

Trial of Gen. R. T. Burton.

MONDAY, Feb. 24, 2 p.m.

After the recess, Jacob Johnson was called again to make the correction of a slight error which had been noticed in his former testimony. He also stated that Mormons very frequently joined the Morrisites.

Here the prosecution rested, and

JUDGE SUTHERLAND

For the defense made a statement of the case to the jury; referred first to the one-sided manner in which the case had been presented by the district attorney, saying that when only the unfavorable parts of the testimony were asked for the trial became more of a persecution than a prosecution. Mentioned that in the opening of the case nothing was said to the jury by the prosecution to inform them that Gen. Burton went to the Morrisite camp as an officer of the law acting under judicial orders, which neglect we of the defense consider unjust, and think we have reason to complain of. Spoke of the general rebellious character of the Morrisites and their violation and utter disregard for law; the charge in the indictment is that General Burton killed Mrs. Bella Bowman. It cannot and has not been proved that General Burton went from here to kill Mrs. Bowman, he did not know that such a woman lived. You are not informed in the indictment that General Burton is charged with the killing of Morris, but I suggest to you that at the same time this indictment was found, two others were also found charging him with killing Morris and Mrs. Swanee. There is no denying that General Burton was there, and that Morris, Banks, Mrs. Bowman and Mrs. Swanee were killed after the entrance into the camp, and you will perceive that it takes but a very little change in the detail to make a murder out of that which was a justifiable killing. If you strike out what has been testified relating to the conversation between Mrs. Bowman and General Burton. Spoke of the character and disposition of Gen. Burton, that he was slow to get angry and that his humanity and dislike to the shedding of blood caused him to make every effort to have the approaching trouble terminate in an amicable manner. Gen. Burton entered the fort with twelve or fifteen men and when he saw a general rush of the infuriated Morrisites towards their arms he ordered that they should be stopped, when a volley was fired by his men, and the two women were killed by accident. His acts were reported to the court and governor and he received commendation for his humane conduct.

The defense then recalled

DAN CAMOMILE

Who was further cross-examined. I do know where Morton & Tuft's saloon is in this city. I know William Foulger, might have had a conversation with him there one night last week. Don't remember whether I talked to him about the prosecution or not.

Q.—Did you at that place in a conversation with William Foulger, say among other things about this case, that Mrs. Bowman had denounced Burton and that he said no woman should call him that and live, and that he shot her, and that you said you had heard these charges. A.—I don't think I did. Don't remember John Bain being present at the time. It is barely possible that I had some talk last week about the matter, but just mentioned it and let it pass.

The following writ of habeas corpus issued by this court, bearing date of May 22nd, 1862, was then offered in evidence:

Territory of Utah, } ss.
Great Salt Lake County.

To Joseph Morris, Richard Cook, John Banks and Peter Klemguard.

You are hereby commanded to have the bodies of John Jensen, Louis Christian Genson and Wm. Jones, by you detained as alleged, before me, J. F. Kinney, Judge of the Third Judicial District, in and for said territory, at the Court House, Great Salt Lake City, forthwith, after being served with this writ, to be dealt with according to law, and to abide such order as the Judge shall make, in the premises, and have you then and there this writ with a return of your doings in the premises.

[SEAL.] JOHN F. KINNEY,
Judge 3d Judicial District Court,
Utah Territory.

Attest: P. LYNCH, Clerk.

Great Salt Lake City,
May 22d, 1862.

Henry W. Lawrence, or Deputy Territorial Marshal, is ordered to serve this writ

and take such assistance as he may deem proper.

J. F. KINNEY,
Judge.

I hereby deputize Judson L. Stoddard to serve this writ.

H. W. LAWRENCE,
Territorial Marshal,
Utah Territory.

Great Salt Lake City, May 22d, 1862.

Territory of Utah, } ss.
Great Salt Lake County.

I return this writ, having served the same by reading it in the hearing of the within named parties, and also by leaving a certified copy of the same in their presence, this 24th day of May, 1862.

