Donated to Church of Jesus Christ by Flora Belnap in behalf of Hyrum Belnap

Private Journal of Gilbert Belnap

Typed from ~~handwritten journal~~ of Gilbert Belnap by Olive C. Belnap.

I Gilbert Belnap am the son of Rosel and Jane Belnap and was born in Hope, New Castle District, Upper Canada on Dec.22,I82I. I am the third son of my father and the youngest of five children. Three sons were born after me making eight in all.

At the age of ten years I was bereft by death of my parents. I had but little or no education and according to the law of my native country I was bound an apprentice to William C.Moore who was a coach, carriage, stage, and waggon maker by trade.He through idleness and dissapation became very much involved in debt and accordingly left the country,not ,however, without giving me a few days time to make a visit with my brothers and sisters. I did not understand the nature of his generosity at the time, neither was I made acquainted with his intended elopement untill the night of his departure.I being young and inexperienced in the worldwas soon made to believe that I was according to the articles of the agreement between us under obligation to go with him beyond the boundries of my native country.Accordingly in I83I I was deprived of the society of my friends for a season.

The first place of my employers locality was in a the town of Wilson, Niagra County, New York.Through constant labor he was soon in the enjoyment of many of the comforts of life.But in spite of the determined resolutions he formed ,dissipation life the regular periods of a fever returned again and with many uncalld for punishments for me.The ardent love which he had for liquor soon reduced his family to want.And the many abuses I received from his hand in process of time went to the ears of his more humane neighbors.

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On one occasion Mr. Wilson ,the Justice of the Peace in thattown, asked me why I remained with such a drunken tyrant. My answer to him was that I supposed I was obliged to do so according to the nature of the agreement between us. He soon informed me that those bonds were not binding upon me outside of my native country. I satisfied myself on that point by inquiring ofothers more experienced in the practise of law. I determined to change my place of abode and return to my relatives. It was with considerable reluctance that I took the parting hand with Mr. Moore's wife for from her I had received every mar k of kindness it was possible for her to show me under the circumatances .

I returnedto my former place of abode in Hope Canada and expected to find m y once happy home where I had spent many a day in innocent amusement . A more dreary picture presented itself than I anticipated .M y oldest sister, dissapointed ,and with the anxieties od a family of little boys related to me the incident s which had happened since I last saw them which had been two years.

They had been bereft of their home by my oldest brother who had availed himself of the hereditary laws of that country and posessed himself of the once happy home of my youthand had disposed of and squandered the same in assuming the avain appearence of a gentleman. I was astounded to think that a brother who should share equally the weal and woe of the family should at this trying time deprive the almost helpless portion of the family of a place to lay their heads for the sake of pleasure.

They were now compelled to seek another place of abode and ask hospitality at the hands of strangersand the habitation in which I was born was to become the abode of another.Although in my ex-

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periences in the world I had seen many other places yet the shady grove, the weeping willow that stood by the spring, the large black cheery tree, the young and flourishing nursery of peach and plum trees remained constantly before my eyes.Comnected with these recolections came the thought of the want of the small boys and almost disposed him who had taken advantage of the younger portion of the family of any place in our affections.

When the time of separation came and each had found a stranger home many miles apart , he saw with open eyes his strange and cruel acts. But alas it was too late to materially mend matters but he exerted himself to the utmost to secure hospitable places of abode for the younger boys and provide as far as possible for their education.

These acts of kindness served to a great measure to mend the breach which had been made between us . Being of a kind dispositon I have often wondered what could have posessed him to take advantage of such unequal laws that produce such direful results.

At that time I considered myself at an age sufficient to care for myselfand told him to bestow his kindness on thosethat were more dependant than I and struck out in the world to work for myself.Being determined to take my own course and menifest an independance far superior to his I took my youngest brother with me who was at that time about five years old and left the neighborhood. His extreme youth caused me to travel very slowly and at the end of the third day I foundmyself only thirty miles from home.

This seems to commence a new epock in the histiry of my life . With an almost helpless child by my side and a mere stripling of a boy myself I met with many hardships. I sought out the habitation of one Martial B. Stone ,a preacher,of whom I had heard my father

speak. Iremained with him two years for the small sum of five dollar per month . Of this I spent seven shillings and sixpense for the board and education of my brother . About eight months later through the influence of Mr.Stone the lad became a member of the family of Mr. Sing who was a Quaker and who planted in the bosom of the youth many good and wholesome principles. Since the day of our separation at the home of Mr. Stone until the present time I have never seen the face of my little brother.Neither did I hear from him untill I856 when I received a letter from him written at Grand Rapids, Michigan on July I4 I856 which I answered with the greatest of pleasure.

It may seem strange to the reader that such an occurance should happen but when he or she is made acquainted with my subsequent history they will no longer marvelthat I should be separated from those I love for so long a time.

I remained in the neighborhood of N. B. Stone untill the year I837. During that time for a supposed outrage on my part I was most inhumanly beaten by one Abraham Dewilleger. This occurance planted in my breast the most deadly heatred and revenge which increased at every sight of the man who had so wantenly abused me without a cause . For want of physical strength I was compelled to control this feeling . My feelings may be imagined if the reader consider himself an orphan boy subject to the bidding of every street loafer and the arbitrary curse of the drunkard and be kicked by every would-be genteman and laughed to scorn by those of your playmates who think themselves your superior in rank and education

The spirit within me detested fraud and meanness and loved honesty and truth and all the great and noble designs of men and possessed a reverance for all worthy and heroic characters and a heart that would readily enter into the circunstances of another.and make their cause myown.

This characteristic with my love for liberty and my country caused me when the clouds of war had gathered around and the call for volunteers had gone forth to enlist as a soldier I hailed the coming of war as the Harbinger of better days .Being of a hardy nature I soon became accustomed to the privation and hardship of war.

I attached myself to a company of light horse rangers and was soon promoted to the active station of Sarjant.With the increased responsibilities grew many anxieties for the welfare of my country . There was no feat to be proformed however hazardous but I was willing to understand it . The many incidents that transpired and the names of persons connected therewith to-gether with the defeat of the Patriot Army and the cruel and inhuman treatment bestowed upon myself and others wlile in prison I may perhaps write hereafter.

Through the politeness of the British Government on the ninteenth of June I839 I was escorted to Lewiston on the shores of the United States in company with Daniel Comstock, Calvin Hall,George Heriman, and Samuel Wood. In themidst of the cheers of thousands of American people assembled to welcome us as brothers in the cause of Libry.

The deafning roar of artilery and the loud hurrahs of the multitude served as a balm to heal the bleeding wound of cruelty we had received while priseners in the city of Toronto.The hospitality of the Americans on this occasion could not be excelled byany other people. Two long lines of people ,young and old were formed on both sides of the street and extended from the landing to the American Hotel.

We entered this long line with locked arms and uncovered heads and pursued our march to the splendid mantion of Reuben Hoag.Not however without catching a glimce of the rosy cheek and sparkling eye of many a fair daughter of those who had with their aged sires fought and bleed in the wars of the United States for the liberty we this day do enjoy.If at that time I could have had language at my command to have expreesed my gratitude it would have been found as deep and devoted as ever glowed in the human breast.To this day my pen when grasped between my fingers is too weak an instrument to convey the most distant emotions of my soul for my deliverance from Britishtyrany.My hearts desire is may truth and liberty prevail forever.

The long confinement and the habitualwaving of sixty pounds of iron for nearly ten months and the lack of food had made our pale and haggard appearance . This with our weak and faultering step contributed in no small degree to akrouse the sympathies and excite the filial tearfrom those whose hearts were congenial to our own. Thus we passed the first night enjoying the sweets of Liberty as purchased by the blood of our fathers spilt on the field of Lexington and in the subjugation of the British and Tories from South CarolinaAnd this too in sight of the very land that we had hopes to have seen have seen enjoying all the blessings of a government elective in all its branches.

The next morning we took the first train of horse cars to Niagra Falls. We passed the falls at noon and in the evening talked over the sad reatities of the past and the prospects of the future in the splendid halls of the Niagra House which was lit up with chandaleers and many burning tapers. It was as elenantly furnished a taste and genius could suggest.After the guests were assembled for recreation and amusement we were introduced to them as sons of Liberty and exiles from bondage to freedom.

I participated with them in the dance but once as I had not received sufficient streng th to do justice to my feelings neither in the expresson of thought nor in the action of my body.We were mere skeletons and objects of pity and commiseration to them all.The young and tender females sought our company to learn the story from our own lips of the hardships of war and the struggles for liberty.

It was in the presence of earth's fairest daughters that I learned one important fact in the philosophy of human naturethat I was capable of coquetry and vain conceptions of moral greatnessfor the purpose of riveting one of these cretures by my side.At Io:30 we retired and left the young and gay to dance to the strains of mellodious music.

Ere the bright luminary body of the heavens had lit up the eastern horizon the distant boom of artillery aroused every sleeper from his silent place of repose to participate in the festivals of the day.for be it remembered that the aniversary of American Indepdance ,the memorial fourth of July,had dawned upon the sons and daughters of America in the year I839.After partaking of a splendid repast we took the train and in a short time were in the City of Buffalo.Here we were again received with open armsand in a coach and four horses were conducted to the Farmers Hotel.For eight days we pastook of the luxuries of that noble hostess free of cost.

After having an eight days rest we again concluded to try the realities of the world singly and alone. Accordingly I sought the carriage shop of Calvin Hall and from there took the National road that led to Batavia to obtain work for my future support from some some farmer. Daniel Comstock and George Harriman took to the joiners bench and Samuel Wood sought out the shipyard. Each was eager to find employment . Since that day July 12, 1839, though we have met one or more of us at different places we have not had the privilege of all meeting together.

