

home.) Another struggle against kidnapping, another series of legal proceedings, another writ of habeas corpus, another trial, and another discharge, was the result; the cost of this proceeding was immense, for so zealous were the Saints to protect their leader, in addition to filling the whole country with horsemen between the Illinois and Mississippi rivers, and sending a squadron across the Illinois to prevent his being kidnapped. About 100 men chartered a steam boat which kept a constant watch of the boats on the Illinois and Mississippi rivers to prevent his being carried into Missouri by steam boat; \$100,000 would not defray the expenses and damage to Nauvoo by this arrest.

The general assembly of the State of Illinois in the session of 1844 made an attempt to repeal the charters granted to the City of Nauvoo, which although it did not succeed, had a tendency to depreciate the value of stock with the Manufacturing and Nauvoo house associations. In the month of June 1844 a mob assembled, in the neighborhood of Carthage, circulating reports that Joseph Smith and the Mormons had bid defiance to the laws of the State, and all manner of falsehoods were put in circulation, to inflame the public mind, and the Editors of several newspapers devoted their time and space propagating these falsehoods, and on the strength of the rumor that the Mormons were determined to resist the laws, Gov. Ford came to Carthage and ordered into service several hundred men, mostly members of the mob, he then sent an officer to Nauvoo to arrest Joseph Smith and several others, Mr. Smith apprehending that the intention was to murder him, instead of trying him the 47th time by law, requested the Governor to protect him from mob violence, which he pledged the faith of the State to do; the matter of which he was accused being investigated, he was again dismissed, when a new writ was taken out charging him with treason, and he put in jail. Gov. Ford then dismissed all his troops except one company, (the Carthage Greys,) who were known to possess the most violent feelings of hatred toward the Mormons and treacherously left them to be murdered, after having held a private council on the subject and concluding that that would be the best way to pacify the feelings of the mob he left them to their fate.

On the 27 June, at 23 minutes past five p.m. the prison was surrounded by about one hundred and fifty armed men with their faces blackened, who massacred Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum, the Patriarch of the Church, leaving Elder John Taylor severely wounded with four balls, Elder Willard Richards, who was in the same room escaped unhurt; although President Smith had repeatedly apprised the Saints that his tarry among them would be short, and before leaving Nauvoo told his friends he was going like a Lamb to the slaughter and would never return, yet no people on the face of the Earth ever mourned more sincerely the loss of a benefactor than did the Latter Day Saints.

The anti-Mormons rejoiced in his death and exulted loudly in their victorious treachery, while the Christian world generally exclaimed "how barbarous to kill him so, but, then it is a good thing he is dead."

At the fall term of court, bills of indictment for murder in the first degree, were found against the principal leaders in the massacre, and they were allowed by the court to go at large on bail, and to go each others security, only \$1000 being the sum required.

In May 1845 they had a sham trial and were acquitted, altho the court, bar, jury and witnesses knew them to be guilty of the murder.

The Twelve Apostles being the first quorum in authority in the church, by the unanimous voice of the Saints immediately returned from their mission abroad and took their position at the head of affairs in Nauvoo; Brigham Young President of the Twelve Apostles presiding.

The Temple which was one story high at the time of the Prophet's death progressed rapidly, the Saints continued to gather into Nauvoo.

The Seventies Hall was built, a music hall and a large stone arsenal were also erected, the Nauvoo House was recommenced; the brick work of the first story being built, when the mob coming to the conclusion that the murder of the Prophet had not destroyed the progress of Mormonism commenced an organization for the extermination of the Saints from Nauvoo under the name of a wolf hunt.

Being aware of the above organization, a council of the leading men of the Church directed a memorial to every State and Territory in the Union (except Missouri) couched in the most respectful language, setting forth the condition of the Saints and asking the privilege of settling in their State, and receiving protection and religious liberty, which was treated with perfect silence.

The old scheme was resorted to, of getting out vexatious writs for President Young and the members of his quorum. He not feeling disposed to be murdered as the Prophet and Patriarch had been, provided himself with good and efficient weapons, gave notice from the stand to assembled thousands that any man that laid hands on him or read a writ to him, he would kill him if he could do it with a pair of six-shooters (which he exhibited,) and although many individuals volunteered to try the experiment, yet their nerve failed before coming to the sticking point.

The Legislative Session of 1844 repealed the charters of the city of Nauvoo, of the University and the Legion, a combination was formed, composed of nine counties for the extermination of the Mormons, and the work commenced on the tenth day of September 1845 by burning all

the houses in Morley Settlement belonging to Mormons, and so continuing from one settlement to another.

