lower, as Mr. Biddle once remarked he had, of "crushing any of the State Banks," might it not almost literally ride on the whirlwind and direct the storm? Might it not defy and trample on popular opinion; break the Constitution at its pleasure; and sway the Government with an arbitrary will?

Away, then, with this foolish outcry about defaulter as an objection to our system. On the intelligent it ought to have no effect. Rather than allow it any weight, they should consider that it can be guarded against by simple laws, so far as to prevent the dishonesty from vitally injuring the Government. And it is in the highest degree improbable that the public officers should all at once embezzle the revenue entrusted to them; since many of them have their small sums at one time, and they cannot act in concert; while a National Bank, on the contrary, might through its branches have the whole revenue under its control, or a league of a few select State Banks might readily adopt a secret organization and accomplish any fraudulent design.

THE MORMONS.

The Boons Lick Democrat of the 8th inst. says: "The Committee appointed by the meeting held in this place on Saturday last, and instructed to "repair to the scene of recent difficulties and aggressions" with the Mormons, have just returned from their mission, and we learn from Mr. P. M. Jackson, one of the committee, that things do not present a scene so very alarming as has been represented by various reports from that quarter. Some of the leading Mormons have intimated their willingness to submit themselves to the legal authorities; hence we may infer that no serious difficulties will arise."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh Standard, of Aug. 29, in speaking of the results of the late election in North Carolina, says, "Our returns are now complete. We have heard from the Senatorial district of Buncombe, Haywood, and Macon, which has elected a Democratic Republican Senator, and one member of the same politics from Macon. This gives utility in some respects, it is a citation and sudden fluctuations into the affairs of a government ought to be stable and stabilities must not be the sport of caprice as the "inconstant wind." Lost already by the use of bankal Government, and if the amount might have been greater. Had the receivable for the public been remained our fiscal agents, the what might now be the condition finances. To say we should speak in the mildest terms.

Let us adhere firmly, therefore the policy suggested by the present in it there is safety. Let us to whig clamor, whig abuse, and antifaction. These will be employing the interval from now to Congress; but let them have no better feelings. Let us consider the bitterness of our beloved country doings: animated by this reflection to a glorious and enduring Missouri Argos p. 3 13 Sept 1838 Vol. IV No. 21.

It is proposed to cut a cannon to Lake Senicoc, thence to the Bay of Quiet Montreal.

NEW YORK CITY.—The fully written article we copy. Its prediction of the result that city this fall, we believe, it is true that the whole country for a struggle and a treachery in which democrats at York must and will, throw federalism at the approaching.

OUR ALL-IMPORT.

It is evident from the return which we receive from all
The following is from the Painesville Republican 2:


MORMONISM. -- We insert the following communication on the principles of justice -- and the same principles will require of us to open our columns to a reply, should any be offered with the author's name thereto attached. It is not, however, our wish, nor shall we consent to devote our paper to the discussion of religious or irreleigious subjects. In this respect as in all others, we occupy independent ground, and have no desire to interfere with any man's religious creed, so long as he does not infringe upon the rights of others.

KIRTLAND, Feb. 5, 1838.

To the EDITOR of the PAINESVILLE REPUBLICAN:
Sir: -- I have taken the liberty to send you a synopsis of some of the leading features of the characters of Joseph Smith, Jr., and Sydney Rigdon, who are styled leaders of the Mormon Church, and if if you are disposed and think it would be of service to the public, you are at liberty to publish it. I have for several years past been a member of the Church of Latter day Saints, commonly called Mormon, belonging to the quorum of seventy High Priests, and an intimate acquaintance of Joseph Smith, Jr., and Sydney Rigdon, the modern Prophets, and have had an opportunity of ascertaining, to as great an extent, perhaps, the real characters of these men, as any other individual. I have been Smith's private secretary, called to fill this high and responsible station by revelation which I wrote myself as it dropped from the lips of the prophet, and although contrary to my natural inclinations, I submitted to it, fearing to disobey or treat lightly the commands of the Almighty. I have kept his Journal, and, like [Baruch], the ancient scribe, have had the honor of writing the History of one of the prophets. -- I have attended him in the private Councils, in the secret chambers, and in public exhibition. -- I have performed a pilgrimage with him, (not to Mecca), but to Missouri, a distance of 1000 miles, for the redemption of Zion, in company with about [one] hundred others, called the camp of Israel. When we arrived in Clay County adjoining Jackson County, Mo., in which Zion was located by revelation, and from which our brethren had been driven, we were informed through the prophet that God had revealed to us that we need not cross over and fight as we had
expected, but that God had accepted our sacrifice as he did that of Abraham, ours being equal to his when he offered up his Son. Therefore, we were sealed up unto eternal life in the name of Jesus Christ, as a reward for our suffering and obedience. I have set by his side and penned down the translation of the Egyptian Hieroglyphicks as he claimed to receive it by direct inspiration of Heaven. I have listened to him with feelings of no ordinary kind, when he declared that the audible voice of God, instructed him to establish a Banking-Anti Banking institution, which like Aaron's rod should swallow up all other Banks (the Bank of Monroe excepted,) and grow and flourish and spread from the rivers to the ends of the earth, and survive when all others should be laid in ruins. I have been astonished to hear him declare that we had 60,000 dollars in specie in our vaults, and $600,000 at our command, when we had not to exceed $6,000 and could not command any more; also that we had but about ten thousand Dollars of our bills in circulation, when he, as Cashier of the institution, knew that there was at least $150,000. Knowing their extreme poverty when they commenced this speculation, I have been not a little surprised to hear them assert that they were worth from three to four hundred thousand Dollars Cash, and in less than ninety days after, became insolvent without any change in their business affairs. But such has been the audacity of these boasting blasphemers, that they have assumed the authority to curse, or to bless, to damn, or to save, not only this Church but this entire generation, and that they hold their destinies in this world and that which is to come. And such has been their influence over this Church in this place, that they have filched the monies from their pockets and obtained their earthly substance for the purpose of establishing a Bank and various wild speculations, in order that they might aggrandize themselves and families, until they have reduced their followers to wretchedness and want. For the year past their lives have been one continued scene of lying, deception, and fraud, and that too, in the name of God. But this I can account for in my own mind, having a knowledge of their private characters and sentiments, I believe them to be confirmed infidels, who have not the fear of God before their eyes, notwithstanding their high pretensions to holiness, and frequent correspondence with the angels of Heaven, and the revelations of Jesus Christ by the power of the Holy Ghost. What avails the claims of such men to holiness of heart, when their examples do violence to the system of morality, to say nothing about religion? What more favorable idea, can one entertain who has heard them say that man has no more agency than a wheelbarrow, and consequently is not accountable, and in the final end of all things, no such principle
will exist as sin. This language, independent of many abominations that might be named, such as the prophet's fighting four pitched battles at fisticuff, within four years, one with his own natural brother, one with his brother-in-law, one with Ezra Thair, and one with a Baptist priest, speaks volumes. -- Their management in this place has reduced society to a complete wreck. The recent outrage committed here, viz. the burning of the printing establishment, I have no doubt was nothing more, nor less than carrying into effect Smith and Rigdon's last revelation that they had before they took their leave of this place between two days -- in fact the lying, fighting, stealing, running away, &c., that have been carried on among us are only reducing their theory to practice, and in some instances they have set the example themselves. And I am fully convinced that their precepts and examples, both in public and in private, are calculated to corrupt the morals of their votaries and cast a shade over their characters, which, like the twilight of evening will soon settle into the gloom of midnight darkness; and had it not been arrested in its mad career, would have transmitted to succeeding generations, a system of hereditary tyranny, and spiritual despotism, unparalleled in the annals of the Christian Church, the Church of Rome not excepted. But they have fled in the night; "they love darkness rather than light because their deeds are evil; the wicked flee when no man pursueth." -- the printing establishment, book bindery, &c., was formerly the property of Smith and Rigdon; it had been sold the day previous to its being set on fire, by virtue of two executions obtained against them of one thousand dollars each, for issuing banking paper contrary to law. The establishment had fallen into the hands of those who have of late remonstrated against the wickedness of the above-named individuals; and had it not been sacrificed upon the altar of reckless fanaticism, it would no doubt at this time have been speaking the truth, as an atonement for an ill-spent life; a well grounded conviction of this fact was evidently one reason why Smith and Rigdon obtained a revelation to abscond; and that the press must not at all hazards be suffered to be put in requisition against them; also that God would destroy this place by fire, for its wickedness against the prophets, and that his servants are swift messengers of destruction, by whose hands he avenges himself upon his enemies; this accounts for the outrage. This is but a preface to the catalogue of their iniquities that might be enumerated. But the most astonishing thing after all is, that men of common sense and common abilities, should be so completely blinded as to dispense entirely with the evidence of their senses, and tamely submit to be led by such men, and to contenance such glaring
inconsistencies; and at the same time to be made to believe, that they had God for their author, and the happiness and well being of mankind for their end and aim. But the magic charm is broken at last; superstition and bigotry have begun to lose their influence and unclench their iron grasp from this devoted people who have "been led like lambs to the slaughter, and as a sheep is dumb before her shearers," so have we not dared to open our mouths. However, justice seems to be in pursuit of the workers of iniquity; and sooner or later will overtake them: they will reap a just and sure retribution for their folly. This then is the conclusion of the whole matter; they lie by revelation, swindle by revelation, cheat and defraud by revelation, run away by revelation, and if they do not mend their ways, I fear that they will at last be damned by revelation.

[W.] PARRISH.

This is to certify that we are personally acquainted with said Parish, Smith and Rigdon, and that the above is a statement of facts according to our best recollections.

LUKE JOHNSON, JOHN BOYNTON, ) two of the twelve Apostles.
SYLVESTER SMITH, LEONARD RICH. ) Formerly presidents of the Seventies.

Notes:
1. Smith and Rigdon's office building (containing the Elders Journal printing shop) burned to the ground in the early hours of Jan. 16, 1838, less than four days after its former owners fled Kirtland forever. Smith and Rigdon had lost possession of the Church's media office on Jan. 14, within hours after their hasty departure. The establishment was sold at a sheriff's sale, and, (according to Kennedy's Early Days of Mormonism, p. 170), the purchaser was "one of the Reformers or seceders from Smith." While some sources attribute this purchase to Grandison Newell, the likely beneficiary would have been Warren A. Cowdery, a printer and former editor in that very office. Kennedy also says that the Mormons then remaining in Kirtland were accused of having set the fire "in the hope that the blaze would extend to the temple, which they did not wish to see left in the hands of their enemies." The printing establishment (then located immediately west of the Temple) was a total loss; the Temple itself, however, was merely "scorched" on its exterior.