H. W. LAWRENCE.

Per Judson L. Stoddard, Deputy Territorial Marshal, Utah Territory.

The following affidavit of Judson L. Stoddard was read:

Territory of Utah, } ss.
Great Salt Lake County.

On this 10th day of June, A.D. 1862, personally appeared before me, Judson L. Stoddard, who, on oath, states that as deputy Territorial Marshal, on the 24th day of May last, he was directed to serve a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Kinney, directed to Joseph Morris, John Banks, Richard Cook and Peter Klemguard, who, as was alleged, had imprisoned William Jones, John Jensen and Louis Christian Genson, and had them confined without any lawful authority. That in pursuance of his authority, he proceeded on said 24th day of May to the place known as Morris' camp, in Davis County, in said Territory, to serve said writ in company with two men selected as assistants.

Affiant further states that when he arrived within 200 yards of said camp, he was met in the lane leading to the camp by twelve men, who passed him, halted and formed, some of them having arms. As affiant proceeded to the camp, he encountered about sixty men, most of them armed with guns, pistols and swords, who retreated as affiant advanced and formed in line around the house occupied by said defendants in said writ of habeas corpus. Affiant approached within hearing of said Joseph Morris and the other defendants, and said to them that he had a writ of habeas corpus, issued by Judge Kinney, for the release of the persons they had in prison, and proceeded to read the writ to them, which was listened to by said defendants.

After said writ was read and a copy tendered them, John Banks appeared as speaker for himself and the other defendants, and used the following language: He said they would not obey the writ nor the law; that they neither feared nor regarded the writ nor Judge Kinney or the law. You leave and tell Judge Kinney to do his best to enforce it. We will not release the prisoners nor give them up. We neither fear nor regard any governor, judge or law, except our own law, and that we will maintain.

Affiant further states that the defendants would not receive a copy of the writ or the original, but treated it and the authority that issued it with the grossest contempt, and some of them said that no more writs should be served in camp.

Affiant further states that from reliable information, there are in said Morris' camp about 100 armed men; that said Morris and his deluded followers have placed themselves in utter defiance of law and legal authority, and with a view of defending themselves against the service of any legal process, they are well armed and are drilled every day in the use of arms and in military science.

Affiant further states that he resides in near proximity to said camp, and he is well satisfied from the defiant position of said Morris and others that it would not be safe for any officer to attempt to serve any writ without a strong posse of men, well armed, to assist in executing the process.

JUDSON L. STODDARD.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 10th day of June, A.D. 1862.

J. F. KINNEY, Judge.

I hereby certify that the foregoing is a true copy of the original affidavit on file in my office.

[SEAL.] PATRICK LYNCH, Clerk.

The following writ for contempt was offered in testimony:

Territory of Utah, } ss.
Great Salt Lake County.

To Henry W. Lawrence, Territorial Marshal, or Robt. T. Burton, deputy, greeting;

Whereas, on the 23d day of May, 1862, a writ of habeas corpus was issued by me on petition and affidavit of Enos M. King, directed to Joseph Morris, Richard Cook, John Banks and Peter Klemguard, commanding them to have the bodies of John Jensen, Lewis Christian Jensen and Wm. Jones, by them imprisoned, as was alleged without just cause, forthwith before me, which was duly served on the 24th day of May following, as appears by returns thereon, and the sworn affidavit of Judson L. Stoddard, who served the same, who makes oath that the said defendants treated the authority issuing said writ, with great contempt; and,

Whereas, a sufficient time has elapsed for the said defendants, if they intended to do so, to obey the mandates of said writ, and produce the bodies of the said John Jensen, Lewis Christian Jensen and William Jones, which they have wholly neglected and willfully failed to do, whereby the said Joseph Morris, Richard Cook, John Banks and Peter Klemguard are in contempt. You are therefore commanded to attach the said Joseph Morris, Richard Cook, John Banks and Peter Klemguard for contempt, for willfully disobeying the mandates of said writ of habeas corpus, and have their bodies

forthwith before me, at the court house in Great Salt Lake City, then and there to be dealt with according to law; and have you then and there this writ with your return thereon, and hereof fail not, under the penalty of the law.