I found employment working for Benis Gasten. While here I boarded at the Farmers Hotel and to my inexpresible satisfaction I met one dayas a passenger in the eastern stage the long hated Abraham Dewliger, who had so unmerilfully beaten me when a child with out a cause. I hurridly related to my shop-mates the nature of my sudden burst of anger and desired them to stand as a bulwark between me and the city police for five minutes while I reeked a terrible revenge upon him. Without any preliminaries I introduced myself to him and suddenly a deathlike paleness and a momentary tremor seized his whole frame. Not waiting for him to gain his former composure and quick as thought I prostrated him.

He became the particular patient of Dr. Overholt and an invalid at the Farmers Hotel for three weeks and had not my friends interfered I fear it would have resulted more seriously than it did. I told my friends of the outrage I suffered at his hands in my youth and immediately entered complaint on myself at the police station and paid the sum of five dollars for assault and battery and saved myself further costs.

After satisfying these feelings so common to human nature I continued my labors untill in the Fall of the same year. I had determined to spend the winter in New Orleans and in October I boarded Steamboat Constitution and sailed for Cleveland, Ohio, and with a continued head-

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wind we landed on the third day . After a few days feasting my eyes on the luxuries of a new place I procured a ticket on the line boat Chesapeak bound for Portsmouth. Charles Scott was the captain of the boat and after a slow but constant march for nine days my eyes for the first time beheld the rolling tide of the Ohio river

After taking a short tour of the State of Kentucky I returned to Portsmouth and decided to spend a few days in Cincinati. Not wishing to court the riot of loose companions but to satisfy the promptings of my curiosity I sought out a flat boat that was then foundered on the sand bar.. From their awful imprecations and practices I soon became disgusted with the crew.

I will here relate one circumstance that took place between the crew and one who was a mere understrapper or a cats paw of a gambler who the evening before had been stript of his small posessions by those more expert in that detestible profession .For want of money he had become their hired servant while on the trip.He, not wishing to wet his delicate form, refused to render any assistance to remove the boat. At this the herculean man with the swollen eyes slowly gained the deck and with one superhuman effort plunged the spendthrift into the river and at the same time calling out to another "John he is your meat".Then John Exclaimed "St. Peter did not understand the mode of baptism as well as I do ". There being no lack of water he shall not die in dispair for the remission of sins if water will do any good." Then time after time he diped the poor fellow beneath the liquid flood.His stay under the water was so long and his chance for getting breath so short that I began to think that his case was more like that of Ananias and Sophira than that of a repenting sinner Feeling that John 's remark contained more truth than poetry

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his behalf when the same man with the swollen eyes seized me and was carrying me along with apparant ease and at the same time exclaiming " John here is another candidte for baptism". Not wishing to be immerced by one not having authority I determined it should not be done. The rascal ,however, loosed not his hold till he felt the sharp point ofmy ponigard pierce his side and the warm blood of life streamed at his feet which as good luck would have it was more frightful thandangerous . By way of a plank that served as a runaway I found myself oncemore safely on land while John was bending over the prostrate form of his awollen eyed comrad .

Not wishing to again fall into their embrace I Took the Stage to Chilocoth and thence on the Packet boat ,Wrmilion, to Cleveland Ohio . Here I remained until the January Following in the employ of one Hurlburt , a carriage maker.

From here I went to New Hedford ,a country seat about twelve miles away where I again obtained employment of Abiner Cleveland He was a country mechanic and a plain spoken open-hearted fellow. His family consisted of a wife of enormous size and I think the most arrent scold I ever saw, a promising son of about eighteen and a daughter two years youngerwith rosy cheeks and possessing a modesty and frankness no doubt inhereted from her father . Though naturally quick spoken she posessed none of those harranges so common to her mother.

I had not been a resident of the place many days when through observation I be came acquainted with a practice very common.in country towns and villages which in that place went by the name of wallowing the green ones.After witnessing a feat of this kind from the shop window I longed to be considered one of that class. Weeks passed away and I thought myself slighted and without an in-

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sinuation from me I should soon have become a graduate without receiving the usual initiation . In the latter part of February when the whole face of the earth was covered with a mixture of mud and water . I was informed by James the son of A bnerthat the master workman were making ready to give me my endoument as I walked to my dinner. Steadily I continued my labors,till the clock tolled the hour of refreshment and as usual I washed and brushed my hair and then set out for dinner. Suddenly three companions emerged from behind a storehouse and with measured step pursued their ~~step~~ course course till we met:Then one of them said the long looked for prepara was now ready and pointed to the mud . Mistaking the action for the word the fellow found himself lying upon his back in the mudand minus two of his front teeth.From the crimson flow of blood one would naturelly think that he like poor Tray had fallen into bad company . The others made good use of their natural organization s and took to their heels. All that I saw of them was the part behind as they ran. The mode of attack and the manner of defence presented rather a bad feature for the commencement of a suit at law. After many threats from the father of young Smith the teeth werereplacee by artificial ones and thus ended the practise of wallowing the green ones.

After listening to a long conversation between Abiner Cleveland and a man by the name of Colesburg about the locality of thetown of Kirtland and the beauty and construction of the Mormon of Temple prompted by curiosity and being of a roving disposition I longed to form an acquaintance with that people and to behold their Temple. of worshi p. Accordingly the third day after the conversatio n I found myself on my way to see the wonders of the world constructed by the Latter Day Saints commonly called Mormona.This ediface is

built of rough hewn stones with a hard finish on the outside. It was divided off into blocks of equal size with a smooth surface resembling marble. Upon the east end stood the lofty spire with two rows of skylight windows on either side of the roof to light the apartments below. There were two large roomson the first and second floors sufficiently large to comfortably seat two thousand people each. At each end of these rooms a pulpit had been constructd for the purpose of accommodating those holding different degrees of the Holy Priesthood. The arctiture and the construction of the interior of this Temple of Worship surely must have been of ancient origin as the master builder has said that the plan thereof was given by revelation from God. And I see no reason why this should not be credited for no one can disprove it.

After a few dys feasting my eyes on the products of Mormon labor in company with Wm. Wilson I commenced a small job of chopping which he had taken. After its completion I hired to C.G. Cravy with whom I labored for eight months. During the winter I attended school.

The following winter I formed the acquaintance of several families called Mormons. By close observation I satisfied myself that they lived their religeon better and enjoyed more of the Spirt of God than any other people that I had ever been acquainted with. I strove to make myself acquainted with their principles of religeon After a diligent investigation for nearly two yearsI satisfied myself with regard to the truthfullness of Mormonism and determined at some future time to obey its principles. Although I could not form any particular rason for detering so important a mater I concluded there was time enough. Posessed as I was of a wild, romantic disposition I could not immediately decide to embrace the

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Religeon of Heaven and bring my mind and all the future acts of my life to coinside with these Divine principles.There was however a sublimity and grandeur in the contemplation of the work of God that would at times completely overshadow me and cast into momentary forgetfulnessthe many vain amusements with which I had long been associated. Not always being in a serious mood my mind would again revert to the amusements of the world and being surrounded by the young and gay I was easily drawn away fromthe discharge of the duty which my own better judgement prompted me to proform.

There was no prominent characteristic s in the history of the LatterDay Saints that I had not at that time been made acquainted with .It had never entered my heart that many of the amusements which I had long been a participant in were innocent in their nature and not offensive in the sight of God only when made so by extravagance on the part of those who participated in them.Having had little or no acquaintance with the Later Day Saints prior to my arrival in Kirtland the force of my education had taught me to detest the slightest variation from morality in a religeon of any kind. The minister that would participate in the dance or in many other amusements was discarded by his fellows and looked upon by the unbelieving world as a hypocrit and deserved to be cast without the kingdom . Why is this so? Simply because of their traditions and the force of their education.

Prior to this time I had fovored theMethodists and complying with request of the Priest had sought the mourners bench and had striven with all my might to obtain the same manifestations of the Spirit with which they said they were endowed. In spite of every exertion on my part in the honesty of my soul I was compelled to acknowledge that I could not experience a similar nanifestation to that which they themselves professed to enjoy.

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From the deportment of this people I soon became a firm believer that the ministers only appealed to the feelings or the passions of the people.This was the case at least in many instances. I could form no other conclusionand felt disposed to leave them in the enjoyment of their supposed reslity.

At this time eighteen months had passed away since I had heard anything from my native contry. After having written saveral letters I at length received an answer from my brother John who was then living in WhitlyHome District U. C.bearing good news concerning all my brothers and gave the whe e abouts of my aged Grandfather and Grandmother. He also promised to meet me at their place of residence on Sept. Io, I84I.

I pursued my laboes til two days prior to the tome of our meeting. I then set out and at the close of the third found myself in the presence of an old vetern of the Revolution whom I had long desired to see. After passing the usual compliments between tw two strangers I craved his hospitality for the night which he frankly granted . After evading as far as possible any question that related to my identity and not wishing to incur his displeasure I at length told him who I was . I suddenly found myself surrounded by a host of relatives .

The inmates of that house consisted of an aged couple Jacob Alexander and his wife , the doughter of the aged pair ,her son, and her two daughters who were about fifteen and seventeen years of age .Their sombre countenance and dignified appearance together with their long facesmade them look more like a group of Quakers tha blood relatives of mine. A more religeous man than Uncle Jacob I think I have never seen.

Although There had been no mention made by me of my brother Joh expected arrival I soon learned that hee was looked for every hour

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and that I was no unexpected guest. After the usual compliments on such occasions and a hurried recital of the time and place of my parents death and the whereabouts of the rest of the family Ibeing fond of solitude retired to the back of the garden to consult my own feelings on the realities of what I had a few minutes before witnessed . Surely this place was adapted for theoccasion for here the vines entwined around the shrubery and the decaying foliage bore unmistakable evidence of the new approach of those chilling blasts of the polar regions which bids the husbandmen make ready for winter.