2. Warren Parrish apparently never did give up his claims that Smith's loyalists had burned the printing company. As late as 1842 he says: "their printing-office fell into our hands, which, if they had not consumed by fire, would soon have been speaking the truth..." (July 31, 1842 letter to John C.
Bennett, published in his History of the Saints, pp. 46-48). Parrish's suspicions were confirmed by Joseph Smith loyalist, Benjamin F. Johnson, who years later confessed: "The split in the Church was now so great... that they claimed the Temple, printing office, and everything regarded as church property... The printing office and material which our enemies thought to use to bolster up a church organization opposed to the Prophet was set on fire by Brother Lyman R. Sherman and destroyed." (Autobiography of Benjamin F. Johnson, pp. 29-30; p. 22 in 1997 reprint). Johnson's confession of the crime having been committed by his brother-in-law is rendered believable by the fact that Sherman was a devoted and trusted follower of Smith. Johnson remained in the Kirtland-Mentor area until mid-1838; Sherman presumably departed with him. The story of the fearful Smith followers burning the newspaper building became a staple of anti-Mormon accounts. Daniel P. Kidder quotes a Kirtland source as saying: "...Smith and Rigdon were fined one thousand dollars each. Their printing establishment, with a large quantity of books and paper, was taken and sold to pay the judgment. On the same night the whole was consumed with fire. set by the Mormons." (Mormonism and the Mormons, 1842, pp. 127-128).

3. If he did order the setting of the fire, Joseph Smith never admitted it. He seems to have very early placed the blame upon Warren Parrish (or at least upon members of Parrish's Kirtland band). In a letter to his loyalists, dated "Far West, March 29, 1838," Smith says: "We have heard of the destruction of the printing office, which we presume to believe must have been occasioned by the Parrish party, or more properly the aristocrats or anarchists..." (History of the Church, Vol. 3, p.10). In his first editorial printed in the resurrected Church newspaper, Smith adds these details: "Perhaps it might be thought by some necessary that we should say something about the affairs of Kirtland, the burning of the printing office here &c. But it is now as in former days. In former days the destroyers of the Saints' property were of the baser sort of mankind, even so it is now. And as the Saints in former days considered a formal notice of them, beneath both their character and standing, so do the Saints in like manner now. Only say as they did, "That gang of the baser sort burned and wasted our property to the utmost of their power" regarding of law, justice, or humanity, and were upheld in their wickedness..." (Elders' Journal, Vol. 1, No. 3 July, 1838). Similar charges were made at the time by Joseph's uncle: "The office of the printing press, which had been attached to the judgment held by Newell, was sold at auction to a dissenter... the "black legs" who bought it were highly pleased, drank a quantity of strong drink and then, because of carelessness or in some way unknown, the office caught fire and burned with everything in it, including copies of The Book of Mormon." (John Smith to Don Carlos Smith, January 15, 1838, as paraphrased and quoted in Donna Hill's Joseph Smith, the First Mormon p. 216).

4. LDS Historian Milton V. Backman, Jr. is convinced that the Kirtland
"dissenters" burned the print shop: "Actions to force Latter-day Saints to follow their leaders westward followed a common pattern. Dissenters tried to seize Church property. They tried to gain possession of the Kirtland Temple and the church office building which had been constructed next to the temple, which included a school, printing shop and church offices. When they failed to secure title to these properties, the enemy tried to burn the buildings. Although arsonists burned the building adjacent to the Kirtland Temple and tried to destroy it, the stone meeting house was saved by prompt action of the community" ("Flight from Kirtland" in Regional Studies in LDS History Series: Ohio pp. 348-350.) In his earlier history of the Mormons in Kirtland, Backman is just as adamant in his views: "Members and non-members blamed each other for destroying the printing office. Since the Saints had sold the [printing office] property the day before the fire, apostates accused them of burning the building, an accusation that was vehemently denied. The Mormons had been forced to auction the property because of charges of indebtedness brought against the Presidency by Grandison Newell. The Saints insisted that the building had been taken from them unjustly, that their enemies knew they could not retain title to the property, and that their enemies had wanted to stop Mormon publications." (The Heavens Resound pp. 349-350). Backman's logic (as well as the logic of those whom he cites) is rather unclear. The reformers (the religious party then largely in control of Kirtland) had gained possession of the printing office and were reportedly ready to issue publications of their own from that press. Why they might wish to burn their own property and thwart their own publishing plans remains an unanswered question.

Vol.II. No. 16. THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1838. Whole No. 68.

We have received a communication in reply to that of W. Parish, which appeared in our last, relative to the Mormon affairs, but we cannot admit it in its present shape. We will give the author our reason for refusal, if he will call upon us. With some alterations, it can be made worthy of an insertion.

ERRATA.-- In the communication of Mr. Parish we published last week, several typographical errors occurred. The first name of Mr. Parish should have been "W. Parish." instead of M. Parrish; "John F. Boynton," instead of John Boynton.
THE WORKS OF GENIUS.

The works of genius, when they are once revealed, seem to enthrall the imagination of the world. The author of the "Life of Napoleon," for instance, has given us a new view of the great French emperor, and has made his character so real that we can hardly believe it possible for such a man to have lived. In the "Life of Washington," we have a similar effect. The genius of the great American is brought so near to us that we can almost feel his presence. The works of genius, when they are once revealed, seem to enthrall the imagination of the world.

THE MORMONS.

Many rumors are current in regard to the movements of these people in our western counties; but we apprehend that the excitement which has been created, or at least much of it, is without foundation. In a case of this kind, we ought to give credence only to the most authentic and indisputable information. The Mormons are a religious sect, professing to believe in the olden times, and though we may believe it began in imposture, we are bound, while we adhere to the principle of universal toleration, to abstain from all interference with the exercise of rights that belong to it as fully as to any denomination of Christians. All liberal Americans will bitterly regret any violence towards the Mormons, if hereafter it should appear that public feeling has been inflamed against them, without any other cause than their attachment to a creed which they think it a duty to maintain. We would not be understood as saying that this is the only cause, for we have no knowledge to that effect; we make the remark simply by way of caution. We know how easy it is to propagate erroneous opinions of the characters of men, or to misrepresent their intentions; we have seen this often in the course of our political life: we have had ample reason to complain of it every day. Hence, we would recommend our friends not to judge too hastily on this subject, but to wait until it is positively ascertained what are the designs of the Mormons, and what has been their real conduct. This is the part of common prudence, and in this way alone can we act with wisdom, prevent a civil war, and establish peace on our borders. Doubtless a competent force under the command of the Governor, might proceed to the spot and settle this difficulty without a drop of blood being shed. We fervently hope that this may be done without delay.

The whipped blackguard of the Republican was thinking of himself when writing about the "snar-
THE MORMONS.

We desire in the statement we are about to make, to give a true narrative of the events which have produced the difficulty between the Mormons and the citizens of Daviess county, as well as to give all that has occurred respecting the movements of both parties since the first difficulty took place.

At the election in Daviess county, a citizen objected to a Mormon's voting, which brought about angry words,—the Mormon was struck with a club, and in return used the same weapon himself, and before the affray terminated, several on both sides were engaged, and knives freely used. No person was killed, but some cut and bruised. The excitement did not terminate with the fight. Shortly afterwards, Joe Smith, Lyman Wight, and other Mormon leaders, collected a large force in Caldwell, and went into Daviess county to protect the Mormons residing there. They went armed and equipped for war, but they say their intentions were peace, and if what we hear be true, respecting the paper which they presented to Adam Black, a justice of the peace, for his signature, a very different face has been placed upon the transaction to what Black has certified. The paper presented by Smith to Black, was to this effect, that inasmuch as it was anticipated that difficulties would grow out of the fight at the election between the Mormons and the citizens of Daviess, he (Black) as a Justice of the Peace, pledged himself that he would take lawful notice of any unlawful proceedings of either party—Smith representing to Black, that if he would sign such a paper, he would show it to his own people and to others, and that it would have an effect to prevent difficulties.

We understand that the facts elicited at the trial of Smith and Wight (who gave themselves up, and were heard before the judge of our Circuit Court last week,) completely stamped the certificates of Black, Cumstock, and others, with falsehood. After the trial of Smith and Wight, it was believed that difficulties had ceased, but not so. The people of Daviess county had sent letters and messengers to

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THINGS BY THEIR RIGHT.

Mr. Editors: The true name styling themselves Whigs, is traced them through all their men, “National Republican Republicans,” and “Whigs” ered this to be the true name guises. The name is, indeed, I find it in my lexicon thus “Hoco Poco: a name of the modus Pocus.” These may be English: hook-us and poke-us will simplify it—hook Mary and “pok-ues,” the I thus: they hooked us with the and poked it into us with the.

Now, therefore, hereafter a known and called the HOC

THE PROSP

The confident demeanor of papers of Philadelphia in recent election is not perhaps without many are doubtless induced to fall in the promises of such reiteration to them, and not even a penny are thus induced largely upon the result of the country. The complaint under which we are thus far from his favor, and who were.
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between the Mormons and the citizens of Da-
viess, he (Black,) as a Justice of the Peace,
pledged himself that he would take lawful no-
tice of any unlawful proceedings of either par-
ty—Smith representing to Black, that if he
would sign such a paper, he would show it to
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trial of Smith and Wight (who gave them-
selves up, and were heard before the judge of
our Circuit Court last week,) completely
stamped the certificates of Black, Cumstock,
and others, with falsehood. After the trial of
Smith and Wight, it was believed that difficul-
ties had ceased, but not so. The people of Da-
viess county had sent letters and messengers to
other counties, in order to raise men to drive
all the Mormons out of Davies, and many other
counties had gone to their aid. The Morm-
ons seeing this, made preparations also.—
When, seeing the crisis at which things were
arriving, the Judge of our Circuit, Hon. Au-
stin A. King, directed Gen. D. R. Atchison
to raise 1,000 men in his Division, and forthwith
march them into Davies, to keep the peace, and
to prevent bloodshed.

Two hundred men from Clay, under the com-
mand of Brig. Gen. Doniphan, Maj. Lightburne,
and Captains Moss, Whittington and Price,
marched out on yesterday and the day before.
We are not apprehensive that anything seri-
ous will take place, though both parties have
become much excited. Both sides are to blame
but our opinion is that the Mormons are the
aggressors. Until the 4th of July we heard
of no threats being made against them, in any
quarter. The people had all become reconciled
to let them remain where they are, and indeed
were disposed to lend them a helping hand.—
But one Sidney Rigdon, in order to show him-
self off as a great man, collected them all to-
gether in the town of Far West, on the 4th Ju-
ly, and there delivered a speech containing the
essence of, if not treason itself. This speech
was not only published in the newspapers, but
handbills were struck for distribution in Cal-
dwell and Davies counties. We have not the
speech now before us, but we recollect am-


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G. Stebbins, Eng-
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also imprisonment,
tier, perplexed, re-
it. He must have
should have said

ongst other threats, that the author said: "We 
will not suffer any vexatious law-suits against
our people, nor will we suffer any person to
come into our streets and abuse them." Now,
if this is not a manifestation of a disposition to
prevent the force of law, we do not know what is.
It is true, that when the Mormons left this
county, they agreed to settle in, and confine
their selves to a district of country, which has
since been formed into the county of Caldwell;
but they have violated that agreement, and are
spreading over Davies, Clinton, Livingston
and Carroll. Such a number had settled in
Davies, that the old inhabitants were apprehen-
sive that they would be governed soon by the
Revelations of the great Prophet, Joe Smith,
and hence their anxiety to rid themselves of
such an incubus.

