

From the Waverly Magazine.
Rich and Poor.

A little girl stood at a rich man's door,
Piteously begging a mite from his store.
The rich man's house was a palace grand,
And he was a money'd lord of the land.

The day was young,—in the east the sun
To rise o'er the house-tops had just begun.
But hunger had driven the little girl then
So early forth to beg of men.

The little girl knocked with a timid knock,
And the door was opened with a terrible shock.
A liveried lackey with a frowning brow,
Cried,—"You beggar brat, what want you now?"

"Please, sir, give me something to eat;
I am sick with hunger, and cold ere my feet:
Give me the crumbs that fall to the floor,
And I'll leave my blessing at the rich man's door."

"Curse you, clear out, we've nothing to give;
What matters it to us if you perish or live?
My master gives not to the beggarly race;
And the brute slammed the door in the little girl's face."

The little girl passed to another door,
And timidly knocked as she did before.
But this was a poor man's humble home,
Unlike the rich man's lofty dome.

A motherly woman opened the door,
And her plain good face a kind smile wore.
"What seek you so early, poor little maid?"
"I seek for bread," the little girl said.

"My poor little girl come quickly in,
You look all a-cold, and your clothes are thin;
In the poor man's house is an empty seat,
By the poor man's fire you shall warm your feet."

I have little to give, but something I may
From my little store spare you to-day—
And the little girl raised her tearful eyes,
Saying,—"He will bless you who lives in the skies!"

The poor from the poor more mercy do get,
Than they from the rich have ever yet met;
For the poor man will give while the rich man
Will not.

For the rich takes no heed of the poor one's lot,
The poor man's heart is ever open to him,
And the little girl raised her tearful eyes,
Saying,—"He will bless you who lives in the skies!"

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HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.
FEBRUARY, 1840.

Sunday, 23d.—Elder B. Young had so far recovered as to be able to attend preaching by Parley P. Pratt at Columbia Hall.

The High Council of Nauvoo voted, that the notes given into the hands of Bishop Partridge by certain individuals as conscription for building the Lord's House in Far West, be returned to the same by him.

Tuesday, 25th.—Elders B. Young and Hedlock went to Hempstead on Long Island and preached at Rockaway and the neighborhood till the fourth of March, and baptized nine.

Wednesday, 26th.—Judge Higbee wrote as follows:—"Washington, Feb. 26th, 1840. Dear Brother:—I am just informed by General Wall, (the Chairman of the Committee) before whom, or to whom our business is referred, that the decision is against us, or in other words unfavorable; that they believe redress can only be had in Missouri; the Courts and Legislature. He says, they will report this week. I desire to get a copy of it, and also the papers. I feel a conscientious void of offence towards God and man in this matter; that I have discharged my duty here; and as I wish not to be on expense, as soon as I can write to President Rigdon, get my papers, and draw some money to bear my expenses, I shall bid adieu to this city, to return to my family and friends.

I feel now that we have made our last appeal to all earthly tribunals; that we should now put our whole trust in the God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob. We have a right now which we could not heretofore so fully claim; that is of asking God for redress and redemption, as they have been refused us by man.

To Joseph Smith, jr.
When I had returned as far as Dayton, I found the horses which we left on our journey out, and from thence I pursued my journey thro' Indiana on horseback in company with Dr. Foster, leaving brother Rockwell at Dayton; the traveling being exceedingly bad, my progress was slow and wearisome.

DESERET NEWS.

Truth and Liberty.
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without any offence committed on their part, and to the destruction of property to the amount of 120,000 dollars; that the society thus expelled amounted to about 1200 souls; that no compensation was ever made for the destruction of their property in Jackson; that after their expulsion from Jackson county, they settled in Clay county, on the opposite side of the Missouri river, where they purchased lands, and entered others at the land office; where they resided peaceably for three years, engaged in cultivation, and other useful and active employments, when the mob again threatened their peace, lives, and property; and they became alarmed, and finally made a treaty with the citizens of Clay county, that they should purchase their lands, and the saints should remove; which was complied with on their part, and the saints removed to the county of Caldwell, where they took up their abode and re-established their settlement not without heavy pecuniary losses and other inconveniences; that the citizens of Clay county never paid them for their lands, except for a small part; they remained in Caldwell from 1836 until the fall of 1838, and during that time had acquired by purchase from the Government, the settlers, and pre-emptioners, almost all the lands in the county of Caldwell, and a portion of the lands in Daviess and Carroll counties—the former county being almost entirely settled by the saints, and they were rapidly filling up the two latter counties.