An armed body of about one hundred and fifty men, continued two weeks burning houses, destroying property, and turning helpless women and children out of doors, homeless and destitute, to perish; although the sheriff of the county called upon the good citizens who were not Mormons to turn out under his direction and disperse the burners, yet not one obeyed his call, but a party of the armed burners pursued him and drove him out of the neighborhood, he was obliged to summon a posse of those who had been just burned out, and kill one of his pursuers to save his life; escaping to Nauvoo, he issued a Proclamation, commanding the Mormons by virtue of his office as sheriff, to turn out and quell the riot; 500 men were then employed upon the Nauvoo house, which was moving up rapidly.

They were dismissed by the Trustees and made preparation for repelling the mob, and the sheriff succeeded temporarily in dispersing the rioters. General Harding soon after came into Nauvoo with four hundred of the State Militia, camped there several days, enquired where the Prophet was buried, said the Governor could not do anything to protect the Mormons, and did not go into the districts where the burning had been performed, although over one hundred houses had been burned, the troops remained some time in the county, several houses were burned within sight of their camp, and several persons lost their lives because they placed a little dependence upon the Militia for protection.

Previous to this, there was a council of the authorities of the Church, who had passed a resolution, which as a matter of policy was kept private, to send 1,500 men, as pioneers to make a settlement in California, or Oregon, not intending to remain in Illinois; a proposition was accordingly made to the mob (for the State Government had no power) that if they would let the Saints alone and assist them by buying out their property, stopping vexatious law-suits against them, they would remove from the State; which proposition was accepted; accordingly companies were immediately formed, several thousand wagons were put under contract, nearly all the wagons in the surrounding country were bought up, and all the movements possible were made to provide for an early start in the spring.

But the persecution being renewed in violation of the above pledge, 1,000 families commenced their journey on the 1st February 1846, thinking by that means to be able to alay the excitement against those who remained behind. Many of the teams crossing the Mississippi river on the ice, Prest. Young and the leaders of the Church with a scanty fit out pursued their journey. Westward, having to make the road for 300 miles, bridging numerous streams, and encountering every vicissitude of weather that could be imagined.

They arrived at Council Bluffs in July, where they were met by Captain J. Allen of the U. S. Army who called upon them in behalf of the President of the U. S., for 500 men to assist in the war with Mexico. The required battalion was made up, leaving their families mostly in the Omaha country, on the west side of the Missouri river, in wagons, without protectors, or means of subsistence. Soon after the Battalion started on the road for New Mexico.

The aged and infirm, halt, lame, blind &c., who were unable to enlist into the battalion, gathered up their wagons, and established a place called Winter Quarters, where 700 cabins were erected during the fall and winter, and where the families suffered extremely from sickness, exposure and the want of the necessities of life.

As soon as it was known in Illinois that the flower of the camp had enlisted in the service of the U. S., the mob assembled with redoubled fury, formed a regular military encampment, provided with artillery, in the neighborhood of Nauvoo, which now contained the poor, the helpless, the sick and infirm, as all who were able to leave on any terms, had done so during the spring and summer.

The mob increased their force to about 1800 men, and made several unsuccessful attacks upon the city (which could barely muster 123 efficient men), killing and wounding a number of its inhabitants, battering down many buildings, and finally succeeding on the 17th day of September, after several days bombardment, in driving the people helpless and destitute of every thing that could make earth desirable, across the river into Iowa, where many must have perished from starvation, had not their kind Creator fed them, by sending upon their camp, flocks of quails, so tame that their women could catch them with their hands. And to crown their victory, the mob set fire to the Temple of Nauvoo, which was the most beautiful building in the Western States. It was the first specimen of a new order of architecture introduced by Joseph Smith; and had cost a million dollars. The light of its fire was visible for 30 miles.

In the spring of 1847 Prest. Brigham Young, with 143 pioneers, started in search of a place of settlement, and were led by the hand of the Almighty—for no person among them knew anything of the country—directly to this valley, where the company arrived on the 24th of July, having sought out and made a new road 650 miles, and travelled a trapper's trail nearly 400 miles.

In the fall of 1847 about 700 wagons laden with families arrived in this valley, which was so barren as to produce nothing but a species of dry grass 4 or 5 inches high, and the ground was covered with myriads of large black crickets, the food of the Indians.

In this desolate place the site of Great Salt Lake City was surveyed; not a single person in the whole company having a full supply of provisions, but all were on three-quarters or half rations; and in this condition about 100 of a detachment of the Mormon Battalion found their way here without any provisions. Prest. Young, and a portion of the pioneers returned to Winter

Quarters the same fall, and arrived again in Great Salt Lake City with 1000 wagons in the fall of 1848.