So many reports are in circulation relative to
battles fought, and men on both sides being
killed and captured, that it is hard to get at the
truth. We are certain, however, that up to
yesterday, no person had been killed. Three
men from Ray county were captured by the
Mormons, and some 50 guns taken. The men
are in confinement (or rather, are guarded and
kept,) in the town of Far West; and it is said
the people of Davies have captured one Mor-
mon.

Gen. Doniphan, in some remarks made to the
company which went out from this county,
said, that the men and arms captured by the
Mormons, would be demanded, as also the Mor-
mon captive in Davies. Should the Mormons
refuse to give up the men and arms, the worst
consequences must follow.

We hope and believe they will not be so
blinded as to refuse; but if they should, we can
tell them, that "war to the knife" will be waged
against them, and they will no longer be su-
ferred to remain in the State. We rely greatly
upon the standing and influence of Gen's At-
chison and Doniphan, as well as other gentle-
men who have gone out, to bring this matter to
peaceable termination. — [Western Star.

The New York Star tells the following good mi-
itary anecdoote:
THE MORMONS.

The following alarming intelligence is derived from a letter addressed to the Editors, under date of 6th Nov., 1838.

Elk Horn, Oct. 22d, 1838.

The Mormon War is still progressing. The Mormons are still extending their ravages over the country. Our Generals think it unnecessary to act, as in acting officially, they could only, I think, do nothing. No persons have been heard from in Daviess county since the Carroll county war. The Mormons have in addition to what they have already heard, burnt the post-office in Daviess county and another store, together with a village called Millport, and say they have taken $30,000 worth of property from the citizens up to last Saturday night. And have challenged Ray county, that they are now ready for her; that having taken arms and muskets and enough from the Daviess citizens to supply all their deficiencies in that line, they cannot be whipt. They have threatened to burn Elk Horn and Bunkum. A company of men raised by order of the Executive, and commanded by Capt. Samuel Bogart, will march to-morrow on the Ray and Caldwell Line to prevent an invasion. Whether our abiding men in Richmond will turn out or not, we cannot say; but we give it as an opinion, that if they do not the Mormons will burn it over their heads, which they can do easily.

The Mormons hold councils every day in Far West. On Saturday last they resolved to carry out Sidney Rigdon's 4th of July speech in war, (viz.) Extermination, root and branch. Also, every man in Caldwell able to bear arms, who persisted against joining them in battle and spoils, that their property should be confiscated, their firesides occupied by better people and their blood should stain the earth.

There is a party whose business it is to pilage and secure, burn and destroy property, they say they are headed by an angel called the "Destroying Angel." We believe there are few citizens if any, in Daviess county at this time.

And as to murdering the citizens, they had previously threatened the lives of many, and now say they have put many of their enemies out of the way of the Latter Day Saints.

They can no longer bear any other name than a band of Robbers and Incendiaries, under the direction of almost 50 hundreds. Our country is in a state of perfect confusion, but we believe there is enough of Patriotism and zeal for civil rights; to muster a force (which some of the prints who bunk up the wrong tree, call evil mobs) to do the one thing needful, which had it been done in time, would have prevented further difficulty.

We believe that in less than six days, Far West will be burnt and her fugitives driven from the borders of the State.

Occidentalist:"

A letter of prior date to the above, from the same correspondent, will be given to-morrow.
SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3.

THE MORMONS.

We have frequently of late called the attention of our readers to the controversies between the inhabitants of our State who commonly bear this name, and some of our fellow-citizens of Daviess, Ray and, of our north-western counties. We had hoped and confidently believe that peace and amity had been re-established among them, and that for the future they would sit down quietly on their farms, each under his own fig tree, contented with their lot and, as far as may be in human society, with each other. We now have a different picture to delineate, and if recent accounts be correct, one which we may well lament Missouri should exhibit. These accounts will be found in another column, and speak for themselves to the heart of every patriotic and order-loving citizen. We would not prejudice the conduct of the Mormons, nor inflame public prejudice against them. God forbid! Our opinions have already been expressed in favor of using caution with regard to the measures to be adopted towards them. Nor would we cease to recommend all to cultivate the same spirit. The result, we have no doubt, will be such as to satisfy the sternest maxims of justice. The Governor has ordered out a body of troops from the counties in the neighborhood of the scene of strife who will, of course, prove sufficient to put an end to violence; and the authors of the mischief which appears to have been so widely inflicted on that region, will in due time be brought to condign punishment. We have laws to reach these horrid offenses, and, whoever may be the offender, they must be enforced; he must not go "unwhipt of justice." The narratives we have copied into our paper present the usual consequences of civil commotion and warfare.

The commonest feelings of humanity are banished from the breast, and men are indeed "turned to brutes." May we never again have to record such occurrences in this or any other State.

The news of the burning of Millport by the Mormons, is confirmed by a statement, published in the Far West, of two gentlemen who visited the remains of that place.

Resolved. That this meeting have the most implicit confidence in said report, as well from the known veracity of said gentlemen, as from numerous other facts and circumstances in our knowledge, corroborating the same.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived when it is the imperative duty of the Executive, by an armed force to quell the insurrection put on foot by the Mormons; and that to effect the same, the Civil Authorities are wholly inadequate.

Resolved, That the setting out and Amos Rees, Esq.'s, be requested to visit the Governor and lay before him the proceedings of this meeting, and urge upon him the necessity of ordering out, forthwith, an armed force against the Mormons, sufficient to meet the emergency.

Resolved, That we view with the utmost concern the conduct of the Mormons in the counties of Daviess and Livingston, and that immediate action is necessary for the protection of our property and houses from this lawless banditti.

Resolved, That hitherto, as citizens desiring to abide by the laws of the land, we have been disposed to see this people called Mormons, dealt with for offenses by the civil authorities; but, that in the opinion of this meeting, from their past and present lawless course, a resort to the laws will be more than useless, and wholly insufficient to afford the country that protection to which it is entitled.

Resolved, That we appeal to the Governor of this State to give the people of upper Missouri protection from this fearful body of thieves and robbers.

Resolved, That the would, at this time, be inexpedient to take any offensive step, but that we should, at present, act on the defensive.

Resolved, That all who have in good faith renounced the Mormon religion, should be protected, either those in this county or in Caldwell, during the present excitement.

Resolved, That some men should now be raised to go to the northern border of this county, and guard it from intrusion by the Mormons; to act entirely on the defensive for the present, and that General Parks be requested to raise three companies for that purpose, or that they be raised by volunteers.\n
REPORT.\n
The undersigned, having, on Monday morning last, learned that the Mormons had burned Millport, in Daviess county, (in addition to the burning of Stolling's store, in Gallatin, in said county,) and of their having threatened to burn the store in Buncombe Settlement, in this county, and feeling an anxiety to know the truth in relation to said reports, left this place, Richmond, on that (Monday) morning, and proceeded to Millport; they, however, previously called at Judge Morin's, who lives about one-fourth of a mile from Millport, who informed them that all they had learned was substantially true, and that much more had been done by the Mormons than the people of this coun-
as to commit that crime. Our age is more degenerate and fallen.

MEETING OF THE CITIZENS OF RAY COUNTY.

At a very numerous Public Meeting held at the Court House in Richmond, Ray county, on Wednesday, the 21st day of October, 1838, for the purpose of taking into consideration the difficulties with the Mormons:

The object of the meeting having been explained by Thomas C. Burch, Esq., the following resolutions were unanimously adopted, after reading the report of Charles R. Morehead, William Thornton and Jacob Gudgel, which is hereto attached, to wit:

Resolved, That the report here made by Charles R. Morehead, William Thornton and Jacob Gudgel, Esq's., be transmitted by express to the Governor of this State, together with these resolutions.

Resolved, That this meeting have the most implicit confidence in said report, as well from the known veracity of said gentlemen, as from numerous other facts and circumstances in our knowledge, corroborating the same.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this meeting the time has arrived when it is the imperious duty of the Executive, by an armed force to quell the insurrection put on foot by the Mormons, and that to effect the same, the Civil Authorities are wholly inadequate.

Resolved, That Wiley C. Williams and Amos Rees, Esq's., be requested to visit the Governor and lay before him the proceedings of this meeting, and urge upon him the necessity of ordering out, forthwith, an armed force against the Mormons, sufficient to meet the emergency.

Resolved, That we view with the utmost concern the conduct of the Mormons in the counties of Daviess and Livingston, and that immediate action is necessary for the protection of our property and houses from this lawless banditti.

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Resolved, That we appeal to the Governor of this State to give the people of upper Missouri protection from this fearful body of thieves and robbers.

wagons are now employed from the surrounding counties against them, and are going for a siege—building blocks and having lately organized them what they call "Dantites," their leaders in all they say—and further—to put in will betray them. There is a recalled the "Destructives," watch the movements of this to avenge themselves on movements against them, houses, property, and even I &c. &c.

I find I am running out a detail. I do not deem it a minute detail of all the facts assed, but I give you all may form some idea of the people. The Mormons expect at the point of the sword, and in saying to you that the of the State look to you for they believe you will afford the facts. I do not pretend nor make any suggestions of stated; that it is utterly useless to pretend to interpose great commotion, and I can with or without authority, say what must be done.

I hope you will let me he turn of Mr. William's, and the country shortly it will give the trouble to see you. I am

LEXINGTON, Oct 5.

Gentlemen—This letter is

press, by Mr. Win. Bryant and you left us this morning, came here on express for me a threatened attack upon Rich brought news that the Morm attack Capt. Bryant this and had cut off his whole e. Since Mr. Morehead left I company (Bogart) had come, there were ten of his commainder were taken prison had been severely wounded that Richmond would be the Mormon banditti to nce the consternation which to. The women and children

A
and cruel-loving; and prejudice against opinions have already been too great to be attained without a body of men who have no doubt, the authors of the conduct of the conduct of their past and present lawless course, a resort to the laws will be more than useless, and wholly insufficient to afford the country protection to which it is entitled.

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company (Bogart,) had about ten of his command taken prisoner, and had severely wounded the Mormon banditti when they were taken prisoners.

We have sent from this city the means of communication to the City of Jefferson, a report of the mob to you, and the exact information to the people of our number to the number of their counties, in order that they may be ready, and flocking to the as possible. They must stop to the devastation of the country.

My impression is that the Mormons will not be expel them from the State, but this can give tranquility and re-establish the society. The Mormons must come at last.

