

An English Opinion of the Yankees.

The following interesting article from the London News treats the subject in a fair and candid manner.

A pleasant and most profitable lesson may be gleaned from some official facts just brought forth from the reports of the Commissioners to the Crystal Palace Exhibition in New York. They give no encouragement to the vainglorious conviction that England has nothing more to do, and make it plain that the true business of patriotism now—next after the momentary urgent demands on it for purposes of war—it is to promote the intelligence of the multitude, and increase the national skill in all the wealth-creating arts. From the special reports of Messrs. Whitworth and Wallis, the truth gleams on us, almost like a revelation, that the pre-eminence of our country is only to be maintained by increasing freedom.

The growing superiority of the Americans on many points can neither be concealed nor denied. They surpass England, and therefore far surpass all the world, in the length in the success of their railways. They have nearly eighteen thousand miles of railways; all the rest of the world, including England, has only a trifle over eighteen thousand miles. To these railway lines, which make the communication with the interior of America more easy than communication with the interior of Spain, Europe is at this moment indebted for the large supplies of food which have saved the people from hunger.

The Americans surpass us only in the length of their telegraph lines, and in the ease with which they make of them. There are eleven different telegraph companies in New York. Quebec and New Orleans are connected by the wire, and a network of lines extend to the west as far as Missouri, about 500 towns and villages being provided with stations. When the contemplated lines connecting California with the Atlantic, and Newfoundland with the Pacific, are completed, San Francisco will be in communication with St. John's, Newfoundland, distant from Galway but five days' passage. It is, therefore, estimated that intelligence may be conveyed from the Pacific to Europe, and vice versa, in about six days.

In America, the electric telegraph is used by all classes of society as an ordinary method of transmitting intelligence. Commercial men use the electric telegraph in their transactions to a very great extent. About two columns of matter a day is transmitted by telegraph to New York papers. So under the guidance of good sense the 15,000 miles of telegraph in the United States are not an unprofitable commercial speculation. The Americans, who are still in the gristle, almost equal the English, who have been ages in the bone, in the tonnage of their merchant shipping, while they completely equal, if they do not surpass us, in constructing and managing ships. In ocean steam navigation they are only competitors, and even in that they are not behind us.

The application of labor-saving machinery to working wood is very extensive in America. An abundance of material and a security of teams have led to inventions which people in England are just now beginning to import. The saw-mills are wonderful; self-feeding machinery makes doors and window frames, and cases. Builders are supplied with such materials cheaper than they can be made by hand. Portable sawing machines, driven by horse-power, are used for sawing up logs of wood for fuel—Ploughing machines in common use, and the flooring of every house is planned, tongued and grooved by machinery at about one-eighth the cost of hand labor. Stone-dressing, too, is done by machinery at about the same reduction from the usual cost. In the United States one planer by machinery does more than 3,000 times the work of a planer in Hindostan. Lasts are made by machinery, and have been for 25 years; as are plows.

Every man in America being perfectly free to keep his wagon, the use of wagons is almost universal. What an advance for England if every man could keep his wagon! The manufacture of wagons supports a great number of wheelwrights and artificers of that class. Our taxes on vehicles drawn by horses suppress them entirely among the working population, and among all men of limited means.

In America, wherever machinery can be introduced as a substitute for manual labor, it is universally and willingly resorted to. The workmen hail with satisfaction all mechanical improvements. Now, this is the reverse of the disposition of the people of Europe. The workmen here cannot understand that labor-saving machinery benefits every human being in the community where it is used. A combination of industry, intelligence, and freedom of the country, which are great, are not denied; the influx of immigrants, and the rapid increase of people cannot be doubted; and both will help to improve and extend the intelligence of all; but the general freedom and untrammelled position of trades and manufactures is the grand secret of the rapid march of inventions and labor-saving machinery. Every man is free to use his own senses as he pleases, and unpunished by others. There is no apprenticeship system, so much prized by certain trades in England. The American working boy develops rapidly into an skilled artisan; and having once mastered one part of his business, he is never content until he has mastered all.