As witness my hand and the seal of the Third Judicial Court, this 11th day of June, A.D. 1862.

[SEAL.] JOHN F. KINNEY,
Judge Third Judicial Court, Utah.
Attest: P. LYNCH, Clerk.

I return this writ, having duly served the same upon the within named persons, and have the bodies of Cook and Klemguard now before the Court, Banks and Morris having been killed on the 15th day of June, 1862, in attempting a strong and armed resistance to the execution of this writ, as per partial return of this writ on the 16th inst., a copy of which said partial return is hereto attached.

Great Salt Lake City, June 18th, 1862.

H. W. LAWRENCE,
Territorial Marshal.

Per R. T. Burton, Deputy.

Camp No. 3, East of Kingston Fork,
Monday, June 16th, 1862.

Hon. J. F. Kinney, Judge Third Judicial District Court of the Territory of Utah:

Sir—Pursuant to a certain writ issued by your honor and instructions by you and the acting governor, Hon. Frank Fuller, received, I succeeded, by the aid of a strong military force, in arresting Joseph Morris, John Banks, John Parsons, Richard Cook and Peter Klemguard and others, and in doing so, the former (Joseph Morris) was instantly killed, and John Banks was mortally wounded and died this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. It will be impossible for me to keep the bodies until I return with my posse. I therefore send them to you by Mr. Albert Dewey, in compliance with the requirements of said writ. Mr. Dewey will attend to any instructions you may give the marshal in regard to their interment.

Respectfully,
H. W. LAWRENCE,
Marshal.

By R. T. Burton, Deputy.

The following affidavit was then introduced:

Territory of Utah, } ss.
Great Salt Lake County.

Before the Hon. J. F. Kinney in chambers.

Personally appeared before me, the undersigned, J. F. Kinney, judge of the district court in and for the Third Judicial District of Utah Territory, the 9th day of June, A.D. 1862, Hans O. Hansen, a resident of said Territory, aged 26 years, who being duly sworn according to law, deposes and saith, that he appears for and on behalf of one William Jones and John Jensen, who are unlawfully confined and imprisoned so that they cannot make this affidavit themselves in person.

Affiant further saith, that he has been living for some past at a place called South Weber, in the county of Davis, in said Territory. That one Joseph Morris, a person claiming to be the head and president of a certain religious sect known as the Morrisites, resides there. That some five or six weeks since, (date not recollected) the said William Jones and John Jensen, having left said Morris' sect, that soon after, some twenty men from said Morris' camp, pursued and arrested said Jones and Jensen and took them back to said Morris' camp and imprisoned them both in an old log house, (heavily ironed) and under a strong guard, both night and day, and no one but the guards allowed to speak to them, and are threatened with instant death if they attempt to escape.

Affiant further saith, that said William Jones and John Jensen are both illegally, unjustly and maliciously imprisoned, without warrant or any legal process whatever, held and unlawfully deprived and restrained of their liberty by Joseph Morris, John Banks, Richard Cook, John Parsons and one Klemguard.

Affiant further saith that the lives of the said Wm. Jones and John Jensen are continually threatened, and unless speedily released, affiant really believes they will be wantonly murdered. Affiant therefore makes this affidavit, for and in behalf of the said Jones and Jensen, and prays that a writ of habeas corpus may issue by your honor, commanding the said Joseph Morris, John Banks, Richard Cook, John Parsons and Klemguard to produce the said William Jones and John Jensen before your honor forthwith, and to be further dealt with according to law, and further affiant saith not.

HANS O. HANSEN.
Sworn to and subscribed before me this 9th day of June, A.D. 1862.JOHN F. KINNEY,
Judge of Third Judicial District,
Utah.

The following affidavit of Philo Allen was then given as testimony:

Territory of Utah, } ss.
Great Salt Lake County.