We have great reliance on the power of the en, and have only to Yours, truly,

Messrs. A. Rees & V
which lately took place at Millport, where we found all the houses in ashes, except a grocery store house belonging to a Mr. Snelde, and a house in which Mr. Wilson McKinney had lived. We also found the house of Robert Peniston, near Millport, burned. The horse-mortillery belonging to him (Peniston,) was taken — the stones, bolting-cabinet, &c., lying out of some distance from the shed, and the shed yet standing. Mr. Morin informed us that the burning was done on Sunday night last, that on the next day he saw Mormons there, and saw them taking off beds and other things belonging to Wilson McKinney. We also saw some furniture, which we understood from Mr. Morin belonged to Mr. McKinney, standing out in the commons, and which seemed to have been rifled of its contents. Mr. Morin expected, on the day we were there, that the Mormons would be there (at Millport) to move off the remaining property and to burn the balance of the houses. He stated to us that he considered his situation a precarious one. That he had been permitted to stay thus long owing to his having no wagon to move with; but that he expected to get wagons that day and intended moving into Richmond immediately. He said that the county was entirely deserted by the inhabitants, except himself and a few others, besides the Mormons, and expressed it as his belief that the corn from his house to Diamon would all be gathered and hauled into Diamon by the Mormons, in forty-eight hours from that time. He also stated to us that he was at Diamon a few days previously, and saw a company of men (Mormons) come into camp with a drove of cattle amounting to about 100 head, which he supposed belonged to other citizens. He also saw a man in the possession of a Mormon who he was very certain belonged to Wm. Morgan, a citizen of Daviess county. Mr. Morin looked upon those Mormons who were then at Diamon, (amounting, he supposed, to about 600 men,) as a band of robbers and desperadoes. He advised us very strongly to go no further: Not to attempt to go to Diamon or Far West; that we would gather nothing by doing so in addition to what we there learned. That the country on the north side of Grand River and west of him was certainly deserted, except by the Mormons, and had been for several days; and that the houses were all burned — to use his own words, that it was "a complete waste." Mr. Morin also informed us that the Mormons had ordered the other citizens out of the county, and that he too had his orders to leave. He appeared very anxious...
Military Academy, three in
Sec. 2. And be it further
twenty-six thousand dollars
appropriated for the library,
and philosophical departments at
West Point, destroyed by 3

Sec. 3. And be it further
the Secretary of the Treasury be a
ized to pay to the several officers, surveyors, and
the respective sums and
therewith, of the several posts out of any money in the
propriated, such sums as were
respectively, the same comp
thousand eight hundred and
to the importations of that
been entitled to receive, if
of July, one thousand eight
had gone into effect: Provided
receive under this act, a pre
receipt than was paid to
one thousand eight hundred
in no case shall the common
ers than collectors, naval
clerks, whether by salar
ceed the sum of fifteen hun
nor shall the union o
in one person, either
than that sum per annum
aided to the customs, when
render an account quarterly
other officers herein named
render an account quarterly
t subparagraphs of the customs where they
warded to the Treasury, of
ments whatever by them
of all expenses incidental to
which accounts shall be ren
and shall be in such
such proofs, to be prescribed
Treasury, as will, in his ju
provisions of this section, as
effect; Provided, also, That
act being passed by Congress
regulate and fix salaries or
pective officers of the cust
operate and extend to the ti
of the Treasury be
the collectors of such other
enoments have been acco
the Treasury, in the year e
two, the privilege granted
York, to take effect from
last: Provided, nevertheless
ravages upon the citizens, driving them from their homes and taking their property. Between 30 and 100 men went to Gallatin, pillaged houses and the store of Mr. Stollings', and the post-office, and then burnt the houses. They carried off the spoils on horseback and in wagons, and now have them, I understand, in a store-house near their camp.—Houses have been robbed of their contents—beds, clothing, furniture, &c. and all deposited, and they term it "a consecration to the Lord." At this time there is not a citizen in Daviess, except Mormons. Many have been driven without warning, others have been allowed a few hours to start. The stock of the citizens have been seized upon, killed up and salted by hundreds; from 50 to 100 wagons are now employed in hauling the corn from the surrounding country. They look for a force against them, and are consequently preparing for a siege—building block-houses, &c. They have lately organized themselves into a band of what they call "Danes," and sworn to support their leaders in all they say or do, right or wrong—and further—to put to instant death those who will betray them. There is another band of twelve, called the "Destructives," whose duty it is to watch the movements of men and communities, and to avenge themselves for supposed wrongful movements against them, by privately burning houses, property, and even laying in ashes towns, &c. &c.

I find I am running out my letter too much in detail. I do not deem it necessary to give you a minute detail of all the facts, of which I am possessed, but I give you the above in order that you may form some idea of the disposition of these people. The Mormons expect to settle the affair at the point of the sword, and I am well warrant in saying to you that the people in this quarter of the State look to you for that protection which they believe you will afford when you have learned the facts. I do not pretend to advise your course, nor make any suggestions other than what I have stated; that it is utterly useless for the civil authorities to pretend to interpose. The country is in great commotion, and I can assure you that either with or without authority, something will shortly have to be done.

I hope you will let me hear from you by the return of Mr. Willia's, and if you should come up the country shortly it will give me pleasure to take the trouble to see you. I am very respectfully.

AUSTIN A. KING.

LEXINGTON, 6 o'clock, P. M.
October 25th, 1838.

Gentlemen—This letter is sent after you on express, by Mr. Wm. Bryant of Ray county. Since the Treasury, in the year sixty-two, the privilege granted York, to take effect from last: Provided, nevertheless, receive more than four thousand dollars, and no surveyor shall receive more than fifty-dollar, and no surveyor shall receive more than five hundred dollars per.

Sec. 4. And be it further of nine thousand two hundred, out of any money's in thanks appropriated, for the clerks and clerks employed, in conformity with of March third eighteen hundred and for one additional clerk account until the first of Jan and thirty-nine; and that five hundred dollars be appropriated in the Treasury not to the compensation of clerks of the Office of the Treasury, for the year, from the first of Jan and thirty-eight, till the first of Jan and thirty-nine.

Sec. 5. And be it further leaving sums be, and the same to be out of any inappropriate:

For the Documentary II the amount heretofore appropriated the surplus fund.

For the Mars Hill's and sixty-four dollars to the Treasury offices to close Thomas, being part of an a printed and carried to the said

To the State of Maine of said State for allowances for his suffering and losses in the New Brunswick, in consequence of their and to Job suffering and losses in relations to said town the sum of six thousand dollars:

For continuing the court Office, fifty thousand dollars.

For furnishing machines to the mints at New Orleans, one thousand eight.

For salaries of the Chief Judge, Associate Attorney, and Marshal, and the members of the Leg.
have to be done.
I hope you will let me hear from you by the return of Mr. William's, and if you should come up the country shortly it will give me pleasure to take the trouble to see you. I am very respectfully,

AUSTIN A. KING.

LEXINGTON, 6 o'clock, P. M.)
October 25th, 1838.

Gentlemen—This letter is sent after you on express, by Mr. Wm. Bryant of Ray county. Since you left this morning, Mr. C. R. Morehead came here on express for men to assist in repelling a threatened attack upon Richmond, to-night. He brought news that the Mormon armed force had attacked Capt. Bryant this morning at daylight, and had cut off his whole company of 50 men.

Since Mr. Morehead left Richmond, one of the company (Hogart) had come in and reported that there were ten of his comrades killed, and the remainder were taken prisoners after many of them had been severely wounded. He stated further, that Richmond would be sacked and burned by the Mormon banditti to-night. Nothing can exceed the consternation which this news gave rise to. The women and children are flying from Richmond in every direction. A number of them have repaired to Lexington, among whom is Mrs. Reed. We have sent from this county since 2 o'clock this evening, about 100 well armed and daring men, perhaps the most effective that our county can boast of. They will certainly give them (the Mormons) a warm reception at Richmond, to-night. You will see the necessity of hurrying on to the City of Jefferson, and also of imparting correct information to the public as you go along.

My impression is that you had better send one of your number to Howard, Cooper and Boone counties, in order that volunteers may be getting ready, and flocking to the scene of trouble as fast as possible. They must make haste and put a stop to the devastation which is menaced by these infuriated fanatics. And they must go prepared with the full determination to exterminate or expel them from the State, en masse. Nothing but this can give tranquillity to the public mind, and re-establish the supremacy of the law. There need be no further dallying with the question anywhere. The Mormons must leave the State, or we will, one and all, and to this complexion it must come at last.

We have great reliance upon your ability, discretion and fitness for the task you have undertaken, and have only time to say, God speed you.

Yours truly,

E. M. RYLAND.

Messrs. A. Ryland & W. C. Williams.
THE MORMONs.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated
Caw Horn, Oct. 20, 1838.

"On Thursday, the 25th inst., about the dawn of
day, a party of Mormons, about 200 strong, at-
tached Captain Bogart's company, consisting of
about 40 men, on the line dividing Ray and Cal-
dwell counties. On the approach of the Mormons
the country fired and gave the alarm. The former
advanced within 36 paces, formed a line, and re-
ceived orders "in the name of Lazarus, the Apos-
tles, and Jesus Christ our Lord, to fire," which
was followed by a simultaneous charge, accompa-
nied by demoniac and hideous yells of "fight for
liberty—charge boys—charge—kill the d—d ras-
cala," &c. Bogart, at the head of his gallant
band, levelled his gun and echoed the command—
"Boys, let them have it!" The struggle was
short and desperate. The Mormons were armed
with one gun, two long pistols, a butcher's knife,
&c. and rushed to the charge, in which many of
our men came in collision with them and parried
their swords, &c. with their guns and knocked
them down. They pursued the charge about 600
yards. Our loss was one killed and three wound-
ed—two of the latter were left for dead on the
ground. The loss of the Mormons was 19 or 20
killed and wounded—5 or 6 of the latter are yet
living. They took one prisoner,—carried him to
within 3 miles of Far West, where they had him
put to death.

"The country is in the highest state of excite-
ment. There are about 2,500 troops within a
day's march of Far West. They are pouring in
from all quarters, and we expect in a day or two,
that that town will be laid waste. We are look-
ly for the Governor with more troops. I have this
moment been informed that the Mormons are mak-
ing every preparation for a general battle. In the
engagement on the 25th, they took about $4,500
worth of horses, &c."


