

The Mormon people now began to leave the State, agreeable to the exterminating order of Governor Boggs. Ten or twelve thousand left the State during the winter, and fled to the State of Illinois.

A small number of widows, and the poor, together with my family and some of the friends of the other prisoners, still lingered in Far West, when a small band of armed men entered the town and committed many depredations and threatened life; and swore if my wife and children, and others whom they named were not out of the State, in so many days, they would kill them; as the time now drew near for the completion of the exterminating order of Governor Boggs.

Accordingly, my wife and children, and others, left the State as best they could; wandered to the State of Illinois, there to get a living among strangers, without a husband, father or protector. Myself and party still remained in prison, after all the other Mormons had left the State; and even Mr. Smith and his party, had escaped to bring up the rear.

In June, by change of venue, we were removed from Ray county, to Columbia, Boone county, upwards of one hundred miles towards the State of Illinois; and by our request a special court was called, for final trial; but notwithstanding we were removed more than one hundred miles from the scenes of their depredations, yet such was the fact, that neither our friends or witnesses dared come into that State to attend our trial, as they had been banished from the State by the Governor's order of extermination, executed to the very letter by the principal officers of the State, civil and military.

On these grounds, and having had all these opportunities to know, I testify that neither Mr. Smith, nor any other Mormon, has the least prospect for justice, or to receive a fair and impartial trial in the State of Missouri.

If tried at all, they must be tried by authorities who have trampled all law under their feet, and who have assisted in committing murder, robbery, treason, arson, rape, burglary and felony; and who have made a law of banishment, contrary to the laws of all nations, and executed this barbarous law with the utmost rigor and severity.

Therefore, Mr. Smith, and the Mormons generally, have suffered the end of the law, of which they had no choice; and therefore, the State of Missouri has no further claims, whatever, upon any of them.

I furthermore testify that the authorities of other States, who would assist Missouri, to wreak further vengeance upon any individual of the persecuted Mormons, are either ignorantly or wilfully aiding and abetting in all these crimes.

Cross-examined: He states that he was very intimate with Mr. Smith all the time he resided in the State of Missouri, and was with him almost daily, and that he knows positively that Mr. Smith held no office, either civil or military, either real or pretended, in that State; and that he never bore arms, or did military duty, not even in self defence; but that he was a peaceable, law-abiding, and faithful citizen, and a preacher of the gospel, and exhorted all the citizens to be peaceable, long suffering, and slow to act, even in self-defence.

He further stated that there was no fortress in Far West, but a temporary fence, made of rails, house logs, floor planks, wagons, carts, &c., hastily thrown together, after being told by General Lucas that they were to be massacred the following morning, and the town burnt to ashes, without giving any information by what authority. And he further states that he only escaped himself from that State by walking out of the jail when the door was open to put in food, and came out in obedience to the Governor's order of banishment, and to fulfil the same.

PARLEY P. PRATT.

GEORGE W. PITKIN sworn: Says that he concurs with the preceding witnesses, H. Smith and P. P. Pratt, in all the facts with which he is acquainted, that in the summer of 1838 he was elected Sheriff of the county of Caldwell and State of Missouri. That in the fall of the same year, while the county was threatened and infested with mobs, he received an order from Judge Higbee, the presiding Judge of said county, to call out the militia, and he executed the same.

The said order was presented by Joseph Smith, sen., who showed the witness a letter from General Atchison, giving such advice as was necessary for the protection of the citizens of said county; reports of the mobs destroying property were daily received. Has no knowledge that Joseph Smith was concerned in organizing or commanding said militia in any capacity whatever.

About this time he received information that about forty or fifty 'Yankee Rifles,' and a quantity of ammunition were being conveyed through Caldwell to Daviess county, for the use of the mob; upon which he deputized William Allred to go with a company of men and to intercept them, if possible; he did so, and brought the said arms and ammunition into Far West, which were afterwards delivered up to the order of Austin A. King, Judge of the fifth circuit in Missouri.

It was generally understood at that time that said arms had been stolen by Neil Gillum, and his company of volunteers, who had been upon a six months tour of service in the war between the United States and the Florida Indians; they were supposed to have been taken from the Fort at Tampa Bay, and brought to Richmond, Clay county, and that Captain Pollard, or some other person loaned them to the mob.

He further says that whilst in office as sheriff he was forcibly and illegally compelled by Lieutenant Cook, the son-in-law, or brother-in-law of Bogard, the Methodist priest, to start for Richmond, and when he demanded of him by what authority he acted, he was shown a bowie knife, and a brace of pistols; and when he asked what they wanted of him, he said they would let him know when he got to Richmond. Many of the

citizens of Caldwell county were taken in the same manner, without any legal process whatever, and thrust into prison.

