

When the fact of the order for the State arms was known in Nauvoo, many of the brethren looked upon it as another preparation for a Missouri massacre; nevertheless, as Joseph requested that it should be complied with, they very unwillingly gave up the arms.

About 6 p.m., when all the State arms were collected, and the company were ready to start, Captain Dunn and Quarter Master General Buckmaster made a short speech, expressing their gratitude at the peaceable conduct of the citizens of Nauvoo, and that while they thus conducted themselves, they would protect them.

It appears Governor Ford feared that the Nauvoo Legion, although disbanded, might avenge any outrage that might hereafter be committed on the persons of their leaders, and so thought he had better disarm them as he had previously disbanded them; yet the mob was suffered to retain their portion of the State arms, even when within a half day's march of Nauvoo, and they in a threatening and hostile attitude, while the Nauvoo Legion had not evinced the least disposition whatever, except to defend their city in case it should be attacked; and they had not set a foot outside the limits of the corporation.

Joseph rode down home twice to bid his family farewell. He appeared solemn and thoughtful, and expressed himself to several individuals that he expected to be murdered. There appeared no alternative but that he must either give himself up, or the inhabitants of the city would be massacred by a lawless mob, under the sanction of the Governor.

The company (about 15) then started again for Carthage, and when opposite to the Masonic Hall, Joseph said, "Boys, if I don't come back, take care of yourselves; I am going like a lamb to the slaughter." When they passed his farm he took a good look at it, and after they had passed it, he turned round several times to look again, at which some of the company made remarks, when Joseph said, "If some of you had got such a farm, and knew you would not see it any more, you would want to take a good look at it for the last time." When they got to the edge of the woods near Nauvoo, they met A. C. Hodge returning from Carthage. He reported to Hyrum what he had heard in Carthage, told him what his feelings were, and said, "Brother Hyrum, you are now clear, and if it was my duty to counsel you I would say, do not go another foot, for they say they will kill you if you go to Carthage;" but as other persons gathered round, nothing further was said. About this time Joseph received the following letter:—

"Carthage, 5 o'clock, p.m.

Genl. Joseph Smith:—

Dear Sir:—In accordance with previous arrangement with Elder Adams, I am here at your service; and it will be necessary for us to have, on the examination here before the justice, a certified copy of the *City Ordinance* for the destruction of the *Expositor Press*, or a copy which has been published by authority. We also wish the original order issued by you to the Marshal for the destruction of said press, and such witnesses as may be necessary to show by whom the press was destroyed, and that the act was not done in a riotous or tumultuous manner.

Yours respectfully,

H. T. REID."

"Dear Sir:—I concur fully as to the above, and will add, from an interview with Governor Ford, you can with the utmost safety rely on his protection, and that you will have as impartial an investigation as could be expected from those opposed to you. The excitement is much allayed, and your opponents (those who wish to make capital out of you) do not want you to come to Carthage. Mr. Johnson has gone east, and that will account for Mr. Reid being here.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
JAMES W. WOODS.

Carthage, 24th June, 1844."

The company arrived at Fellows' house, 4 miles west of Carthage, about 9 p.m., where they stopped about half an hour and partook of such refreshments as they had brought with them. Captain Dunn, and his company of mounted militia, returning with the State arms from Nauvoo, joined them here, and escorted them into Carthage, where they arrived at 5 minutes before 12 at night, and went to Hamilton's Tavern. While passing the public square, many of the troops, especially the Carthage Greys, made use of the following expressions, which were re-echoed in the ears of the Governor and hundreds of others: "Where is the damned Prophet?" "Stand away you, Mc Donough boys, and let us shoot the damned Mormons." "God damn you old Joe, we've got you now." "Clear the way and let us have a view of Joe Smith, the prophet of God; he has seen the last of Nauvoo—we'll use him up now, and kill all the damned Mormons." The rear platoon of the Carthage Greys repeatedly threw their guns over their heads in a curve, so that the bayonets struck the ground with the breech of their guns upwards, when they would run back and pick them up, at the same time whooping, yelling, hooting, and cursing like a pack of savages. On hearing those expressions, the Governor put his head out of the window and very fawningly said, "Gentlemen, I know your great anxiety to see Mr. Smith, which is natural enough, but it is quite too late to-night for you to have that opportunity; but I assure you, gentlemen, you shall have that privilege to-morrow morning, as I will cause him to pass before the troops, upon the square, and I now wish you, with this assurance, quietly and peaceably to return to your quarters." When this declaration was made there was a faint "Hurrah for Tom Ford," and they instantly obeyed his wish.

