

will do us good and that God is
ing to bestow upon us. Now,
brethren and sisters, I pray that
may be good children in this
ool of life and salvation, learning
your lessons and then applying
in your every-day experiences.
tinue to call upon the name of
Lord in your families and also
secret; and learn to study one
ther's interest and welfare; deal
justly and justly, and always
ish in your hearts charity and
therly kindness, and faith in
and His promises to you.
That the peace of Heaven may
de with you is my earnest prayer
the name of Jesus. Amen.

COLONEL THOMAS PITCHER ON MORMON HISTORY.

One of the many pioneer citizens
Jackson County who were present
I took part in the Mormon diffi-
ties of the memorable year of
3 but few now live. It is, how-
er, fortunate for the historian that
ew yet remain to relate the story
the events of those troublous
es, nearly half a century ago, as
ey occurred, without prejudice.
mong the very few of the pioneers
ll living is

COL. THOMAS PITCHER,

Independence, who has been a
izen of Jackson County for almost
ty-five years, and who, during the
bles of 1833, was a colonel of the
ate militia, and took a prominent
t in all of the events of the early
story of the county. Knowing
ese facts, a *Journal* representative
Independence was sent to Colonel
Pitcher to interview him upon the
ormon history of Jackson County.
fter learning the object of the visit
e colonel lighted his pipe and re-
ted the following facts:

"I came to Jackson County, Mo.,
the month of November, 1828, and
eated four miles southwest of In-
pendence. The Mormon immi-
ration to the county commenced
the fall of 1830, and continued un-
l the autumn of 1832. During the
st two years of their residence in
e county they and the citizens
d along together very peaceably,
nd no one ever thought of a difficul-
y until the spring of 1833. In the
ter part of 1831 the Mormons es-
tablished a newspaper in Independ-
ence called the *Morning and Even-
ing Star*, which was edited by one
V. W. Phelps. This paper publish-
ed the so-called revelations of Joseph
Smith and other leading elders of
the Church, and other doctrines of
their religion. The Mormons, as a
ule, were an ignorant and fanatical
people, though there were some
very intelligent men among them.
The troubles of 1833, which led to
their expulsion from the county,
were originated by these fanatics
making boasts that they intended
to possess the entire county, saying
that God had promised it to them
and they were going to have it. This
course caused ill-feeling toward
them, which continued to grow more
and more bitter, until

THE FINAL UPRISING

took place. One Saturday, about
the middle of July, 1833, a citizens'
meeting was held at the Court House
at Independence, to decide what was
to be done with the Mormons who
were pouring into the county, and
to devise some means to put a stop
to their seditious boasts as to what
they proposed to do, etc. This meet-
ing determined to destroy the Mor-
mon printing office, located a short
distance south of where Chrisman &
Caryer's bank building now stands,
which determination was carried
out effect that afternoon."

"Did the citizens give the Mor-
mons any notice of what they in-
tended to do?"
"No, I don't think they gave them
any notice whatever, but when they
determined upon destroying the
printing office, they immediately
proceeded to do so."

"Did the Mormons make any re-
sistance?"

"No, they did not. Some of them
tried to argue the case, but it was of
no avail. The printing office was a
two-story brick building, and I don't
think its destruction occupied over
an hour."

"How many citizens were engaged
in the affair?"

"I suppose there must have been
over a hundred altogether."

"Was there any personal violence
or other indignities offered the Mor-
mons at that time?"

"Nothing of any particular conse-
quence. Several were knocked
down, but as a general thing the
Mormons had sufficient discretion
to keep out of the way. Bishop

Partridge and a Saint named Wm.
Allen, were taken from their homes
and

TARRED AND FEATHERED

upon the public square, but I am
not sure whether it was done this
same day or not, but am of the
opinion that it was done a few days
after. After the excitement attend-
ing the destruction of the printing
office had subsided, everything went
along with comparative smoothness
until sometime during the following
October, when an outbreak occurred
at Wilson's store, near Big Blue, in
which Lawyer Brazeale and a man
named Lindell, citizens of Independ-
ence, and several Mormons were
killed, and a number wounded on
both sides. This affray seemed to
precipitate the general uprising
which had been brewing for several
months and the next day a band of
perhaps 150 Mormons organized and
armed themselves in that neighbor-
hood and started for Independence
with the avowed intention of burn-
ing the town and to kill Col. Sam
Owens, Gen. S. D. Lucas, myself
and several other leading citizens
who had taken part in the destruction
of the printing office. We heard of
their coming, and I being at that
time colonel of the state militia, or-
ganized several hundred citizens of
the county under my command in
readiness to meet them. The Mor-
mons were under the leadership of
Elder Lyman Wight and were armed
with a few guns, chisels fastened
on the end of poles, clubs, etc. The
Mormons concealed themselves in
the woods just west of the town,
where I met them and finally

MADE A TREATY

with them, the conditions of which
were that they were to surrender
their arms and leave the county
within ten days. They accepted
the conditions of the treaty and sur-
rendered and made a hurried flight
from the county."