I wondered if my newly formed acquaintance was destined to have any resemblance to the gathering of the grapes after the vintage is done. Or should it be like the budding of the rose in early spring blossom and flourish in the rays of the sun for a season and then with all its beauty and fregrance be like that portion of the vegetable kingdomwith which I was surroundedat the approach of winter, wither away. I looked forward to the time of my admission into the Kingdom of God as the only chilling blast that could possibly serve as an everlasting barrier between us and like the rose at the approach of Autumn return back to its native element.

While in this retired spot meditating on the prospects that that were before me my solitude wwas broken bynthrr approach of my cousin Cerepta Alexander who announced the arrival of my brother Joh With herr hurried back to the house to see him whom I had not seen for over three years and at the first embrace could not refrain from shedding tears at meeting a brother whose life had been so dissimilar to mine . He had with determined purpose gained for himself the riches of this world which his hoared thousands at this time abundantly indicated .While I detailed in my romanticway my life during the past few years little did he think the future orthe

Divine Being had a place in my thoughts and that I delighted in the perusal of sacred-and profa ne history.

When in conversation with Uncle Jacob on the principles of religeon he learned that the wild boy was a scriptorian and the old Professor was far in the rear in point of argument which naturally dissapointed that worldly brother of mine . After we had retired to rest said he " I fear you have become a Mornon". I must acknowledge that this question somewhat startled me . Although I had not as yet attached myself to the Church I plainly saw and experienced for myself the truth of that which I had heard the elders of Israel bear testemony : that as soon as they embraced the Gospel they, as a general rule, were discarded by all their near relativesand were looked upon as deluded fanatics and that not one scriptural argument could be brought forward to convince them.

In view of this truth and in answer to his questionI exclaimed " Deliver me from lumbago and sour wine". He asked me what I meant by that expressio n and I told him that although I was not a Mornon I plainly saw that the followers of Christ in our day were like the in former times , hated for Christ's sake and the testeminy they bore I furthur told him" If I am to be dispised for the principles I advocate I fear our meetings will be few and farbetween . for I never have been the lad to be in any ones way."

I continued visiting with my friends for about two weeks and from the time of my brothers John'sand my separation at Grand fathes house we have never met again. At the present time fifteen years have rolled away without my seeing him.

After my return to Kirtland I continued laboring on the far m of C.C.Cracy and extended the circle of my acquaintance with the people . I also exertd my mental faculties in searching out the principles of the Gospel as taught by the Later Day Saints.

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During the winter of I84I I met with a serious accident that fractured my scull in three places ,dislocated my right shoulder and also my left ankle. The cause was unknown to me . I was confined to my bed from Dec. 23 untill the I3 of the next April. During the most of that time I suffered the most acute pain. During my illness however my acquaintances extended to me every mark of kindness within the power of mortals to bestow. To this day my good feelings are extended to one family of Mormons in particular by the name of Dixon for their kindness to me in my time of distress.At this time well I knew my convictions concerning the truthfulness of Mormonism yet I withstood and refrained from yielding obedience to the Gospel which long before my better judgement had prompted me to obey.I had withstood those divine Principles as long as I dare and preserve this mortal body above the ground.

On the twelfth of April I made a covenant with God before one witness by the name of Jeremiah Knight that if He would raise me from this bed of affliction I would obey his Gospel. And be it known to all who may read these pages that on the I3 of April, before alluded to, I had received sufficient strenght in the short space of eight hours to harness and drive my own team three miles. And be it also remembered that from the time of the disasterI had not had sufficient strength to sit up in bed without the assistance of others .My sudden restoration to health created quite a sensation among the family of C. G. Cracy,they being staunch Presbaterians. But old Jeremiah could easily divine the cause.

That season I continued my labors on the same farm enjoying as good health as I ever did in my life. Many of the Saints were curious to know why I did not join the Church after making so solomn a covenant beforeGod and received the desired aid.Yet strange to say such

is the weekness of man and the imbecility of youth.Although dayby dg I would tremble at the already procrastinated time. Yet the evil traducer of man's best interest s was continually hedging up the way and some vain transitory pleasure was constantly before my eyes Also the labors of the day and the increasing desire to gather around me some of the riches of the worldincerted themselves into my mind and served as a barrier between me and the truth.

About the 20 of June I842 I received a note requesting the attendance of myself and lady to a ball to be given in Men ter at the home of Marvin Fisk on the fourth of July.In company of a number of others I at the time appointed set out to amuse myself in the festivities of the day.WE met at ten A. M. and in the afternoon rode to Rainsville to take dinner.Being among my associates time passed off merrily .My joy increased when I compared this day with the first few days I spent as an exile three years ago.

Nothing transpired to disturbe our peace till at the dinner table I observed a heavy set man of a dark complexion casting glanes of malignant satisfaction at me. For a while I was puzzled to find his proper placebut finally I decided and in it was not mistaken. After I had conducted my lady to the sitting room and returnedto the bar for a cigarI found the fellow doging after me.Upon entering the room said he ,"Is not your name Belnap". "Yes sir" I replied and "Is not yours Chancy Dewiliger". He replied with an oath that he was and said "So now you know the whole so prepare yourself " Then each of us stripper for the onset. While the bystanders stared with amasement at our singuler introduction.He said,"Follow me ". Which I did. and as he steped from the door to the pavement with vengence beamig in my countanance and with clenched fist I bought the fellow to his

knees I followed up my hand to the best advantage possible. He was not an able spectacle as many a scratch and bruse on my person loudly testified. The contest was longer and more fierce than I anticipated . Never did I more anxiously want a man to cry for help than I did him yet neither of us did at that time. At length we were parted by the crowd. After washing myself and purchasing a new pair of trousers and shirt I concluded that I would not make a very beautiful appearance in company and I would save my pardner the martification that her companion wore many a scratch and a black eye. by returning home. One thing bore with more weight on my mind than all others I wanted him to bear the same to his faher that his father that his father bored to him from the city of Buffalo and I was determined he should if I followed him to his place of destination. As soon as possible I made arrangemants for my lady to be taken to the ballroom and from thence home with her brother.

All being gone I was left to my own reflections. All of a sudden all the Demons of the Lower Regions seemed to counsel me to take that which I could not restore. Having a fruitful imagination I soon decided upon a more mild but cruel attack .

I then waked the back streets to pass away the time and avoid observation until sundown when I returned to the hotel. The Landlord informed me that young Dewileger wished to speak to me . I asked him to tell him for me that I would see him in the morning when he little expects it.

After rising in the morning I found that I was very sore about my chest which served to increase with redoubled energy my mode of attack. After washing my body in strong brandy and internally applying the same I obtained some relief and at the first ringing of the bell I was ready for breakfast. I there managed to seat myself opposite to my antagonist. His grotesque motions with his head in

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managing to see what he had on his plate were truely laughable . A very little that morning satisfied my appetite for food.then I slowly raised up and placing one foot in the chair and the other in the middle of the table quick as thought I sent the poor fellow reeling backward and before any assistance could be rendered he cried for help. Then I seased my hellish efforts and immediately commenced the recital of the of the events that had transpired when I was a small boy and the scenes that had followed relative to that occurance up to that time and both proprieter and boarders accorded in the course that I had pursued.after the inhuman treatment I had received from the old man.In all my acquaintance with the family I noticed that cruelty seemed to be a prominent characteristic of the entire family and daily a deadly heatred continued to increase. From the time of this last occurence I have not seen one of this family.

After my last encounter with young Dewliger I returned home and was confined to the house for several days withthe fever. When I again regained my former health I wrote old man Dewiliger a very impertiment letter and another to Martial Stone setting forth the particulars of the encounter with Chancy Dewiliger together with the resultand requested him to set forth the truth of the matter to my old acquaintences. Thus far this incident has terminated a cruel strife ingendered in early youth which I am in hopes will never be reanimated for at present peace is a great blessing and worthy to be cultivated by man .which my experience for the last few years has taught me to fully appreciate .

When once able to purse my usual employment the query would often arise in my mind " Shall I ever meet with any of that family and those long pent up pashons burst forth with redoubled fury and acts of cruelty and deeds of violence be resortrd to to satisfy the

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promptings of ambiti on so common to humanity".At present I feel that I had satisfied every rong that I had received and and concluded for the future to maintain amicable relations with them as long as such maintainance was a virtue.and if not I resolved in my mind to prepare for the worst let it come in what shape it would.

This last tragedy served to prevent me for a season from obeying the the first principles of the Gospel for I did not like to go into the waters of baptism with marks of violence on my person and stains of human blood on my garments.Which I well knew was sure to become a topic of conversation with many an idle gossip Accordingly dayby day I pursued my labors o n the old farm waiting for the storm cloud to pass on.As far as my own acts are concerned I had a conscience void of affence pretaining to that unfortunate family . Yet there was asecret moniter within my breast that would frequently warn me that delays were dangerousand that I had better fulfill the covenant I had made with my God in the presence of one witness

It is beyond the power of man to descrebi the contending emotions of my soul at that time! Pride, pleasure, the speach of people my accumulating interests , the frowns of newly fou nd relatives ,and the apalling stigma attached to the word Mormon were all obstacles that my youthful mind could scarsely sermount.And it was not until in solitude I unbosomed the contending e motions of my soul to God that I found relief and peace and the gentle whispering s of the spirit of God prompting me to forth with obey the truth which on the next day I determined to do. That night in my sleep I frequently awoke and found myself preaching the Gospel to different nations of people.

Time passed on rapidly till the time arrived to prepare for

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to the place of worship and once more heard the welcome sound , "Come , come all ye inhabitants of the world and obey the Gospel and obtain the promised blessings, for the Lord is not man that he can lie".