Messrs. Editors—Inasmuch as the Mormon war is frequently alluded to in the public prints, and as the statements of some of the presses on the upper Missouri have been greatly exaggerated, I propose, as a disinterested individual, who have no prejudice against the Mormons, to give you a true history of them, and their proceedings. In the first place, when their leaders, Smith and Rigdon found themselves completely in possession of Caldwell Co. which was granted them by the surrounding counties, they became dissatisfied, and Jo Smith issued a Prophecy, the amount of which was that they should go to Daviess county, in order to extend their borders—leaving their own county about half settled. He then declared it was the Lord's will that they should raise a stake to Zion (which is in Caldwell) in Daviess county, and that it should be called "Aldamon Diamo," which name is derived from the fact that old Adam's Grove was there, according to Jo's prophecy. His fanatic followers set to work with much industry to establish a new home in Daviess, and their emigration to the State all turned to that point. Their object in moving into Daviess, evidently was to take advantage of the citizens in the approaching land sales, for up to that time no part of the county had ever been in market. So rapidly, and in such large numbers did they flock into this county, that the old residents who had undergone all the hardships of the pioneer and settler, were compelled to fly for the very safety of their lives. Many of their families were compelled to walk through a trackless forest without guide or protector, to evade the threats of the merciless band that had invaded their possessions. The citizens of Daviess viewed their emigration into their county with an jealous eye.

This morning the Clerk's return of the States' Office, without the town being included in it, or the votes for each candidate, accompanied as the law directs. Millville's majority of 106—and by omitting votes, this Federal Clerk expects to cheat the people out of the election. Now, we are inclined to send the list of votes, so that Council shall have nothing before to detect the fraud and correct it.

He will be disappointed, how being unaccompanied by "the votes" is defective, and as the report of the Governor "forthwith" to the Clerk to procure the list of the expense of the State." So reads leaving town for his residence and taking Governor Pennington Southard, in his absence, to see if it should become necessary or the neglect or unfaithful Clerks.

We take it for granted that the people will attend to this month's action, and that the Clerk of Cumberbund by his fraud can but the election.

THE COMING ELECTIONS—Eight members of the next Congress are elected. Of these, forty-two New York, on the first Mon Wednesday in November—Massachusetts on the second Mon were on the second Tuesday—gall on the first Monday in November.

Ninety-two members have been elected, and the remaining men, in the course of the spring next year.

The Steubenville Herald the Whig defeat in Ohio.

Wells, here we are—the Whigs rowed up salt rivet in the hottest head waters. We "horse, foot and dragoons, waste, baggage taken, and wings, main body, general used up. We have met them there's—every mother's suit in this county, and throughout the whole State.
The citizens of Daviess viewed their emigration into their county with a jealous eye, at the very beginning, for they were not aware of the fact that they had been driven from other communities on account of their inoffensive and immoral habits. They protested against their settling among them, yet they had no power to banish them from their borders. Each day their numbers increased, until, as I have just stated, the honest and original settlers of the county were eventually threatened with destruction if they did not abandon their homes and firesides. The Mormons had formed themselves into a society, and the first law, or oath, is to protect each other under any and all circumstances. Should a Mormon commit murder or theft, it is the duty of his brethren to "swear him clear," or if he should be committed, to rescue him from the authorities. They profess rigid adherence to the laws of God, as interpreted by Jo Smith, whom they believe to be inspired. Since the formation of this band it has been impossible to make the civil law bear upon them in their county—they defy it. Some of them are largely in debt to various citizens of the neighboring counties, and their creditors are deterred by their threats, from presenting their claims. They contract debts which they never intend to pay, and seize upon property whenever they find it, and have power. They believe they can commit any frauds or outrages with impunity—should they rob or kill, they have only to retreat to their band, who are sworn to protect them from the law. For some time past our citizens have been afraid to travel, for our highways are infested with armed rustics who arrest every passer-by. On Wednesday evening last some few residents of Daviess in returning to their homes from the county seat (Gallatin) used up. We have no taste for the removal of the Locos, whether we were driven into their hands, or just went into them, is a matter of indifference. Suffice it to say, that we, too, have been handled rough and ready in all quarters. Before the battle was fought, our cry was "cave"—egad, had it not been for our might have been ours. We must now urge every voter to turn and vote for the Whigs, only, who were turned out. The Locos have not received the Licking of the Whigs, and that they have a good thousand. We have lost the gressmen, Assemblymen, and h--to lose.

PRINTERS PROVE

Never inquire thou of the Editor for the truth, he will give it unto thee without asking.

When thou dost write for his advice, what thou thinkest, thou mayest find the truth and light of the world in the article; for his hand is in the hand of the printer.

When thou dost enter into his care, thou hast a care to thyself that thou mayest cause the public to understand it.

Look not at the copy which is not in the printer; for that is not in the printer.

Neither examine thou the proof, nor the printer to any one to understand it.

Prefer the town paper to any other for it and pay in advance for it.

THE EMPIRE OF W.

Her might is gentleness—she wins by a soft word, and by a sober look. Where she gentle loving reigns, the proud or stern might never win. Strength, power and majesty be not necessary in a woman's arm.
Her might is gentleness—she winneth
by a soft word, and by a sober look;
Where she the gentle loving one, but
The proud or stern might never yet sur
Strength, power and majesty belong to
They make the glory native to his life
But sweetness is a woman's attribute—
By that she has reigned, and by that
There have been some, who with a mi
Have won dominion—but they never
The dearer empire of the beautiful—
Sweet sovereign in their natural love

An old friend dropped into our sa
morning, with a very serious air, at
last evening's paper observed, "I
change something in your paper
friend A——, what is it; always a
vice, and open to conviction you k
ning on his gold bow'd spectacles;
they are gold-bow'd, they certainly
he unfolded the paper and point
rious air to the word MARRIAGES
at the head of the hymenial cal
endar. "Well," said we, "friend
change do you want there." "W
replied, he "it would be better if
words BONDS and RELEASES." Be
say "sold!" he was off.——[Boston

Bond's speeches are for sale yet of
office. If you ask the price, t
O! high ho!——[Boston Advocate.

The Exploring Squadron.—
States Exploring Squadron was p
Mexican, which has arrived at Sal
horn, on the 15th ult. in latitude
20° 30.

New Orleans.—The council of
municipality of New Orleans, have a
tracts to be made for about one h
sand yards of cubic stone paymen

We perceive that the National
and other Federal organs assert th
bell of South Carolina, is oppose
Treasury system. This is utterly j
journals show that Mr. Campbell
the motion which defeated Mr.
in the House: and we understan
Campbell distinctly avowed him.
blood of our citizens, and the fire and man- 
ifested sympathy, where some regicides 
and traitors, with the aid of the people, 
and the influence of the press, has been 
strong enough to resist. 

Worse and worse of war's awful ravages 
spread forth their northern margin. The 
Mississippi is growing thicker with the 
confiscation of the river. They must find 
the means to control the river, and bring 
the power of the river to bear on the 
enemy. They must find the means to 
control the river, and bring the power of 
the river to bear on the 
enemy.

Mexico is executing the methods of a 
war-country. They have undertaken 
many of the tasks that were once 
performed by the armies of war. They 
are building forts, buying arms, and 
improving their military facilities. 

Mexico has issued a general order 
concerning the conduct of her 
soldiers, which is in the nature of a 
manual of arms, and is intended to 
guide her soldiers in their operations. 

Mexico has also issued a proclamation 
concerning the conduct of her 
people, which is in the nature of a 
manifesto, and is intended to 
guide her people in their conduct.

The Emperor, in his proclamation, 
says that the people must be 
prepared for war, and that they 
must be ready to defend their 
country. He also says that the 
people must be encouraged to 
work hard, and to be 
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Mexico has also issued a 
proclamation 
concerning the conduct of her 
officials, which is in the nature of a 
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conduct.

Mexico has also issued a 
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concerning the conduct of her 
military commanders, which is in the 
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The Emperor, in his 
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Mexico has also issued a 
proclamation 
concerning the conduct of her 
foreign relations, which is in the nature of a 
policy, and is intended to 
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country. He also says that the 
foreign relations must be 
encouraged to 
work hard, and to be 
frugal in their 
habits.
A Good Sentiment.—The Belfast Journal, which supported Patton's gag, now takes the side of freedom, and says:

"Were we in Missouri we would so far join the Mormons as to contend for their right to preach and publish their sentiments when and where they might see fit, and this as near as we can ascertain, is the amount of their offending. Let us be called Mormons or Christians or Mahomedans or what not, we go for the liberty of speech and the press. The Mormons have as good a right to contend that God has made a second revelation to Joe Smith in the shape of a 'Golden Bible,' as they have to contend for any other doctrine. Unless they are well persecuted they will find few fools enough to believe them, and none, as Van Buren says, when they 'come to take the sober second thought.' Only do not keep them so excited that they can never 'take the sober second thought' and there will be no trouble with their nonsense."
RICHMOND, Nov 13, 1838

Mr. A. B. Chambers: --

DEAR SIR: -- Yours of the 1st ins. came to hand yesterday, desiring some information on the Mormon war. The delay attending the receipt of your letter, will enable some other person to give you the desired information ere this reaches you. However, should the information in my possession gratify the public it is at your service.

The causes which led to the late disturbances between the Mormons and the citizens of this and the adjoining counties arose out of a state of doings brought about by the Mormons themselves. When they came into this county, they had expended nearly all their means (being mostly poor people) and were obliged to go in debt for provisions and stock. These they bought of our fellow citizens on credit loans apparently as economical, industrious people. They got indebted to a considerable amount to our county, and others. Until last June things went on pretty smoothly, when it was intimated from the Head Quarters of the Mormons, that they ought not to pay their debts -- that the "Gentiles were bound to support the chosen people of God" and Sidney [Rigdon] proclaimed on fourth July last that they would "suffer no vexatious law-suits to come among them." Under this head they classed all the just debts due by them to others. -- The Courts of Justice in Caldwell county were closed, no debts could be collected. The Justices, Constables, and Juries, Clerks and Sheriffs, refused or neglected to do their duties. The state of things opened the eyes of all who had theretofore been friendly to the Mormons and wished to do them justice. They saw with pain that they were setting up a rule of Church to over-rule the laws of the land, and to set the rights of men at nought. This produced a bad state of feeling, and continued until military force was employed to aid the civil in bringing offenders to justice. In order to make the stubborn or honest part of the Mormons conform in the rule, the band of Danites, the band of Gideon, and the Destroying Bands, were organized by Jo Smith and Rigdon. To intimidate the weak or force the dissenters to compliance, it was a part of their duty to carry out the dictums of Smith and Rigdon into effect, to beat, kill, or destroy all in opposition to them or those who would oppose them by any means they might think proper. Armed and backed by the bands of assassins, Smith and Rigdon exhorted their followers to do those acts of violence in Daviess which has drawn down on them the vengeance of the military power of the State. Under this system, Strollings' store, in Gallatin, Daviess county, was pillaged and burnt; the contents carried to Far West, and lodged in what is called the Bishop's store-house, to be dealt out to the Mormons as the head men directed -- Smith, Rigdon and others exhorting them to persevere, that such things were right and proper, and to make themselves fat from the spils of the Gentiles. Next, they proceeded to carry away stock in Daviess, to take the guns from the [old] citizens, to plunder and burn the houses, having run the women and
children off, and, in short to take all they found of any value, and keep as their own.