The restless anxiety of mind, the anxiety to improve his own department of industry, the facts constantly before him of ingenious men who have solved economic and mechanical problems to their own profit and elevation, are all stimulative and encouraging and it may be said that there is not a working boy of average ability in the New England States at least, who has not an idea of some mechanical invention or improvement in manufactures, by which in good times he hopes to better his condition, or rise to fortune or social distinction. For other and older nations, which dread without sharing the progress of America, the fearful phenomenon is the rapid development of man there, as well as the increase of his numbers. The 100,000,000 human beings who will probably live in the present century, America being the close of the present century, promise to be all intelligent men, full of activity and knowledge of the material world, anxious to improve, and powerful in the compound ratio of their intelligence and numbers.

Qualification for a Lawyer.—An old lady walked into a lawyer's office lately, when the following conversation took place:—
Lady.—Squire, I called to see if you would like to take this boy and make a lawyer of him.

Lawyer.—The boy appears rather young, madam. How old is he?
Lady.—Seven years, sir.

Lawyer.—He is too young—decidedly too young. Have you no boys older?

Lady.—Oh, yes, sir, I have several; but we have concluded to make farmers of the others. I told my man I thought this little fellow would make a first rate lawyer, and so I called to see if you would take him.

Lawyer.—No, madam; he is too young yet, to commence the study of the profession. But why do you think this boy so much better calculated for a lawyer than your other sons?

Lady.—Why, you see, sir, he is just seven years old to-day, when he was only five, he'd be like an old man; when he got to be six, he was easy and impudent as any other child he'd be; and now he'll steal every thing he can lay his hands on.

Laconic.—Dr. Abernethy, the celebrated physician of London, it will be remembered, was one of the most eccentric men of his time. Few things displeased him more, than having a patient giving tiresome ac-

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counts of his troubles. A woman, knowing Abernethy's love of the laconic, haven burnt her hand, called at his office. Showing him her hand, she said—
"A burn."

"A poultice," quietly answered the learned doctor.

The next day the woman returned and said—
"Better."

"Continue the poultice."

In a week, she made her last call, and her speech was lengthened to three monosyllables:—
"Well; your fee?"

"Nothing," said the once pleased physician, "you are the most sensible woman I ever saw!"

The Indian Missionary's Song.

TUNE—"SWEET HOME."

[A SPIRIT SPEAKS.]

Stop! stop! some spirit whispers, Who are you?—
Whence you come?

Why tread this ground long sacred? Have you no other home?
The ashes of our fathers, sleep soundly here, untrod;

Are you in search of pearly gold—or servants of "Shen-owab?"

Tell, tell, pray quickly tell—
Are you in search of pearly gold, or servants of "Shen-owab?"

[THE MISSIONARIES REPLY.]

Our Father, come from "Kolob," a long, long time ago;
And we, sons of royal sires, are also here below.

In search of "Shen-owab's" children, a noble royal race—
The sons of Joseph, Ephraim,—are any in this place?

Tell, tell, pray quickly do,—
Or must we go for Israel's race, to Chili and Peru?

[THE SPIRIT.]

Go forward, oh go forward, to Toker's Palace land;
The Pemo, Moque, Navijos, you'll find in southern lands;

The keys are turned, the days have come, that
Prophets have foretold—
The sons to sires, the sires to sons are turned,
And not to gold.

Tell, tell, pray quickly tell,
The sons to sires, the sires to sons are turned,
And not to gold.

[THE MISSIONARIES.]

Then are the hearts of fathers to children turned in truth;
For Israel will go forward and labor in our youth;

We boldly and the remnant's sake, we leave wives, lands and home,
Adopt the Indian's "wickup" and call it happy home.

Home, home, sweet, quiet home,—
Adopt the Indian "wickup" and call it happy home.