GEORGE W. PITKIN.

BRIGHAM YOUNG sworn: Says that, so far as he was acquainted with the facts stated by the previous witnesses, he concurs with them, and that he accompanied Mr. Joseph Smith into the State of Missouri, and arrived at Far West on the 14th day of March, 1838, and was neighbor to Mr. Smith until he was taken by Governor Boggs' militia, a prisoner of war, as they said, and that he was knowing to his character whilst he was in the State of Missouri; and that he, Mr. Smith, was in no way connected with the militia of that State; neither did he bear arms at all, nor give advice, but was a peaceable, law-abiding, good citizen, and a true republican in every sense of the word.

He was with Mr. Smith a great share of the time until driven out of Missouri by an armed force, under the exterminating order of Governor Boggs.

He heard the most of Mr. Smith's public addresses, and never did he hear him give advice or encourage anything contrary to the laws of the State of Missouri; but to the contrary, always instructing the people to be peaceable, quiet, and law-abiding; and if necessity should compel them to withstand their enemies, by whom they were daily threatened in mobs at various points, that they, the Mormons, should attend to their business strictly, and not regard reports; and if the mob did come upon them, to contend with them by the strong arm of the law; and if that should fail, our only relief would be self-defence; and be sure and act only upon the defensive. And there were no operations against the mob by the militia of Caldwell county, only by the advice of Generals Atchison, Doniphan, and Parks.

At the time that the army came in sight of Far West, he observed their approach, and thought some of the militia of the State had come to the relief of the citizens; but to his great surprise, he found that they were come to strengthen the hands of the mobs that were around us, and which immediately joined the army.

A part of these mobs were painted like Indians; and Gillum, their leader, was also painted in a similar manner, and styled himself the 'DELAWARE CHIEF'; and afterwards he, and the rest of the mob, claimed and obtained pay as militia from the State, for all the time they were engaged as mob, as will be seen by reference to the acts of the Legislature.

That there were Mormon citizens wounded and murdered by the army under the command of General Lucas, and he verily believes that several women were ravished to death by the soldiery of Lucas and Clark.

He also stated that he saw Joseph Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Parley P. Pratt, Lyman Wight, and George W. Robinson, delivered up by Colonel Hinkle to General Lucas, but expected that they would have returned to the city that evening or the next morning, according to agreement, and the pledge of the sacred honor of the officers that they should be allowed to do so; but they did not return at all.

The next morning, General Lucas demanded and took away the arms of the militia of Caldwell county, (which arms have never been returned) assuring them that they should be protected; but so soon as they obtained possession of the arms, they commenced their ravages by plundering the citizens of their bedding, clothing, money, wearing apparel, and everything of value they could lay their hands upon; and also attempting to violate the chastity of the women in sight of their husbands and friends, under the pretence of hunting for prisoners and arms.

The soldiers shot down our oxen, cows, hogs and fowls, at our own doors, taking part away, and leaving the rest to rot in the streets. The soldiers also turned their horses into our fields of corn.

Here the witness was shown General Clark's speech, which is as follows, viz.:

'Gentlemen:—You whose names are not attached to this list of names, will now have the privilege of going to your fields, and of providing corn, wood, &c., for your families.

Those that are now taken will go from this to prison, be tried, and receive the due demerit of their crimes; but you, (except such as charges may hereafter be preferred against) are at liberty as soon as the troops are removed that now guard the place, which I shall cause to be done immediately.

It now devolves upon you to fulfil the treaty that you have entered into, the leading items of which I shall now lay before you.

The first requires that your leading men be given up to be tried according to law; this you have complied with. The second is, that you deliver up your arms; this has also been attended to. The third stipulation is, that you sign over your properties to defray the expenses that have been incurred on your account; this you have also done.

Another article yet remains for you to comply with,—and that is, that you leave the State forthwith. And whatever may be your feelings concerning this, or whatever your innocence, is it is nothing to me.

General Lucas (whose military rank is equal with mine) has made this treaty with you; I approve of it. I should have done the same had I been here, and am therefore determined to see it executed.

The character of this State has suffered almost beyond redemption, from the character, conduct and influence that you have exerted; and we deem it an act of justice to restore her character by every proper means.

The order of the Governor to me was, that you should be exterminated, and not allowed to remain in the State. And had not your leaders been given up, and the terms of the treaty complied with before this time, your families would have been destroyed, and your houses in ashes.