The crickets during this season came down from the mountains in myriads and destroyed a great portion of the scanty crops; and the whole would have been destroyed had not the Almighty in his kindness to his people sent Gulls in large flocks, which devoured the mammoth crickets, and then vomited them up preparatory to devouring more.

Notwithstanding the Mormon Battalion was in the service of the United States, and a great portion of their families located at Winter Quarters, the Indian department compelled them in the spring of 1848 to leave their cabins, and move across the river into the State of Iowa, although it was well known they were only camped until the return of the absent Battalion.

In the spring of 1848 some members of the Mormon Battalion first discovered the gold mines in California, thus opening to the world an unparalleled source of wealth and adventure.

In the fall of 1848 the first Presidency of the Church was re-organized; Brigham Young being unanimously chosen President of the whole Church, Heber C. Kimball and Willard Richards his counselors, and their places were filled in the quorum of the Twelve Apostles. John Smith was ordained Patriarch over the Church.

In March 1849 a provisional government was formed, and a State Constitution adopted by a convention under the name of "The State of Deseret" for admission into the Union. In September 1850 an act passed the Congress of the United States, providing for the organization of the State of Deseret into the Territorial Government of Utah. News of the passage of this act did not arrive until the spring of 1851, and a full judicial bench did not settle until July 1853. Brigham Young was appointed Governor and has performed the duties of that office for four years to the entire satisfaction of the inhabitants, who unanimously desire his re-appointment.

And although the country was one of the most barren by nature, ever inhabited by man, as according to the estimates of the late Capt. Gunnison of the U. S. Topographical Engineers, not one acre in 21,000 can ever be irrigated; and scarce a tree or bush can be made to grow beneath the snow line without irrigation, no colony has progressed with more equal and uniform rapidity.

The settlements have been extended from north to south to the entire breadth of the Territory 350 miles, wherever water can be had to irrigate the earth. It contains about 50,000 inhabitants who are almost exclusively members of the Church. About 100 saw mills and forty grist mills are in operation, and amongst the public buildings there are the Deseret State House, which has been occupied by the Legislature for five years; the Utah Territorial house at Fillmore City; the Tabernacle in G. S. L. City, a building 126 by 64 feet, arched without a column. There are 24 good School Houses in this city, generally about 20 by 30 feet and are well finished. All the neighborhoods in the Territory are provided with similar school facilities.

The amount of labor expended in ditching and preparing for irrigation, is far greater than clearing heavy timber farms in the States. Good wheat, corn and vegetables are produced, if carefully irrigated, in great abundance.

On the 11th day of March, 1854, Dr. Willard Richards died in G. S. L. City, of Dropsy. On April 6, Jedediah M. Grant was chosen as a counselor in his place.

On the 23rd of May, John Smith, Patriarch, died in G. S. L. City.

The Church has about 95 missionaries from Utah, in Europe and an equal number in Asia, Africa, and the Pacific Isles; besides large numbers of Native Elders in the different fields of labor, a considerable number of the saints are scattered throughout the United States and British provinces. The "Deseret News" edited by Elder Albert Carrington is published in G. S. L. City and issues 4,000 copies weekly. A weekly Newspaper is published in St. Louis, Mo. by Elder Erastus Snow; another in the city of New York by Elder John Taylor. A periodical is published in Liverpool England, edited by Elder F. D. Richards, and has issued 22,000 copies weekly. A weekly periodical is published in Swansea, South Wales, called the "Udgon Seion" in the Welsh Language by Elder Dan Jones.

A periodical called the "Scandinaviens Sierne" is also published in the Danish language at Copenhagen, Denmark. A periodical has also been published in Switzerland in the French language, edited by Elder T. B. H. Stenhouse. The Book of Mormon has been translated and published into the Welsh, Danish, French, German and Italian languages. The work has made considerable progress in Sweden, and Norway, the governments having made their utmost exertion to prevent it, the progress has been slow in France, Germany and Italy, owing principally to governmental proscription.

In Denmark and Switzerland, the progress has been much better. In the Sandwich Islands considerable progress has been made, some 5,000 persons having received baptism. The Book of Mormon has been translated into the Hawaiian language and a printing establishment has been secured for the publication of the Book of Mormon and a periodical there.

The missionaries on the Society Islands met with good success until the French Government with sword in hand, adopted the exterminating policy of the mobs in the United States. Missionaries had established many branches and a periodical in Australia; branches have been established in South Africa, Gibraltar, Malta and also in the allied army and navy in the Crimea; several branches have been established in India, and a monthly paper published at Madras, but owing to the great ignorance and degradation of the people, our missionaries have met with but very limited success.