[THE SPIRIT.]

You'll find some hungry, naked, laborious, honest, poor,
Begin with them, and aid them first—here is an open door!

We're opened it, no man can shut—be patient, faithful men;
Their language learn, we'll aid you "pe-sher-nay" to them.

Tell, tell, pray quickly tell,
Mormon and Moroni's tales, and how their fathers fell.

[THE MISSIONARIES.]

The coming of their fathers "etish" from Judah's
Of Jared also and his kin, from Babel's tow'r,—a band

Of faithful Israel's virtuous race, some thousand moons ago,
On whom the great "Shen-owab" his Spirit did bestow.

Tell, tell, pray quickly tell,
Yes all of this, and much more too, by Heaven's will we'll tell.

[THE SPIRIT.]

Tell them when Priesthood was obeyed, those
Saints were greatly blest,
In numbers, plenty, health and peace, and then they oft did rest;

And when "the people's will" prevailed; and
Heaven's laws were broke,
The Priesthood killed—confusion reigned—men "Shen-owab" did provoke.

Tell, tell, pray quickly tell,
All this and more, and Heaven will aid, as sure as God e'er spoke.

[THE MISSIONARIES.]

We'll tell them how by avarice and selfishness of
id, the Lamanites, their fathers all—for love of mammon, gold—
Contentiously the "Iron Rod," and Priesthood ill did treat,

Obtained thereof a darkened skin, and sufferings most meet.

Tell, tell, pray quickly tell,
Yes, all of this and much more too, by Heaven's will we'll tell.

[THE SPIRIT.]

Their fathers from the heavens look to see if they'll
repent,
And think their sufferings enough;—for this and more you're sent.

The promises they did obtain, are sure, and now if they
Will hear your words and be baptized believingly they may.

Tell, tell, pray quickly tell,
All Saints in Heaven, and Saints on Earth, will lift them out of hell.

[THE MISSIONARIES.]

Our Father in the Heavens, and Saints on Earth, we implore,
To aid by Spirit, wisdom too, and substance from your store.

That we may teach, feed, clothe, and clean, the red men every one;
Exalt from humble wickups, and save in happy homes—

Home, home, clean, happy home;
Exalt from humble wickups, eternal happy home.

T. D. BROWN.

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

JANUARY, 1840.

Sunday, 5th.—Elder Young preached at Lansingburg, and returned to Troy and held a meeting with the brethren.

Monday, 6th.—Elder Young returned to Albany.

Extracts from Elder Orson Pratt's letter to his wife.—"January 6th. I am well and hearty.—After mailing the last letter to you in Pa., I went to Philadelphia on Saturday, the 21st of December; there I found President J. Smith, jr.; he had

just arrived from Washington City, where he had been about three weeks. Four or five days after, Judge Higbee with Porter Rockwell, came to Philadelphia; they were well. I wrote to P. P. Pratt to come and see President Smith; he did so, and probably will go to Washington with him in a few days.

I stated with Brother Smith, in Philadelphia about eight days; we then took the railroad and went some thirty five or forty miles, to a large branch of the church in Monmouth county, N. J., which numbers ninety members; there I left him on New-Year's day, and came to N. Y., where I am at present.

I lived in Winchester had, when I left Philadelphia, baptized forty five in that city, and several more had given in their names for baptism, and scores believing. I preached in Chester county, Pennsylvania, about two weeks, and I think I may safely say there are hundreds believing. The work is prospering throughout this region.

Elders Turley, Woodruff, and Turley, sailed for Liverpool, December 18th, while I was in Pennsylvania. None of the rest of the Twelve have yet arrived. P. P. Pratt has another book printed, larger than the Voice of Warning, entitled "The Millennium and other Poems," and a piece on "the eternal duration of matter."