Sunday Sept. II I842 was a time long to be remembered by me for in the presence of a vast mulitude of Saints and sinners in company with William Wilson I yielded obedience to the Gospel though long before this time I had been sensible that it was my duty to do so. Some tossed their heads in scorn while others found a friend and brother.In these acts of derision I was not dissapointed for I had by observation learned that fact long before. It may seem strange to the unprejudice reader why and how it is that in this boasted land of Liberty and Equal Rights where all men have the constitutional right to worship God as best suits their own feelings, that this condition exists. Yet in the ninteenth century there is one class of people called Latter Day Saints that by Priest and People Governer and Ruler are denied this estimable privilege.In the history of this church there is abundant testemony to this fact which I shall have have occasion to refer to in relating my experiences.

After joining the Church I strove with determined purpose to keep the commandments of God. Accordingly I deprived myself of may amusements which before this time I had been an extravagent partica paterand with full purpose of heart devote my time and talents to the service of the Lord. Although I was young and bashful in the expression of thought, barren and unfruitful in the knowlege of God,and unacquainted with the principles of the Gospel, Yet having been ordained under the hands of an Apostle of Godin the last days I determined to to know of the restoration of the Gospel.

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and to qualify myself to discharge the duties encumbant on a man of God in proclaming the same to the inhabitants of the earth.

Although in posession of a fruitful imagination together with varied experiences in my former yearslittle did I understand the varied and changing scenes of mortal life with me and the people with whom I had so recently coupled my future destiny. At a conference held in Kirtland Oct. 6 , Lyman Wight presided , I was set apart to the ministry and to take a mission to the state of New York. By permission I tarried until I could settle up my private business. After which I took my leave of Kirtland and its fond associations in company with Elder Luman Heath on the I7 of the following September

Prior to my departure I made one trip to the State of Pennsylvania to visit my newly found relatives with whom I took but little comfort.except in the bearing of my testimony to the restoration of the Gospel in the last days. This I did to all who would come to hear.

After my return to Kirtland my uncle , whom I did not see in my last visit to pennsylvania, being zealous in his persuasive and argumentive powers made me a visit for the purpose of convincing me of the error of my ways and to prove that Mormonism as he called it was like the baseless fabric of a vision.After a fruitless trial of two days and the exaustion of his fund of knowlege together with his refuse of lies to which he at last resorted ,he was compelled to acknowlege that with sacred and profane history I held a great superiority over him also in point of doctrine and theological reasoning.Dissapointed in his expectations the third day he returned home bearing with him the testemony of one who had a short time ago was in a great measure astranger to the Doctrines of Divinity and

and its propagation.

Being elated at my success in confounding one eminent Divine I became vain in my conception of moral greatness which afterwards proved a source of deep regret to me for I had ascribed to myself the honor instead of giving God the glory. At this time being seated in a chair made of round burch poles and in a pine log cabin in Salmom River Valley and surrounded with Eternal snow and everlasting chains of ice and associated with a dark and degraded people I am led to exclaim, " O man, how art thou fallen. Thy Maker delighted to converse with thee, angels and just man made perfect were thy companions but now thou art fallen below the brute beast made to be taken and destroyed. O God close up the vision and let me no longer gaze on on those awful scenes for my heart is pained while I write. When contrasting the present conditions of the inhabitants of the earth with their Primeval state in the Garden of Eden, the period when the Father of our spirits condescended that through the partaking of the fruits of the earth that man might be, and contrasting as far as my limited understanding will admit the various changes and wonderful revolutions that have taken place since that time I am caused to mourn. I view the dreadful strife existin gbetween man and man with the awful crash of war resounding like the voice of ten-thousand thunderbolts ~~resounding~~ reverberating from one end of Heaven to the other. And then I think of the time when the solid rocks were rent asunder and their torn and scatered fragments deeply imbeded in the earth and the agonizing throes of inanimate nature while the Son of God expired upon the cross.

If I had the voice of an Angel and the zeal of an Apostle glagly would I stand forth and lowdly proclaim to all the inhabitants of the earth that an Angel has

flown through the Heavens proclaming

the Everlasting Gorpel . And God has spoken from the Heavens saying, "Come out of her my people lest ye be partakers with her in her evil deeds ". Can any man with the least shadow of future events passing before his eyes fold his arms in carnal security and cry, "All is peace in Zion" when inevitable distruction awaits the inhabitants of the earth.O Lord hasten the time when I may be delivered from this temperary seclusion and be able to utter my voice in connection with my brethren for the amelioration of man kind.

At length the time appointed for starting a new career in life arrived and I bid adue for a season the friends made dear to me through association.Though I was accustomed to traveling never before was I dependant on the charity of a cold world for my daily bread.Heretofore the few shining particles I carried with me were sure to secure friendship. But now how changed the scene. After namy fruitless attempts to secure shelter for a single night from the chilling blasts of winter Iwas many times compelled to rest my weary limbs in some open shed or loft of hay.Out there hungry and shivering I would pour out my soul to God.

Day by day we pursued our course preaching by the way as opportunity would permit and the people came to hear.In many places we were kindly received ,doors were open and men of understanding sought both in public and private to learn the doctrines of the Latter Day Saits. While others for the sake of controversy and the love of discord would intrude upon the congregation by asking many discordant questions and when met by simple truth and stern reatities were compelled to acknowledgethat one fact clearly demonstrated was worth ten thousand theories and opinions of man. At times discussions of this kind would prove of real benefit but in other cases when the speaker for the people was completely confounded and put to an

open shame a deep settled prejudice would prevail which our own personal wants would fully realize.for we had to contend with the prejudice of the ignorant and the pen of the learned.

While traveling one day we drove up to the door of my uncle who a few months befor had taken much pains to convince me of the error of my ways.Unluckily he was not at home bing absent in the discharge of his Ministerial duties.I remained in that neighborhood three days and three times in my Grandfathers house preached to a crowded congregation consisting principly of my kins folks. During this time my comrad had continued his travels to Evensville New York at which place I joined him after the space of ten days.

While here through infatiguable energy we baptizedfive persons and arroused others from a luke warm state to a lively sense of their duty. We organized a small branch of the Church by ordaining Elisah Wilsin an Elder and Charles Utley a priest and Albert Williams a teacher. When we left they were in posession of many of the blessings of the Holy Spirit .

From thense we journeyed to a small town in Cateraugus County N.Y. where the big Sister Creek crosses the State road. There as usual we preached the Gospel to the people. Many believed and joined the Church.Old man Sturdivanta resident of this place departed his life in that illfated city of Nauvoo. Wm. A. Beebe a splendid workman in iron from this place became a resident of Ogden and at this time is a living there. At this place we met the once talented and estimable Apostle Lyman Whight whom at present because of transgression is not a member of the Church.

From here we pursued our course to to the city of Buffalo where again we for several days discoursed pon the principles of the Gospel. Here I visited my old friend Fems Gusten who though

pleased to see one who had hitherto been his journeyman every avenue of his heart was closed to thetruth . A fter some three weeks of faithful labor in tha city of merchants we journeyed to Akron and as usual made our business known .Here with difficulty we found shelter for the night from the stormand without the delivery of one discourse wended our way to Batavia. Here there was a n organized branch of the churchand as might be expected we were kindly received .Here we fellin company with Elder John P. Green and wife.With united exertion we made the halls in all parts of thetown reverberate with the sound of theGospel.

While in this section of the country we visited several several small towns in that section of the countryand held a three days conferece in the city of Batavia.

From here we journeyed to Nosco and Mount Morice preaching the Gospel in public and private not however without occasionally receiving hard fare. After passing through a mountainous region of country we at length stoped at a town of considerable size called Prattsburg situated at the head of the Crooked Lake.In all that region there was but one Mormon resident .After many days darkness gave way before the blase of truth and the seeds of life sprang up. A flourishing and numerous branch of the church was the fruit of our labors.During the winter and early Spring those hills resounded with with the restoration of the Everlasting Gospel.At many times the urgent demand for preaching made it necessary for my pardner and I to hold separate meetings.Although such occurances were not of long duirationyet ages seemed to pas saway during those short separations.To the best advantage we united and divide d our time and talen ts for the advancement of the cause of truth . Our labors were principaly confined to Stuben, Livingston, Ontario, Genesee, Erie, Chataucqua , Cateragus and Yates Counties untill after the

spring rains . Duty demanded that one of us go to St. Laurance Co. The lot fell to me to remain in our old field of labor.While my pardner left to find new associations I remained in the regions round about till the middle of the next summer when because of my health I returned home.

I had in connection with my pardner baptized over seventy-~~five~~ psons. I am happy to sa that at present several of the Saints from that section of the country are now located in the valleys of the Mountains.Some are still at the old tramping ground others beause of dissatisfaction have have followed the inclinations of their own mind s and have made shipwrecks of their lives.

Thereare many little scenes connected with this my first mission which at this time I can not recall but suffice to say it was not proformed with out a variety of scenes intermingled with some painfull hardships.

I traveded from Penyon, Yates county to Kirtland Ohio on foot Joseph Busby was my companion from Buffalo to kirtland.

