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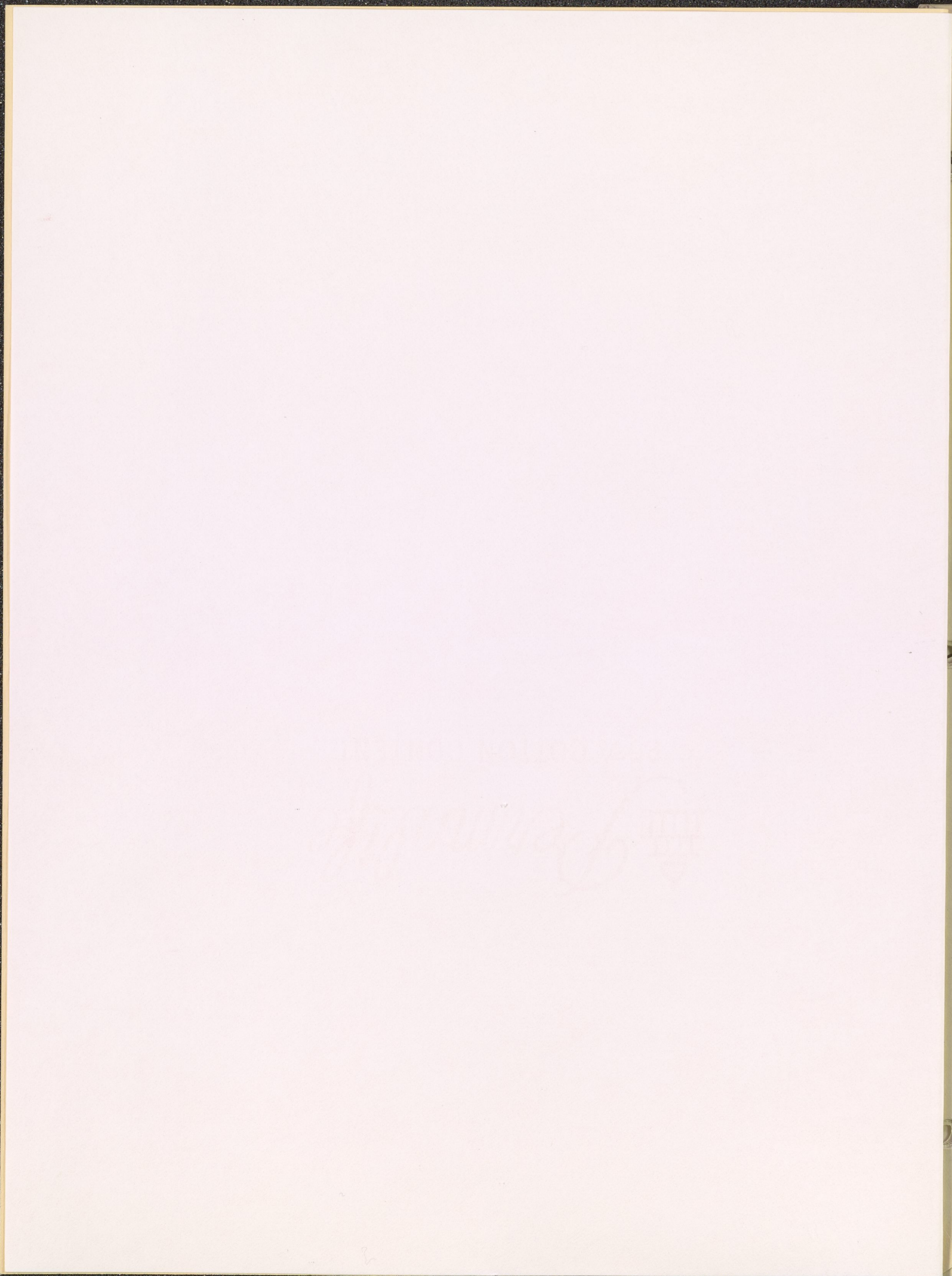
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Handwritten text on the adjacent page, partially visible on the right edge. The text is written in a cursive script and includes the following words: L, 2, T, I, n, w, i, a, d, u, I, h, s, a, b, o, o, s, s, t, f, r, e, h, a, b, o.

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

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Private Journal of Gilbert Belnap

~~Typed from handwritten journal of Gilbert Belnap
by Oliver 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, 1821. 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 dissipation 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 until the night of his departure. I being young and inexperienced in the world was 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 1831 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 uncall'd 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.

Private Journal of Albert Seligson

Albert Seligson

I Albert Seligson the son of Jacob and Jane Seligson was born in Hope, New Castle District, Upper Canada on Dec. 22, 1821. 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 consigned by death of my parents to the care of my uncle. 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 cooper, carriage, stage, and wagon maker by trade. He through idleness and dissipation 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 allotment until the night of his departure. I being young and inexperienced in the world was soon made to believe that I was according to the articles of the agreement between us under obligation to go with him beyond the boundaries of my native country. Accordingly in 1831 I was so given of the society of my friends for a season.

The first place of my employers locality was in the town of Wisco, Niagara County, New York. Through constant labor he soon in the enjoyment of many of the comforts of life. But in spite of the determined resolutions he formed, dissipation still the regular periods of a fever returned again and with many occasions for repentance for me. The urgent love which he had for liquor soon reduced his family to want. And the many abuses I received from his hands in process of time went to the care of his more humane neigh-

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On one occasion Mr. Wilson ,the Justice of the Peace in that town, 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 of others 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 mark of kindness it was possible for her to show me under the circumstances .

I returned to my former place of abode in Hope Canada and expected to find my once happy home where I had spent many a day in innocent amusement . A more dreary picture presented itself than I anticipated .My oldest sister, dissapointed ,and with the anxieties of a family of little boys related to me the incidents 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 possessed himself of the once happy home of my youth and had disposed of and squandered the same in assuming the avain appearance 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 strangers and the habitation in which I was born was to become the abode of another. Although in my ex-

On one occasion Mr. Vilsa, the Justice of the Peace in
 the town, asked me if I remained with such a drunken
 my answer to him was that I supposed I was obliged to do so ac-
 cording to the nature of the agreement. Between us he soon informed
 me that these bonds were not binding upon me outside of my native
 county. I recalled myself on that point by inquiring of some
 more experienced in the practice of law. I determined to change
 place of abode and return to my relatives. It was with considerable
 reluctance that I took the parting hand with Mr. Vilsa's office.
 From her I had received every part of kindness it was possible
 for her to show me under the circumstances.

I returned to my former place of abode in New Brunswick and
 expected to find in a more happy home where I had spent many years
 in innocent amusement. A more dreary picture presented itself
 I anticipated a very different state, glass broken, and with the
 remains of a family of little boys related to me in the household
 which had remained since I last saw them which had been so long
 they had been victims of their love of my father's property and
 had availed himself of the paralytic laws of the country and
 possessed himself of the only large home of a fortune and property
 of and squandered the same in gambling the main support of a
 gentleman. I was astonished to think that a brother who should care
 equally for you and me of the family should at this time
 be alive and absent from the portion of the family of a week to
 lay their hands for the sake of pleasure.

They were not permitted to seek another place of abode and
 ask me finally at the hands of Mr. Vilsa the Justice of the Peace
 I was to go to secure the abode of another. All this was to be

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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. Connected with these recollections 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 small great measure to mend the breach which had been made between us. Being of a kind disposition I have often wondered what could have possessed 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 myself and told him to bestow his kindness on those that were more dependant than I and struck out in the world to work for myself. Being determined to take my own course and manifest 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 found myself only thirty miles from home.

This seems to commence a new epoch in the history 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

In the world I had seen many other places but the study
 of the world with that stood by the spring, the large clock
 cherry trees, the young and flourishing nursery of roses and the
 trees remained constantly before my eyes. Connected with these
 came the thought of the want of the small boys and almost dis-
 tinctly I saw the advantage of the younger portion of the family
 of my place in our affections.
 When the time of separation came and each had found a
 situation some way else apart, he saw with open eyes the change
 and how it was. But also it was too late to materially help matters
 but he exerted himself to the utmost to secure his pupils
 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
 disposition I have often wondered what could have possessed him to
 take advantage of such a small favor that produce such a fruitful
 result.
 At that time I considered myself at an age entitled to
 care for myself and my wife to receive the kindness of those
 who were more dependent than I and stand out in the world to work for
 myself. Being determined to take care of our own affairs and maintain a
 independence I had no room to let a look at younger brother's
 as was at that time about five years old and left the neighbor-
 hood. His extreme youth caused me to travel very freely and at
 the end of the third day I found myself only thirty miles from home.
 This same circumstance was a great help in the history of my life.
 With an almost full glass empty of spirits and a very small
 a dog myself I met with many hardships. I thought that the assistance
 of one called B. Stone, a teacher, of whom I had heard by father

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peak. I remained with him two years for the small sum of five dollar per month. Of this I spent seven shillings and sixpence 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 until 1856 when I received a letter from him written at Grand Rapids, Michigan on July 14 1856 which I answered with the greatest of pleasure.

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

I remained in the neighborhood of N. B. Stone until the year 1837. During that time for a supposed outrage on my part I was most inhumanly beaten by one Abraham Dewilleger. This occurrence planted in my breast the most deadly hatred and revenge which increased at every sight of the man who had so wantonly 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 gentleman 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 reverence for all worthy and heroic characters and a heart that would readily enter into the circumstances of another and make their cause my own.

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 performed however hazardous but I was willing to understand it. The many incidents that transpired and the names of persons connected therewith together with the defeat of the Patriot Army and the cruel and inhuman treatment bestowed upon myself and others while in prison I may perhaps write hereafter.

Through the politeness of the British Government on the nineteenth of June 1839 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 the midst of the cheers of thousands of American people assembled to welcome us as brothers in the cause of Liberty.