These things being known to the citizens of Ray and other counties, they held meetings and passed resolutions calling on the Governor for an armed force; but before they could reach us we knew that great injury must occur. We called on Major Generals Atchison and Lucas, of the 3rd and 4th Divisions of Militia for men, and, much to their credit, our call was promptly responded to. They ordered out a military force of about 2,500 men, to rendezvous at this place on Thursday, 25th October. About day light, Capt. Bogard's company of 34 men was attacked by a company of Mormons, about 200, under Capt. Fearnot, as commonly known, but his real name was Patton, a Preacher of Mormonism and one of the Danites. Capt. Bogard was obliged to retreat with the loss of one man killed and one wounded. The Mormons had three killed and several badly wounded, all of which they carried away in the wagon capyured, and took to Far West. There Patton, one of the Bloodiest of the Danites, died of his wounds. The troops under Lucas and Atchison had by this time assembled in such force as to push strong patrols to the northern part of Ray county, until the whole force assembled, which checked the depredations of these villains. The attack on Bogard struck such a panic that the whole population of women and children fled in haste beyond the Missouri, and the citizens of Lexington and vicinity shewed them every mark of hospitality, for which they merit our warmest thanks.

On Monday the 29th Oct. the division of Gen. Lucas and that of Gen. Atchison were in force sufficient to take up the line of march for Far West, and on Tuesday evening the whole army, about 2500 mounted men, took a position on the south of that town, distant about three quarters of a mile, and lay on their arms that night, in full view of the entrenched garrison. So unexpected was this movement, to the Mormons, that a party of 200 mounted men, under Col. Hinkle, was cut off from Far West, and on returning, found themselves intercepted, the army being between them and Far West. By a circuitous route, he however, arrived there, tho' not without being punished by Gen. Doniphan, with a part of his brigade, who arrived too late to cut him off. On the next day (31st Oct.) Gen. Lucas made arrangements to storm the town, if the garrison did not surrender. -- Gen. Atchison returned home, considering himself dismissed by the Governor in appointing Gen. Clark to the command. A flag was sent from the town to our troops, who were formed in line of battle within a quarter of a mile of the town, and Joe Smith, Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, Hiram Smith, and Robinson (Rigdon's brother-in-law.) [sic] being the leaders, were marched down and delivered to us as hostages, until the treaty of capitulation was complied with. On the next day, November 1, some delay having occurred in the surrender of the Mormons, General Lucas formed his plan of attack, close up to the town, and the garrison of Mormons marched down, with drums beating, formed a hollow square surrounded by our troops, laid down their arms, and remained prisoners of war. In the mean time, the Governor had written to Lucas to exterminate them or drive them from the State, and that General Clark, with 2500 men, was coming on to his aid, who was to take the command. Articles of capitulation were completed and about 550 stand of arms delivered up, besides several taken afterwards. It is to be regretted that the most desperate of the Danites took the opportunity to escape on horseback the night previous, well knowing their fate if taken. Where they are gone, we have not learned, but hope to find them yet. -- Many of them had taken refuge in "Adam ondi Ahman," a strong
place in Daviess county, about 25 miles north of Far West. To take this place, General Lucas instantly despatched General Parks, with four companies of his Brigade, and on Saturday evening, 3d November, that place surrendered to his troops without firing a gun, being the last strong hold of Mormonism in Missouri; 120 guns, 20 pistols, 6 swords, and a six pounder iron cannon, were delivered up, the troops remaining prisoners of war. One company was left to guard them, and keep the citizens whom they had formerly injured from retaliating on them -- the remainder of General Park's troops marched back the next day to Far West, where we met General Clark, who took the command. Lucas returned home with the hostages and arms, the former of which are here in this place awaiting their trials; the latter (the arms) have not yet reached us. General Clark, finding little left for him to do, sent [home] a great portion of his men, and collecting all those he could find accused of crimes, returned to this place, where he is now with his staff, engaged in making preparations for the trial of Jo Smith, jr., Rigdon, Wight, Avord, and other leaders. Besides these he has between forty and fifty Mormons of a subordinate class, chiefly Danites, under a strong guard in the Court House. Their trial will commence tomorrow, of the result of which I will advise you.

It is a great pity that the Danites have mostly escaped. Had not the movements of Lucas and Atchison been so prompt, the whole, Jo Smith and all, would have left here, and our object would have been defeated. These things I believe, form a string of events, put together by me, though in a very incoherent manner, with reference only to my memory, for I was spectator to most of them, being out in arms at different times since the 1st September last, nearly eight weeks. I acted as aid to General Parks, who was in the field with me all this period; and I hope such a time I will never witness again. I have been thirty days in the woods, without house or shelter for men or officer -- the ground, our bed; our saddles, our pillows; -- combating and checking the malicious vengeance of a worse than Murrel gang. They are now conquered, their leaders in chains, and I hope they never will be permitted to disturb this community again. The severest penalties of the law await all whom we can convict.

The expense imposed on the State by these fanatics will be immense. Gen. Clark will not force the Mormons away this winter; and to see the amount of suffering imposed on these people, particularly the women and children, would affect the heart of the most inveterate enemy, and must call down on the heads of Smith and Rigdon a fearful responsibility. These scoundrels, to promote their own aggrandizement, must have each 1200 dollars a year salary, from a poor, industrious set of men, and to enable them to pay this, they urged them to steal and rob from the citizens of Davis county, and refused to let the people pay their just debts.

We have Smith and Rigdon and Dr. Avord here, in chains, closely confined under a strong guard, and I hope they will never get from here until they satisfy the world, by their deaths, for all the crimes they were instrumental in committing. For the last six months, Smith has been reading attentively, the life of Mahomet, and has endeavored to copy after him. Like him, he had his flight and his revelations, and he has been heard to say, that the time would shortly come when it would be 'Jo Smith or the Sword,' as it was with Mahomet, 'the Koran or the sword.' It was his design to revolutionize this State, then
the adjoining States, become President of the United States, and finally revolutionize, in politics and religion, the whole world. He is about 33 or 34 years of age, and if his career had not been checked he might have done great mischief. It is said by the most intelligent of the dissenters, who are witnesses against him, that he is deistical or atheistical in his opinions; so say they of Rigdon, and the whole of the leaders; I think are strongly tainted with infidelity.

The above letter, received by the last mail, is from a gentleman of Richmond in whom we have implicit confidence. The same mail brought us another, from which we make the following extract:

The most important, as well as the most exciting part of what I set down to write you, is yet untold. A ponderous trunk of papers has been found, among the goods and chattles of the Prophet, the contents of which reveal and lay bare the 'marrow, bone and sinew' of an unprecidented and magnificent scheme of robbery! These papers I have not seen, but universal report alleges, that a portion of the Latter Day Saints, headed by the prophet Joseph, have formed themselves into a society of *pillage and plunder*: that is to say, they have agreed by constitutional provision, individually to plunder and steal such moveables as they can lay their hands upon, which, at designated fixed periods, were to be divided amongst the members, or disbursed for the good and benefit of all members of this club, are quite proficient in the art of counterfeiting paper and silver. Such as have joined this banditti, call themselves *Danites*. To the articles of agreement, or constitution, (to which I have alluded) were annexed the signatures of the members, and by this, Gen. Clark was the better enabled to detect and bring to justice the most of them. We bro't with us, to Richmond, for trial, upwards of fifty of this mystic conspiracy. One or two of them have turned State's evidence. A more bold and daring attempt at wholesale robbery, *among christians (?)* is not to be found in the annals of crime; and happy should the lovers of law and civil liberty feel, when they reflect upon the fact, that these vagabonds and rascals are within the guards of Justice, there to answer for the outrages of which they have been guilty.
THE MORMONS.

There is a rumor in town that the Mormons have surrendered and that their leaders are in custody. We fervently hope this may be the fact. Had they continued in arms and in opposition to the authority of the State, the consequences might have been painful in the extreme. It is impossible to tell in the excited condition of public feeling, the amount of bloodshed that might have followed. On the one hand, the citizens were inflamed by the outrages said to have been committed in Daviess county; on the other, the Mormons probably thought that exemplary vengeance would come down on their heads. As it is we are glad of the result. Much suffering has been prevented, though when and how will the injury already done be repaired? We trust that the militia force which has been called out will not be entirely disbanded at present, and presume it will not, until the probability of future disturbances such as we have witnessed of late, will be wholly removed.

DEMOCRATIC PYRAMID.

One of our Eastern exchange papers arranges the States which have recently declared for the Administration in the following order:

OHIO!
MAINE!
ILLINOIS!
ALABAMA!
ARKANSAS!
MISSOURI!
MARYLAND!
NEW JERSEY!
PENNSYLVANIA!
NEW HAMPSHIRE!
SOUTH CAROLINA!

The Louisville Journal, whose sayings pass current in the following
character, and we fear that accidents of the kind we are now only called upon to deplore, will happen, until steam
boats are so diffrently constructed as to render an explosion comparatively harmless.

THE MORMONS.

By Missouri papers, we learn that the difficulties between
the citizens of this portion of the State, and the Mormons,
are being terminated by the capture, by General
Clark, of the militia of the main army, amounting to
about 400, which had emplaced themselves in Far West, their
stronghold. Among them were Mr. Smith, the leader, and several
other heads of the town. They have been delivered to the custody of Gen. Clark, to be conveyed to Rich-
mond, Kentucky, for trial. A fight had taken place
in Caldwell county, between the Mormons and citizens,
in which thirty-five of the former were slain,
without loss of the citizens. The Mormons are leaving the
State.

We are inclined to think that the citizens who have
been so forward in driving these fanatics towards despera-
tion, have been more to blame, than the Mormons
themselves. We do not exact the reason for the
collision; but if the citizens persecuted them for
opinion's sake, they have much to answer for. We
have always held the opinion that a man has a right to
believe in any absurdity he may think proper, if he
does not interfere with the absurdity of his neighbor.

The following, from an article in the St. Louis Repub-
lican, recommending the legislature to investigate the
matter, is probably true:

"It does not appear from any thing which
I have seen, having the semblance of truth,
that the Mormons offered any resistance to the
proper constituted authorities of the county,
civil and military. They did desire to protect
themselves, their families, and their property,
from the licentiousness of a mob; and they
did, furthermore, retaliate upon some portion
of that mob, for burning Mormon houses and
Mormon property in one county, by doing a
similar act of injustice in another. But Squire
Black, and those who acted with him, in reta-
lizing the enormities of the Mormons to the
governor, singularly enough, forgot to mention
that their patriotic band had been before them
in scattering their firebrands. The retailers of
the extravagant tales about the attack upon
the Col. Bogard's company of men, and the
dead of forty-nine out of fifty of them, the no-
bles captain alone escaping—which tale was
employed upon the governor's feelings as to in-
duce him to order their extermination or expul-
sion from the state—forgot to mention that
the Mormons were incited to it by the capture and
destruction of four of their countrymen. It
is remarkable, too, that they should have made
such horrid work amongst Capt. Bogard's men.
First, there was the report to which I have
already alluded. Then a supposed new phoeos
—ten men only were killed, but all the rest
were taken prisoners and barbarously exac-
tiated. Then, only three or four were killed,
and now, it seems very questionable whether
any were killed outright.
THE WESTERN HERALD
AND FARMERS' MAGAZINE,
Is Printed and Published every Tuesday by
Henry E. Grant.