Those counties when the saints first commenced their settlement, were for the most part wild and uncultivated, and they had converted them into large and well improved farms, well stocked. Land had risen in value to ten and even twenty five dollars per acre, and these counties were rapidly advancing in cultivation and wealth.

That in August 1838, a riot commenced, growing out of an attempt of a saint to vote, which resulted in creating great excitement, and the perpetration of many scenes of lawless outrage, which are set forth in the Petition. That they were finally compelled to fly from those counties, and on the 11th October 1838, they sought safety by that means, with their families, leaving many of their effects behind. That they had previously applied to the constituted authorities of Missouri for protection, but in vain. They allege, that they were pursued by the mob; that conflicts ensued; deaths occurred on each side; and finally a force was organized under the authority of the Governor of the State of Missouri, with orders to drive the saints from the State, or exterminate them. The saints thereupon determined to make no further resistance, but to submit themselves to the authorities of the State.

Several of the saints were arrested and imprisoned on a charge of treason against the State, and the rest, amounting to about 15,000 souls, fled into other States, principally in Illinois, where they now reside.

The Petition is drawn up at great length, and sets forth with feeling and eloquence, the wrongs of which they complain; justifies their own conduct, and aggravates that of those whom they call their persecutors, and concludes by saying they see no redress, unless it be obtained of the Congress of the United States, to whom they make their solemn, last appeal, as American citizens, as Christians, and as men; to which decision they say they will submit.

The Committee have examined the case presented by the Petition, and heard the views urged by their agent, with care and attention; and after full examination and consideration, unanimously concur in the opinion,

That the case presented for their investigation is not such a one as will justify or authorize any interposition by this Government.

The wrongs complained of are not alleged to be committed by any of the officers of the United States, or under the authority of its government in any manner whatever. The allegations in the Petition relate to the acts of its citizens, and inhabitants and authorities of the State of Missouri, of which State the petitioners were at the time citizens, or inhabitants.

The grievances complained of in the Petition are alleged to have been done within the territory of the State of Missouri.—The Committee under these circumstances, have not considered themselves justified in enquiring into the truth or falsehood of the facts charged in the Petition. If they are true, the petitioners must seek relief in the courts of Judicature of the State of Missouri, or of the United States, which has the appropriate jurisdiction to administer full and adequate redress for the wrongs complained of, and doubtless will do so fairly and impartially; or the petitioners may if they see proper, apply to the justice and magnanimity of the State of Missouri—an appeal which the Committee feel justified in believing will never be made in vain by the injured or oppressed.

It can never be presumed that a State either wants the power or lacks the disposition to redress the wrongs of its own citizens, committed within her own territory, whether they proceed from the lawless acts of her officers or any other persons. The Committee therefore report that they recommend the passage of the following Resolution:—

Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the Memorial in this case; and that the memorialists have leave to withdraw the papers which accompany their Memorial.

Thursday, 5th.—Lee county, I. T., March 5th, 1840. I Daniel Avery do hereby certify, that the following scenes transpired in the State of Missouri to my personal knowledge: First, in the year 1838, some time in the fall, I was called on by the martial law of the State of Missouri, to aid and assist to rescue women and children from the hands of a mob, from the waters of Grand river, whose husbands and fathers had been driven off. We found the house invested by the mob, some of whom were in the house threatening the lives of the women and children, if they did not leave their property and effects immediately and follow their husbands and fathers. One family lost a child while in this situation, for the want of care; the women being compelled by these monsters, to provide and cook them food.—This company of the mob was commanded by James Weldon.

I also saw about seventy families driven from De Witt by a mob commanded by Sarsheiel Wood. I helped to bury one woman

the first night, who had been confined in a childbed a night or two before, and could not endure the sufferings.