There is a discretionary power vested in my

hands, which, considering your circumstances, I shall exercise for a season. You are indebted to me for this clemency.

I do not say that you shall go now, but you must not think of staying here another season, or of putting in crops; for the moment you do this, the citizens will be upon you; and if I am called here again in case of non-compliance with the treaty made, do not think that I shall act as I have done now.

You need not expect any mercy, but extermination, for I am determined the Governor's order shall be executed.

As for your leaders, do not think, do not imagine for a moment, do not let it enter into your minds that they will be delivered and restored to you again, for their fate is fixed, the die is cast, their doom is sealed.

I am sorry, gentlemen, to see so many apparently intelligent men found in the situation that you are; and oh! if I could invoke that Great Spirit of the unknown God to rest upon and deliver you from that awful chain of superstition, and liberate you from those fetters of fanaticism with which you are bound—that you no longer do homage to a man. I would advise you to scatter abroad, and never again organize yourselves with Bishops, Priests, &c., lest you excite the jealousies of the people and subject yourselves to the same calamities that have now come upon you.

You have always been the aggressors—you have brought upon yourselves these difficulties, by being disaffected, and not being subject to rule. And my advice is, that you become as other citizens, lest by a recurrence of these events you bring upon yourselves irretrievable ruin.

When asked by the court if it was correct? and after reading it, he replied:—

Yes, as far as it goes—for, continued he, I was present when that speech was delivered, and when fifty-seven of our brethren were betrayed into the hands of our enemies, as prisoners, which was done at the instigation of our open and avowed enemies, such as William McLellan and others, and the treachery of Colonel Hinkle. In addition to the speech referred to, General Clark said that we must not be seen as many as five together. If you are, said he, the citizens will be upon you, and destroy you; but to flee immediately out of the State. There was no alternative for them but to flee; that they need not expect any redress, for there was none for them.

With respect to the treaty, the witness further says, that there never was any treaty proposed or entered into on the part of the Mormons, or even thought of. As to the leaders being given up, there was no such contract entered into or thought of by the Mormons, or any one called a Mormon, except by Colonel Hinkle and with respect to the trial of the prisoners at Richmond: I do not consider that tribunal a legal court, but an inquisition—for the following reasons: That Mr. Smith was not allowed any evidence whatever on his part, for the conduct of the court, as well as the judge's own words affirmed, that there was no law for Mormons in the State of Missouri; he also knew that when Mr. Smith left the State of Missouri, he did not flee from justice, for the plain reason that the officers and the people manifested by their works and their words, that there was no law nor justice for the people called Mormons. And further he knows that Mr. Smith has ever been a strong advocate for the laws and constitutions of his country—and that there was no act of his life while in the State of Missouri, according to his knowledge, that could be implied or construed in any way whatever, to prove him a fugitive from justice; or that he has been guilty of 'murder, treason, arson, larceny, theft and stealing,' the crimes he was charged with by General Clark, when he delivered him over to the civil authorities: and he supposes that the learned general did not know but there was a difference between 'larceny, theft and stealing.'

The witness also says that they compelled the brethren to sign away their property by executing a Deed of Trust, at the point of the bayonet, and that Judge Cameron stood and saw the Mormons sign away their property, and then he and others would run and kick up their heels, and said they were glad of it, and 'we have nothing to trouble us now.' This judge also said, 'God damn them, see how well they feel now.' General Clark also said he had authority to make what treaties he pleased; and the Governor would sanction it.

The witness also stated that he never transgressed any of the laws of Missouri; and he never knew a Latter Day Saint break a law while there. He also said that if they would search the records of Clay, Caldwell, or Daviess counties, they could not find one record of crime against a Latter Day Saint, or even in Jackson county, so far as witness knew.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

LYMAN WIGHT sworn: Saith that he has been acquainted with Joseph Smith, senior for the last twelve years, and that he removed to the State of Missouri in the year 1831 when the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints was organized, agreeably to the law of the land. No particular difficulty took place until after some hundreds had assembled in that land who believed in the Book of Mormon, and Revelations which were given through said Joseph Smith, senior. After nearly two years of peace had elapsed, a strong prejudice among the various sects arose declaring that Joseph Smith was a false prophet, and ought to die: and I heard hundreds say they had never known the man, but if they could come across him, they would kill him as soon as they would a rattlesnake. Frequently heard them say of those who believed in the doctrine he promulgated, that if they did not renounce it, they would exterminate or drive them from the country in which they lived. On inquiring of them if they had any prejudice against us, they said 'No, but Joe. Smith ought to die, and if he ever comes to this country, we will kill him. God damn him.'