DEC. 18, 1838.

SANDWICH, (U. C.) TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1838.

NUMBER 43.

THE WESTERN HERALD
AND FARMERS' MAGAZINE,
Is Printed and Published every Tuesday by
Henry E. Grant.

For the Western Herald.

LINES
Occasioned on reading the Proclamation of His Excellency Sir George Arthur, directing a Fast to be held throughout the Province of Upper Canada on Friday, 14th December, 1838.

The Lord of Hosts is with us; and the God of Jacob is our Refuge.

Psalm 46, v. 7.

When Israel, the chosen race from Egypt conquering came,
Their Trust, their highest confidence, was great Jehovah's name;
While through the dreary wilderness with fainting steps they trod,
The Lord of Hosts was with them, and their Refuge, Jacob's God.

When proud and mighty Amalek, this passage mostly barred,
The mighty God of Jacob was Israel's only guard;
And when they fainted and supposed destruction howling high,
Jehovah Nissi fought for them, and gave them victory.

And when the sons of Midian, fair Canaan land distressed,
Then Israel found no relief, was harrassed, and oppressed;
Then came Jehovah Shalom! their cares, their woes to cease.
For he will still the People's God, their Refuge, and their Peace.

In all thy ancient people's woes, in all their sad distress,
Or passing through the mighty deep, or dreary wilderness;
Thou mighty God, thou God of Hosts, so other God besides
Wert Israel's conductor, their Captain, Saviour, Guide.

But now within our peaceful shores is heard the din of arms,
'Or rebellion stalks throughout the land and waketh us with alarming;
And those who should be brethren, our country would invade;
But Thou, O Lord, art still our Hope, our sure Defence, our Aid.

On thee alone, O God of Hosts, for succor we rely,
Supported by thy mighty arm, we gain the victory;
'Tis Thou alone who can our cause, our righteous cause befriend,
Because Thou art our First, our Last, our Author and our End.

And as Thou for thine ancient race displayed thy arm and might,
O, lead us for our Sovereign's rights, our hearts and homes to fight;

Jehovah Nissi be to us, till all these famish cease,
Then be Jehovah Shalom, and grant us, Lord, thy Peace.

And when our earthly pilgrimages and journey shall be o'er,
And trouble, and the clang of arms, and War be heard no more,
O let us find in that dread hour, when Death's and vale is trod,
The Lord of Hosts is with us there, and our Refuge is our God.

Sandwich, U. C., 13th Dec. 1838.

J. E.

From the St. Catharine's Journal.

CANADIAN BATTLE CRY.

Bravo Canadians! draw the sword,
Fling the scalped on the flame;
Fy to meet the advancing herd,
Your battle cry be "Drums" name.
The warrior's flesh shall be the
The seed from which shall live a race—
Legions of the brave and free—
Legions of the good and wise—

Up, Canadians! to the fight—
Conquerors you have been before;
Lambly's base and Queenston's height,
Stony creeks, and many more
Fields of glory and of blood—
Fields of freedom also fame—
Did the lawless savage bored,
Dread the brave Canadian name.

Shall we yield up to their sway,
This our father's blood-bought soil?
Shall our daughters be their prey,
And our treasures be their spoil?
Shall we base assasain be,
The maker of our country's laws?
Speak, Canadians! brave as free—
Answer now, in Freedom's cause.

Answer with the cannon's roar;
Answer with the thundering gun,
Answer with the leader's shout;
Answer so that they may feel,
Answer with a British brand;
And Britain's charge, once again,
Just as you did on Queenston heights,
At old Detroit, and Lamby's lane.

Ein's sons are by your side;
English's chivalry is high;
Scotland's chieft will not abide
To be the last "to do or die!"
Up, Canadians! one and all—
Britain in our holy cause.
Let us swear to stand or fall
With our country, Queen and laws.

MORMONISM.

We perceive by the London papers, that a number of Missirians, or as the Mormons, went to England late in one of the packets, and that they are preaching their doctrines with some considerable success. We copy a notice of this new religion.

"In the village of Palmyra, in the western part of the State of New York, an idiot, said to have been dumb from his birth, suddenly gave out a few years ago, that 'one night' he had a visit from an angel, who told him to arise from his bed and follow him. He did so; and was conducted by his visitor to a remote and retired spot, where lay a huge fluted stone, having a ring in the middle of it. This stone was about five feet long, three broad, and about nine inches thick. On arriving at the place in question, the angel commanded the idiot, whose name was Joe Smith, to take up the stone by the ring. Smith, as well he might, hesitated to comply with such an order, when his companion told him to take it up boldly, for, if he only had 'faith,' God would instantly give him strength to perform the herculean task. Having pricked for some minutes Joe took off his coat, and was making preparations for the performance; but the angel reproved him for his want of faith, made him replace his coat upon his shoulders, and said that even if the stone weighed ten thousand tons, divine assistance, through saving faith, would enable him to lift it. Joe became passive in the hands of the angel, grasped the ring, and found, to his astonishment, that the stone weighed as nothing in his hands! On removing it, the idiot discovered that it had served as a covering to a box or chest of the same material, under which were deposited twelve golden plates or tablets, engraved on all over with mystical characters.—Upon the upper plate lay a 'pair of spectacles' made of freestone, (sure the mark) which the angel commanded Smith to place aside of his nose. On doing so Joe's 'tongue was loosened,' and he himself states, that his intellects instantly became like those of other men. He saw through the freestone, and the engraving on the golden plates became perfectly intelligible to him. The angel then commanded him to associate with himself 'twelve other men,' whom he named as 'Scribes,' and to interpret to them the writing on the plates. When the work was completely written out, they took it to a printer who demanded $500 in advance for his share in the business. Hereupon the conclave, by dint of penning, borrowing, selling and 'finding,' raised the stipulated sum.

"The book was left with the printer, and the authors were desired to call at the end of a month, when the work would be completed. They now went and 'voluntarily made oath before a justice of the peace that they had written from the dictation of Smith, who, until the time of the angel's visit, had been dumb and an idiot from his birth; and that they had seen the twelve golden tablets and the stone spectacles,' adding, that 'no one except Smith could see through them.'

"At the expiration of the month they returned to the man of types and demanded their books. The disciple of Caron met them with a long face, and told them that the whole of the first sheet (10 pages) had been thrown down; and that the manuscripts not having
been preserved, he had not been able to fulfill his engagements, by the stipulated time; but, that if they would write it over again, he would, of course, print it at his own expense. The Prophecies were astonishment at this intelligence, and as they had kept no copy of their work, despaired of replacing the inspired writings—hereupon the printer, by way of removing the difficulty, advised them to "take another look at the golden plates."

The desiring a memorial of the event, took the hint, and returned with sixteen pages of fresh matter, which the printer immediately composed.

On the publication of the book, the printer worked off and published the 10 original pages, which he pretended to have lost, and which were altogether different from those they had brought him the second time. This created a terrible sensation among the scribes, who, were now filled with the pernicious printer to produce the plates.

Twelve golden tablets, each of the size of a large tea tray, are not very easy to be procured—but the angel was good enough to step in once more to their aid. The conclave made oath that the angel had taken the tablets to heaven, on the completion of the work; the stone tablets, however, and the stone chess, were produced in evidence, and the multiplicity of persons found to be needful enough to believe the absurd story.

The writer of this, travelling in 1830 through the State of New York, fell into company with a drover, whose uncle, had been chased out of $8,000 by these fellows. Multitudes had joined them, selling their property, and throwing the proceeds into the common stock, and they have several establishments, one of which is in the State of Ohio, where they herd together after a most edifying fashion. But of course chastity is not among the number of their immoral virtues; the professed a hearty contempt for all unbelievables, and are noted for the promptitude with which they consign to everlasting fire and brimstone all not of their own persuasion.

The poor drover above alluded to, not being himself a Mormonite, and having anticipated coming in as heir to the old feller, could in no wise keep his temper when speaking of the "new revelation." He consigned Mormon, Joe Smith, and all their followers, to perdition after a most unseemly fashion; libelled the angel who had thrown the box, and observed that the angel was sharp enough, however, for he took good care to carry off the gold; he didn't leave that behind him. "Now," continued he, "that old succumbus of an uncle of mine might have remembered that he had had ten years of my labor, and that no man is called upon to throw away his life for nothing; but that the old chaps are most improper than a monkey upon a water cock, so that when they came to him he got clear frighted out of the little wits that he had. The first time I went to New York he took the opportunity to sell his farm, and his stock, and every thing, and didn't leave himself more clothes nor plunder than he thought he might want into a pedlar's wad-let; so when I returned, I found myself master of the outside of the house, and a ready furnished lodging in the forest, where I might pick and choose among the trees, and live squirrel fashion, that is, so as I could have climbed and made up my mind to dine every day on hazel nuts and raw corn. I only wish I could have known what was going on; I'd have found a way to return home time enough to clear 'em all out with my cudgel, and that in a fashion that would have made them tremble all the days of their lives at sight of a hickory tree."

The doctrinal book of the Mormonites, by them called 'The Bible,' has with them entirely superseded the Old and New Testament. A copy of this book arrived lately in London, and is now in the possession of a gentleman residing at Bromley. It is tolerably thick and closely printed octavo volume, and is divided into a number of books, called after the names of their supposed authors; of these the first is the Book or Mormon, which has given its name to the whole volume. It is a singular fact that, in the Greek language, the word Mormon signifies a mischievous fool or idiot. The style and language of this New Bible are an awkward imitation of those of the Old Testament. The book abounds in grammatical blunders and Yanksisms, and is by no means sparing in marvellous relations of cruelty, murder and rapine. There is hardly a glimpse of meaning in many passages of it, and the whole is put together in a rambling, unconnected manner, which plainly evinces it to be the work of a person, or persons, wholly unacquainted with literary composition. It is too absurd for criticism, and too brutally depraved and ignorant to allow of its giving amusement to the reader by its folly.

From the Montreal Herald.

CONFESSION OF CHARLES HINDELANG.

(Concluded.)