The next scene I saw, I was peacefully traveling the road; a man by the name of Patison O'Banion was shot dead at my feet. We advanced a little further, when two men were killed and several wounded. I afterwards learned that this gang of mobbers was commanded by Samuel Bogart.

In consequence of being pursued out of the State, by this lawless mob, I was not an eye witness to the many thousand wicked acts committed by the Governor's exterminating militia. DANIEL AVERY.

Sworn to before D. W. Kilbourn, J. P. Friday, 6th.—Attended the meeting of the High Council of Iowa, at brother Elijah Fordham's, Montrose. Extracts from the Minutes of the Council:—

President Joseph Smith, jr., addressed the Council on various subjects, and in particular the consecration law; stating that the affair now before Congress, was the only thing that ought to interest the Saints at present; and till it was ascertained how it would terminate, no person ought to be brought to account before the constituted authorities of the Church for any offence whatever; and was determined that no man should be brought before the Council in Nauvoo till that time, &c. &c. That the law of consecration could not be kept here, and that it was the will of the Lord that he should desist from trying to keep it; and if persisted in, it would produce a perfect defeat of its object, and that he assumed the whole responsibility of not keeping it until proposed by himself.

He requested every exertion to be made to forward affidavits to Washington, and also letters to Members of Congress. The following votes were then passed:—

1st. That this Council will coincide with President Joseph Smith, junior's decision concerning the consecration law, on the principle of its being the will of the Lord, and of President Smith's taking the responsibility on himself.

2d. That a committee of three be appointed, consisting of Wheeler Baldwin, Lyman Wight, and Abraham O. Smoot, to obtain affidavits and other documents to be forwarded to the City of Washington.

3d. That the clerk of this Council be directed to inform Judge Higbee, that it is the wish of this Council that he should not upon any consideration, consent to accept of anything of Congress short of our just rights, and demands for our losses and damages in Missouri.

Sunday, 8th.—I attended the High Council of Nauvoo at brother Granger's.

Prest. B. Young preached in Columbia Hall, New York.

Monday, 9th.—Elders Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Parley P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, George A. Smith, and Reuben Hedlock, sailed from New York on the Patrick Henry for Liverpool.

"Washington, March 9th, 1840. Dear Brother:—I expected by this time, that we would be thro' with our business, but the chairman of the committee gave notice last week, he should call it up to-day in the Senate; though Mr. Young's having gone to Philadelphia, it will not be called up until his return, which will be on next Thursday, according to the information that I have obtained relative to this matter. If the resolution is passed, as annexed to the Report, I shall get my papers and leave the City.

I have written some letters to brother Rigdon, which it seems he did not get. Br. Samuel Bennett writes, that br. Rigdon left Philadelphia for the Jerseys on the 5th inst. He stated, that he expects me to come there, to go with him home, and that he would write me soon on the subject. I shall write for him to make the necessary arrangements. He says, Dr. Ellis' family left about a week ago for Commerce. Also that the Church there numbers about one hundred; and P. P. Pratt, Orson Pratt, br. Kimball, br. Young, G. A. Smith, and br. Hedlock, were to sail from New York to England on the 7th inst.

As I have lately written several letters to you, I shall bid adieu, not to write again, until after the Senate acts upon our business. Mr. Robinson says, he has sent you a report, notwithstanding, I shall enclose another for you.

I have changed my place of boarding in consequence of Mrs. Rigdon's breaking up house-keeping, and going to Baltimore. I am busy here at chimney corner preaching.

Yours as ever in the bonds of everlasting love,
E. HIGBEE.
To Prest. J. Smith, jr., Commerce, Ill.

P. S. Let my previous letters should not come to hand, I merely say that I have been before the Committee three days, and done all in my power to effect the object of our mission: have spoken my mind freely on the subject; and feel to have a conscientious void of offence towards God in this matter. The subscription of which the Report makes mention, was on condition, they could not lawfully do anything for us; after examination we were to submit and wait until the Great Disposer of human events shall adjust these things, in that place where the wicked cease from troubling and the weary are at rest; (this I think is nearly the sentiment thro' perhaps not the very words) and I for one hope and pray, the time will soon come, when they will not trouble us in the West, as they have hitherto done.