I remained with his two years for the small sum of five dollars
 per month. Of this I paid ever nothing and all went for the
 board and education of my brother. About eight months later
 through the influence of Mr. Stone the two became a member of the
 family of Mr. Stone who was a Quaker and who thought in the opinion
 of the youth very good and wholesome principles. I was the only
 one as mentioned at the home of Mr. Stone until the present time I had
 never seen the face of my little brother, Walter. One day from his
 mother I received a letter from his mother at South West
 Michigan on July 14 1852 which I answered with the enclosed
 pleasure.

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

I remained in the neighborhood of N. B. Stone until the year
 1852. During that time for a supposed outrage on my part I was
 most indignantly rebuked by one Abraham Galloway. This occurrence
 landed in my breast the seed of deadly hatred and revenge which
 increased at every step of the way and no man who had so indignantly
 rebuked 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 orders of the drunkard and be
 kicked by every would-be gentleman and landed in court by some of
 your justices who think themselves your superior in rank and ab-
 solute

The spirit within me defied these friends and enemies and
 loved honesty and truth and all the good and noble feelings
 of men and possessed a reverence for all virtue and a
 hatred for a man who would selfishly enter into the wrong-
 doing of another and take their cause upon

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 enter the ranks
 I feared the coming of war as the harbinger of better days being
 of a hardy nature I soon became accustomed to the privations
 and hardships of war.

I attached myself to a company at first some months
 and was soon promoted to the active rank of private. The
 increased responsibilities of my new position were not
 without of my country. There was no fear to be professed
 however hazardous but I was willing to undertake it. The
 incidents that transpired and the names of persons connected
 therewith together with the details of the battle of Gettysburg
 the cruel and inhuman treatment bestowed upon a private and
 others while in prison I may learn in my history.

Through the kindness of the British government on
 the nineteenth of June 1852 I was escorted to England by the
 shores of the United States in company with Daniel Cameron,
 Captain Hall, George Herford, and Henry Wood. In England of the
 cheers of thousands of American people welcomed to welcome
 us as brothers in the cause of liberty.

The deafning roar of artillery and the loud hurrahs of the multitude served as a balm to heal the bleeding wound of cruelty we had received while prisoners in the city of Toronto. The hospitality of the Americans on this occasion could not be excelled by any 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 mansion of Reuben Hoag. Not however without ~~seeing~~ catching a glimpse of the rosy cheek and sparkling eye of many a fair daughter of those who had with their aged sires fought and bled 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 expressed 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 British tyranny. My hearts desire is may truth and liberty prevail forever.

The long confinement and the habitual waving 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 faltering step contributed in no small degree to arouse the sympathies and excite the filial tear from 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 Carolina. And 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 feeling of anxiety and the loss of the
 multitude served as a pain to heal the bleeding wound of cruelty
 we had received while prisoners in the city of Toronto. The hospital
 of the Americans on this occasion could not be expected to
 other people. Two long lines of people, young and old, 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 turned our backs to the splendid banner of Freedom. We
 however without seeing anything a glimpse of the red cross and
 sparkling eye of many a fair daughter of those who had with their
 eyes a few feet and in the way of the United States for the
 liberty we this day so enjoy. It is that time I could have had language
 at my command to have expressed my gratitude it would have been found
 as deep and devoted as ever glowed in the human breast. To this day
 my pen when evaded between my fingers is too weak an instrument to
 convey the most distant emotions of my soul for my deliverance from
 British tyranny. My heart's desire is my truth and liberty reveal forever.

The long confinement and the debilitating
 wounds of iron for nearly ten months and the lack of food had made
 our pale and haggard appearance. This with our weak and fainting
 also contributed in no small degree to arouse the sympathy and
 excite the filial affection those whose hearts were congenial to our
 own. Thus we passed the first night enjoying the sweetest of liberty
 as pressed by the blood of our fathers and the field of
 Lexington and in the suggestion of the British and Tories from
 Carolina and also too in sight of the very land that we had hoped to
 have been have seen enjoying all the blessings of a government
 live 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 realities of the past and the prospects of the future in the splendid halls of the Niagra House which was lit up with chandeliers and many burning tapers. It was as elegantly 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 strength to do justice to my feelings neither in the expression 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 nature that I was capable of coquetry and vain conception of moral greatness for the purpose of riveting one of these creatures by my side. At 10:30 we retired and left the young and gay to dance to the strains of melodious 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 anniversary of American Independence, the memorial fourth of July, had dawned upon the sons and daughters of America in the year 1839. 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 arms and in a coach and four horses were conducted to the Farmers Hotel. For eight days we partook of the luxuries of that noble hostess free of cost.

The next morning we took the first train of horse cars to
Ninth Street. We passed the falls at noon and in the evening raised
over the red capillaries of the feet and the forefeet of the horses
in the splendid halls of the Noyes House which was lit by
chandeliers and many burning tapers. It was an elegant, furnished
table and genuine could suggest. After the guests were arranged for
restoration and amusement we were introduced to them as some of
liberty and justice that belongs to freedom.
I participated with them in the dance but once as I had not
received sufficient strength to be invited to my feelings rather in
the expression of the night. In the action of my body, the
excitement and activity of my mind and conversation to them all the
young and tender ladies sought our company to learn the steps from
our own line of the movement of war and the struggles for liberty.
It was in the presence of another fatherly daughter that
I learned one important fact in the philosophy of human nature.
I was capable of courage and vain conception of moral grandeur.
The purpose of visiting one of these creatures as a side at 10:30
we retired and left the young and gay to dance to the strains of
melodious music.
The bright lanterns of the heavens and the
eastern horizon the distant boom of artillery around every corner
from his silent gaze of repose to participate in the details of
the day for as he remembered that the anniversary of American
independence, the memorial fourth of July, had dawned upon the land and
daughter of America in the year 1776. After making of a speech
we left the train and in a short time were in the city of
Boston. Here we were again received with open arms in a grand and
four horses were conducted to the Noyes Hotel for the night.
The park of the journey of that noble horses. Two 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 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 Penis Gasten. While here I boarded at the Farmers Hotel and to my indescribable satisfaction I met one day as a passenger in the eastern stage the long hated Abraham Dewliger, who had so unmeritoriously beaten me when a child, without a cause. I hurriedly 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 vengeance 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 until 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-

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 Chesapeake 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 Cincinnati. 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 stripped of his small possessions 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 despair for the remission of sins if water will do any good." Then time after time he dipped 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 Saphira than that of a repenting sinner Feeling that John 's remark contained more truth than poetry I soon interfered in

and we landed on the third day. After a few days resting we
 went on the journey of a few days I procured a ticket on the
 line boatman's name found for Portsmouth. Charles Scott was the
 captain of the boat and after a slow but constant march the
 gave us a view for the first time beheld the rolling tide of the Atlantic.
 After taking a short tour of the State of Kentucky I returned
 to Boston again and decided to spend a few days in Cincinnati.
 wishing to court the riot of loose companies but to satisfy the
 promises of my articles I sought out a first class seat and then
 founded on the road out. From that awful impression and after
 some I soon became disgusted with the crew.
 I will have to pass one circumstance that took place between
 crew and one who was a mere underling part of a case law of a general
 and the evening he fore had been struck of the small possession of
 those were kept in that detestable profession. The sort of man
 he had become their hired servant. While on the ship he was
 to wait his history from refused to render any assistance before
 the boat. At this the baroness was with the swollen exultantly
 gained the deck and with one exultant effort changed his name
 partly into the river and at the same time calling out to another
 "John be ye your man." Then John exclaimed "Yes, John did not under-
 stand the mode of capture as well as I do. I don't know what we look of
 water he shall not die in despair for the redemption of him it shall
 will be any good. Then time after time he dipped and his fellow
 the liquid flood. His stay under the water was so long and the chance
 for getting breath so short that I began to think that his case was
 more like that of Ananias and Tobias than that of a regular swimmer.
 Feeling that the man's remark contained more truth than poetry
 I soon returned in

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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 ,Wrmillion, 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 possessed none of those harranges so common to her mother.

I had not been a resident of the place many days when through observationI 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 tha t class.

Weeks passed away and I thought myself slighted and without an in-

his head when the same man with the swollen eyes seized me and
 was carrying me along with a great ease and at the same time ex-
 claiming "John here is another candidate for captain. Not wishing
 to be immersed by one not having authority I determined it should not
 be done. The vessel, however, tossed not his head till he felt
 the sharp point of my poniard. There his side and the warm blood
 of life streamed at his feet which as God luck would have it
 was more frightful than any one. By way of a flank that served
 as a runway I found myself once more safely on land while John
 was bending over the greatest form of his swollen eyes closed.
 Not wishing to give a full tale their embrace I took the flag
 to Chillicothe and thence on the fastest post, Swanton, to Cleveland
 Ohio. Here I remained until the January following in the company
 of one Hurlbert, a carriage maker.
 From here I went to New Bedford, a country seat about twelve
 miles away where I again obtained employment of a Master 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
 prudent could I ever saw, a promising son of about eighteen and a
 daughter two years younger with rosy cheeks and possessing a modesty
 and frankness no doubt inherited from her father. Though naturally
 quick spoken she possessed none of those bargains so common to her
 mother.
 I had not been a resident of the place many days when I brought
 observations that came acquainted with a practice very common in
 country towns and villages which in that place went by the name of
 following the green ones. After witnessing a few of this kind from
 the ship window I longed to be considered one of the class.
 Weeks passed away and I thought myself slighted and without an in-

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situation 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 the Abner that the master workman were making ready to give me my endowment 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 ^{course} ~~step~~ course till we met: Then one of them said the long looked for preparatory was now ready and pointed to the mud. Mistaking the action for the word the fellow found himself lying upon his back in the mud and minus two of his front teeth. From the crimson flow of blood one would naturally think that he like poor Tray had fallen into bad company. The others made good use of their natural organization 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 were replaced by artificial ones and thus ended the practise of wallowing the green ones.