I have since learned that Dr. Cote had forced the priest to deliver up to him a pretty large collection of money belonging to the parish, and that similar appropriations of the like effect, had been made by him to sundry tories. On the night of my arrival, a female requested an interview with me; solicited my command to have a bed and pillow restored to an aged and infirm prisoner, from whom it had been taken away; immediately complied with her solicitation, and on my return deigned it my duty to communicate the circumstance to Dr. Cote. After a request to retire with him in private, I was then told by him, for the first time, that there were no orders to receive in that, that I was Brigadier of the Army. This intimation had the effect of opening my eyes; and there can be no question that if my comrades were on the spot, we would have concerted some methods of extricating ourselves out of the whirlpool in which we were involved. To appoint a General with as little hesitation as a common soldier: I could not, in common with many others, withhold my laughter at the idea.

The next morning Dr. Cote went off with 50 or 60 armed men, besides another detachment sent to support that commanded by the French officer, Tourney. I have since ascertained that the arms Dr. Cote was desirous of introducing into the Province had all been seized; that he had been repulsed by Her Majesty's forces, and had lost a cannon in the engagement. In the course of some few days, many Canadians, armed and unarmored, urged by the messengers of Dr. Nelson, forced into the camp at Napierville, and I estimated the whole force assembled there, at the number of 2,500 men. During this period, my sole occupation consisted in dividing the active companies, accordingly as the directions of Dr. Nelson, in gangs of 25 each, forming five platoons of nine men each, under the command of a subordinate officer, directed to supply them with all necessary. On Thursday Dr. Nelson commanded us to march against Odelltown. His force was composed of 600 armed men, exclusively of the officers. I remember only a few of the officers' names. The inclemency of the weather detained us at Lacolle, where we spent the night; next day it was that under the pretence of going to one Dupuis and another Captain, having command of 150 men, and removing them to a more distant position, that the cowardly miscreant Nelson, loaded with all the money he could amass, attempted to fly away from us. He was seized, bound with cords, and was on the point of being delivered up by the Canadians, and is indebted for his safety to Captains Nicolas and Trudeau. He returned to Lacolle, where by the most solemn oaths, he at length induced the people to place faith in his sincerity, and there determined on an attack against Odelltown, to be led on by himself in person, the next day.—In furtherance of truth alone, and to render mere justice to my unfortunate people; I have solemnly pledged myself that the greatest number of the men were by means of the threats and provocations employed by the coward Nelson, compelled to accompany him on the expedition. They were left no alternative but to declare themselves patriots or Bureaucrats. Fear caused a great many to declare themselves patriots against their own inclinations. The Odelltown affair is the only one in which I have ever had a hand, and upon its possibility of convincing myself that there were in our ranks many who had accompanied us from fear only. On reaching the open space immediately in front of the fortified house, the greater number of our men spread themselves out on the champagne ground on the right; on the left there remained only a handful of brave fellows, who, taking up a position behind a barn, opened a fire on their opponents. By far the greater number of the Canadians kept themselves beyond gun shot of their antagonists; and throwing themselves on their knees, burying their faces in the snow, were occupied praying, and moved no more than to so many saints carved in stone; most of them remained in the same posture during all the period the firing was kept up. Alas! how pitiable to behold such men. How gross and how experienced an impostor he must have been to induce such people to revolt. I am convinced that if any of them were asked what they desired or what they hoped to attain, they would be at a loss for an answer.

At this period I became fully satisfied that Dr. Nelson was nothing else than a cowardly and villainous excilter to mischief—a shameless robber seeking to fly with all the money he could amass, and abandoning to massers
The principal piece above alluded to, represents Columbus and his followers at the instant of landing. It is intangible; for, instead of being figure, it exists in the imagination of the artist and the people. The picture seems to breathe; it may be called "fictitious existence." The imagination and pencil of the artist have in this composition been licitously employed. Go, judge for yourselves.

We learn, with much regret, that a report is current at Jefferson City, charging Mr. W. M. Finney, of our city, with being an abolitionist. We are fully authorized to state that the charge is wholly unfounded, that this gentleman, so far from cherishing such principles as have been attributed to him, is indignant that his name should have been associated with a party of fanatics whom he has ever abhorred. Mr. Finney now is, and always has been a slave holder—"fifteen years past. This fact of itself is a reproof of the charge and we trust it will prove satisfactory to such as may have been deceived by the report alluded to.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Among the numerous reports of our State Legislature, I perceive it stated that, in the election of Directors for the Bank of the State of Missouri, when I was proposed as a candidate for re-election, Mr. Geyer, among other things, remarked that "these were reports in circulation, and evidences of facts in the knowledge of the directors, greatly to my disadvantage as a Director." The only reply which I deem it necessary to make to this assertion is, that I invite the most rigid investigation by the legislature into my official acts from my first appearance at the Board, to the present time. I feel confident that such an investigation would find neither a defaulter to individuals, to the Bank, or the Government.

Respectfully,

St. Louis, Dec. 45, 1838.

E. DODGINS.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 16th, 1838.

Messrs. Editors—I have just understood that the following individuals have been committed for trial, by Judge King, upon the charge of Treason to the State: Joseph Smith, jun., Hiram Smith, Lyman Wight, Sydney Rigdon, Alexander McEly, Washington Voorhees, upon the charge of Murder—Parley P. Pratt, Norman Shearer, Darwin Chase, Luman Gibbs, Morris Phelps, and accessories to murder—Joseph Smith, jun., Lyman Wight, Sydney Rigdon, Washington Voorhees, upon the charge of arson, burglary, robbery and larceny—George W. Robertson, and 28 others, among whom are Morris Phelps, Washington Voorhees, Alex. McEly, Darwin Chase, and Norman Shearer. Some of the latter have given bail; the rest are in confinement. Those accused of treason, are, I believe, in the jail at Liberty, Clay county. It is highly probable that the accused will move their trials out of the county where the crimes were said to have been committed. You will recollect that the attack on Capt. Bogart's company was made in Ray county. In this affair one of his men was killed. This is the source of the charge of murder. This is not the time to express a positive opinion as to their guilt or innocence. By the humane law of the state under which we live, they must be deemed innocent until their guilt is proved.

Yours, &c.

TWENTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

IN SENATE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 5, 1838.

Mr. Brown of North Carolina, and Mr. L. of Michigan, appeared in their places in Senate.

The President communicated a report from the Secretary of State, containing an account of the contingent expenses of that department in the past year, which, upon motion of Mr. Wright, was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, enclosing his annual report on the first of October, which, by motion of Mr. Wright, was ordered to be printed.

Also, a report from the Treasurer of the United States, made in compliance with the 17th of May, establishing the Treasury Department on the table, and ordered to be printed.

The joint resolution from the House, presenting the thanks of Congress to General Washington Lafayette, was taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Clay of Alabama, laid on the table.

Mr. Clay of Alabama, in pursuance of the request given yesterday, asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill providing for the reduction and graduation of the price of the public lands; which was read and ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Hubbard offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the 24th rule of the Senate be so far suspended that the present order of business shall be for the present the business of the Senate shall be for the purpose of admitting the members of the committee on commerce, with the chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and that the Senate shall be for the present to any such appointment, or by ballot the chairman of that committee.

Mr. Buchanan suggested that the ballot should take place now, which being agreed to, the Senate went to a ballot, which result as follows:

W. R. King
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W. R. King, therefore, was duly elected.

A message was received from the House of Representatives, by Mr. Garland; they stating that they had passed a joint resolution for the appointment of two clergymen, of the different denominations, one for each House, to exchange weekly, and ask the concurrence of the Senate.

The resolution was read and concurred in. The Senate then adjourned.
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HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE
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The House adjourned.

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10TH SESSION OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF MISSOURI.

[Reported for the Aegis.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec'r. 10th.

The House met pursuant to adjournment. Several petitions were presented. A bill for the relief of E. B. Clark was reported from the committee on claims. To be read a third time tomorrow.

Mr. Brown of Scott, reported a bill to organize a county out of the southern part of Scott county. Ordered to a second reading. Mr. Atchison moved that all the bills and petitions relative to new counties, be referred to a select committee. The bills &c. were then on motion referred to a select committee of seven, consisting of Messrs. Coarer, Huston, Biggs, Hickox, Caulk, Morris and Elston.

Mr. Elston introduced a bill to establish a state road from Jefferson to Georgetown. Ordered to a second reading.

Mr. Huston presented the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means be discharged from the further consideration of so much of the Governor's message as relates to the Bank of Missouri and the accompanying documents, and the same be referred to the committee on the State Bank.

Adopted.

On motion of Mr. Watson,

Resolved, That the committee of ways and means, as soon as practicable, report a bill to pay the troops employed in suppressing the difficulties in Daviess and Caldwell counties.

On motion of Mr. Geyer,

Resolved, That the committee on Printing inquire into the propriety of dispensing with title pages, and blank pages in the publication of bills.

This resolution is very proper, as the blank pages &c. are charged for by the custodian and long title pages are frequently prefixed to very short bills.

Mr. South presented a petition of sundry citizens of Lewis county praying the organization of a new county. Referred to the committee on new counties.

The bill to organize the Treasury Department to be read a third time to-morrow.

The bill to incorporate the trustees of the new London Academy was referred to the committee on Education.

The bill providing for the assessment and collection of the revenue was referred to the committee of ways and means.

The bill concerning jurors was on motion of Mr. Geyer re-committed to the committee of
The refinement, the charity of our age, will not brook it. Religion "pure and undefiled" cannot bear such an offense against its mild spirit.

True, the Mormons are a sect with a peculiar creed, distinct from that professed by the rest of Christians; But they are Christians still. They believe in the Bible, and its most essential doctrines. When I say this, I leave out of question the political-theological tenets which have lately sprung up among them, and which, if they were carried out, would upset social order in Missouri. Though Joe Smith himself has been said to have given his sanction to these, they were not his own notions, so far as we have any information, in the beginning. They are altogether an after-thought. And I doubt whether the great mass of the Mormons have ever been disposed to adopt the wild and anarchical creed. We must be careful lest the crime or error of one or a few lead us rashly to act against the whole sect. It is a similar prejudice that has produced all the persecutions that darken the page of history, and cast a stain, deep and black, upon the human character. We must not, if we can help it, share the same fate. Could those who are total strangers to the Mormon disturbances, converse with the men engaged in suppressing it, they would as often shed tears of compassion, as speak in the language of anger. I have conversed with many of them—men of nerve, accustomed to meet danger—and familiar with those rough scenes of life, that are supposed to harden the heart, and make it callous to the sufferings of a fellow mortal. They will tell a tale unlike that which rumor circulates, and which the giddy creatures of ease are wont to pass idly from mouth to mouth. Without dwelling on the subject, they will say after the peril is over, mercy should be the watchword—not blood, not extermination, not misery. For my own part, I cannot see why the Mormons should not now be permitted to pursue in quiet their agricultural occupations. Let the spring witness a new order of things—no civil broil, no contention among those who ought to live as brethren. But let the cheerful hum of industry return to this favored State, with the green leaves and the happy birds.

Yours, &c.

TWOIY FIFTH CONGRESS.