There is a man here, who owns two printing presses and much type, reading our books; (on whom I occasionally call) I will with the assistance of God, get to come to the West as soon as possible with his press, that you may set him to printing the truth. He told me, if we had any printing to do, he would do it cheap, and even go to the West if necessary.

is so reduced that I have not done a day's work since.

I know no reason why they should have done so, as I did not belong to the Mormon church, neither had I ever heard one preach. In this situation I was forced to leave the State forthwith. I was carried three days without having my head dressed. When I arrived at Huntsville, Doctor Head offered me assistance. I refer to him for further testimony. JAMES POWELL.

"Attest, John Smith."
"We certify that the foregoing affidavit of James Powell is true and correct, as we stood by, and saw it with our eyes. We also heard them say they would kill the Mormons, if they did not clear out. We carried the wounded man in our wagon, till he was out of reach of the mob."

PETER WIMMER,
SUSAN WIMMER,
ELLEN WIMMER.
Sworn to before William Oglesby, J. P.

"Illinois, Columbus, Adams Co., March 11, 1840. I John Smith certify that I was a resident in the State of Missouri in 1838,—when I was driven from my house, and a pre-emption right, and forbid to stay in the State, threatening me if I did not go forthwith. I took my family and pursued my journey one hundred miles, in consequence of cold, snow, water, and ice, at the inclement season in which I was driven. I fell sick, and for four weeks I was unable to travel; during which time I was threatened daily; yet I was so sick it was considered by many that I could not live, and was compelled to start when I was not able to sit up thro' the day. I labored in Illinois; the long and fatiguing journey, lying out in the cold open air, proved too much for my company; it threw her into a violent fever, with which she died. Many others in company took sick and died with the same hard fare."

JOHN SMITH.
Sworn to before William Oglesby, J. P. Friday, 13th.—Jacob K. Potts and Levi Stillely made affidavits before William Oglesby, J. P., that they witnessed the massacre at Haun's mill on the 3th of October 1838, confirming the statements already written in this history. Potts had two balls shot in his right leg.

Sunday, 15th.—The High Council of the Church at Nauvoo voted that the First Presidency superintend the affairs of the Ferry between Nauvoo and Montrose.

Monday, 16th.—Elder John Taylor wrote from Liverpool:—"I told you about our coming to Liverpool. The first time I preached to come forward. We have been baptizing since; last week we baptized nine, we are to baptize to-morrow, but how many I know not. The little stone is rolling forth. One of the brethren dreamed he saw two men come to Liverpool; they cast a net into the sea and pulled it out full of fishes, he was surprised to see them pick the small fish out first and then the large. Well, if we get all the fish I shall be satisfied."

Brother Woodruff has lately left the Potteries, and has gone to another neighborhood, and is making Methodist preachers scarce. He baptized 32 persons in one week—13 of them were Methodist preachers. Elder Clark is preaching and baptizing in and about Manchester. The latest account from Elder Turley, he was well, preaching and baptizing in the Potteries. Elder Richards was very busy at this period, in visiting and setting in order the branches of the church in Preston, Clitheroe, and all the regions round about, and holding correspondence with the elders abroad."

The High Council met at my house in Nauvoo, and resolved, that Robert B. Thompson write a letter to Judge Higbee at Washington, approving his course, and giving him certain names (for which see Thompson's letter) that he may order subpoenas for them as witnesses in the suit now before Congress, namely, the Latter Day Saints vs. the State of Missouri for redress of grievances.

"Illinois, Adams county, March 16th, 1840. I Smith Humphrey certify that I was a citizen of Missouri in eighteen hundred and thirty eight, and some time in the month of October of the same year, I was felled upon by a mob commanded by Hyrum Standley. He took my goods out of my house; and said Standley set fire to my house and burnt it before my eyes, and ordered me to leave the place forthwith. I removed from DeWitt to Caldwell county, where I was again assailed by Governor Boggs' exterminating militia. They took me prisoner, and robbed my wagon of four hundred dollars in cash, and one thousand dollars worth of goods, and drove me out of the State."

SMITH HUMPHREY.
Sworn to before C. M. Woods, Clerk of Circuit Court.