Some four weeks after my arrival at home I commenced a series of studies at the Seminary. In process of time a severe strife arose between a cripple boy of about ten years old and the principle teacher's wife who was the instructer of the preparatory department . The lad was about to obtain the mastery when J. C. Loid interfered in her behalf.A most shameful punishment was then inflicted upon the boy without affecting a victory over him. At length when blood large drops of blood had spotted the floor though I believed that order should be inforced, I did not think it's inforcement should sacrifice human life . and . for humanity's sake

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I told him he had better consider the greatness of the punishment the boy had endured before he administered any more . As a result I received a severe repremand and he continued the applicaton of the rawhide on the almost naked body of the boy. At length this aroused those lion life passions which I had long kept smothered with in me by indeavoring to introduce into my life habits of virtue. Casting asingle glance around the room I saw almost every eye directed toward me and that a variety of emotions were at work. I sprang from my seat and quicker done than told I separated the teaher and the pupil. Some half dozen other pupils with seemingly no feeling whatever came to the assistance of the teacher. When the boy saw them he screamed "O God, save me"This piercing cry brought to my assistance four resolute fellows who soon cleared the entry way. We bore the boy to his mother in a bleeding condition

This act of cruelty created quite a sensation throughout the town. And upon examination the condition of the boy was found serious.Two eminent docters opposed to J. C. Loid both in religion and politics were sent for and through their diligent and faithful efforts the little fellow was able in about four weeks to hobble around. During this time the sum of three hundred dollars was raised by subscription for the commencement of a suit at law . This terminated in the breaking up of that ceminary and and the reducing of Mr. Loid to abject poverty.Besides this the sum of one thousand dollars was appropriated by the Supreme Court .

After this occurance I attended this instution no longer but betook myself to the preachin g of the Gospeland making my course south and south west ward to Wooster, Wane County Ohio.At which place my Uncle Ira had long been a resident . I found him in

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affluent circumstances. When upon this journey as usual I received the treatment so common to all Mormons.

Iremained in this place and the surrounding country for two months . I again met Elder John P. Green on his way to Nauvoo.From here I returned to Kirtland and attended school taught by O. H. Hanson and boarded with the family of Ruben Mc Bride.

Early in the spring of 1844 I helped to build two small barns for T. D. Martindale and one for James Cower.They were completed on the fifteenth of May. I set out for Nauvoo in company with Elarson Petingale and Henry Moore with Christopher Dixon waggoner as far as Wellsville on the Ohio River at which place he returned backto Kirtland.We embarked on board the steamboat Lehi for St. Louis Missouri

I had not been on board long when I learned there were others belonging to the sameFaith as myself and bound for the same place of destination.They however for the want of means would be compelled to stop in Cincinati . I proposed to pay their passage if they after landing and as soon as circumstances would admit restore to me the amount that I had expended for their benefit.I had in charge at that time three tonsof groceries donated toward the building of the Nauvoo Temple which I had found in store at Wellsville and under the direction of Lyman Whight was to take them through.

On the first day of June 1844 late in the evening I arrived in in the delightful city of Na uvoo without a single cent in my pocket . After securely storeing the goods in the warehouse I laid myself down to rest in the open a ir upon anaked slab.

June the second early in the morning I found myself on the streets of Nauvoo.The evening before Petingale had agreed to meet me at theresident of the Prophet Joseph at nine A. M.

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Observing and reflecting upon every thing I saw and heard I slowly pursued my course to the mansion of the Prophet, That day passed away and Pettingill did not appear . Morning came and went and not one face that I had ever seen before could I recognize as I walked the streets.

I viewed the foundation of a mighty Temple with the baptismal font resting on the backs of twelve oxen probably the first one built since the days of Solaman .I then went to the stone cutters shop where thesound of many workmans mallet and the sharpning of the smiths anvil.all bore unmisstakable evidence of a determined purposeto complete the mighty structure .

I then returned to the mansion of the Prophet and aftera short conversation with the bar tender who I afterwards learned was Oren Porter Rakwell. To my great satisfaction I saw Pettingill and five others about to enter the building .After greeting my old friends heartily I was introduced to the Prophet whose mild and penetrating glance denoted great depth of thought and extensive fore thought .While standing before his penetrating gaze he seemed to read the vey recesses of my heart . A thousand thoughts passed through my mind . I had been permited by the great auther of my being to behold with my natural eyes a Prophet of the living God when millions had died without that privilege .And to grasp his hand in mine was a privilege and blessing that in early days I did not expect to enjoy . I seemed to be transfigured before him . I gazed with wonder at his person and listened with delight to the sound of his voice . I had this privilege both in public and private at that time and afterwards . Though in after years I may become a castaway the impression made upon my mind at this

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introduction can never be erased. The feeling which passed over me at this time is impressed upon me as indedibly and lasting as though it were written with an iron pen upon the tab lets of my heart. My very destiny seemed to be interwoven with his . Iloved his company , the sound of his voice was music to my ears . His counsels were good ,His acts were examlary and worthy of imitation .His theological reasoning was of God. In his domestic circle he was mild and forbearing but resolute and determined in the accomplishment of God's work. Although oposed by the combined powers of earth and Hell, he by the inspiration of God restored the Gospel to the earth and and organized the Holy Priesthood. He gathered his thousands around him and planted a great city which was to be the foundation of a mighty empire and consecrated it to God as the land of Zion.

At the same time he endured the most unparalelled persecutions of any man in the history of our country. Like one of old the arms of his hands were made strongby the hands of the mighty God of Jacob.With a mind that disdained to confine itself to the old beaten track of religeous rights and ceremonies he burst asunder the chains which for ages past had held in bondage the nations of the earth. He soared aloft and brought to light the hidden treasures of the Almighty.He bid defiance to the superstitious dogmas and the combined wisdom of the world and laid the foundation for man's Eternal happiness and revived the tree of Liberty palsied by the withering touch of Martin VanBuran.

Thus the first few days of my residence in Nauvoo was passed in forming new acquaintences and greeting the old friends I chanced to meet .I soon became a workman in the shop of Thomas Moore and boarded at the home of John P. Green.

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Iwas frequently called out by the Prophet Joseph tothe proformance of various duties . I did not regret the time spent on such missione a s I considered them schools of experience to me. I will refer to one among many similar to it that I proformed in those days.

There was to be held a convention of anti-Mormins in Carthage I was required by the Prophet to form on e of their number. With a promise of my fidelity to God he assured me that not a hair of my head should fall to the ground. And if I followed the first impressions of my mind I should not fail in the accomplishment of every object that I undertook.At times when to all human appearance inevitable distruction awaited me God would provide the means of escape.

When first I entered Carthage Iwas interagated by Joseph Jackson, Mike Barns ,and Singleton as to what business I had there.I replied that I had business at the recorders' office. They being suspicious of deception went with me to the office.After examining the title of a cetain tract of land many impertinent questions were asked me which I promptly answered.Then a low-bred , backwoodsman from Missouri began to boast of his powers in the murdes of men , women, and children of the Mormon Church and the brutal prostitution of women while in the State of Missouri and that he had followed them to the State of Illinois for that purpose. Without considering the greatness of their numbers I felt likechstising him for his insolence.Just then he made a desperate thrust at my bowels with his hunting knife. which penetrated my all my clothing without any injury to my person Nerved as it were with Angelic power I prostrated him to the earth and with one hand seized him by the throat and with the other drew his knife. Had Jackson n ot grasped me by the arm between the hand and elbow ,throwing the knife many feet in the air , I should

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have deprived him of his natural life.Although my antagonist was still ensensible the prospects for my becoming a sacrifice to their thirst for blood were very favorible.Had not Jackson and others interfered in my behalf perhaps it would have been so.

I afterwards sat in council with delegates from different parts of the country and secured the resolutions passed by that assembly. I then returned in safety to Nauvoo but not without a close pursuit by those demons in human shape uttering the most awful imprecations and bawling out to me at almost every jump to stop or they would shoot.My greatest fear was that my horse would fall under me .I thought of the instance of David Patton administering to a mule which he was riding when fleeing before a similar band of ruffians. I placed my hands on either side of the animal and as fervently as I ever did I prayed to God that his strength might hold out in order that I might bear the information which I had obtained to the Prophet.There were no signs of failure in accomplishing this purpose till just opposite the tomb my horse fell on his side in the mud. This seemed to be a rebuke to me for urging him on with such a tremendous speed. We were entirely out of danger and covered with mud by reason of the fall. I rushed into the presence of the Prophet and gave in minute detail all that had come under my observation during that short mission.Whereupon W .W. Phelps then acting notary Public was called in and my deposition taken with regard to the movements of the people. Daniel Corns was deputed to bear this information to the Governor,Thomas Ford.

The people of Carthage being suspicious of more men being sent as spies waylaid the road and arrested Carns and took from him the disposition .In this way my real name was known among the bitterest enemies of the Saints.This discovery subjected me to many privations caused through continual persecution

Before and after this time frequent dissentions took place in the Church and and political factions arose , willful mistrep-resentations and calumny of the foulest kind.were circulated with untireing zeal among the uncouth and ignorant .These with writes of various kinds were used to drag an innocent man from the bosom of his friends.The very elements seemed to conspire against the Saints. That mighty engine the press with all its powers of dissimilation was arrayed against them. The public arms were demanded in order to weaken the Saints power to resist when invaded . Every a rtifice was resorted to to accomplish the destruction of the Prophet.

When the storm cloud had lowered around the Prophets head and the contending emotions of the discordant political faction surrounded him on every side with determined purpose to fill his mission acceptable before his God and maintain the identity of the Saints.He upset the table of the money- changers and upset the tipling -shop. In the fervency of his soul in connection with the common council he declared the ~~common council~~ the Nauvoo Exp-ositor Press a nuisance .The city martial with a chosen band of men fulfilled the decree of that counciland disabled that mighty engine of knowledge appropriated for the seduction of the Saints.

In the midst of these contending factions it was as impossible for the Saints to reason with the people as it was for Paul to declare the glad tidings of a crucified Christ and a risen Re-deemer when the air was rent with the cry of great Diena of the Effesians.Under existing circumstances what was to be done? How were we to, correct the public mind?Our means for giving in-formation was very limited . We might as well attempt to converse with the drunkard while he reels to and frounder the influence of

of intoxicating poison, or lift up your voice to the tumultuous waves of the ocean, or reason amidst the roar of ten-thousand chariots rushing suddenly along the pavement,as reason with the people for great was the universal cry ,"Mormonism is a delusion phantasm and so forth.