There was a company of apostates also quartered at Hamilton's Hotel, viz.: William and Wilson Law, the Higbees and Fosters, Augustine Spencer, Henry O. Norton, John A. Hicks (formerly president of the Elder's Quorum) and others. Hicks stated to C. H. Wheelock that it was determined to shed the blood of Joseph Smith by not only himself, but by the Laws, Higbees, Fosters, Joseph H. Jackson, and many others, whether he was cleared by the law or not. He talked freely and unreservedly on that subject, as though he was discoursing upon the most common occurrence of his life; said he, "you will find me a true prophet in this respect." Wheelock told Ford what Hicks had said; but he treated it with perfect indifference and suffered Hicks and his associates to run at large and mature their murderous plans.

A writ was also issued by R. F. Smith against Joseph W. Coolidge, on complaint of Chauncey L. Higbee, charging him with the illegal detention of Charles A. Foster.

Next morning the prisoners voluntarily surrendered themselves to the constable, Mr. Bettisworth, who held the writ against them. The Governor was at Head Quarters in person, and had pledged his own faith, and the faith of the State of Illinois, that the Smiths, and the other prisoners should be protected from personal violence, and should have a fair and impartial trial, if they would surrender themselves to be dealt with according to law. During the Governor's stay in Carthage he repeatedly expressed to the legal counselors of the Smiths his determination to protect the prisoners, and to see that they should have a fair and impartial examination.

Tuesday, 25.—At 8 a.m., President Smith had an interview with William G. Flood of Quincy, U. S. Receiver of Public Moneys; while in conversation with him Constable David Bettisworth arrested Joseph for treason against the State of Illinois, with the following writ, which had been granted on the oath of Augustine Spencer:—

"State of Illinois, } ss.
Hancock County, }

The people of the State of Illinois, to all Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables of said State, greeting:

Whereas complaint has been made before me, one of the justices of the peace in and for said county aforesaid, upon the oath of Augustine Spencer, that Joseph Smith, late of the county aforesaid, did, on or about the nineteenth day of June, A.D. 1844, at the county and State aforesaid, commit the crime of treason against the government and people of the State of Illinois aforesaid:

These are therefore to command you to take the said Joseph Smith, if he be found in your county, or if he shall have fled, that you pursue after the said Joseph Smith into any other county within this State, and take and safely keep the said Joseph Smith, so that you have his body forthwith before me to answer the said complaint, and be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal } this 24th day of June, A.D. 1844.
Seal. } R. F. SMITH, J. P."

Hyrum Smith was also arrested at the same time for treason, on the following writ, granted on the affidavit of Henry O. Norton:

"State of Illinois, } ss.
Hancock County, }

The people of the State of Illinois to all Sheriffs, Coroners and Constables, greeting:

Whereas complaint has been made before me, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Hancock, upon the oath of one Henry Norton, that one Hyrum Smith, late of the county of Hancock and State of Illinois, did, on the 19th day of June, 1844, commit the crime of treason against the Government and people of the State of Illinois aforesaid:

These are therefore to command you to take the body of the said Hyrum Smith, if he be found in your county, or if he shall have fled, that you pursue after the said Hyrum Smith into any county within this State, and take and safely keep the said Hyrum Smith, so that you have his body forthwith before me, to answer unto the said complaint and be further dealt with according to law.

Given under my hand and seal } this 24th day of June, 1844.
Seal. } R. F. SMITH, J. P."

8½ a.m. Governor Ford called all the troops, and ordered them to form a hollow square, on the public ground near the Court House; and when formed, he mounted an old table and addressed them in a most inflammatory manner, exciting the feelings of indignation against Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith, which were already burning in their breasts, occasioned by the falsehoods and misrepresentations that were in circulation, giving his assent and sanction to the rumors that had gathered them together, and stating that although they were dangerous men in the community, and guilty of all that they might have alleged against them, still they were in the hands of the law, which must have its course. He continued speaking some 20 or 30 minutes.

9½ a.m. The Governor came and invited Joseph to walk with him through the troops. Joseph solicited a few moments private conversation with him; which the Governor refused. While refusing, the Governor looked down at his shoes, as though he was ashamed. They then walked through the crowd with Brigadier General Miner R. Deming and Dr. Richards to General Deming's quarters. The people appeared quiet until a company of Carthage Greys flocked round the doors of Gen. Deming in an uproarious manner, of which notice was sent to the Governor. In the meantime the Governor had ordered the McDon-

ough troops to be drawn up in line for Joseph and Hyrum to pass in front of them, they having requested that they might have a clear view of the Generals Smith. Joseph had a conversation with the Governor for about 10 minutes, when he again pledged the faith of the State that he and his friends should be protected from violence.

