, when in the Tabernacle, of the facilities which exist in this city for the acquirement of a knowledge of modern languages. The number of nationalities and different tongues represented in meeting, and the number of Elders present who have studied the languages of different countries while on missions to them, elicited the reflection. In this city students of languages can be instructed in French, German, Italian, Danish, Swedish, Welsh, Norwegian, Russian, Dutch, Portuguese, Hindostanee, Kanaka and other languages of the Pacific Islands, various Indian dialects, and others of which we cannot now think, when rapidly peering a "local;" and that too by persons thoroughly qualified to teach accent, idioms and the language desired. With this fact existing, we are led sometimes to wonder why there are so few students of widely spoken languages, compared with what there might be; and why students in most cases pursue the same course they would do where such facilities do not exist—acquire the knowledge they take solely from books and from teachers who have studied from books. Young men and young women, you who wish to extend your lingual knowledge, when you study a language, do it at "the feet" of somebody competent to teach you so that if you have to travel in the country whose language you have studied, you will not be compelled to write your wishes through being unable to express yourselves so as to be understood. And you who are well qualified to teach, circulate, by available means, that fact; that those who wish to study may know where to apply.

FROM WEDNESDAY'S DAILY.

PARAGONAH.—A letter from Bro. Silas S. Smith to President George A. Smith, dated Paragonah, Nov. 5th, with which we have been favored, contains the following:

"We have just thrown down a portion of the fort wall, for fear it would fall and hurt some person. The foundation was not sufficient for so heavy a building. The adobes are sound and harder than when first made, but the rock work being light the walls are badly cracked. Three rooms only are occupied in the fort. Some of the material is being used to build an addition to the school house, with the design of finishing an upper room this Fall.

All is moving finely in this locality, so far as I am informed. The weather continues pleasant and the people are generally well."

CALLED.—We had a call to-day from Captains Kendall and Townsend, of the Horse Guards, London, and Mr. Fargo, of New York. The gentlemen are enjoying a brief visit in our "mountain home," and express themselves highly pleased with our city. The army of tourists who will "do" Salt Lake City, Salt Lake, and the surrounding country, when "the railroad is completed," will have a powerful influence in disabusing the public mind of many errors which evil-disposed people have assiduously circulated. Come along, gentlemen; we bid you welcome. We mean gentlemen; to the other kind we wish a safe passage through.

MURDER.—As one of Bro. Truman Angell's boys was hunting on the bench yesterday, he found the body of a man about 250 yards north-east of the big dam on the canal, or something like half a mile west of the road leading from Camp Douglas to Little & Derrick's place. Word was immediately forwarded to the city, and Coroner H. S. Beattie went out accompanied by Constable Reading. The body was found at the place indicated. The man had been evidently murdered, there being a bullet hole in the breast and a stab, apparently made by a small two-edged dirk, in the left side. He had been lying there since before the last snow storm, as the condition of the body and some of the snow being on it proved. He had apparently been killed without a struggle, there being no indications of one in the loose ground around the body, which was among the sage brush; and he had, seemingly, been murdered for his money, the pockets being turned inside out, though from his dress he was not a likely person to have much money on him. When found he was lying on his back. He was above the medium size, with black hair and heavy black whiskers, seemingly about 35 years of age; dressed in a pair of light plaid pants, a duck shirt, new brogan shoes without stockings, and a black hat.

The body was removed to the city, and exposed in the old City Hall to-day, for identification.

NOT GOOD MANNERS.—We notice a custom growing in our Theatre which claims correction, for it is in bad taste and does not display good manners. We allude to the practice of turning opera glasses on the audience, and staring through them at the people in all parts of the house. Field glasses, too, are sometimes brought into requisition; and it must be highly flattering to a lady or gentleman, to have their faces drawn within a few inches of the starrer's nose, through the medium of the powerful lenses of a field glass! We have been in places where such a practice was indulged in, but it was confined to a class of people to whom those who do so here would deem it an insult of the deepest character to be compared. And we have little doubt but it is thoughtlessness on the part of the greater portion here who use opera glasses in such a manner. If people come here and bring with them such reprehensible customs, we trust that instead of any aping such things they will be frowned down.