At length the evil day appeared and the dark cloud burst with fury over the prophets head. He appeared once more at the head of his favorite legion.They however surrendered the public arms and he gave himself a sacrifice for the people.Well I remember his saying refered to, ih the later part of the Doctrine and Covenans "Although I posessed the means of Escop yet I submit without a strugle and repair to the place of slaughter."He said he would yet be murdered in cold blood.

I saw the forms of court and heard the many charges against him which were refuted by plain and positive testemony.After this he as commited to jail upon false accusation and myself and others lodged there with him.

During the time of his mock trial he received the promise of protection from Thomas Ford then Governor of the State and that he should go with him to Navvoo. The Governor went to tha place without fulfilling this promise.

After his departure the few Saints that were left in Carthage were expelled at the point of the bayonet. Not ,however ,till the Prophet from the jail windowexorted them for the sake of their own lives to go home to Nauvoo.I well remenber those last words of exortation.and the long and lingering look on the den of infamy for I did not consider that safe with such a guard.

Thus the Prophet his brother Hyrum, Willard Richards and John Tayler were left alone.in the hands of those savage persons.

The afternoon previous to the martyrdom we hurried to Nauvoo to announce the coming of the Prophet as was agree by the Governor.But with him came not the beloved Prophet.which soon convinced the people that treachery of the foulest kind was at work. This cowardly,would be great,man tried his best to intimidate the people. It was with difficulty ,however , that some few could be restrained from making sad havoc among his troops.Had the Saints known the extent of his treachery I am of the opinion that Nauvoo would have been his burying place.Thomas Ford's stay in Nauvoo was of short duration for well he knew the deep designs against the prophet's life.

On his return to Carthage he met George D. Grant bearing the sad news of the slaughter at the jail.Whereupon the cowardly curse arrested Grat and took him back to Carthagein order to give himself time to escape.Thus the distance of eighteen miles was traveled over threetimes before the sorrowful news of the Prophets death reached his friends.

In the afternoon of June the 28 the mournful procession arrived bearing the mangled bodies of the Prophet and the Patriarch and Elder John Tayler.Although the later still survive hemingled his with the best blood of the century.Willard Richards escaped without a hole in his garment.Their bodies were placed in a commodious position and the assembled thousands of Saints gazed in mournful silence on the faces of the illustrious dead.

Wlile pening these few lines tears of sorrow still moisten my cheeks ad I feel to hasten to the recital of other events.

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At this time many of the Twelve Apostles and the principal Elders of the Chuch were absent on missions . As soon as possible when they heard the awful traged y they returned hometo Nauvoo.Truely the state of affairs was lamentable . Awhole people were appearantly without a leader and like a vessel on the boisterous ocean without a helm.

In a few days Sidney Rigdon arrived from Pittsburg and set up his claims as guardian of the Church. Diversities of opinion prevailed among the people .Ina meeting of the Saints Brigham Young, , then president of the quorum of the Twelve,from a secluded retreat appeared on the stand. There in plainness and simplicity proved himself by ordination from the Prophet to be his legal successor This is comfirmed by Orson Hide and other members of the Twelve.

After the above demonstration of facts Rigdon appeared no more in pub,lic to vindicate his claims for guardinship but by secret meetings and private counsels strove to gain his point. Notwithstanding his power of eloquencehe loaded himself with eternal infamy and returned in disgust to Pittsburg leaving a fimconviction in the minds of the Saintsthat he completed his own ruin.

After this the Saintsenjoyed a short respite from cruels rife but not without a n almost endless drain of their substance by continued suits at lawimposed on them by the ungodly. With united efforts,however they strove to complete the Temple of worshipwhich they desired to do if permitted by their enemies. Should they not complete the Templethe Saints according to the revelations of Godwere to be rejected together with their dead.But thanks be to God their work was acceptable and many were pwrmitted to to receive their endouments.

Again because of the prosperity of the Saints the fire of persecution was kindled in the summer of 1845 and the blase of torment was applied to many a house and sack of grain. And whole settlements were driven into Nauvoo destitute of the comforts of life and some were shot down in the presence of their families and everything they had consumed by fire.

This state of affairs continued to grow worse till the leaders in order to preserve the identity of the Church were compelled to endorse articles of agreement to leave the country as soon as possible.

In the month of February the western shore of the Mississippi was covered with the companies of the Saints. Some had covers drawn over over their waggons while others had only a sheet drawn over a few poles to make a tent. Sometimes these rude tents were the only covering for the invalid forms of the unfortunate.. May is the time wlile keeping the watchmans post in the darkness of the night when the rains descended as though the windows of Heaven were open have I wept over the distressed condition of the Saints. Toward the dim light of many a flickering lamp has my eyes been directed becaus of the crying of children, the restless movemants of the aged ad infirm and the mounful groan of many suffering from fever. These have made an impression on my mind which can never be forgotten. Thus through mud and waer they made their way throgh an Indian Country.

The Saints continued their march to Council Bluffs on the Mosury River , the former home of the Patawatoma Indians. Shortly after their arrival the cruel demad was made of them by the Government of the United States for five hundred able bodied men to be inlisted for one year in the service of their country to go to California to fight in the war with Mexico.

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Although this demand was complied with I cannot but believe that the thinking portion of the United Staesmust look look upon this requirment as being most atrocious as unheard of in the annals of American histiry. Could the fathers of our country imagined for one monent that their children would ever be so profligate as to cause the exterminatuon of a portion of her citizens from one State to another and their final expulsion from the union and at this trying epoch in the history of such peoplebe required to furnish five hundred men to fight in the wars of the United States with the Republic of Mexico.

This no doubt is the first attempt of the General Government to destroy the Priesthood from threarth. But they like Herod of old failed in their designs.For without a boubt they did not expect tha their unheard of requirment would be complied with . Thus they would have a pretext for making a general slaughter.

Although over five hundred men offered themselves as a sacrifice for this people their obedience occasioned considerable suffering at home.For many families of helpless women and children were left with nothing but a waggon or tent to shelter then from the pelting storms.Can any man not endowed with more wisdom than than is common to humanity prevent fostering adeadly hatred and a spirit of revengetoward those who were the cause of this condition?While thinking over the histiry of the past and sufferings of this people I care not how soon the time of entire rejection may come. I look forward with fond expectation to the fulfillment of arevelation given on Fishing River Missouri June 22 1834.
After the departure of the Saints mormon batallion the main body of the Saints crossed the river ad pitched their tents near a large spring some three miles west of the Missouri at which place

At this place my wife and I joined them. My wife was the daughter of Vinson and Martha Knight and we were married on the twenty-first of December 1845. The members of her family consisted of Martha Knight, James, her son a boy of about fourteen, Adaline, my wife, and Rhispher, the wife of A. S. Gibbons. From this place the main body of the Saints moved to the north about nine miles. They formed their waggons in two large hollow squares and after making themselves as comfortable as possible proceeded to cut hay to feed their stock during the Winter. After this they moved to a beautiful bench of table-land bordering on the River. Here in the incredibly short space of six weeks they reared a city of seven hundred log houses. The streets ran at right angles to each other and formed blocks of equal size. Here the aged and infirm through exposure and many of the young and vigerous for the want of proper nourishment by reason of the scurvy were carried away to one common burying place. Thus the ranks of the Saints were continually wasting away.

During the winter of 1846 my family remained in Winrterquarters. After providing them with wood and every other comfort within my power in company of F. J. Davis I went o to Savannah, Missouri. after wheat which the Church had purchased froma merchant by the name of Johnson. We received a portion of the wheat due and the remander o in money. After a cold and disagreeable trip we returned after six weeks to Winterquarters in safety.

During my absence my wife had given birth to a son on the eighth of January, 47. We named him Gilbert. Because of the severity of the winter I remained at home without any particular employment In the latter part of the winter I was appointed on a mission to gaher up the Sants that for want of means had temperarily located themselves on the eatern borders of Iowa.

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About two weeks prior to the time for commencing this mission I was afflicted with sore eyes and at the appointed time was entirely blind . I was thereby dis qualified for the trip. Almost every remedy suggested was applied but at that time had no effect.

After the opening of Spring as soon as the strength of my team would admit I made one more trip to Missouri for provisions. After the laps of three weeks I returned and commenced the breaking up of land in order to raise some corn . After planting about thirteen acres of land in corn and a variety of garden vegetables. I again returned to Missouri and labored with my hands to secure other comforts of life . Before harvest time I returned to Winter quarters and remained there until the following December.

During the month of December my brother in law, A.S. Gibbons and I again left our homes with its fond associates and wended our way once more to the land of Missouri . When about fifty miles from Winter-quarters I met A. B. Frost who had been a resident of that place, Fremont County, Iowa, since the Fall of I846. With him I labored working at my trade of carriage making , till April I848 . During this time I built a log cabbin for and prepared to locate my family which I did the same Spring. I also established a shop for my self and obtained all the work that I was able to proform. Being prospered in all I put my hands to do I had gathered sufficient to enable me to gather with the Saints in the Spring of I85o.

Prior to this time we had been blessed with another son whom we named John. He was born on the twenty-sixth of January I849.

About the middle of may I85o I bid adue to Fremont County Iowa and made my way to Kanesville. After a few days respite we crossed the Missouri just below the Platte. We were organized in the following manner by Orson Hyde: Johnothan Frost captain over one-hundred - five waggons, Joel Gerill and William Wall captains of fifties and

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Utta Perkins , Chester Lo veland , Thomas Maun, Abraham Coon and myself were appointed captains of ten in the second fifty.

On the fifteenth of June we left the banks of the Missouri We had not been traveling long when old man Gidcomes daughter of about ten years of age was run over by one of the waggons and her thigh bone broken.I set the broken limb which was the my first experience in the sergical line.It was perhaps through good luch more than good management that the bone mended very well.