Robinson, the postmaster, said on report of martial law, being proclaimed in Nauvoo he had stopped the mail and notified the Postmaster General of the state of things in Hancock county.

From the General's quarters Joseph and Hyrum went in front of the lines, in a hollow square of a company of Carthage Greys; at 7 min. before 10, they arrived in front of the lines, and passed before the whole, Joseph being on the right of Gen. Deming, and Hyrum on his left; Elders Richards, Taylor and Phelps following. Joseph and Hyrum were introduced by Governor Ford, about twenty times along the line, as Gen. Joseph Smith and Gen. Hyrum Smith; the Carthage Greys refused to receive them by that introduction, and some of the officers threw up their hats, drew their swords, and said they would introduce themselves to the damned Mormons in a different style. The Governor mildly intreated them not to act so rudely, but their excitement increased: the Governor, however, succeeded in pacifying them by making a speech, and promising them that they should have "full satisfaction." Gen. Smith and party returned to their lodgings at 5 min. past 10.

10.30. News reached Joseph at the Hotel, that the Carthage Greys had revolted, and were put under guard by Gen. Deming. Joseph told all his friends to stay in the two rooms occupied by them in the hotel.

10.50. Quietness was apparently restored among the Carthage Greys.

11.15. News arrived that the Warsaw troops were near Carthage, and had come of their own accord.

Mr. Prentice, U. S. Marshal for Illinois, called to see Joseph.

12 min. before 1. Intelligence was given to Joseph that the Laws, Higbees, Fosters and others were going to Nauvoo to plunder. The Governor called at the door with some gentlemen, when Joseph informed him of what he had heard, and requested him to send a guard to protect the city of Nauvoo.

Willard Richards wrote a letter to his wife. 14 p.m. After dinner, Mark Aldrich of Warsaw called to see Joseph.

21. The Governor communicated that he had ordered Captain Singleton with a company of men from McDonough County to march to Nauvoo to co-operate with the police in keeping the peace; and he would call out the Legion, if necessary.

Joseph wrote to Emma as follows:—

"Carthage, June 25, 1844; }

2½ o'clock, p.m. }

Dear Emma:—

I have had an interview with Gov. Ford, and he treats us honorably. Myself and Hyrum have been again arrested for treason, because we called out the Nauvoo Legion; but when the truth comes out, we have nothing to fear: we all feel calm and composed.

This morning Gov. Ford introduced myself and Hyrum to the militia in a very appropriate manner as Gen. Joseph Smith and Gen. Hyrum Smith. There was a little mutiny among the 'Carthage Greys,' but I think the Governor has, and will succeed in enforcing the laws. I do hope the people of Nauvoo will continue pacific and prayerful.

Governor Ford has just concluded to send some of his militia to Nauvoo to protect the citizens, and I wish that they may be kindly treated: they will co-operate with the police to keep the peace. The Governor's orders will be read in the hearing of the police and officers of the Legion, as I suppose.

3 o'clock. The Governor has just agreed to march his army to Nauvoo, and I shall come along with him. The prisoners—all that can—will be admitted to bail.

I am, as ever,

JOSEPH SMITH.

Emma Smith."

Joseph also sent a message to Orrin P. Rockwell not to come to Carthage, but to stay in Nauvoo, and not to suffer himself to be delivered into the hands of his enemies, or to be taken a prisoner by any one.

It was reported by Israel Barlow, that he had heard resolutions of the Warsaw troops read, to the effect that they would return to Warsaw at 3 p.m., then go to Golden's Point on Thursday, and thence to Nauvoo.

Several of the officers of the troops in Carthage, and other gentlemen, curious to see the Prophet, and to gratify a propensity to see the Elephant, visited Joseph in his room. Gen. Smith asked them if there was anything in his appearance that indicated he was the desperate character his enemies represented him to be; and he asked them to give him their honest opinion on the subject. The reply was, "No, sir, your appearance would indicate the very contrary, General Smith, but we cannot see what is in your heart, neither can we tell what are your intentions;" to which Joseph replied, "Very true, gentlemen, you cannot see what is in my heart, and you are therefore unable to judge me or my intentions; but I can see what is in your hearts, and will tell you what I see: I can see you thirst for blood, and nothing but my blood will satisfy you. It is not for crime or any description that I and my brethren are thus continually persecuted and harassed by our enemies, but there are other motives, and some of them I have expressed so far as relates to myself, and inasmuch as you and the people thirst for blood, I prophesy in the name of the Lord that you shall witness scenes of

blood and sorrow to your entire satisfaction. Your souls shall be perfectly satiated with blood, and many of you who are now present shall have an opportunity to face the cannon's mouth from sources you think not of; and those people that desire this great evil upon me and my brethren, shall be filled with regret and sorrow because of the scenes of desolation and distress that await them. They shall seek for peace, and shall not be able to find it. Gentlemen, you will find what I have told you to be true."