"Was there any blood shed at this
time?"

"I do not positively remember, but
don't think there was."

"Were the Mormons allowed to
dispose of their lands and other prop-
erty before they left the county?"

"No, they did not have time, but
afterwards a great many came back
and disposed of their lands without
molestation."

"Did they own much property in
the county?"

"Yes, they owned a large amount
of land all over the county and a
great deal of property in the town of
Independence."

"Are there any of the Mormons
here now who were here at the time
of the difficulties in 1833?"

"Only two that I know of, Dr. W.
E. McLellan and his wife. At the
time of the difficulty at Wilson's
store, I had Dr. McLellan and an-
other man under arrest upon a charge
of some misdemeanor, I don't re-
member just what, preferred by one
Richard McCarty, and their trial
was in progress when the news of
the battle at Wilson's was received,
and I had hard work to protect
them during the excitement. I
placed them in jail until the next
day, and then turned them loose and
told them to "git," which they did
in short order. Dr. McLellan came
back here about fifteen years ago,
and he and I often talk over the
events of those troublesome times.
The doctor was always a very peace-
able and law-abiding man and very
well liked by everybody during his
residence here in 1831-2-3."

"Colonel, after reflecting calmly
over these troubles for almost half a
century, do you believe that the
citizens were justifiable in mistreat-
ing and

DRIVING THE MORMONS FROM THE COUNTY."

"I do not think they ought to
have been unnecessarily mistreated,
but I think the people were entirely
justifiable in driving them out, as
we could not have lived with them
in peace."

"What became of the Mormons
after they left Jackson County?"

"They scattered in almost every
direction, the majority, however,
going to Clay County, where they
lived for several years."

"Did any of them ever come back
here?"

"None of them ever came back
here to live that I know of except
Dr. McLellan; but they used to
come back occasionally during the
next few years after their expulsion
to transact business."

"Did you have any trouble with
them after the final expulsion in
1833?"

"No, we did not. About one year
after we heard that they had organ-

ized in large numbers and intended
coming back again. This rumor
created intense excitement, and the
whole county was organized under
command of Col. Sam Owens, to re-
pel them. But the report proved to
be false."

"Do you think, Colonel, that the
slavery question had anything to do
with the difficulties with the Mor-
mons?"

"No, I don't think that matter
had anything to do with it. The
Mormons, it is true, were Northern
and Eastern people, and 'Free Soil-
ers,' but they did not interfere with
the negroes and we did not care
whether they owned slaves or not."

"Was anything ever done
by the State authorities in regard
to the expulsion of the Mormons?"

"Yes, I was arrested the next win-
ter on a warrant issued by Gov.
Duncan, on a charge of misdemea-
nor in office in driving the Mormons
out of the county. I was taken to
Liberty and tried before a court of
inquiry. This court preferred charges
against me, and I was taken to
Richmond and tried by court mar-
tial and acquitted. My trial before
the court of inquiry lasted six or
seven months and cost the State
over \$30,000. About 1,000 Mormons
testified against me."

"Do you know anything about the
Mormons after they left this
county?"

"No, I do not. They went to
Caldwell County and were driven
from there in 1838, but I don't know
anything about those troubles."

"Did the Mormons practice or ad-
vocate polygamy while in Jackson
County?"

"No, they did not. Polygamy at
that time had not been heard of."

Col. Pritchard is now upwards of 75
years of age, but time has dealt
kindly with him. He is still robust
and hearty, and would not ordinar-
ily be taken for a man of over 65
years. He has resided within a few
miles of Independence ever since he
came to the State, 55 years ago, and
is well known to every old citizen in
the county as well as to a majority
of the younger ones. In the early
times, however, his name was known
all over the Western country. As a
citizen he is well liked and highly
respected by everybody, and his
reputation for truth is strictly first-
class. Next Sunday's *Journal* will
contain another installment of the
heretofore unwritten history of the
Mormon settlement in and expulsion
from Jackson County as related by
other pioneer citizens.

SOUTHERN TOUR.

STAKE CONFERENCES, PRIESTHOOD
AND POLITICAL MEETINGS.

ORGANIZATION OF A BRANCH AT
FRISCO.