On the third day after we left the River we were visited by one of the most distressing plagues that ever befell the human family.The first to be afflicted with the diseasewas Alfred Brown who departed this life about two hours after he was taken with the dreaded diseass.The next morning after attending to his intermant the camp movedon.During the day three more were afflicted .One of them died while we were traveling ,and the two others died while we were camped for the night .The same night my younger child John was taken sick with the same affliction and died in the latter part of h the same night and was burried the next morning.

I think I never saw so exciting a time and a people so completely frightened out of their sences as the people comprising my ten for the sickness was confined principly to the ten under my charge.The first company of ten started on their journey in the morning wlile we were burying the dead.During the time of yoking and hitching up seven others were taken which rendered it very difficult for us to move.Only by some of the men driving two and three teams was it made possible for us to cross Salt Creek.

After two or three efforts to receive help from the foremost portion of the company I must confess I was somewhat irritated and

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and went myself.Although surrounded by the dead and dying I clamored upon a waggon wheel and there in plainness rebuked them for their cowardice and inhuman treatment of their brethren. As a result Wm. Hall, Chester Loveland, and Thomas Robinsonvolunteered to assist in taking care of the dead and dying and driving of the teams.After burying one person by the way we overtook the main body of the company about two-o'clock.

We continued our journey through sickness and death untill we passed through Fort Carny. After this time attacks of the prevailing epidemicwere not so prevelent nor dangeeous.Some days we passed from fifteen to twenty-five graves of emigrants going from Missouri and Illinois to California, all bearing nearly the same date. In many cases it was a disgreeable task to pass the decomposing bodies of which had been removed from their shallow covering by the wolves.In one place I saw the mangled bodies of twenty-three human beings. Some were without the appearance of a burial. The nearer we approached the mountenous region the less sickness wehad

When within twelve miles of Fort Larney we were ,if such a thing were possible, threatened with a still worse contageon than we had previously been afflicted with.The Siox Indians were camped on either side of the Platt River and by the score were dyingdaily with the small-pox.Some were piled in heaps by the side of the road while others were sunk with rocks in the river.Very fortunately for us we escaped without receiving harm from this contageon.

While in camp a few miles above Larney we come very near loosing a very useful member of our company ,aman by the name of offpafford, who came nearly being drowned.He had lost his mother three sisters and one brother the result of the colora.Through

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the infatiguable energy of Thomas Robinson and John Chitesten he was saved from a watery grave.

From here we slowly persued our way through the mountains sustaining none other than the loss of a few cattle by reason of which we were ocompelled to leave on e waggon at Devile Gate of the Sweet River.And on the seventeenth of September we entered the Great Salt Lake which at first sight had the appearance of a dreary waste or a vast desertwhose dry and parched soil seemed to bid defiance to the husbandmento bring forth from its bosom the comforts of life.By means of irregation howerer it was found to produce equal to any other country of the same latitude.

Some two weeks after my arrival into the valleys of the mountains I was counseled by President Brigham Young to locate in Ogden City Weber County . This I did .After completing a small job of hewing for Captain James Brown I commenced the opening of a farmandthe building of a log house .

By the time spring came I had built over one mile of fence ,broke up and sowed thirteen acres with wheat and a variety of vegetables. Previous to this time in the fall I was appointed by the common council to be Marshal.Immmediately I beganfulfilling the functions of that office by serving proscesson Ansel Riter for traducing the character of Brigham Young and others.

On the eleventh of June my wife gave birth to anothe son, and in the month of July 1851, the same year,a dificulty arose between the whites and a small band of the Snake Indians which terminated in the taking of several horses on both sides and the killing of one Indianand the driving of the remainder into the

Indians into the mountains for the rest of the season.For several years occurances of this kindwere very frequent in that section of the country.

On the twenty sixth of June 1852 my wives Adeline and Henrietta Mc Bridewere sealed to me for time and all eternity by President Brigham Young.On the twenty-sixth of January 53 Adaline gave birth to another sonand Henrietta also on the thirty-first of August of the same year.Early in the Spring I sold my farm to John Pool and in the Fall I built a small adobie houseon lot five and six, blockeleven, Ogden City .

During the summer of 1854 I raised no field wheatbut made one trip to near Goose Creek mountains with flour to sell to emigrants. I returned with but little profit and I had subjected myself to many inconveniences while on the trip.The profanity I heard and the drunkenness I sawserved to completely cure me from going on all other trips of the find in the future.

I remained at home during the Fall and Winter and as early in the spring as possible I sowedten acres with wheat.In the same Spring 1855 at the April Conference I was appointed on a mission to the House Of Israel. I was set apart for the proformance of this mission in Ogden City , April 26,'55.under the hands of Lorenzo Snow. And on the fifteenth of May I dedicated myself and family to the Lordand on the sixteenth I took my departurewith eleven waggons and twenty-seven men under the direction of Thomas S. Smith.

Wetraveled seven miles thefirst day and camped at night at the herd house of Nathanial Levitt.Because of the carlessness of G. R. Grantin taking care of the stock we traveled but five mileson the seventeeth and camped at a small spring west of the

road between Willow Creek and the Hot Springs north of Ogden City. May I8 we traveled fifteen miles and camped a t the big spring near the camp of Joseph Grover and E Reece who were enroute for Carson Valley. May I9 we crossed Bear River free of cost throughtthe kindness of John Simsom . Elder Orson Hyde , Marshall Heywood and George P. S pires , United States Judge of the third judicial district of the Territory of Utah , camped with us that night.

Sunday May 2o , we organized in the following order : Francis Dunpey captain, David Moore first lutenant ,and B. F. Cummings sejant. We traveled ten miles and camped near the old Ferry on Bear River.

Monday May2I, We traveled sixteen miles and comped at Frog Springs. It was a cloudy day and a cold south wind blowing. Tuesday May 22 we traveled eighteen miles and camped at the Mudge Creek Valley. May 23 we traveled fifteen miles and camped on Sublett's Cutoff at the head of the Malad . The night was rainy.

Tuesday May 24 traveled sixteen miles and camped at Sand Stone Springs on the Fort Hall Road . Friday May 25 we remained in camp as it snowed and rained all day and it was a very difficult matter to keep the cattle to-gether.

Saturday May 26 we crossed over the mountains and traveled down Crooked River eighteen miles and camped at the junction of the Hanack and crooked creeks. Sunday May 27 we traveled eighteen miles and camped on the bank of the Portniff in full view of Fort Hall. Monday May 28 we traveled six miles and camped at the toll bridge of Mc Arthur. The toll was one dollar per waggon.

Tuesday May 29 we traveled eighteen miles and camped at the Ferry on Snake River . Wednesday May 3o we remained in camp and three of the descendants of Laman were baptized in to the Church.

G. W. Hill officiated in that ordenance.Thursday May 31 we repaired the boat and prepared to cross the river which we did the next day without the loss of an animal.The place where we crossed Snake River is about three hundred yards wide . The only man injured was B.H. Watts who received a small cut on the head through the carlessness of Ernest Lis hwhem swiming cattle.We camped about one mile above the Ferry.

Saturday June 2 we traveled fifteen miles in a dense forest That day we traveled about six miles out of our direct course and camped at the old herd on Snake River.There still remained at this place a dim trace of the Oregon emigrants.

Sunday June 3 we traveled twelve miles with the south wind blowing clouds of sand into the air making it very disagreeable traveling.That night we camped on the Snake River . Mon. June4 we traveled eighteen miles and camped on the one and one half miles below steam boat rock at this place we were joined by one family of Indians by the name of Matigon.

Tuesday June 5 in the morning J. W. Browning lost his horse. That day we traveled ten miles and camped on the Snake River. Wednasday June 6 we traveled twenty miles through sand , sagebrush, and rocks and camped after dark at at what is called Carnash Creek. Thurs. June 7 we traveled ten miles through sage and sand . The Indians who joined our company on the fourth left us on this day and went to the Salmon River to acquaint the Chief with the knowledge of our coming. We camped that night at MudyLake.

Friday June 8 traveled twenty miles through sage and sand and camped at a spring.Saturday June ninth we teaveled twelve miles in a north westerly direction .At this place G. W. Hill shot one antelope within onehundred yards of the train. We camped

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on spring Creek.Sunday June tenth we traveled fifteen miles and camped between twolarge springs in what is called Water Valley. Monday June II we traveled twenty-five miles crossing over the mountains and camped on a small branch of the Salmon River . Previous to going into camp it rained heavily and hailed.G. W. Hill killed a large black tailed deer . Myself and B. G. Cummings went after it with horses and returned with it to camp about eleven o'clock at night.

Tuesday June I2 we traveled fifteen miles and were met by the Banach Chief Rock O. K. and camped on a nother small branch of the Salmon River. Wed. JUne I3 we traveled thirteen miles and camped on big cotton wood another brabch of the Salmon River with the intention of exploring the country. Thursday June I4 we remained in camp and five of our men went on an exploring expodition with the old Chief.Friday June I5 the camp remained stationary and we went to the mountains about eitht miles west oto see much beautiful timber

Saturday June I6 The exploring party returned .Sunday June I7 we traveledsighteen miles and camped on the east branch of the Salmon River.There was a heavy frost that night.Monday JuneI8 we traveled twelve miles and arrived at our place of destination.

The first thing taken into consideration after our arrival was the building of a blacksmith shop and the burning of a coal pit The repairing of ploughs and other impliments of husbandry was soon commenced . Also the building of a large corral was made for the security of our cattle.As soon as possible every thing was made ready and on Monday June 25 we started the first plough ever put into the ground in Salmon River.The movement of the teams and the working of the ploughs was a wonder to the natives.From the time of our landing up to thirteenth of August we had broken up

fifteen acres of land and planted corn, potatoes, beans , peas, and a variety of other vegetables. We also fenced off fifteen acre of land and built a large corral ,erected a stockade fort sixteen rods square and completed the building of five houses besides many other things too numerous to mention.On Sunday July29 the Salmon River Missionary Station was named Fort Limhi by the unanimous vote of all present.