12 min. to 4. Report came to Joseph that William and Wilson Law, Robert D. Foster, Chauncey L. Higbee, and Francis M. Higbee had said that there was nothing against these men; the law could not reach them, but powder and ball would, and they should not go out of Carthage alive.

Joseph, Hyrum, and thirteen others were taken before Robert F. Smith, a justice of the peace residing in Carthage (he being also Captain of the Carthage Greys) on the charge of riot in destroying the printing press of the Nauvoo Expositor.

It is worthy of notice here that when the defendants went before Squire Wells, the prosecution objected, and insisted that they should be taken before the justice who issued the writ, viz., Thomas Morrison; and that Governor Ford had also stated in his letter to Gen. Joseph Smith, that he must go before the justice in Carthage who issued the writ. But when the prosecution had the defendants in their own power in Carthage, they could then ride over their own objections by taking them before another justice who was known to be a greater enemy to the defendants than Justice Morrison, and moreover before one who was not only a justice of the peace, but also the military commander of a company of Carthage Greys who had already been arrested for mutiny.

C. L. Higbee, one of the prosecutors, moved an adjournment.

H. T. Reid and James W. Woods, on behalf of the defendants, objected to an adjournment, and said that the court was not authorized to take cognizance without their acknowledging their guilt, or having witnesses to prove it, and we admit the press was destroyed by order of the Mayor, it having been condemned by the City Council as a nuisance.

They read law to show that justices could not recognize without admission of guilt, and offered to give bail.

Mr. Reid stated that the law quoted by the prosecution belonged to civil, not criminal cases.

The prosecution insisted to have a commission of the crime acknowledged.

After a good deal of resistance on the part of the prosecution; court asked if the parties admitted that there was sufficient cause to bind over; and the council for the defence admitted there was, and offered to enter into cognizance in the common form in order to prevent, if possible, any increase of excitement.

5 p.m. Court acknowledged the admission, and ordered recognances, whereupon, Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, John Taylor, William W. Phelps, John P. Greene, Stephen C. Perry, Dimaick B. Huntington, Jonathan Dunham, Stephen Markham, Jonathan H. Holmes, Jesse P. Harmon, John Lytle, Joseph W. Coolidge, David Harvey Redfield and Levi Richards gave bonds, with John S. Fullmer, Edward Hunter, Dan Jones, John Benbow, and other unexceptionable sureties, in the sum of \$500 for each of the defendants, total \$7,500, for their appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court for Hancock County.

It was evident that the magistrate intended to overreach the wealth of the defendants and their friends, so as to imprison them for want of bail, but it happened that there was strength to cover the demand, for some of the brethren went security to the full extent of their property, and Justice Smith adjourned his court over, and left the Court House, without calling on Joseph and Hyrum to answer to the charge of treason, or even intimating to those prisoners, or their counsel, that they were expected to enter into an examination that night.

Captain Smith, the only magistrate who could grant subpoenas for witnesses, disappeared until a late hour, as if purposely to prevent the appearing of the defendants' witnesses, and in keeping with the conviction expressed by Joseph's enemies the previous day, "that the law cannot touch them, but that powder and ball will."

About 6½ p.m. Dan Jones heard Wilson Law, whilst endeavoring to get another warrant against Joseph Smith for treason, declare, that while he was once preaching from Daniel 1st ch. 44 v., Mr. Smith said that the kingdom referred to was already set up; and that he was the King over it. He also heard Joseph H. Jackson and other leaders of the mob declare that they had eighteen accusations against Joseph, and as one failed they would try another to detain him there, and that they had had so much trouble and hazard, and worked so hard in getting him to Carthage that they would not let him get out of it alive. Jackson pointed to his pistols and said, "the balls are in there that will decide his case." Jones immediately went up stairs to Joseph and informed him what he had heard Jackson say.

About 7½ p.m. Dr. Levi Richards and most of the brethren, after they had signed the bonds, left for Nauvoo, when Joseph and Hyrum went into the Governor's room and spoke with him, as Governor Ford had promised them an interview. After a few moments' conversation the Governor left them to order the captain of the guard to give the brethren some passes. They then went to supper.

At 8, Constable Bettisworth appeared at the lodgings of Joseph and Hyrum, and insisted that they should go to jail. Joseph demanded