"Quincy, Illinois, 16th March, 1840. This is to certify that I Henry Root, am and was a citizen of DeWitt, Carroll county, Missouri, at the time the persecutions (known by the name of the "Mormon War") commenced and terminated between the citizens of said State of Missouri and the Mormons, that in the fall of 1838, in the month of September, a mob (under no regular authority) headed by William W. Austin, senior, consisting of from one hundred to one hundred and fifty men, came into DeWitt and ordered the Mormons to leave that place within ten days from that time; that if they did not leave, they would be driven from there by force.

The Mormons did not leave; the appointed time came, and the mob came, armed and equipped for war. The Mormon citizens petitioned to the Governor of the State, but no relief came. They sent to the General of that Brigade, who ordered the militia to repair to De Witt to disperse the mob. On the arrival of the militia, Brigadier General Parks told me the Mormons had better leave their property and go off, as his men were prejudiced against them, and he could do them no good, nor relieve them. With that the Mormons left. HENRY ROOT.

Sworn to before C. M. Woods, Clerk of Circuit Court, Adams county, Illinois.

"Quincy, Illinois, March 16th, 1840. I Joseph Clark certify that I was a citizen of the State of Missouri in 1838; and when peacefully traveling the highway, I was shot at twice by Governor Boggs' exterminating militia, commanded by Major General John Clark. JOSEPH CLARK.

Sworn to before C. M. Woods, Clerk of Circuit Court, Adams county, Illinois.

"Quincy, Illinois, March 16th, 1840. This is to certify that I Thomas D. Casper, was a resident of the State of Missouri in the year 1838. I was not a member of the church of

Mormons or Latter Day Saints; but witnessed the following acts of distress: As I was on business, I enquired for Perry Moppin, and learned that he with Samuel Snowden, Esq., had gone after Mr. Wilson a Mormon, and had threatened and sworn to take his life if he did not tell his name; and they swore they had the tools to take his life, if he had not told them his name.

Further they agreed that the Mormons should leave the country of Missouri except they would deny the faith, or their religion. And I heard Anthony McCussian say, that he would head a mob in any case, to prevent the lawyers from attending to any case of their (the Mormons') grievances; and he was a postmaster. And I saw two men that said they had been at Haun's mill at the murder; and one by the name of White, and the other Moppin, stated that he had slain three Mormons. And I Thomas D. Casper witnessed other things too tedious to mention; and solemnly swear before God and men, that what is here written is a true statement of facts relative to the suffering of the Mormons in the State of Missouri."

THOMAS D. CASPER.
"Quincy, Illinois, March 16, 1840. I Jesse W. Johnston certify that the following circumstances took place in the State of Missouri, while I was a resident of that State, viz: I was taken prisoner by Governor Boggs' exterminating militia. I saw one man killed belonging to the Mormon church, and was forced by them to take oorn out of the fields of the Mormon church without leave. This was in the fall of 1838."

JESSE W. JOHNSTON.
Sworn to before C. M. Woods, Clerk of Circuit Court, Adams Co., Illinois.

Tuesday, 17th.—"Nauvoo, Hancock Co., Ill., March 17, 1840. Elias Higbee, Esq.; Dear and Honored Sir: It is with the greatest pleasure I sit down to write to you at this time; to inform you of the situation and state of the Church as regards the object of your mission.

Since President Joseph Smith returned, we have been favored with several communications from you, giving a statement of the proceedings before the Committee, &c. On Monday evening last, your letters were read to a large concourse of our brethren, and other persons who were assembled to hear the same; and I must say that the greatest satisfaction was manifested by the assembled multitude, with the noble stand and straightforward and honorable course which you had pursued; and before the assembly separated, a vote of thanks to you was unanimously agreed upon. I can assure you that from the feelings there, as well as upon other occasions, there is not only a disposition, but a fixed determination to uphold you in your righteous cause and sustain you in your efforts to obtain redress, for the injuries which the Saints have borne from their unfeeling oppressors, and in bringing their case before the authorities of the Nation.