We brough with us to the country the first time seven thousand one-hundred pounds of flour and fifteen bushels of wheat.On Sunday I received an appointment to return to the valley of Salt Lake after the supplies for the mission.On the I3 I started for Salt Lake in company with F. Durfey, C.A. McCory, W . L. Brundage,G. R. Grant, J. .Clark, E. J. Bornard. On the 26 of the same month we landed in safety in Ogden City.

Prior to our starting out we were counseled to do as little trading with the Indians as possible.But the prevailing disposition of some men to accumulate the riches of this worldsubjected the whole campto many dissadvantagesby reason of appointing one man as trade for the whole company.After all this precaution some have feathered their nestwhile others have squared their lives by the counsel they received from president Brigham Young.

From the twenty-sixth of August untill the sixteenth of Oct. I was engaged in preparing conveniences for my family and hauling wood for the winter.

After gathering donations for the northern mission we left Ogden City ob Oct.I7and arrived in Fort Limhi on the I7 of Novemberafter a cold and dissagreeable trip of thiry days.We brought with us 5,895 pounds of flour and 87 bushels of wheat.During this trip I suffered much with the tooth ache.

This winter was spent without the accomplishing of anything and we suffered th e loss of much labor and time.I think I never saw deeper snownor never experienced a more severe winter.

On March II T. S. Smith ,B. F. Cummings C. Daltin, Wm. Burges, D. H. Stevens W . Barber and I.J. Clark left for Salt Lake. On the I5 of December previous to thie G. W. Hill, Thomas Butterfield Isaac Shepard, B. H. Watts, A Zondale, Ira Airs, W..M. Batchilor, and Wm.Burchleft for Salt Lake with three wagons.

On the ninth of March for the first time the snow gave way before the rays of the sunand on the twenteth the the south wind blewand the next day we commenced the digging of a well i n the center of the Fort.There was frost four feet below the surface of the ground.

Sunday April 2o I attended meeting and was called on by P.G. Tayler to preach to the people . While standing on my feet I was taken suddenly ill. I fainted and fell backward and when I c ame to myself I found John Galliher and P. G. Taylerrubbing me.From the twentieth of March my mode of living had been very poor . M y food consisted of milk and and roots and but very little meat.I proformed my portion of labor yet it came very near costing me my life. I was however not the only one that went hungry while others fared sumptuously.

After this public exibition of suffering the situation of the Fort was inquired intoand those who had no bread were supplied with a scanty allowance.

On the twenty-ninth of June myself and eight others with seven waggons returned to Salt Lake. Through the kindness of Thomas Abbott I obtained ten pounds of flour .With it and milk and a few roots I fared sumptuously.On the first creek south of Salmon River I kild

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one antelope and divided it among the company. We pursued our course in peace and met President S. S. Smith and company enrout to Salmon Valley.

July 5 I856. We had received our mail from Salt Lake Thurs April 29 whenB. H. Watts and Abraham Zondale arrived bringing mail from home.

From the time of my sudden illness I was able to do but very little labor .And on the first day of May I was taken with a severe attack of mountain fever . I was confined to the house of F. Durfey for ten days during which time a terrible fever raged unceasingly. After this time however the fever left me and on the I4 of May I was able to walk a very little.During My sickness I received every mark of kindness from the brethren and sisters that their limited means would permit.

To-day Nathanial Levitt and Ezra J. Barnard arrived in advance of Joseph Parry and company who arrived on the fifteenth with fourteen waggons and twenty-six men all enjoying good health.

On Sunday night, May I8 I had the following dream:I was standing in his door contemplating the beauties of nature when Durfey suddenly rushed across the room and seized me by the throat with a powerful grasp and at the same time exclaimed "This is not your adiding place."

Whiletaking my morning walk I strove to discern the true meaning of my dream. Not knowing wherein I had offended himI could not of myself form any literal meaning of such a night vision. When I returned I saw it literally fulfilled for Durfey had removed my bed outside the door .Through the assistance of G. W. Hill I moved to my former place of abode.

Day by day I grew stronger untill I regained my formerhealth and on Tuesday May 27 I went to work for the first time since my sickness.On Thursday29I cut my hand with the bone of an antelope

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After this I labored to considerable disadvantage till it healed up

November 4, '56 I landed in Fort Limhi in company with ninteen nen all in good health . We brought with us sixteen waggons.

On the tenth of the same month G. W. Hill ,Richard Margetts,Thomas Bingham, Jacob Miller, Thomas Butterfield , Sylvenus Callette,and Baly Lake returned to Salt Lake with three waggons .

Here I will close the recital of events commom to all and give a minute and authentic report of the expenditures of Fort Limhi. Since the seventeenth of May I855 up to the 23 of January I857 as kept by myself and reported by other clerks.

The first train of eleven waggons brought with them Ioo pounds of flour and I5 bushels of wheat,the fall trainwhich came in November I7 ,I856 brought 5,895 pounds of flour and 87 bushels of wheat. The Spring train brought 4,546 pounds of flour and II bushels of wheat.The train which came in the fall of 57 brought I3o75 pounds of flour and I32 bushels of wheat in sixteen waggons.We received in all 24I 1/2 bushels of wheat at five dollars per bushel when delivered in the Fortwhich would be worth I257 dollars.32,6I6 pounds of flour had been delivered in Fort Limhi up to November.4 ,I856 at a cost of $39I9.98 when valued at twelve dollare per hundred.

There has also been spent in Fort Limhi From MayI7,I855 to Jan. 23 I857,I5899 days which at two dollass per day would amount to $3I798.

The present expenditure of the Churchin sustaining Fort Limhihas been the enormous sum of $36,975.48without including the ware and tare of teams and waggons and the time spent in going from the Fort to Salt Lake.and the gathering of the various articles that have been brought to the country. If these were taken into consideration ~~the~~ and reduced to a fair price would swell the already enormous amount to fifty thousand dollars.Great boasts have been made of

After this I shipped to consignees glassware till it nested

November 4, 25 I landed in Port Limpi in company with nineteen men all in good health. We brought with us sixteen wagons.

On the tenth of the same month C. W. Hill, Richard Margetts, Thomas Bingham, Jacob Miller, Thomas Butterfield, Gylvanus Gallette, and Bell Lake returned to Salt Lake with three wagons.

Here I will close the recital of events common to all and a minute and authentic report of the expenditures of Port Limpi.

Since the seventeenth of May 1888 up to the 25 of January 1889 as kept by myself and reported by other clerks.

The first train of eleven wagons brought with them 100 bongs of tiron and 12 pushels of wheat, the till ftaimmich came in November 1888, brought 2888 bongs of tiron and 78 pushels of wheat.

The 2 prime train brought 4,248 bongs of tiron and 11 pushels of wheat. The train which came in the till of 78 brought 12028 bongs of tiron and 12 pushels of wheat in sixteen wagons. We received in 1888 and 1889 pushels of wheat at five dollars per pushel when delivered in the Portmanch mouth of mow 1889 dollars. 2818 bongs of tiron had been delivered in Port Limpi up to November 4, 1888 at a cost of 86.61610 when delivered at twelve dollars per hundred

There has also been a bent in Port Limpi from May 1888 of 25 .ten. 88VI28 days which at two dollars per day mow holds amount of $1288.

The present expenditure of the Chmrchin ausfaining Port Limpi has been the enormous sum of $26,876.48 without including the wire and fare of fesms and waggons and the time spent in going from the Salt Lake. and the expenses of the vertone stricles that Port of Salt Lake with four wagons.

Salmon Valley by people while in Salt Lake without taking into consideration the emense amount expended in making the little improvement thatwe have at the present time.

If the kingdom of God can be established in the tops of the mountains ,and the Gospel preached to all nations,and Zion can be redeemed ,and the poor can be gathered together in order that they may receive in commom the Blessings of God, and a whole people be sustained by such continuous draining of their substance, then I am willing to acknowlege that I understand not the course of human events.

Two important things hindered the progress of Fort Limhi: the first yearthe entire crop was cut off by the grass-hoppers and the second harvest was but small.The manner in which agriculture has been conducted served to dishearten the enerjetic and persevering

In a measure we were like the Puritans in their first settlement in America as we held all things in commonso far as related to the cultivation of the ground and the proceeds there of . Previous to the yearI6II during the settlement of Virginia no right of private ownership of property was established. The fields were cleared and cultivated by the joint labor of the whole and the proceeds was deposited in public stores and stored in common. This plan of proceeding presented but little inducement for industry The idle trustedentirely to what was distributed from the common store.. This course has been too closely pursued to prove beneficial to us.If the plan adopted by Sir Thomas Dale I6II to remedy these evils had been adopted by us better results would have been manifest.Another assignmemt would have been necessary to satisfy

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the increasing demand of industry. In order to facilitate the settlement of a new country some plan must be entered intoto attach men to the soil and induce them to regard it as their future home. I care not how much regard men may have for their leader nor the respect they have for the Holy Priesthood when their means of substanance are cut off and they are dependent on them for their means of support and are reduced to want mankind are so organized by their Creator that they will make a strenuous exertuon to free themselves from the distressed situation. For One hour of virtuous liberty on earth is worth a whole eternity of bondage.

Donated to Church of Jesus Christ of Latterday Saints by Flora Belnap as part of distribution of personal property of Hyrum Belnap b. Mar 24, 1858, Ogden, Utah Died Sept. 18 -1938, Ogden Utah son of Gilbert Belnap (the writer of this journal and Adaline Knight)