After listening to a long conversation between Abner Cleveland and a man by the name of Colesburg about the locality of the town 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 worship. Accordingly the third day after the conversation I found myself on my way to see the wonders of the world constructed by the Latter Day Saints commonly called Mormona. This edifice is

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 ceiving the usual diploma. In the latter part of February when
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 course till we met. Then one of them said he long looked for prey
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 After listening to a long conversation between Abner Cleveland
 and a man by the name of Coleberry about the locality of the town
 of Kirrland and the beauty and construction of the famous Tombs
 prompted by curiosity and being of a reviving disposition I longed to
 form an acquaintance with that party and to behold their temple
 of worship. Accordingly the third day after the conversation I
 found myself on my way to see the wonders of the world constructed
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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 rooms on the first and second floors sufficiently large to comfortably seat two thousand people each. At each end of these rooms a pulpit had been constructed for the purpose of accommodat^{ing} those holding different degrees of the Holy Priesthood. The architecture 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 days 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 religion better and enjoyed more of the Spirit of God than any other people that I had ever been acquainted with. I strove to make myself acquainted with their principles of religion. After a diligent investigation for nearly two years I satisfied myself with regard to the truthfulness of Mormonism and determined at some future time to obey its principles. Although I could not form any particular reason for deterring so important a matter I concluded there was time enough. Possessed as I was of a wild, romantic disposition I could not immediately decide to embrace the

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
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After a few days leaving my eyes on the progress of workmen
 labor in company with Mr. Wilson I commenced a small job of a carpenter
 which he had taken. After the completion I lived in D. D. Gray's
 with whom I labored for eight months during the winter I attended
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Religion of Heaven and bring my mind and all the future acts of my life to coincide 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 forgetfulness the 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 from the discharge of the duty which my own better judgement prompted me to perform.

There was no prominent characteristic ^{in the history} of the Latter Day 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 religion 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 hypocrite 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 favored the Methodists 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 manifestation to that which they themselves professed to enjoy.

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Beligion of Heaven and being of earth and all the future part of my
life to coincide with these things. There was however
a spiritual and gradual in the continuation of the work of God
that could at times completely overshadow me and pass into something
forgetful of the many with whom I was associated. I had long been
associated with people who were always doing a serious work by mind would again
revert to the amusements of the world and being surrounded by the
young and old I was easily drawn away from the discharge of the
duties which my own better judgment prompted me to perform.
There was no prominent characteristic of the latter part of
my life that had not at that time been made acquainted with. It had never
entered my heart that any of the engagements which I had long been a
part of were important in their nature and not otherwise
in the sight of God only when made so by expressions of the Spirit
of those who were engaged in them. Having had little or no acquaint-
ance with the latter part of my life prior to my arrival in Britain
the force of my education had taught me to doubt and distrust
various things which were a collection of my kind. The minister
that would speak in the name of the Lord of the other engagements
was discarded by his fellow and looked upon by the unbelieving
world as a hypocrite and deserted in the same manner as the Kingdom
of God is this very thing because of their traditions and the force
of their education.

Since that time I had forgotten the ministers and country
with respect of the Spirit had sought for some time and had
striven with all my might to overcome the same habituation of the
Spirit which which they were engaged in and of every ex-
ception on my part in the presence of my soul I was compelled to
acknowledge that I could no longer experience a similar habitua-
tion in that which the Spirit pleased 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 conclusion and 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 several 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. 10, 1841.

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 veteren of the Revolution whom I had long desired to see. After passing the usual compliments between two strangers I craved his hospitality for the night which he franky 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 daughter 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 faces made them look more like a group of Quakers than 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

from the department of this model soon became a firm
 believe that the mistake was a result of the feeling of the
 nations of the world. This was the case at least in some instances.
 I could not see how the commission could be asked to leave them in
 the enjoyment of their own good will.

At this time I had heard that the commission had passed away since I had heard
 anything from my native country. After having written several letters
 I at length received an answer from my brother John who was then
 living in White Plains, New York. U. G. Deane had been concerning all
 my brothers and gave me the name of my aged grandfather and
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 on Sept. 10, 1841.

I pursued my father till two days prior to the time of our
 meeting. I then met him at the close of the third round my
 self in the presence of an old veteran of the Revolution whom I had
 long desired to see. After meeting the usual compliments between us
 two strangers I asked him his name and he said that he was Frank
 Deane. After standing as far as possible my question was an-
 swered to my identity and he wished to know his name. I re-
 sponded to him and he said that he was Frank Deane. I was
 length told him who I was. I suddenly found myself surrounded by a
 host of relatives.

The family of this house consisted of an aged couple Jacob
 Alexander and his wife, the daughter of the aged Mr. Deane, his son,
 and his two daughters who were Anne, fifteen and seventeen years of
 age. They were dressed in simple and dignified appearance together
 with their long hair and their looks were like a group of Quakers. I
 stood relatives of mine. I was told that my father had been in
 this I have never seen.

Although there had been no mention made of me or my brother John
 expected arrival I had learned that he had been in the city for

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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 I being 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 the occasion 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 fragrance be like that portion of the vegetable kingdom with which I was surrounded at 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 was broken by the approach of my cousin Cerepta Alexander who announced the arrival of my brother John. With her I 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 hoard thousands at this time abundantly indicated. While I detailed in my romantic way my life during the past few years little did he think the future or the

and that I was no longer a guest. After the usual compliments on such occasions and a hurried recapitulation of the time and place of my parents' death and the whereabouts of the rest of the family, I found of solitude retired to the back of the garden to consult my own feelings on the realization of what I had a few minutes before witnessed. Surely this place was adapted for the occasion. For here the vines were trained around the trellis and the decaying foliage bore unmistakable evidence of the new approach of those chilling blasts of the winter regions a few days before the husbandmen were 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 gone. 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 wither all the beauty and fragrance as like that portion of the vegetable kingdom which I was surrounded by 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 prospect that that were before me my solitude was broken by the approach of my cousin George Alexander who announced the arrival of my brother John. With him he 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 he had heard necessary at this time abundantly indicated. While I detailed in my conversation my life during the past few years little did he think the future of the

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

When in conversation with Uncle Jacob on the principles of religion he learned that the wild boy was a scriptionist and the old Professor was far in the rear in point of argument which naturally disappointed that worthy brother of mine. After we had retired to rest said he "I fear you have become a Mormon". 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 testimony: that as soon as they embraced the Gospel they, as a general rule, were discarded by all their near relatives and 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 question I exclaimed "Deliver me from lumbago and sour wine". He asked me what I meant by that expression and I told him that although I was not a Mormon I plainly saw that the followers of Christ in our day were like the in former times, hated for Christ's sake and the testimony they bore I further told him "If I am to be despised for the principles I advocate I fear our meetings will be few and far between. 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's and 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 farm of C.C. Gracy and extended the circle of my acquaintance with the people. I also exerted 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 1841 I met with a serious accident that fractured my skull 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 until the 13 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 a very 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 13 of April, before ¹aluded 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 disaster I 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 before God and received the desired aid. Yet strange to say such

During the winter of 1921 I met with a serious accident that fractured my skull 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. 25 until the 13 of the next April. During the most of that time I suffered the most acute pain. During my illness however no acquaintance extended to me a very much of kindness as with the cover of mortals to befall. To this day my feelings are extended to one family of mortals in particular by the name of Dixon for their kindness to me in my time of distress. At this time well I know by conviction concerning the truthfulness of Mormonism yet I withstood and refrained from yielding obedience to the Gospel which long before my father's judgment 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 13th of April I made a covenant with God before one witness of the name of Jeremiah Knight that I would raise me from this bed of affliction I would obey his Gospel. And as it known to all who read these pages that on the 13 of April, 1921, a light to me had received sufficient strength in the short space of eight hours to harness and drive my own team uphill. And as it also remembered that from the time of the disaster had not had sufficient strength to sit up and without the assistance of others. My sudden restoration to health caused quite a sensation among the family of O. G. Tracy, they being former Presbyterians. But old Jeremiah could easily divine the cause. That reason I continued in labor of the faith enjoying as good health as I ever did in my life. Some of the pains were curious to me. I did not feel the sharp after waking as when government physicians had received the desired aid. Yet strange to say such

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is the weakness of man and the imbecility of youth. Although day by day I would tremble at the already ^{near} protracted time. Yet the evil traducer of man's best interests 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 world incerted themselves into my mind ^{and} served as a barrier between me and the truth.

About the 20 of June 1842 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 Pisk 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 disturb our peace till at the dinner table I observed a heavy set man of a dark complexion casting glances of malignant satisfaction at me. For a while I was puzzled to find his proper place but finally I decided and in it was not mistaken. After I had conducted my lady to the sitting room and returned to the bar for a cigar I found the fellow doging after me. Upon entering the room said he, "Is not your name Selnap?". "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 ^{striper} for the onset. While the bystanders stared with amazement at our singular introduction. He said, "Follow me". Which I did. and as he stepped from the door to the pavement with vengeance beaming in my countenance and with clenched fist I ^{ought} the fellow to his

in the weakness of man and the instability of youth. Although I
 as I would tremble at the already ^{long} passed time. For the will
 of youth is not yet formed and is continually changing. It is
 very and some very transiently. Moments are constantly before us
 and also the hours of the day and the instants of the night.
 I have found in some of the riches of the world that I have
 had my kind of service as a soldier because we and the world
 about the 25 of June 1922 I received a note from
 the attendance of my father and I had to go to give in his
 at the home of Maria Silva on the fourth of July in company of
 a number of others I at the time remained out to attend to
 in the festivities of the day. I was out of town at the time
 from 10 to 11 o'clock in the afternoon. I was very busy
 time passed off quickly. It for me was a very happy day
 with the first few days I spent as an exile. I was very
 nothing happened to disturb our peace till the time
 I observed a heavy rain of a dark complexion. I was
 of alignment celebration of me. For a while I was
 his water. I thought I had not been
 After I had conducted my duty to the sitting room I returned to
 car for a cigarette. I found the fellow doing after we had started the
 "you said he," he not your name. "Yes sir," I replied and
 "he not your name. I replied with an oath that he was
 and said "do you know the name of your contact?" "Yes sir,"
 of us spirit for the night. While the conversation started with
 next at our singular introduction he said, "I know you," I said
 and at he started from the door. In the moment this man was
 in my acquaintance and with a look that I could not see

advantage

knees I followed up my hand to the best 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 the 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 partner the mortification 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 father that his father that his father bore 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 arrangements 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 expected 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 quies que motions with his head in

I followed up my hand to the east side. He was not an able
 a practice as many a watch and tried on my person. I noticed
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 me that which I could not resist. Having a beautiful designation
 I soon decided upon a more mild but equal attack.
 I then asked the bank officials to pass away the time and
 avoid observation until sundown when I returned to the hotel. The
 landlady informed me that young Dewinger wished to speak to me.
 I asked him to tell me for me that I would see him in the morning
 when he little expected 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 a sty-
 ing the same I obtained some relief and at the first playing of the
 bell I was ready for breakfast. I there managed to eat myself up.