"Springfield, Jan. 6th, 1840. Gentlemen:—Your letter of the 19th ult. came to hand ten days after date, immediately after which I called upon many of the prominent members of the Democratic party, with a view to unite them and their influence in your behalf; all of whom expressed a willingness to aid in bringing about justice. But I regret to inform you that but few have exhibited that energy in the matter which might reasonably be expected from all lovers of liberty and advocates of civil rights.

Your energetic friends were first of the opinion that an effort ought to be made by our Legislature to memorialize our Representatives in Congress to use all honorable means to accomplish your desire; but after holding a consultation it was believed that such a course would create a party strife here, and consequently operate against you in Congress. Therefore it was agreed that as many as had friends in Congress should write to them immediately, desiring their aid in your behalf.

If convenient you will please write again.—Any information respecting your mission will be thankfully received, and made known to your people here. Very respectfully yours,
J. B. WEBER.

To Rev. Jos. Smith and his Associates.—"I hereby certify that General John Clark and his Aid, at their arrival at Far West in Caldwell county, Missouri, came to my tavern stand, and without my leave, pitched their marquee in my yard, and did take my wood and hay to furnish the same, and did bring their horses in also, and without my leave, take hay for them, and did take possession of my house, and use it for a council house, and did place a strong guard around it, so as to hinder any person from going in or out, and I myself was not permitted to go in and out; for all this I have received no remuneration, and was not even permitted to pass out of town to water my horses without a permit. The above took place in the first part of November 1838. I do hereby certify that Caleb Baldwin, Lyman Wright, Hyrum Smith, Joseph Smith, jr., and Mr. McRee in Clay county, Missouri, did apply for a writ of habeas corpus and did not get it.

JOHN M. BURK."

Sworn before D. W. Kilbourn, J. P.
"I certify that I saw General John Clark and his Aid, on their arrival at Far West, Caldwell county, Missouri, in the yard of John M. Burk, and gave orders to their waiters to pitch their marquee in his yard, and to take of his wood for fire.

I also saw Captain Samuel Bogart with his men come near my dwelling, and did pitch their camp, and took my horses without my leave, and did burn them. I also saw him with the horse of Joseph Smith, junior, in his possession.

JOHN LOWRY."

Sworn before D. W. Kilbourn, J. P.
"To whom it may concern.—This is to certify, that on the day following on which the troops arrived at Far West, that two men of said troops came to my house, broke open my trunk, and took therefrom both money and clothing, and also a number of papers, among which were deeds and notes, and also a number of cooking utensils, and in consequence of the cruel and inhuman treatment which I and others have received from those troops, we are reduced to a state of almost absolute starvation; and Daniel Avery and myself are appointed as a committee to go out and beg our food, or anything we may obtain, that can render them assistance or relieve them in their suffering condition.

JEDEDIAH OWEN."

Sworn before D. W. Kilbourn, J. P.
"I removed my family from the State of Michigan to Clay county, Missouri, in the year 1835, where I lived in peace with the people, on my own land, eighteen months or more, when the people began to be excited in consequence of the emigration of our people to that country. The excitement became so great that I was obliged to sell my place at half price, and removed to the county of Caldwell, where I purchased a farm, settled my family, and made a good improvement, and was in a good situation to support my family, and here lived in peace with the people until the summer and fall of 1838, when the mob began to arise, and we were obliged to fly to arms in self defence; but notwithstanding our exertion, they murdered and massacred many of our people.—We applied to the Governor for assistance, and his reply to us was, "if you have got into a scrape with the mob, you must fight it out yourself, for I cannot help you." The mob still increased, until I was obliged to move my family to Far West, and there remained, surrounded with mobs of murderers, until General Clark arrived with his army, with the Governor's exterminating order.—Then we were all taken prisoners; our arms taken away; they then treated us with all the cruelty they were masters of, and took possession of whatever they pleased, burnt timber and laid waste town and country.