This day personally appeared before me, John F. Kinney, Judge of the Third Judicial District Court for said Territory, Philo Allen, who on oath states that on or about the 1st day of May, A.D. 1862, in the county of Davis and Territory of Utah, one Joseph Morris, John Banks, Richard Cook, John Parsons and Peter Klemguard did then and there, willfully and without lawful authority, forcibly and against the will of Wm. Jones and John Jensen, imprison the said Wm. Jones and John Jensen, and the said Joseph Morris, John Banks, Richard Cook, John Parsons and Peter

Klemguard have kept the said William Jones and John Jensen in close imprisonment ever since, heavily ironed, against their will. Affiant therefore asks that a writ may issue against the said Joseph Morris, John Banks, Richard Cook, John Parsons and Peter Klemguard, that the matter herein charged may be inquired into, and the said parties dealt with according to the statute in such case made and provided.

PHILO ALLEN.
Sworn to and subscribed before me, the 10th day of June, A.D. 1862.JOHN F. KINNEY,
Judge Third Judicial District, Utah.
Endorsed: "Filed June 10th, 1862.
Patrick Lynch, Clerk."

The following warrant for arrest was then introduced:

Territory of Utah, } ss.
Great Salt Lake County.

To Henry W. Lawrence, Esq., Territorial Marshal, or Robert T. Burton.

Whereas, Philo Allen, of Davis County and Territory of Utah, hath this day filed a complaint, on oath before me, that on or about the 1st day of May, A.D. 1862, in the County of Davis, and Territory of Utah, one Joseph Morris, John Banks, Richard Cook, John Parsons and Peter Klemguard did then and there willfully and without lawful authority, forcibly and against the will of Wm. Jones and John Jensen, and have kept them in close confinement ever since, therefore you are hereby commanded to arrest the said Joseph Morris, John Banks, Richard Cook, John Parsons and Peter Klemguard if they be found in your bailwick, and have them before me forthwith, at the Court House, in Great Salt Lake City, then and there to be dealt with according to law, and have you then and there this writ with your returns thereon endorsed. Hereof fail not under the penalty of the law.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Third Judicial Court, at Great Salt Lake City, this 10th day of June, A.D. 1862.

[SEAL.] JOHN F. KINNEY, Judge.
Third Judicial District Court, Utah.
Attest: PATRICK LYNCH, Clerk.

I return this writ having duly served the same upon the within-named persons, and have the bodies of Cook, Parsons and Klemguard now before the court, Banks and Morris having been killed on the 15th inst., in attempting, by a strong armed resistance to the execution of this writ, as per partial return of this writ on the 16th inst., a copy of which partial return is hereto attached.

June 8th, 1862.
H. W. LAWRENCE,
Marshal.

Per R. T. Burton, Deputy.

Camp No. 3, East of Kingston
Fort, Monday, June 16th,
1862.

Hon. J. F. Kinney, Judge of Third Judicial District Court of the Territory of Utah:

Sir—Pursuant to a certain writ, issued by your honor, and instructions by you and the acting governor, Hon. Frank Fuller, received, I succeeded, by the aid of a strong military force in arresting Joseph Morris, John Banks, John Parsons, Richard Cook and Peter Klemguard and others, and in doing so the former, Joseph Morris, was instantly killed and John Banks mortally wounded, and died this morning between 1 and 2 o'clock. It will be impossible for me to keep the bodies until I return with my posse. I therefore send them to you by Mr. Albert Dewey, in compliance with the requirements of said writ. Mr. Dewey will attend to any instructions you may give the marshal in regard to their interment.

Respectfully,
H. W. LAWRENCE,
Marshal.

Per R. T. Burton, Deputy.