Matters went on thus until some time in the summer of 1833, when mobs assembled in considerable bodies, frequently visiting private houses, threatening them with death and destruction instantly, if they did not renounce Joe Smith as a prophet, and the Book of Mormon. Sometime towards the last of the summer of 1833, they commenced their operations of mobocracy. On account of their priests, by uniting in their prejudices against Joseph Smith, senior, as I believe, gangs of from thirty to sixty, visited the house of George Bebee, called him out of his house at the hour of midnight, with many guns and pistols pointed at his breast, beat him most inhumanly with clubs and whips; and the same night or night afterwards, this gang unroofed thirteen houses in what was called the Whitmer Branch of the church in Jackson county. These scenes of mobocracy continued to exist with unabated fury.

Mobs went from house to house, thrusting poles and rails in at the windows and doors of the houses of the Saints, tearing down a number of houses, turning hogs, horses, &c., into cornfields, burning fences, &c. Sometime in the month of October they broke into the store of A. S. Gilbert & Co., and I marched up with thirty or forty men to witness the scene, and found a man by the name of McArty, brick-batting the store door with all fury, the silks, calicoes, and other fine goods, entwined about his feet, reaching within the door of the store-house. McArty was arrested and taken before squire Weston; and although seven persons persons testified against him, he was acquitted without delay. The next day the witnesses were taken before the same man for false imprisonment, and by the testimony of this one burglar, were found guilty, and committed to jail.

This so exasperated my feelings that I went with two hundred men to enquire into the affair, when I was promptly met by the Colonel of the Militia, who stated to me that the whole had been a religious farce, and had grown out of a prejudice they had imbibed against said Joseph Smith, a man with whom they were not acquainted. I here agreed that the church would give up their arms, provided the said Colonel Pitcher would take the arms from the mob. To this the colonel cheerfully agreed, and pledged his honor with that of Lieutenant Governor Boggs, Owen, and others. This treaty entered into, we returned home, resting assured on their honor, that we would not be farther molested. But this solemn contract was violated in every sense of the word.

The arms of the mob were never taken away, and the majority of the militia, to my certain knowledge, were engaged the next day with the mob, (Colonel Pitcher and Boggs not excepted,) going from house to house in gangs from sixty to seventy in number, threatening the lives of women and children, if they did not leave forthwith. In this diabolical scene men were chased from their houses and homes without any preparations for themselves or families. I was chased by one of these gangs across an open prairie five miles without being overtaken, and lay three weeks in the woods, and was three days and three nights without food.

In the mean time, my wife and three small children, in a skiff passed down Big Blue river a distance of fourteen miles and crossed over the Missouri river, and there borrowed a rag carpet of one of her friends, and made a tent of the same, which was the only shield from the inclemency of the weather during the three weeks of my expulsion from home. Having found my family in this situation, and making some inquiry I was informed I had been hunted throughout Jackson, Lafayette and Clay counties, and also the Indian territory. Having made the inquiry of my family, why it was they had so much against me, the answer was, 'He believes in Joe Smith and the Book of Mormon, God damn him, and we believe Joe Smith to be a damned rascal!'

[From the London Saturday Review.]

The Great Invention of the Age—A New Way to Make Steel—Heat produced by Cold Air.

When it was announced, at the late meeting of the British Association, that a paper would be read on a new method of converting cast into malleable iron without the use of fuel, the intelligence was received by many with a smile of incredulity, and not a few 'practical men' went to the meeting of Section G, expecting to be entertained by the visionary schemes of some ingenious but idle enthusiast.

Their expectations were utterly falsified. Conviction was forced upon minds from which no ready assent could have been hoped; a great invention was lucidly and unostentatiously propounded; and men who went prepared for an exhibition of temerity, if not of folly, remained to express their concurrence in the graceful tribute of admiration paid by Mr. Nasmyth to one of the greatest discoveries of the age. Every one felt, after hearing Mr. Bessemer's paper, that, if any reliance could be placed upon the facts stated to the Association, a new era was at hand in all those numerous and important branches of manufacturing industry which concern the working of wrought iron and steel.

Without further reference to the paper communicated to the Association, we will now describe what we have seen at Mr. Bessemer's premises at Baxter House, leaving our readers to say whether we have overstated the importance of the subject.

It is necessary to premise that common cast iron contains somewhere about 4 or 5 per cent. of carbon, as well as a variable quantity of silicium and other earthy bases, phosphorus and sulphur. The object of every process for making malleable iron is the separation and removal of these foreign substances.

The best malleable iron contains about 1 per cent. of carbon; but the process of extra-