About 1,000 saints have emigrated from Denmark to this Territory, and a similar emigration is expected this season. The number of Church members is unknown, but from the best estimates that we can gain, they are over 480,000.

A Company has been incorporated to assist the immigrating saints to this place, from the countries first, where they are the most oppressed. It is termed "the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company" and has a capital of \$250,000 and is conducted on such principles as to be continually increasing, and extends assistance to immigrating saints in the form of loans to be re-paid after they settle here.

For the faith of the Church, I extract from the Times and Seasons, as follows:—

We believe in God the eternal Father, and in his Son Jesus Christ, and in the Holy Ghost.

We believe that men will be punished for their own sins and not for Adam's transgression.

We believe that through the atonement of Christ all mankind may be saved by obedience to the laws and ordinances of the Gospel.

We believe that these ordinances are, 1st. Faith in the Lord Jesus Christ; 2d. Repentance; 3d. Baptism by immersion, for the remission of sins; 4th. Laying on of hands for the gift of the Holy Ghost.

We believe that a man must be called of God by "prophecy and by laying on of hands," by those who are in authority to preach the Gospel and administer in the ordinances thereof.

We believe in the same organization that existed in the primitive church, viz., Apostles, Prophets, Pastors, Teachers, Evangelists, &c.

We believe in the gift of tongues, prophecy, revelation, visions, healing, interpretation of tongues, &c.

We believe the Bible to be the word of God as far as it is translated correctly; we also believe the Book of Mormon to be the word of God.

We believe all that God has revealed, all that he does now reveal, and we believe that he will yet reveal many great and important things pertaining to the kingdom of God.

We believe in the literal gathering of Israel, and in the restoration of the ten tribes. That Zion will be built upon this continent. That Christ will reign personally upon the earth, and that the earth will be renewed and receive its paradisiacal glory.

We claim the privilege of worshipping Almighty God according to the dictates of our consciences, and allow all men the same privilege, let them worship how, when, or what they may.

We believe in being subject to Kings, Presidents, Rulers, and Magistrates, in obeying, honoring, and sustaining the Law.

We believe in being honest, true, chaste, benevolent, virtuous, and in doing good to all men; indeed we may say that we follow the admonition of Paul, "we believe all things, we hope all things, we have endured many things and hope to be able to endure all things. If there is anything virtuous, lovely, or of good report, or praiseworthy, we seek after these things."

Respectfully, &c.

JOSEPH SMITH.

We also believe in the Patriarchal order of matrimony.

A foundation has been laid for a Temple in this city 193 feet long and 125 feet wide.

On the 18th of February 1855, John Smith son of Patriarch Hyrum Smith the martyr, was ordained Patriarch over the Church.

The unparalleled progress of this people in the face of so much opposition and persecution, and in so dreary a country, shews clearly that the power of the Almighty is exerted in a miraculous manner to spread his diamond truth to reclaim the nations.

GEO. A. SMITH,

Historian of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints.

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH & LIBERTY.

ALBERT CARRINGTON:.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Wednesday--September 5, 1855.

BOOK, JOB, AND CARD PRINTING, executed to order.

ADVERTISEMENTS to ensure insertion in the current number, must be handed in previous to 1 o'clock, p. m., on Tuesday.

THE EASTERN MAIL, due for several days past, had not arrived on our going to press at 5 p. m. of the 4th inst. Some explanation of this miserable failure, at this favorable time of year, will be found in Br. Snow's rich description of his late travel in its company, as contained in his letter printed in this 'News,' on page 208, and which we hope all will afford themselves the pleasure of reading.

For tame sufferance of gross imposition, at an enormous expense, we believe the Americans beat the serfs of Russia, or the oppressed of any clime, at least so far as mail facilities are concerned, for who else would or could so tamely submit to constantly pay over their money to a party who receive it and then do just as they please about fulfilling the obligations incurred by its receipt? It is certainly high time that the government safely and promptly transmit mail matter, or leave the field open to individual enterprise, for as it now is, it is a constant source of great loss and bitter disappointment.

DEPARTURE.—The Hon. John M. Bernhisel left for Washington on the morning of the 1st inst. by the Eastern Mail.

He is again returned to Congress as Delegate from Utah by the unanimous vote of her citizens, and goes with their highest confidence in his ability to obtain all the justice for the red and white inhabitants of this Territory that a "Mormon" can possibly obtain under the circumstances.