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managing to see what he had on his plate were truly 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 ceased 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
occurrence up to that time and both proprietor 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 hatred continued to increase.
From the time of this last occurrence 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 with the fever.
When I again regained my former health I wrote old man Dewliger
a very impertinent letter and another to Martial Stone setting forth
the particulars of the encounter with Chancy Dewliger together
with the result and requested him to set forth the truth of the matter
to my old acquaintances. 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 pursue my usual employment the query would
often arise in my mind " Shall I ever meet with a ny of that family
and those long pent up passions burst forth with redoubled fury and
acts of cruelty and deeds of violence be resorted to to satisfy the

managing to see what he had on his plate were truly laughable. A very little that morning satisfied my appetite for food. I slowly raised up and placed one foot in the chair and the other in the middle of the table as though I were the poor fellow resting backward and before any assistance could be rendered he cried for help. Then I ceased my helter-skelter and immediately commenced the recital of the events that had transpired. I was a small boy and the scene that had followed relative to the occurrence up to that time and date. Wept and sobbed accordingly. In the course that I had pursued after the incident I had received from the old man in all my acquaintance with the family. I noticed that great seemed to be a prominent characteristic of the entire family and daily a deadly hatred continued to increase from the time of this last occurrence. I have not seen one of this family.

A few days later I returned home and was confined to the house for several days with the fever. When I again regained my former health I wrote old man Dewitt a very important letter and another to Harriet Stone setting forth the particulars of the encounter with Candy Dewitt together with the reasons requested him to set forth the truth of the matter to my old acquaintance. Thus far this incident has furnished a very little legend in early youth which I am in hope will never be forgotten.

For a present time is a great blessing and worthy to be cultivated by men, which an experience for the last 4 years has taught me to truly appreciate.

When once able to give my usual employment and duty would often arise in my mind. Still I ever meet with a ny of that family and those long past a peace burst forth with redoubled force and acts of cruelty and deeds of violence as reported to be early the

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promptings of ambition so common to humanity". At present I feel that I had satisfied every wrong that I had received and concluded for the future to maintain amicable relations with them as long as such maintenance 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 day by day I pursued my labors on 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 offence pertaining to that unfortunate family. Yet there was a secret monitor within my breast that would frequently warn me that delays were dangerous and 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 describe the contending emotions of my soul at that time. Pride, pleasure, the speech of people my accumulating interests, the frowns of newly found relatives, and the appalling stigma attached to the word Mormon were all obstacles that my youthful mind could scarcely surmount. And it was not until in solitude I unburdened the contending emotions of my soul to God that I found relief and peace and the gentle whisperings 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

promising of assist on so common to humanity. At present I feel
 that I had satisfied every thing that I had received and had concluded
 for the future to maintain amicable relations with them as long as
 such maintenance was a virtue and it not I resolved in my mind to
 prepare for the worst that it could be 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 naked 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.
 A accordingly Gayly Gay I turned my labors to 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 offense pertaining to that whatsoever
 family. Yet there was another matter which I would
 frequently say to me that delays were dangerous and 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 desert the confiding en-
 dorse of his soul at that time. Hence, the search of peace
 my accumulating interests, the friends of nearly for my relatives, as
 the sailing ship attached to the word horizon were all obstacles
 that my youth full mind could scarcely surmount. And it was not until
 in solitude I unpossessed the commanding notions of my soul to God
 that I found relief and peace and the gentle whispering of the
 spirit of God refreshing me to forth with over the truth, which on
 the next day I determined to do. That night in my sleep I frequently
 awoke and found myself dreaming and seeing to different nations of
 people.
 This 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. 11 1842 was a time long to be remembered by
me for in the presence of a vast multitude 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 dissatisfied 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 feeling *s*, *that* this condition ex-
ists. Yet in the nineteenth century there is one class of people
called Latter Day Saints that by Priest and People Governor and
Ruler are denied this estimable privilege. In the history of this
church there is abundan *t* testimony 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 many amusements which before this time I had been an extravagant
participator and 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
knowledge of God, and unacquainted with the principles of the Gospel,
yet having been ordained under the hands of an Apostle of God in
the last days I determined to know of the restoration of the Gospel.

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 blessing for the Lord is not man that
 he can lie.'
 Sunday Sept. 11 1848 was a time long to be remembered by
 me for in the presence of a vast multitude 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 teased their heads in scorn while others found a friend and
 brother. In these days of tribulation I was not disappointed for I had
 by observation learned that fact long before. It was some strange
 to the prejudice, why and how it is that in this desecrated land of
 Liberty and Equal Rights where all men have the constitutional right
 to worship God as best suits their own feeling, this condition ex-
 ists. Yet in the nineteenth century there is one class of people
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 practice regarding with full purpose of heart devote my time and
 talents to the service of the Lord. Although I was a young and
 bashful in the expression of thought, barren and unfruitful in the
 knowledge of God and unacquainted with the principles of the Gospel
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 the last days I determined to go into the restoration of the Gospel

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

Although in possession of a fruitful imagination together with varied experiences in my former years little 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 17 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 exhaustion 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. Dissappointed in his expectations the third day he returned home bearing with him the testimony of one who had a short time ago was in a great measure astrager to the Doctrines of Divinity and

and to qualify myself to discharge the duties incumbent on a man of
 God in proclaiming the same to the inhabitants of the earth.
 Although in possession of a fruitful imagination together with
 varied experiences in my former pastoral life I understand the
 varied and changing needs of mortal life with me and the people with
 whom I had so recently conformed my future destiny. At a conference
 held in Kirland Oct. 2, Lyman Wright presided, I was set apart to
 the ministry and to take a mission to the state of Penn. York.
 By permission I tarried until I could settle my private business.
 After which I took my leave of Kirland and its fond associations
 in company with Elder Luman Heath on the 17 of the following September.
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 reasoning. Hisse pointed in his expectations the third day he returned
 home carrying with him the testimony of one who had a short time ago
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Being elated at my success in confounding one eminent Divie⁷
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 ~~at~~ 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 par-
taking 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 e xistin g between 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 A postle
glagly would I stand forth and lowdly proclaim to all the inhabitas^{ts}
of the earth that an Angel has
flown through the Heavens proclaiming

and its progression.

Being elated at my success in confounding one witness, I became vain in my conception of mortal greatness which afterwards proved a source of deep regret to me for I had ascribed to myself the power instead of giving God the glory. At this time I was in a chair made of round timber poles and in a flat log cabin in Palmyra River. My friends surrounded me with several axes and everlasting chains of iron and associated with a dark and degraded people. I had to remain, a man, how art thou fallen. The water deluged to converse with thee, angels and just men made perfect were thy companions but how art thou fallen below the brute beast made to be taken and destroyed. O God close up the vision and let me no longer gaze on one whose sinful scenes for my heart is pained while I write.

When contrasting the present conditions of the inhabitants of the earth with their original state in the garden of Eden, the recollection of our Father of our spirits condensed that through the partaking of the fruit of the tree that we 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 beautiful earth a victim between 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 scattered fragments deeply imbedded in the earth and the agonizing throes of insupportable nature while the Son of God expired upon the cross.

Alas! the voice of an angel and the seal of an A postle might would I stand forth and loudly proclaim to all the inhabitants of the earth that an angel has flown through the heavens proclaiming

the Everlasting Gospel . 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 destruction awaits the inhabitants of the earth. O Lord hasten the time when I may be delivered from this temporary 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 adieu 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 many fruitless attempts to secure shelter for a single night from the chilling blasts of winter I was 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 Saints. While others for the sake of controversy and the ~~love of discord would~~ ^{love of discord would} ~~disrespectfully~~ intrude upon the congregation by asking many discordant questions and when met by simple truth and stern reatitie were compelled to acknowledge that 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

the Everlasting Gospel. And God has spoken from the heavens saying,
 'Come out of her my people, lest ye be partakers of her sins, for her
 evil deeds.' Can any man with the least shadow of future vision
 meeting before his eyes told his sins in carnal country and say,
 "All is peace in Zion" when inevitable destruction awaits the in-
 habitants of the earth? Lord Jesus the time when I was delivered
 from this temporary ascension and do come to utter my voice in con-
 sistent with my position for the redemption of man kind.

At length the time appointed for starting a new career
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 fruitless attempts to secure shelter for a single night from the
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 weary limbs in some open shed or lot of hay. But 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 souls came to hear. In many places
 we were kindly received, homes were open and men of understanding
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 latter day Gospel. While others for the sake of controversy and the
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 discordant questions and when met by simple truth and stern results
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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 before had taken much pains to convince me of the error of my ways. Unluckily he was not at home being 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 principally 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 baptized five persons and aroused others from a luke warm state to a lively sense of their duty. We organized a small branch of the Church by ordaining Elisa^h Wilsin an Elder and Charles Utley a priest and Albert William^m a teacher. When we left they were in possession of many of the blessings of the Holy Spirit.

From thence 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 the same 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 the city of Buffalo where again we for several days discoursed upon the principles of the Gospel. Here I visited my old friend Feme Gusten who though

o you shame a despatched... would prevail which our own
personal wants would fairly realize, for we had to contend with the
prejudice of the ignorant and the fan of the learned.