In the evening the High Council assembled at the house of President Joseph Smith, jr., and took your letters into consideration; when it was unanimously resolved that a letter should be written to you approving the measures which you were taking. The High Council likewise send you a list of the names of such persons as they think will testify to such facts as you want to substantiate. The names are as follows:—

- Alanson Ripley,
- Francis Higbee,
- Lyman Wight,
- Tarlton Lewis,
- Merrick Edward Partridge,
- Smith Humphrey,
- Erastus Snow,
- John M. Burk,
- Rebecca Judd,
- Heber C. Kimball,
- William Soyler,
- Dr. Isaac Galland,
- Alma Smith,
- Zebedee Robinson,
- Orson Hyde,
- Charles C. Rich,
- Henry G. Sherwood,
- Elias Smith,
- Sidney Rigdon.

There probably may be others, who may occur to your mind, whom you can send for if you think necessary. We should feel glad if you had assistance of Prests. Smith and Rigdon at this critical time, while you have to contend with Jamieson, Linn, &c., &c.—However I hope you will go forth in the strength of the Lord, and that truth will prevail. And I would say, "twice is he armed who hath his quarrel just." The principles, for which you contend are true; they are the principles of justice, of humanity, of the Constitution, and the eternal principles of righteousness.

Altho' mankind may depart from those principles and be swayed by popular prejudices, and undue influences; yet at the same time, that man who contends for the same, altho' he cannot always carry his point, or convince at all times partial and interested Judges, the gem or light of truth may be darkened; and its brilliancy for a while hid. Yet when the Son of righteousness shall arise, and disperse the darkness and mist of superstition and bigotry; when the true light shines, then shall it shine with all its glorious splendor and shed forth its lustre with a brilliancy upon its advocates as shall altogether surpass the equipage and glories of those who are now in power, &c., &c."

R. B. THOMPSON.
"Fair Haven, 17th March, 1840. Rev'd Sidney Rigdon and Joseph Smith, jr., Gentlemen:—I some time since addressed a letter to Mr. Smith at Philadelphia, to which I have received no reply; and was in that city two or three weeks ago, but not being able to hear anything of Mr. Smith, I suppose he must of course have left; and with the hope of still reaching you, I now send to Washington. I should have written you long before, and indeed very often this winter, but my health has been miserable; and since my return from Philadelphia, I have been confined to my house.

I beg you to inform me how you are progressing with your Petition before Congress, and its probable result; whether you have any friends in the House or in the Senate, who will bring forward your cause, and advocate it in sincerity, and persevere in your behalf, with skill and ability until something is accomplished. Milk and water friends in Congress are good for nothing. They must be true, have talents, be serious, or else they will be detrimental rather than advantageous to you.

Should you, gentlemen, and Judge Higbee, come as far East as this, it will afford much gratification to have you take up your quarters at my house. I did intend to see you at Washington, but my health will not now permit.

With much respect, yours,
HORACE R. HOTCHKISS.
Quincy, Illinois, March 17, 1840. This is to certify that I Owen Cole was a resident of Caldwell county, State of Missouri; and while residing at my dwelling house, the militia under Governor Boggs, and by his orders plundered my house, and shot me thro' my thigh. My damage sustained by the militia by being driven from the State, besides my wound, was five hundred dollars. The militia men were quartered on the lands of the people called Mormons, contrary to the laws and Constitution of the State. I hereby certify this to be a true statement.

OWEN COLE.
Sworn to before C. M. Woods, Clerk of Circuit Court.

"Quincy, Illinois, March 17, 1840. I Ezekiel Maginn certify that I was a citizen of the State of Missouri in the year 1838, and was an eye witness to the following facts:—First I saw the militia, called for by Governor Boggs' exterminating order, enter the house of Lyman Wight, and took from it a bed and bedding, pillows, and dishes, personally known to me to be his property."

EZEKIEL MAGINN.
Sworn to before C. M. Woods, Clerk of Circuit Court, Adams Co.

"Quincy, March 17, 1840. I Addison Greene do certify that in the month of October, one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, when I was peacefully walking the high road in Ray county, State of Missouri; I was molested and taken prisoner by ten armed men, who took from me one double barrel fowling piece and equipage, threatening to blow out my brains, and swore that if I was a Mormon, they would hang me without further ceremony. They had previously been to my lodging, and taken my horse, saddle and bridle. All was then taken into the woods about one mile to Bogart's camp. I was kept a prisoner until the next morning, when I was let go; but have not obtained any part of my property, which was worth about one hundred and fifty dollars."