I heard General Clark say, that he would execute the Governor's order; but notwithstanding I will vary so much as to give some lenity, for the removal of this people, and you must leave the State immediately; for you need not expect to raise another crop here. What were not taken to prison, were permitted to return to their homes to make preparations to leave the State. Finding I had no safety for myself and family in Missouri, I fled to Illinois for safety. T. ALVORD."

Sworn before D. W. Kilbourn, J. P.
Tuesday, 7th.—Elder Young took stage for Richmond, Massachusetts.

"Montrose, Lee county, Iowa, January 7, 1840. I hereby certify, that some time in the month of October 1838, an armed force collected in the county of Carroll, near DeWitt, and in open day, drove a mob by the name of Humphrey out of his house and set fire to it, and burnt it to ashes, and then sent an express ordering all the "Mormons" to leave the place, as soon as the next day. The next day they sent another express ordering them to leave in six hours or they would be massacred upon the ground. They also fired their guns at different persons travelling the road near the town. The "Mormons" were at length compelled to leave their possessions, and all removed to Caldwell, consisting of seventy and perhaps one hundred families, many of whom were in want of the sustenance of life; sick, and some died upon the way.

About two weeks after this, another armed force invaded Far West, took my gun, and compelled me to sign away my property, both real and personal, and leave the State forthwith.

WILLIAM HAWK."

Sworn before D. W. Kilbourn, Justice of Peace.
"Montrose, Lee county, Iowa Territory, January 7th, 1840. This is to certify that I was at work on my farm on the last of October 1838, when an armed company under General Lucas, came and took myself and my three sons prisoners, and threw down my fences, and opened my gates, and left them open, and left my crops to be destroyed, and while I was a prisoner, they declared that they had made clean work in destroying the crops as they passed thro' the country; and they took from me two yoke of oxen, and three horses, and two wagons, and compelled me and my sons to drive them, loaded with produce of my own farm, to supply their army.

I lived in possession at the time, four hundred and eighty acres of land, and rising of an hundred acres improved, with a small orchard and nursery, the necessary buildings of a farm, &c., and in consequence of my imprisonment, my fences remained down, and most of my crops were destroyed; and further under duress I sold my stock to E. B. CLARK.

Sworn before D. W. Kilbourn, J. P.
"Montrose, Lee county, Iowa Territory, January 7th, 1840. This is to certify that about the middle of October, I was driven by the threats of the Davies county armed force, to leave my possessions, consisting of a pre-emption right to a quarter section of land with thirty acres under improvement, and a good house. I went to Di-Ahman and remained until about 1st November, when I was driven from there by an armed force under General Wilson. I then went to Far West. While at On-di-Ahman the armed force took from me one cow and calf, and a yoke of oxen, one horse, and five sheep; they also took from me fifteen hogs. While at Far West, they took two cows belonging to me, and saw the soldiers killing the live stock of the inhabitants without leave of remuneration, and burning buildings, fences, &c.

URDAN V. STEWART."

Sworn before D. W. Kilbourn, J. P.
"Lee county, Iowa Territory. This day personally appeared before me D. W. Kilbourn, acting Justice of the Peace in and for said county, John Smith, and after having been duly sworn, deposed and said, that in the months of October and November, 1838, I resided in the town of Adam-on-di-Ahman, Davies county, Missouri, and whilst being peaceably engaged in the ordinary vocations of life, that in the early part of November my house was entered by a body of armed men, pointed at me the manner or customs of the Indians of North America, and proceeded to search my house for fire arms, stating that they understood the Mormons knew how to hide their guns, and in their search of a bed on which lay an aged sick female, who they threw to and fro in a very rough manner, without regard to humanity, or decency. Finding no arms, they went off without further violence.