MILFORD, June 28th, 1881.

Editor *Deseret News*:

On the morning of June 4th, 1881,
Apostles F. M. Lyman and John
Henry Smith, with Elder Junius F.
Wells, started on a tour of the
southern settlements. At Miners-
ville they were joined by President
John R. Murdock, with a good team
and conveyance. The tour was
made from Minersville to Cedar
City thence via Kanarra, Leeds,
Harrisburg and Washington to St.
George, meetings being held at
each place en route. St. George
Stake conference was attended on
June 11th and 12th, during which
some remarkable meetings were
held of the Stake officers and priest-
hood, who were instructed and en-
couraged in the performance of
their duties. After a trip
to Santa Clara and return, the
homeward journey was com-
menced, the route taken being
by Pine Valley, Hamblin, Pinto,
Cedar City, Johnson Springs, and
Summit to Parowan, meetings
being held in all of those places.
The Parowan Stake Conference was
attended June 18th and 19th.

Besides the regular meetings, a
political mass meeting was held, at
which it was agreed by the voters of
the People's party of Iron Co., that
in the legislative representation
which associates Iron, Beaver, Piute
and Millard Counties for Councilor,
Iron County concedes to Beaver the
nomination of Councilor, on condi-
tion that Beaver, which is associated
with Piute for Representative, permit
the latter county to nominate the
Representative, and that a district
convention be held in Beaver July
16th, to make the nominations and
agree upon a plan for the future
nomination of Legislative members.

Monday, June 20. The party ac-

companied by President T. J. Jones,
of Parowan Stake, and Brother
Wm. Holyoak, started via Pang-
uitch Lake for Panguitch, President
Murdock leaving us at Paragonah,
to return to Beaver. We had a
pleasant sail on the beautiful lake
and a fine salmon trout dinner at
Bro. Ipsen's, when continuing our
journey we reached Panguitch late
in the evening. The next day three
meetings were held at which coun-
sel on duties of the priesthood and
the political rights of the people
was given. Wednesday, June 22d,
we made the trip to Beaver over a
fine canon road via Bear Valley and
Fremont Pass, the distance being 45
miles.

From Wednesday evening until
Friday night the time of the breth-
ren was spent in recuperating tired
energies the heat and rapid trav-
eling with so large a number of
meetings having exhausted both
mind and body. During the three
weeks spent before the commence-
ment of Beaver Conference nearly
forty meetings had been held and
upwards of 500 miles traveled.

June 25th and 26th the Beaver
Stake Conference was attended.
Large congregations assembled, and
most profitable and enjoyable meet-
ings were held.

Sunday evening we drove to
Minersville and the following day
went to Frisco.

In that town the first branch or-
ganized in the mining camps of the
Territory was established. During
the day a council meeting was held
in the Southern Hotel, at which it
was agreed to organize a ward, and
the following named brethren were
nominated and sustained as the offi-
cers: Benjamin Bennett, of Fill-
more, Bishop; Sylvester H. Reeves
and John D. Irvine, of Salt Lake
City, Counselors; A. M. Christensen
and James McPherson, were chosen
to act as Teachers. These brethren
were ordained and set apart to their
several offices after the evening meet-
ing, which was held in the Opera
House. A very large, orderly and in-
telligent congregation assembled, the
house being crowded. There were
present on the platform: Apostles F.
M. Lyman and John Henry Smith;
Presidents J. R. Murdock and John
Ashworth, of Beaver Stake, and El-
ders Wm. Fotheringham, Josiah
Rogerson, Wm. Ashworth, George
Judd and Junius F. Wells.

Meeting opened by singing and a
few remarks by Elder Junius
F. Wells, and Apostle F. M.
Lyman then addressed the people,
who paid good attention.

The organization of the Frisco
Ward and the sustaining of the offi-
cers named was voted upon by about
60 Saints, who were unanimously in
favor of the nominations.

The prospects at Frisco are very
good for a permanent branch of the
Church, there being many young
men engaged at work on the rail-
road, in the mines, coal pits, wood-
cutting, etc. A good spirit prevailed,
and the brethren feel well satisfied
with their labors there.

To-morrow, June 29th, we con-
tinue our journey, going to Deseret,
where two meetings will be held,
thence to Fillmore, to conference,
July 2nd and 3rd. The health of all
has been good, though Bro. Smith,
at the commencement of our tour,
was far from well.

Fine weather, good traveling and
the most hospitable treatment by
the people, have characterized our
trip, and the consciousness of striv-
ing to do good, to encourage and
strengthen the Saints, has made the
time pass agreeably to us all.

Yours truly,

JUNIUS F. WELLS.