A GREENE.
Sworn before John H. Holton, notary public.

"I John P. Greene was in company with several of my neighbors walking the road in peace, when one of our company, a young man by the name of O'Banion was shot down at my side—being shot by a company of mobbers; and soon after this we were fired upon again, and two more were killed and several others wounded. This was about the 25th day of Oct., one thousand eight hundred and thirty eight, in the State of Missouri. And I do hereby certify the above to be true according to the best of my knowledge."

JOHN P. GREENE.
Sworn to before John H. Holton, notary public.

"This is to certify that I Asahel A. Lathrop was a citizen of the State of Missouri at the time the difficulty originated between the people called Mormons and the inhabitants of the aforesaid State, and herein give a statement of the transactions that came under my observation according to the best of my recollection.

I settled in Missouri in the summer of 1838 in Caldwell county, where I purchased land and erected buildings. The said land I now have a deed of; and in the fall I purchased a claim on what is called the East Fork of Grand river, together with a large stock of cattle and horses, sheep and hogs; it being some sixty miles from the aforesaid county where I first located; and moved on to the latter place, supposing that I was at peace with all men; but I found by sad experience that I was surrounded by enemies; for in the fall of 1838, whilst at home with my family, I was notified by a man by the name of James Weldon, that the people of Livingston Co. had met at the house of one Doctor William P. Thompson then living in the attached part of said county, for the purpose of entering into measures respecting the people called Mormons; and the said Weldon was a member of the same, and also the aforesaid W. P. Thompson was a Justice of the Peace; and they all jointly agreed to drive every Mormon from the State; and notified me that I must leave immediately, or I would be in danger of losing my life.

At this time my family some of them were sick; but after listening to the entreaties of my wife to flee for safety, I committed them into the hands of God and left them, it being on Monday morning; and in a short time after I left, there came some ten or fifteen men to my house, and took possession of the same, and compelled my wife to cook for the same, and also made free to take such things as they saw fit; and whilst in this situation, my child died, which I have no reason to doubt, was for the want of care,—which owing to the abuse she received and being deprived of rendering that care that she would, had she been otherwise situated. My boy was buried by the mob, my wife not being able to pay the last respects to her child.

I went from my home into Daviess county, and applied to Austin A. King and General Atchison for advice, as they were acting officers in the State of Missouri, and there were men called out to go and liberate my family, which I had been absent from some ten or fifteen days; and on my return I found the remainder of my family confined to their beds, not being able, the one to assist the other, and my house guarded by an armed force.

I was compelled to remove my family in this situation, on a bed to a place of safety. This together with all the trouble, and for the want of care, was the cause of the death of the residuum of my family, as I have no doubt; which consisted of a wife and two more children; as they died in a few days after their arrival at my friends. Such was my situation, that I was obliged to assist in making their coffins.

I will give the names of some of the men that have drove me from my house and abused my family;—those that I found at my house on my return:—Samuel Law, Calvin Hatfield, Stanley Hatfield, Andy Hatfield; and those that were leading me were James Weldon, Doctor William P. Thompson, a Justice of the Peace, and William Cochran, and many others, the names I do not recollect.

And I have also seen men abused in various ways; and that whilst they were considered prisoners; such as the mob cooking their guns and swearing that they would shoot with their guns to their face, and the officers of the militia so called, standing by, without uttering a word; and in these councils they have said if a Missouriian should kill a Mormon, he should draw a pension, same as a soldier of the Revolution.

I was also compelled to give up my gun; and the terms was, I was to leave the aforesaid State of Missouri, or be exterminated. My property is yet remaining in said State, whilst I am deprived of the control of the same.

Written this 17th day of March, 1840.
ASAHIEL A. LATHROP.
Sworn to before D. W. Kilbourn, J. P., Los County, Iowa Territory.

"I Burr Rigge of the town of Quincy and State of Illinois, do hereby certify that in the year 1838, when moving to the State of Missouri with my family and others, we were met in Ray county a mob of 114 armed men, who