While traveling one day we drove up to the door of my
uncle who a few months before had taken much pains to convince me
of the error of my path. Unhappily he was not at home and I
in the discharge of his ministerial duties I remained in that vicinity
throughout three days and three times in my grandfather's house I reached
to a crowded congregation, consisting of an army of my kind folks.
During this time my uncle had continued his travels to Evansville
New York at which place I joined him after the space of ten days.

While here through... energy we had...
and aroused others from a... state to a lively sense of their
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Miss... and Charles... and Albert...
a teacher. When we left they were in possession of many of the classes
of the Holy Spirit.

From... to a small town in...
County N.Y. where the... cross... the State road.
There as usual we... to the people, many...
lived and joined the Church. One man... resident of this...
place departed his life... city of New...
Be... from... this place became a resident.
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present because of... is not a member of the Church.

There... to the city of...
were... by...
the Gospel. Here I visited my old friend... through

pleased to see one who had hitherto been his journeyman every avenue of his heart was closed to the truth. After some three weeks of faithful labor in the 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 storm without the delivery of one discourse. We wended our way to Batavia. Here there was a n organized ^{branch of the} church and as might be expected ^{we} were kindly received. Here we fell in company with Elder John P. Green and wife. With united exertion we made the halls in all parts of the town reverberate with the sound of the Gospel.

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

From here we journeyed to Mosco 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 stopped 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 blaze 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 partner and I to hold separate meetings. Although such occurrences were not of long duration yet ages seemed to pass away during those short separations. To the best advantage we united and divided our time and talents for the advancement of the cause of truth. Our labors were principally confined to Stuben, Livingston, Ontario, Genesee, Erie, Chataucqua, Cateragus and Yates Counties until after the

pleased to see one who had himself been his journeyman every evening
of his heart was closed to the world. A few more weeks later
the labor in the city of merchants we journeyed to Akron and so
usual made our business known. Here with difficulty we found shelter
for the night from the storm without the delivery of our discourse
wondered our way to Battle. Here there was a organized churchman as
might be expected very kindly received. Here we fell in company with
Elder John P. Green and wife. With united exertion we made the hills
in all parts of the town reverberate with the sound of the gospel.
While in this section of the country we visited several
several small towns in that section of the country and held a three
days conference in the city of Battle.
From here we journeyed to Wood and Mount Morris keeping
the gospel in public and private not however without receiving
hard fare. After passing through a mountainous region of country
we at length stopped at a town of considerable size called Battle
here situated at the head of the Crooked Lake. In all that region
there was not one woman resident. After many days darkness gave
way before the blaze of truth and the beams of life a way was
A flourishing and numerous church at the foot of
our labors during the winter and early Spring. When his resounded
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and I to hold separate meetings. Although such (occasional) were not of
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arations. To the best advantage we united and divided our time and
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were principally confined to Gibson, Livingston, Ontario, Genesee,
Erie, Chautauque, Yates, Hamilton and Yates Counties until after the

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spring rains . Duty demanded that one of us go to St. Lawrence Co. The lot fell to me to remain in our old field of labor. While my partner 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 partner baptized over seventy-five persons. I am happy to say 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 because of dissatisfaction have followed the inclinations of their own minds and have made shipwrecks of their lives.

There are many little scenes connected with this my first mission which at this time I can not recall but suffice to say it was not performed without a variety of scenes intermingled with some painful hardships.

I traveled 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 instructor 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 enforced, did not think its enforcement should be sacrifice human life . and . for humanity's sake

... I returned home.

I had in connection with my father on his way over to the ...

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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 reprimand and he continued the application 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 within me by endeavoring to introduce into my life habits of virtue. Casting a single 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 teacher 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 doctors 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 seminary 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 occurrence I attended this institution no longer but betook myself to the preaching of the Gospel and 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

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 reprimand and he continued the application of
 the rawhide on the almost naked body of the boy. At length this
 aroused those from their listless state which I had long kept
 with in me by endeavoring to introduce into my life habits of
 Casting aside the things around the room I ran almost every eye
 setted toward me and that a variety of profane words were
 sprung from my seat and uttered down upon me. I received the
 lash and the whip. Some half dozen other boys who were
 no feeling whatever came to the assistance of the boy. Then
 the boy saw them he screamed "O God, save me from this
 brought to my assistance. Four persons followed the boy
 the entry was made by the boy to his mother. It is a
 This act of cruelty created quite a sensation throughout
 the town. And upon examination the condition of the boy was found
 serious. The eminent doctors ordered to U. S. to hold him in
 and police were sent for to through their fingers and
 efforts the little fellow was able to stand four weeks in
 ground. During this time the sum of three hundred dollars was raised
 by subscription for the commencement of a cult school. This
 placed in the breaking up of that century and the reducing of
 Mr. Told to subject poverty. Besides this he was
 dollars he was provided by the Federal Court.

After this occurrence I attended the institution no longer
 but betook myself to the preaching of the good word saying
 course acute and soon went to Worcester, Mass. At
 which time 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.

I remained 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 back to 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 same Faith as myself and bound for the same place of destination. They however for the want of means would be compelled to stop in Cincinnati. 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 tons of 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 the delightful city of Nauvoo without a single cent in my pocket. After securely storing the goods in the warehouse I laid myself down to rest in the open air upon an naked 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 the residence of the Prophet Joseph at nine A. M.

affluent circumstances. When upon this journey as usual I received
treatment as common to all Norwegians.
Remained in this place and the surrounding country for two
months. I again met Elder John K. Green on the way to Nauvoo. From
here I returned to Kirland & attended school taught by O. M. Johnson
and boarded with the family of James M. Bixby.
Early in the spring of 1844 I helped to build two small barns
for J. D. Westergaard & one for James Green. They were completed in
the month of May. I set out for Nauvoo in company with William
Bjorklund & Henry Westergaard. Our first stop was at
a settlement on the Ohio River at which place we remained several
days. We embarked on board the steamer "Lark" for
Nauvoo.
I had not been on board long when I learned there were persons
belonging to the same vessel as myself and bound for the same
of destination. They however for the want of room would be compelled
to stop in Cincinnati. I was glad to see their message. It was
interesting and circumstances would admit of me to go and
I had expended for their benefit. I had in charge at that time three
small properties located toward the building of the Nauvoo Temple.
which I had found in store at Wellsville and under the direction of
James Wright was taken there through
On the first day of June 1844 I was in the evening I arrived in
in the delightful city of Nauvoo without a single article in my
pocket. At the receipt of the goods in the warehouse I laid
them down to rest in the open air. I was asked also
that the second day in the morning I found myself on
the streets of Nauvoo. The evening before Bjorklund had agreed to
visit me at the residence 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 Soloman. I then went to the stone cutters shop where the sound of many workmans mallet and the sharpening of the smiths anvil all bore unmistakable evidence of a determined purpose to complete the mighty structure.

I then returned to the mansion of the Prophet and after a 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 very recesses of my heart. A thousand thoughts passed through my mind. I had been permitted by the great author of my being to behold with my natural eyes a ⁶⁰ 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 ^{cast} away the impression made upon my mind at this

Observing and reflecting upon every thing I saw and heard I
 slowly returned my course to the mansion of the Prophet. That day
 passed away and Althamill did not appear. Morning came and went
 and no sign of him. I had ever seen before could I recognize
 as I walked the streets.
 I view the foundation of a mighty Temple with the spiritual
 feet resting on the basis of twelve apostles. I then went to the stone cutters
 and there I found of many who were called and the returning
 of the spirit will give evidence of a certain
 structure.
 I then returned to the mansion of the Prophet and after
 short conversation with the bar tender who I a few days later
 had seen before. In my great excitement I in Althamill
 and five others went to enter the building. After greeting us and
 friends hastily I was introduced to the Prophet who with his
 penetrating glance detected great gain of the soul and extensive
 for thought. While standing before his commanding gaze he seemed
 to read the very recesses of my heart. A wonderful insight's message
 through my mind. I had been haunted by the great power of my
 being to behold with a natural eye a Prophet of the living
 God whom millions had died without that privilege. So to gaze
 the hand in mine was a privilege and blessing that in days
 I did not
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 him. I stood with words at his feet and listened with de-
 light to the words of his voice. I was told that privilege was in
 words of private at that time and at length. Though in other words
 I was made to understand the true meaning of the words of the

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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 ^ehart. My very destiny seemed to be interwoven with his. I loved his company, the sound of his voice was music to my ears. His counsels were good, His ~~acts~~ ^{words} 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 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 unparaelled persecutions of any man in the history of our country. Like on e of old the arms of his hands were made strong by 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} nations 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 ^{planted} 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.

Introduction can never be erased. The feeling which passed over me
at this time is a feeling which I shall never forget. It was
it was written with a pen that was the last of my life.
My very feeling seemed to be intertwined with his. I lived his con-
fession, the sound of his voice was music to my ears. His counsels
were good. His life was exemplary and worthy of imitation. His theo-
logical reasoning was of God. In his domestic circle he was the
most beloved and respected. His influence in the accomplishment of
God's work. Although called by the common name of "Father" and "Hill"
he by the inspiration of God rendered the Gospel to his people and
organized the Holy Brotherhood. He gathered his thousands
around him and planted a Kingdom which was to be the foundation of
a mighty Empire which he consecrated to God as the land of Zion.
At the time he entered the world untried, untried
of any man in the history of our country. Like one of the stars
of the earth were made glorious by the hands of the mighty God of
Heaven. With a mind that discerned its course itself to the old order
of things, he proclaimed the rights and liberties of the people
which for nations was laid in bondage the nations of the earth.
He started a new and progressive light the hidden treasures of the
Almighty. He did, he came to the attention of the people and the con-
stitution of the world was established. He was the first to
bring wisdom to the world and laid the foundation for man's future.
He knew and he lived the law of life. He was the first to
touch of the world's future.
Thus the first day of his residence in New York was passed
in forming new acquaintances and greeting his old friends. I changed
to meet. I soon became a member in the camp of those who were
gathered at the home of John F. Brown.