Shortly after this above described outrage, there was a number of armed men, say about twenty, rode into my yard and enquired for horses which they said they had lost, and stated under confirmation of an oath that they would have the heads of twenty Mormons, if they did not find them horses. These threats were paid in the manner of the first. These transactions took place within the village of Adams, and its vicinity were engaged in a peaceable manner in the ordinary pursuits of life. This dependent further with,

That the mob took possession of a store of dry goods belonging to the Church of Latter Day Saints, over which they placed a guard. I went into the store to get some articles to distribute to the suffering poor, and the officer who had the charge of the store ordered me out peremptorily, stating it was too cold to wait on me, that I must come the next morning; and returning the next morning, I found the store almost entirely stripped of its contents. Thereupon we as a church were ordered to depart the county and State, and under penalty of death or a total extermination of our Society. Having no alternative, (having my wagon stolen) I was compelled to abandon my property except a few moveables, which I got off with, in the best way that I could, and on receiving a permit or pass which is hereto appended. I then proceeded to depart the State."

"I permit John Smith to remove from Davies to Caldwell county, there remain during the winter or remove out of the State unmolested. Davies county, November 9th, 1838. R. Wilson, Brig. Gen. By F. G. Cochran." I accordingly left the State in the month of February following in a destitute condition.

JOHN SMITH."

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"Montrose, Lee county, Iowa, Jan. 7th, 1840. I do hereby certify that Samuel Smith made an improvement and obtained a pre-emption right upon one hundred and sixty acres of land in Davies county, Mo., in 1837. On the first of Nov'r, 1838, I was compelled to leave the county by order of General Wilson, in ten days. They took without my consent, two horses, which have never been returned, nor remunerated for; also destroyed my crop of corn, drove off four head of cattle.

SAMUEL SMITH."

Sworn before D. W. Kilbourn, J. P.
Wednesday, 8th.—The High Council at Nauvoo voted to loan all the moneys possible for the relief of the poor Saints.

This evening President Young preached at a school house in the south west part of Richmond,—when the people present commenced making noise and disturbing the meeting, and when President Young was reproving them, for their disrespectful conduct, some of those present fired their matches. President Young rebuked them severely, and taught them better manners, and proposed to send them some Indians from the West to civilize them.

Thursday, 9th.—About this time I returned to Philadelphia, where I continued to preach and visit for a little season. George A. Smith preached at Richmond this evening. His health very poor yet, and almost blind. President Young also was very feeble. While they were opening the meeting, some one threw a quantity of brimstone in the fire, which nearly suffocated them. As soon as the fumes of brimstone would permit, brother Smith told them he thought he should be in no danger of catching the itch in Massachusetts, for the smell of brimstone indicated that it was thoroughly cured.

Sunday, 12th.—Elders Young and Smith held a meeting at William Pierson's, Richmond. After preaching Elder Smith had a severe shake of the ague which lasted some hours. The weather was extremely cold, but the attention of Mr. Pierson's family, and William Richards, he was in some measure relieved of his ague before he left Richmond. President Young wore a cradle bed quilt from Far West to Richmond, where Rhoda Richards lined Doctor Richards' old worn out flannel cloak with President Young's quilt, with flannel between, which made him very comfortable.

Monday, 13th.—Elders Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, and Theodore Turley, arrived at Preston, England.

Tuesday, 14th.—About this time Elder Rigdon and Doctor Foster, arrived at Philadelphia.

Friday, 17th.—A special council was held at the house of Elder Richards in Preston, Joseph Fielding, President, Theodore Turley, Scribe. Present, Wilford Woodruff, John Taylor, Hiram Clark, and Willard Richards. Council decided that Elders Woodruff and Turley should go to the Staff, Frederick potteries; Elders Taylor and Fielding, to Liverpool; Clark to Manchester, with Elder Clayton; and Richards go where the Spirit directs; that the Elders of the Council communicate with the Presidency at Preston once a month; and Elder Richards write to brothers Wright and Mulliner in Scotland, and hold no general conference until more of the Twelve arrive. Elders Young and Smith went to Canaan, Connecticut, with Edwin D. Pierson.—Elder Smith shaking very severely with the ague in the evening.

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