The copy of the proclamation heretofore submitted by the prosecution was also read by the defense, when

HANS O. HANSEN was sworn. I live at Hyrum, Cache Valley. In 1862 I lived at South Weber. Knew a place called Kingston Fort, which was occupied principally by Morrisites. I lived about three-fourths of a mile below the fort. Recollect when General Burton was there to make arrests. The people were not engaged in any occupation that I know of, except holding meetings. In the spring they commenced drilling, and target shooting. I noticed seven companies of men, twelve in a company, besides the officer. They had one officer to each company. They were all armed with guns and bayonets, sharpshooters, brass mounted, and shotguns. They went through the manual of arms, and seemed to have leaders well posted in military tactics. Their target had a line drawn round it to represent the picture of a man, with a centre in it. They were excellent marksmen. Drilled two or three times a week. They daily peddled off their wagons, cattle, clocks, watches, etc., by which means they seemed to live. I made the affidavit before Judge Kinney. I saw the persons in jail there, they were E. P. Bearson, a person named Jensen, and Wm. Jones. They were in a small log

cabin, near the lane. They were guarded by two armed men, in front of the jail, when I saw them. I was told that no one was allowed to see them. The guards, when I desired to see the men, told me that if I didn't leave I would also be arrested and put in with them. I saw Jones, who had a log chain on his foot. He raised it so that I could see it from where I stood. He had a paper which he desired to give me, but I could not get it. They had been in jail a good many weeks.

They had a foreshadowing day. I went to see the foreshadowing. I was on the west side of the fort, outside of the willow fence, about 65 or 75 yards off. Near enough to hear what they said. I had a number one pair of opera glasses to see what was going on. Saw Morris leading the procession, riding a white horse. He was beautifully dressed, with a hat on which were seven crowns, and a large rod, that he held up during the procession. Behind him was Cook, on a red horse with a sword in his hand. John Banks followed on a black horse, with a pair of scales in his right hand. And Mr. Parsons came next. After these came the twelve apostles on foot, after them followed twelve other men, representing the twelve priests of Aaron, with their bishops as their leaders. After these came the martial band, in uniform, then followed the seven companies of infantry in uniform and armed. After these came a long procession of men and women, numbering about 100 citizens besides the others. They marched round the fort a great many times, seven times seven, I was afterwards told by one of their own party. They then assembled near the centre of the square, where there was a platform of beautiful carpet with linen over the platform. The procession formed a circle around it. Morris was then and there crowned king, prophet, seer and revelator and king to all the world, and it ordained that every word he spoke should be law; there was then cheering. I think Cook spoke these words. They had one or more banners, and a motto on one.

JAMES UNSWORTH

Was sworn. I live in Hyrum, Cache Valley. In the spring of 1862 I lived in the Morrisite fort; on the north-west corner of the fort. Went to reside there in April, 1862. Was not a Morrisite, had family and friends living there. The Morrisites were engaged in meetings and drilling, but in no business whatever that I know of. Don't know of any reason for their not working, though I know they believed they should not work at all. I once saw a cow on my farm and turned it out; coming home I was accosted by one James Lord, who had a pitchfork in his hand. He asked me if I turned his cow out, and I told him I did. We got to quarreling and he started to run me through with the pitchfork. They had a guard every night guarding every outlet. This was done to prevent Morrisites going out of the fort, or others coming in who they expected to harm them. Believe I was the only person living with them who did not belong to them. Have seen them promenading around and around the fort; have seen them foreshadowing, on horses, with the men armed as though prepared for war. I was in my brother's house one night and saw a revelation in which it said the Lord would come in "tootray" days; my brother translated it to read in two or three days, and it was so read in one of their meetings, and they expected it would come. The foreshadowing day was that day mentioned. Christ not coming, Morris said it was translated wrong; that it meant two or three weeks, and he postponed the coming and kept postponing it. I saw the crowning from my field. They drilled in the manual of arms, as I've seen others drilled. Have heard their calls and seen their drill. They had competent officers, who seemed to have been in actual service.

Cross-examination—Am 40 years old. Was living in the Morrisite camp with my own family. Lived there from April till October, 1862. Was in the camp when they were broken up. Had some trouble with one or two of them. The guards were appointed to keep out all of those from whom they expected harm. Have lived here since 1861. Emigrated from England. Had seen persons drill in England and these folks went through the same drill with a few exceptions. The