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I was frequently called out by the Prophet Joseph to the performance of various duties. I did not regret the time spent on such missions as I considered them schools of experience to me. I will refer to one among many similar to it that I performed in those days.

There was to be held a convention of anti-Mormons in Carthage. I was required by the Prophet to form one 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 destruction awaited me God would provide the means of escape.

When first I entered Carthage I was interrogated by Joseph Jackson, Mike Barns, and Singleton as to what business I had there. I replied that I had business at the recorder's office. They being suspicious of deception went with me to the office. After examining the title of a certain 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 murders 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 like chastising 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 not grasped me by the arm between the hand and elbow, throwing the knife many feet in the air, I should

I was frequently called out by the Project to give pro-
formances of various kinds. I did not regret the time spent on
such missions as I considered them schools of experience to me.
I will refer to one among many similar to it that I performed in
those days.

There was to be held a convention of anti-slavery in
I was required by the Project to form one of their number. This
a promise of my liberty to God as secured me that not a hair of my
head should fall to the ground. And so I followed the first im-
pulses of my mind I should not fail in the accomplishment of
every object that I undertook. At times when to all human appearance
insupportable distraction existed he God would provide the means of
escape.

When first I entered Cambridge I was interrogated by James Jackson
Miss Barns, and Kingston as to your business I had there. I replied
that I had business at the tobacco office. They being suspicious
of deception went with me to the office. After examining the titles
of a certain tract of land many pertinent questions were asked me
which I promptly answered. Then a few words, exchanged from Jackson
began to speak of his desire in the matter of me, woman, and the
own of the Norman Church and the several properties of John and
in the State of Missouri and that he had followed them to the State
of Illinois for that purpose. Without considering the propriety of
their company I felt hesitating him for his intentions. That they
had made a desperate attempt at my escape with the running mill
which penetrated by all my efforts without any injury to my health.
Nerved as it were with angelic love I protested him to the point
and with one hand seized him by the throat and with the other drew
the knife. Had Jackson or created me of the air between the point
and above, showing the knife was fast 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 favorable. 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 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 ^rayed 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 ^{to} 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 a minute detail of 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 Carns 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.

have deprived him of his natural life. Although my antagonist was still essentially the same as for my becoming a sacrifice to their interest for blood. I was very favorable. Had not Jackson and others interested in my behalf, perhaps I 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 out of view of pursuit by those enemies in whom I was uttering the most awful imprecations and having out to work almost every hour to stop or they would shoot my greatest fear was that my life would fall under me. I thought of the language of David Ritter administering to a wife which he was killing when fishing before a similar band of cut-throats. I placed my hands on either side of the animal and as fervently as I ever did I tried to get that his strength might hold out in order that I might over the information which I had obtained to the Prophet. There were no signs of failure in accomplishing this purpose. All last summer the Lord my horse fell on his side in the sea. This seemed to be a rebuke to me for striking him on his side a tremendous blow. We were entirely out of gear and covered with mud by reason of the fall. I rushed into the presence of the Prophet and gave a minute detail of all that had come under my observation during that short mission. Thereupon W. W. Phelps then calling Henry Holte was called in and by his position taken with regard to the comments of the Rev. Daniel Gurne was detailed to hear this information to the Governor, Thomas Ford.

The people of Carthage being suspicious of more men being sent as a spy, they held the road and arrested Gurne and took from him the dispatches in this way a real man was known among the different members of the State. This discovery subjected me to

Before and after this time frequent dissensions took place in the Church and political factions arose, willful misrepresentations and calumny of the foulest kind were circulated with untiring zeal among the uncouth and ignorant. These with writes of various kinds were used to drag ^{an innocent} a 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 dissimulation was arrayed against them. The public arms were demanded in order to weaken the Saints' power to resist when invaded. Every artifice 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 set 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 council and 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 Redeemer when the air was rent with the cry of great is Diana of the Effesians. Under existing circumstances what was to be done? How were we to, correct the public mind? Our means for giving information was very limited. We might as well attempt to converse with the drunkard while he reels to and fro under the influence of

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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} themselves a sacrifice for the people. Well I remember his saying refered to, in the later part of the Doctrine and Covenants "Although I possessed the means of Escopyet I submit without a struggle 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 testimony. After this he as committed 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 the 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 window exorted them for the sake of their own lives to go home to Nauvoo. I well remember 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 gward.

of interesting nature, or lift up your voice to the thousands
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 and universal good. "Therefore is a delusion
maintain and so forth.

At length the evil day appeared and the dark cloud burst
with fury over the people's head. He appeared once more at the head
of his favorite legion. They however surrendered the public arms
and gave themselves a sacrifice for the people. Well I remember
his saying before he left the fortress of the Republic and Government
"Although I possess the name of Republic I know it without a
struggle and remain in the place of slaughter." He said he would not
be murdered in cold blood.

I saw the force of court and heard the many charges against
him which were retained by him and positive testimony. After this
he was confined to jail with false accusation and insult and others
lodged there with him.

During the time of his work total he received the promise of
protection from former Governor of the State and last
he should go with him to Havana. The Governor went to his place without
fulfilling this promise.

After his departure the law points that were left in Carabobo
were expelled at the point of the bayonet. But, however, till the
people from the jail witnessed them for the sake of their
own lives to go home to Havana. I well remember those last words
of exhortation and the long and lingering look on the sea of infancy
for I did not consider that safe with even 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 agreed 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 Grant and took him back to Carthage in order to give himself time to escape. Thus the distance of eighteen miles was traveled over threetimes before the sorrowful news of the Prophet's death reached his friends.

In the afternoon of June the ²⁸ ~~28th~~ the mournful procession arrived bearing the mangled bodies of the Prophet ^{and the} Patriarch and Elder John Tayler. Although the latter still survives hemingled his with the best ^{of} 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.

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

Thus the Project was approved by the Board of Directors and John
 Taylor were left alone in the hands of those savage persons.
 The afternoon previous to the execution he hurried to
 Kansas to announce the death of the Project as was agreed by the
 Governor. But with him came not the beloved Project which soon con-
 vinced him that the Project was the best thing that had ever
 happened. He was with him, however, that some few could be
 retained from his hands. He had the Project
 known the extent of his treasury. I am of the opinion that Kansas
 would have been his country. Kansas Taylor also in Kansas was
 of short duration for all he knew the development against the
 Project. He was in Kansas.
 The day of the slaughter of the fall. There was no cowardly
 man arrested and took him back to Carthage in order to give
 himself time to escape. Thus the distance of eighteen miles was
 traveled over the distance before the news of news of the Project
 had reached his friends.
 In the afternoon of July the second the mournful procession
 arrived bearing the tangled coils of the Project of Kansas. It
 was John Taylor. Although the later still survive he had his
 with the best of the country. William Richards secured with
 a hole in the ground. Their bodies were placed in a common
 position and the assembled thousands of people gazed in mournful
 silence on the face of the illustrious dead.
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At this time many of the Twelve Apostles and the principal Elders of the Church were absent on missions. As soon as possible when they heard the awful tragedy they returned home to Nauvoo. Truly the state of affairs was lamentable. A whole people were apparently 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. In a 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 confirmed by Orson Hyde and other members of the Twelve.

After the above demonstration of facts Rigdon appeared no more in public to vindicate his claims for guardianship but by secret meetings and private counsels strove to gain his point. Notwithstanding his power of eloquence he loaded himself with eternal infamy and returned in disgust to Pittsburg leaving a firm conviction in the minds of the Saints that he completed his own ruin.

After this the Saints enjoyed a short respite from cruel strife but not without an almost endless drain of their substance by continued suits at law imposed on them by the ungodly. With united efforts, however they strove to complete the Temple of worship which they desired to do if permitted by their enemies. Should they not complete the Temple the Saints according to the revelations of God were to be rejected together with their dead. But thanks be to God their work was acceptable and many were permitted to receive their endowments.

But because of the Saints' prosperity the fire of extermination was kindled.

At this time many of the Twelve Apostles and the principal elders of the Church were absent on missions. As soon as possible when they heard the evil tidings they returned home to Nauvoo. Truly the state of affairs was lamentable. As the people were apparently without a leader and like a vessel on the dangerous ocean without a helm.

In a few days Sidney Rigdon arrived from Pittsburgh and set up his claims as guardian of the Church. Diversities of opinion prevailed among the people. The 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 declaration from the pulpit to be his legal successor. This is confirmed by Green Nible and other members of the Twelve. After the above declaration of facts Rigdon appeared no more in public to vindicate his claims for guardianship but by secret meetings and private councils strove to gain his point. Nevertheless his power of eloquence loaded himself with eternal infamy and returned in disgust to Pittsburgh leaving a revolution in the minds of the Saints that he completed his own ruin.

After this the Saints enjoyed a short respite from trouble. They did not without a almost endless drain of their substance by continued suits at law based on some of the unpaid. With united efforts however they strove to complete the Temple of worship which they desired to do if permitted by their enemies. Though they not completely finished the Temple according to the revelations of God were to be re-joiced together with their dead. But thanks to God their work was completed and they were permitted to receive their endow-

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Again because of the prosperity of the Saints the fire of persecution was kindled in the summer of 1845 and the blaze 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 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. Many a time while keeping the watchman's 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 because of the crying of children, the restless movements of the aged and infirm and the mournful groan of many suffering from fever. These have made an impression on my mind which can never be forgotten. Thus through mud and water they made their way through an Indian Country.