Correspondence.

NIXON,
Hardin County, Tenn.,
June 16th, 1881.

Editor *Deseret News*:

Brother Bateman and I left Week-
ley County, Tenn., about the middle
of April for Shady Grove conference,
called for the 30th of April, taking
"cross tie" fare a portion of the dis-
tance, and over hills and hollows
and undulating portions of Benton
and Perry Counties, to our jour-
ney's end, approximating 170 miles
in this journey.

We were well paid by meeting to-
gether, exchanging ideas and re-
ceiving the excellent counsel of
Pres. John Morgan, who was in at-
tendance on that occasion, and the
kind treatment and hospitable re-
ception of our Elders by the Saints
in that county will long be remem-
bered.

Was sent in company with Elder

George Bartholomew to fill an ap-
pointment in Alabama, making
something over 100 miles in five
days, and filled the appointment
and held several meetings besides in
that State.

On the arrival of Brothers Hun-
saker and Thatcher, my comrade
and I have pushed westward into
Hardin County, a new field, and
held some eight or ten meetings,
with tolerable success. One or two
ministers have seen fit to "advertise
us" through the medium of the pul-
pit, and on one occasion we took the
middle of the road for a rostrum,
under the spreading limbs of "God's
first temples."

On "Decoration Day" we visited
"the Pittsburg Landing," or the
Shiloh cemetery, to witness the de-
coration of graves of soldiers killed in
an action of the late civil war which
took place on the 6th and 7th of
April, 1862. Passed over a portion of
the Shiloh battle ground, and near
to the tree where the brave General
Albert Sydney Johnson breathed his
last, dying from the effects of a
wound, and passed from life unto
death on the evening of the 6th of
April, which caused a lull in the
action.

Reached the cemetery at 10 a.m.,
and after refreshing ourselves from
the pump, we entered with solemn
thoughts and uncovered heads while
the beautiful lines of "Gray's Elegy
in a Country Churchyard" well up to
our lips:

"The boast of heraldry and the pomp of pow-
er,

And all that beauty, all that wealth ere
gave;
Await alike the inevitable hour.

The paths of glory lead but to the grave."

On our right, set in a large rock, stands a huge cannon, with the fol-
lowing inscription, "U. S. National Ar-
my Cemetery, established 1866. Un-
known, 2361; Known 1222. Total dead and
interments 3583." This tells the tale
of the severity of the fight. Mar-
ble headstones with name stated, and
company inscribed indicated what
those known, while numbered blocks
show the place of those unknown.

We wandered through the grounds,
which are beautifully located on a
bluff overlooking and gently
sloping towards the Tennessee
see river. Balloon-shaped trees and
shrubs are dotted here and there,
and the grounds covered with lawn
grass. The annual cost for keeping
it up is \$1,400, which is paid by the
government.

General Smith, of Memphis, a
participant in the battle, was the
orator of the day, and gave some
very interesting data in regard to
the engagement on that memorable
occasion. Number of Union troops
in the first day's action 32,000, Con-
federates 40,000; Federal reinforcement
of men on the evening of the 6th,
under Gen. Buell, 40,000; on the
morning of the 7th the Southern
army began a slow retreat towards
Corinth, leaving about 2,000 of their
number slain.

Numbers of these were buried
promiscuously, and in a ravine where
the engagement became general, they
were buried in heaps, about two
miles west of the cemetery where
many of their bones lie bleaching in
the hot rays of a southern sun.

One cannot but remark, why this
difference? Are they not all "sons
of Columbia" who fought nobly, if
they were in error? I leave this as
food for reflection. Owing to the
noise, shouting, singing, laughing
and talking, we heard but little of
what was said, and we looked in vain
for the decoration of the graves and
we left feeling a lack of the Spirit of
God, and of union or love, and real-
izing that if ever there was a time
when the Gospel was needed, just
now is that time.

We are doing our utmost, with a
full reliance on our heavenly Father,
"to cast the bread of Truth upon the
waters, hoping they will return af-
ter many days heavily laden with
precious fruit, and though we are
perplexed yet not in despair, perse-
cuted but not forsaken, cast down
but not destroyed," we feel that God
has been with us.

If our good people at home could
only realize how much good our
Utah papers and pamphlets are as
assistants in our fields of labor, we
feel satisfied that we would receive
a roll from some of them now and
then.

Yours in the Gospel,

R. C. CAMP,

GEO. BARTHOLOMEW.

Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Lin-
iment will relieve Swellings, Sprains,
Bruises, Stiffness, Burns, Scalds and
Rheumatism. Sold by
GODDE, PITTS & Co.