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

Again because of the proximity of the tents the fire of the
 section was kindled in the summer of 1848 and the class of forment
 was applied to keep a house and nest of grain. And while settle-
 ments were driven into Navajo territory of the country of life
 and some were shot down in the presence of their families and every-
 thing 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 soon as

possible.
 The month of February, the western shore of the Mexican plains
 covered with the companies of the Santa Fe and Santa Rosa
 over over their wagons. While others had only a single drawn over
 a few poles to make a sort of "cassimé" structure. Santa Fe was the
 only covering for the traveling form of the wagonmen. While the
 time will pass by the wagonmen rest in the darkness of the night
 when the rain descended as though the windows of Heaven were open
 have I ever the distressed condition of the saints. Toward the
 dim light of dawn a flickering flash of eyes been directed because
 of the crying of children, the restless movements of the aged and
 infirm and the mournful groan of many suffering from fever.
 These have made an impression on my mind which can never be for-
 gotten. Thus through mud and water they made their way through an

Indian country.
 The saints continued their march to Council Bluffs on
 the Missouri River, the former home of the Pawnee Indians.
 Shortly after their arrival the cruel death was made of them by
 the Government of the United States for five hundred sold bodied
 men to be initiated for one year in the service of their country
 to go to California to fight in the war with Mexico.

Although this demand was complied with I cannot but believe that the thinking portion of the United States must look upon this requirement as being most atrocious as unheard of in the annals of American history. Could the fathers of our country imagined for one moment that their children would ever be so profligate as to cause the extermination 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 people be 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 the earth. But they like Herod of old failed in their designs. For without a doubt they did not expect that their unheard of requirement 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 them from the pelting storms. Can any man not endowed with more wisdom than than is common to humanity prevent fostering a deadly hatred and a spirit of revenge toward those who were the cause of this condition? While thinking over the history 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 a revelation 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 and pitched their tents near a large spring some three miles west of the Missouri at which place

Although this demand was complied with I cannot but believe that the thinking portion of the United States must look upon this requirement as being most oppressive as regards of in the annals of American history. Could the fathers of our country be so easily led to one moment that their children would ever be so afflicted as to cause the extermination of a portion of her citizens from one State to another and their final expulsion from the union and as this trying epoch in the history of such people 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 Federal Government to destroy the Priesthood from the earth. But they like Herod of old failed in their design. For without a doubt they did not expect the their unheeded or requirement would be complied with. Thus they would have a pretext for making a general slaughter.

Although over five hundred were 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 wagon or tent to shelter them from the biting storm. Can any man not endowed with more wisdom than that is common to humanity prevent together abashedly hatred and a spirit of revenge toward those who were the cause of this condition? While thinking over the history of the past and suffering of this people I can not but see the time of entire rejection may come. I look forward with fond expectation to the fulfillment of

revelation given on Fishing River Missouri June 22 1834.

After the departure of the State's Mormon Battalion the main body of the Saints crossed the river and pitched their tents near a large spring some distance from the Missouri River.

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 Rhispar, 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 waggon 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 vigorous 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 Winterquarters. After providing them with wood and every other comfort within my power in company of F. J. Davis I went on to Savannah, Missouri. After wheat which the Church had purchased from a merchant by the name of Johnson. We received a portion of the wheat due and the remainder 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 gather up the Saints that for want of means had temporarily located themselves on the eastern borders of Iowa.

At this place my wife and I joined them. My wife was the daughter
of Vinson and after the night and we were married on the twenty-
first of December 1845. The members of her family consisted of
Alma Knight, James, James a son of about fourteen, Abigail, my wife,
and Richard, the wife of A. J. Gibson. From this place the main
body of the family moved to a north about nine miles. They formed
their wagon in two large hollow wagons and after making their
elves as comfortable as possible proceeded to get out to find their
stock during the winter. There is a beautiful bunch of
cattle-in bordering on the river. There is an incredibly short
trip of six weeks. I started a trip of seven hundred log house.
The cows ran at right angles to each other and toward sticks
of equal size. They ran up and down the hills through spruce and many
of the young and calves for the rest of winter.
By reason of the party were carried away in one wagon during
place. Thus the names of the family were continually washing away.
During the winter of 1845 my family remained in winterquarters.
After providing for the food and every other comfort, winter
lower in company of H. J. Davis I went to Savannah, Georgia.
After what while the Church had purchased from merchant of the
name of London. We received a portion of the wheat due and the re-
mained in money. After a cold and disagreeable trip we returned
after we were to winterquarters in safety.
During the winter my wife had given birth to a son on the
eleventh of January. He named his eighth because of the severity
of the winter. He named it howe without any particular enjoyment.
In the latter part of the winter I was printed on a mission to
gather up the cattle for want of means had temporarily located
themselves on the eastern shore of Lake.

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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 disqualified 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 lapse 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 1846. With him I labored working at my trade of carriage making, till April 1848. During this time I built a log cabin 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 perform. 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 1850.

Prior to this time we had been blessed with another son whom we named John. He was born on the twenty-sixth of January 1849.

About the middle of May 1850 I bid adieu to Fremont County Iowa and made my way to Kaneshville. After a few days respite we crossed the Missouri just below the Platte. We were organized in the following manner: by Orson Hyde: Johnathan Frost captain over one-hundred - five waggons, Joel Gerill and William Wall captains of fifties and

About two weeks prior to the time for commencing this mission I was afflicted with some ailment of the respiratory tract and was unable to go to the field. I was, however, the qualified for the trip. Almost every remedy suggested was applied but it 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 lapse of some time I returned, commenced the breaking up of land in order to raise a crop. After planting about fifteen acres of land in corn and a variety of garden vegetables.

Again returned to Missouri and labored with my hands in various other employments of life. Before leaving this I returned to Missouri and remained there until the following December.

During the month of December of 1850 I returned to Missouri and labored with the Lord's Association and rendered service that was to the land of Missouri. When about this time from winter quarters I met a H. Proctor who had been a resident of that place; Fremont County, Iowa, since the fall of 1848. He was engaged in working at a mill of carriage making, 1111 1/2 West 11th Street. This time I built a log cabin and wanted to locate my family which I did in the same place. I also established a shop for my self and obtained all the work that I was able to perform. Being prepared in all I set my hands to do I had gathered sufficient for my needs to support my family with the estate of the wife of 1850.

Prior to this time we had been blessed with another son who we named John. He was born on the twenty-sixth of January 1851.

About the middle of May 1851 I did again to Fremont County Iowa and made the same trip to Missouri. He was engaged in the following manner by Green. The following year he again over one hundred five and one hundred and fifty well organized of this land.

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Utta Perkins , Chester Loveland , 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 luck 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 disease was Alfred Brown who departed this life about two hours after he was taken with the dreaded disease. The next morning after attending to his interment the camp moved on. 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 the same ~~night~~ 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 senses as the people comprising my ten for the sickness was confined principally to the ten under my charge. The first company of ten started on their journey in the morning while 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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On the 11th of June we left the banks of the Missouri
and had not been traveling long when our old team became
of about ten years of age was run over by one of the wagons and
her thigh bone broken. I set the broken limb which was the first
experience in the territory. It was pain as though good luck
more than good management that the horse worked very well.
On the 12th of June we left the river and were visited
by one of the most distinguished hunters that ever fell the human
family. The first to be afflicted with the disease was Alfred Brown
and departed this life about two hours after he was taken with the
dreaded disease. The next morning after according to his intention
the camp moved. 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 a younger child was
taken sick with the same affliction and died in the latter part of
the same night and was buried the next morning.
I think I never saw so exciting a time and a people
so completely frightened out of their senses as the people con-
sidering my son for the sickness was continued without relief to the
son under my charge. The first company of men started on their journey
in the morning while we were burying the dead. During the time of
working and pitching 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 arrive here from the former
portion of the company I was advised I was somewhat fatigued and

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 Robinson volunteered 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 until we passed through Fort Carny. After this time attacks of the prevailing epidemic were not so prevalent nor dangerous. 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 disagreeable 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 mountainous region the less sickness we had.

When within twelve miles of Fort Larney we were, if such a thing were possible, threatened with a still worse contagion than we had previously been afflicted with. The Sioux Indians were camped on either side of the Platt River and by the score were dying daily 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 contagion.

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

and vent myself. Although surrounded by the dead and dying I remained
upon a wooden stool and here in darkness looked down for their
corpses and looked treatment of their condition. We were ready for
Hall, Captain Lovell, and Thomas Johnson. I assisted
in taking care of the dead and dying and driving of the team. After
burying one person by the way of overlook the rain fell on the com-
pany about two o'clock.
We continued our journey through sickness and death until
we passed through Fort Davis. After that time attacks of the dis-
easing epidemic were so prevalent that we were unable to
passed to a place in the mountains of California, all during which the
died and illness in California, all during which the
In many cases it was a fatal disease. I saw the bodies
of those who had been removed from their homes covering
the valley in one place I saw the bodies of many
men, women, and children. Some were without the appearance of a death. The
as they were lying in the mountains. The first attack was
I was not in the valley when the first attack was made. It was a
thing very terrible. I remained with a full force of men and
we had previously been alerted with the first Indians were among
on the banks of the Gila River and by the score were distinguish-
with the trail. They were killed in large numbers on the side of the
road. This was the first time I saw the river. Very fortunately
for us we were not with out provisions from this section.
This is where the river shows signs of some very
great flooding. A very small number of our company, and all the
of it allowed, and some were being damaged. We had lost the
these rivers and the Gila River is the result of the clouds through

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the infatiguable energy of Thomas Robinson and John Chitasten 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 desert whose 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. Immediately I began fulfilling the functions of that office by serving proccesson 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 difficulty 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

The intelligence of some Robinson and John Christian
he was saved from a wretched grave.
From here we slowly descended the way through the mountains
sustaining none other than the loss of a few cattle by reason of
which we were compelled to leave on a wagon as David told of
the West River. And on the seventeenth of September we entered the
Great Salt Lake which at first sight had the appearance of a gray
waste or a vast desolation dry and parched. It seemed to his de-
viance to the mountains being far from his home the comfort
of life by means of irrigation however it was found to be
equal to any other country of the same latitude.
From the time after my arrival into the valley of the
mountain I was surrounded by Resident Brigham Young to locate
in Ogden City west county. This I did. After completing a wall
job of building for Captain James Brown I commenced the clearing
of a farm the building of a log house.
By the time a year was over I had built two one mile of fence
ground and saved fifteen acres with a variety of veg-
etables. Previous to this time in the fall I was appointed by
the common council to be Marshal. Immediately I began filling
the positions at that office by serving Rosserson Axel Ritter
for producing the character of Brigham Young and others.
On the eleventh of June my wife gave birth to another son.
and in the month of July 1841, the same year, a daughter was
born. The winter and a small band of the Snake Indians which
remained in the valley of several horses on both sides and the
killing of one Indian and the driving of the remainder into the

Indians into the mountains for the rest of the season. For several years occurrences of this kind were ^{very} frequent in that section of the country.

On the twenty sixth of June 1852 my wives Adeline and Henrietta Mc Bride were sealed to me for time and all eternity by President Brigham Young. On the twenty-sixth of January 53 Adaline gave birth to another son and 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 adobe house on lot five and six, block eleven, Ogden City .

During the summer of 1854 I raised no field wheat but 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 saw served to completely cure me from going on all other trips of the kind in the future.

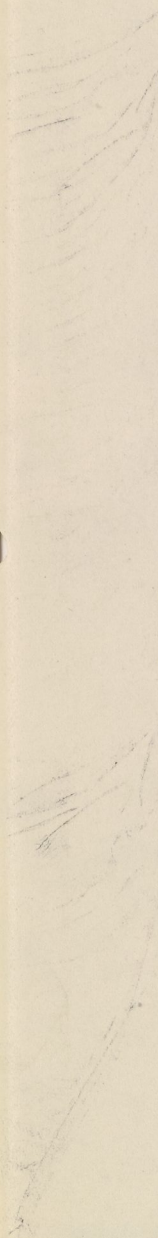
I remained at home during the Fall and Winter and as early in the spring as possible I sowed ten acres with wheat. In the same Spring 1855 at the April Conference I was appointed on a mission to the House Of Israel. I was set apart for the performance of this mission in Ogden City , April 26, '55. under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

We traveled seven miles the first day and camped at night at the herd house of Nathaniel Levitt. Because of the carelessness of G. R. Grantin taking care of the stock we traveled but five miles on the seventeenth and camped at a small spring west of the

Indians into the mountains for the rest of the season. For several
years occurrence of this disease by frequent in that section
of the country.

On the twenty sixth of June 1852 my river Abilene and Hamilton
bridges failed to me for time and all animals by President
John Young. On the twenty-seventh of January 1853 Abilene gave birth
to another female. Hamilton also on the thirty-first of August
of the next year. Early in the spring I sold my farm to John Pool
and in the fall built a small school house for the use of the
school-teacher, Oden City.

During the summer of 1851 I raised no field crops and
and tried to do some stock raising. The first of July I
started. I returned with but little stock and I had no
money to pay my expenses. I was forced to sell my stock
I sold and the remainder I received in exchange for
the stock on all other farms of the land in the
I remained at home during the fall and winter and
in the spring the cattle I raised at my station. In the
month of May 1851 I returned to my station of a station
to the north of Abilene. I had a great deal of the
the station in Oden City, April 25, 1851, and the
found good. On the first of May I started myself and
family to the south of the station. I soon discovered
around and found seven or eight of them of them. I
returned over the river and camped at night
of the land of Hamilton. I had a great deal of the
of the station. I had a great deal of the
of the station. I had a great deal of the



road between Willow Creek and the Hot Springs north of Ogden City. May 18 we traveled fifteen miles and camped at the big spring near the camp of Joseph Grover and E Reece who were enroute for Carson Valley. May 19 we crossed Bear River free of cost through the kindness of John Simson. Elder Orson Hyde, Marshall Heywood and George P. Spires, United States Judge of the third judicial district of the Territory of Utah, camped with us that night.

Sunday May 20, we organized in the following order: Francis Dungey captain, David Moore first lieutenant, and B. F. Cummings sergeant. We traveled ten miles and camped near the old Ferry on Bear River.

Monday May 21, We traveled sixteen miles and camped 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 Subles^{at} 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^t to keep the cattle together.

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 Fortniff 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 30 we remained in camp and three of the descendants of Laman were baptized in to the Church. John

road between Yellow Creek and the Hot Springs north of Ogden City.
 May 12 we traveled fifteen miles and camped at the old mine near
 the mouth of Long Grove and I found the very best place for a
 valley for a road across the river from the east through the kind-
 ness of the river. After a short time, Marshall Hayward and George
 P. P. Price, joined the party of the third geological district
 of the Territory of Utah, and we went on that night.
 Under the stars, we organized in the following order:
 Francis Lynch, of Utah, first horse river lieutenant, and S. V. Cum-
 ings, second lieutenant, were the first and camped near the old mine on
 the river.
 Under the stars, we traveled fifteen miles and camped at
 the old mine. It was a cloudy day and a cold east wind blowing.
 Tuesday, May 13, we traveled fifteen miles and camped at the bridge
 over the valley. May 14 we traveled fifteen miles and camped on a hill
 about at the head of the river. The night was rainy.
 Under the stars, we traveled fifteen miles and camped at the
 mouth of the river. Under the stars, we traveled fifteen miles and
 camped at the old mine. It was a very different day and it
 snowed all day and it was very different.
 To reach the cattle to-gather.
 On Monday, May 15 we crossed over the mountains and traveled
 down Crooked River fifteen miles and camped at the junction
 of the river and crossed the river. Sunday, May 16, we traveled fifteen
 miles and camped on the east of the bridge. In this view of Fort
 Hall bridge the river traveled six miles and camped at the toll
 bridge of the river. The toll was one dollar per wagon.
 Tuesday, May 17, we traveled fifteen miles and camped at the
 mouth of the river. Wednesday, May 18, we remained in camp and three
 of the men went of horse were retained in by the ground.

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 carelessness of Ernest Lis when swimming 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. June 4 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.

Wednesday June 6 we traveled twenty miles through sand, sagebrush,⁺ and rocks and camped after dark 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 Muddy Lake.

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

W. Hill obtained in that direction. Tuesday, May 21 we returned
 the boat and prepared to cross the river under the next day
 about the loss of an animal. The place where we crossed Snake River
 is about three hundred yards wide. The only one injured was B.H.
 While we traveled a trail out on the head of the mountains
 about twenty miles from the valley. To camp about one mile above
 the ferry.

Tuesday, June 2 we traveled fifteen miles in a direct course
 that we traveled about six miles out of our direct course
 and the end of the Snake River. There still remains
 a trail that leads to the base of the Oregon mountains.

Wednesday, June 3 we traveled twelve miles with the wind
 blowing clouds of sand into the air and it very disagreeable
 traveling. That night we camped on the Snake River. Monday we
 traveled eighteen miles and camped on the end of the trail
 below river boat. At this place we were joined by the family
 of Indians of the name of Halligan.

Thursday, June 4 is the birthday of V. W. Brewster. The Indians
 that we traveled ten miles and camped on the Snake River.

Friday, June 5 we traveled twenty miles with heavy snow, foggy rain,
 and fog and camped after dark at a place called Carner's Creek.

Saturday, June 6 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 establish the OIA. We
 traveled of our company. We camped that night at Wadylake.

Sunday, June 7 we traveled twenty miles through sage and
 sand and camped at a place called June 7. We traveled twelve
 miles in a north westerly direction. At this place O.V. Hill
 shot one animal which was a species of marmot. We camped

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on Spring Creek. Sunday June tenth we traveled fifteen miles and camped between two large springs in what is called Water Valley. Monday June 11 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 12 we traveled fifteen miles and were met by the Banach Chief Rock O. K. and camped on another small branch of the Salmon River. Wed. June 13 we traveled thirteen miles and camped on big cotton wood another branch of the Salmon River with the intention of exploring the country. Thursday June 14 we remained in camp and five of our men went on an exploring expedition with the old Chief. Friday June 15 the camp remained stationary and we went to the mountains about eight miles west to see much beautiful timber.

Saturday June 16 The exploring party returned. Sunday June 17 we traveled eighteen miles and camped on the east branch of the Salmon River. There was a heavy frost that night. Monday June 18 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} ~~making~~ of ploughs and other implements 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 acres 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 July 29 the Salmon River Missionary Station was named Fort Limhi by the unanimous vote of all present.

We brought 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 13 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 world subjected the whole camp to many disadvantages by reason of appointing one man as trader for the whole company. After all this precaution some have feathered their nest while others have squared their lives by the counsel they received from president Brigham Young.

From the twenty-sixth of August until 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 on Oct. 17 and arrived in Fort Limhi on the 17 of November after a cold and disagreeable trip of thirty 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.

fifteen acres of land and planted corn, wheat, beans,
 and a variety of other vegetables. The also raised off fifteen cows
 and had built a large corral, erected a stockade for fifteen
 rods square and surrounded the building of five horse paddles
 every other place. The same was done on Friday July 19. The same
 thing was done. The same was done for the same reason. The same
 was done. The same was done. The same was done. The same was done.
 We began with the country the first time seven thousand
 one hundred pounds of flour and fifteen bushels of wheat. On Friday
 I received an order to ship to the vicinity of Salt Lake
 after the supplies for the mission. On the 13th I started for Salt
 Lake in company with Y. Porter, S. A. McCoy, W. J. Brundage, R.
 Smith, J. Clark, K. J. Howard. On the 23rd of the same month we
 landed in Salt Lake City.
 After we had settled out we were compelled to do as little
 trading with the Indians as possible. But the prevailing disposition
 of some was to speculate the value of this worthless paper. The value
 of the same was also depreciated. Reason of depreciating the same was made
 for the whole of my. After all this speculation and paper gathered
 the result was that some were ruined. The result was
 received from President Brigham Young. A letter was received
 from the twenty-sixth of August until the sixteenth of Oct.
 I was engaged in preparing documents for the Indian and having
 good for the winter.
 After gathering supplies for the northern mission we left O. on
 the 13th of Oct. I had arrived in Fort Smith on the 13th November after
 a cold and disagreeable trip of thirty days. We brought with us
 1,500 pounds of flour and 75 bushels of wheat. During this trip
 I suffered much with the same.

This winter was spent without the accomplishing of anything and we suffered the loss of much labor and time. I think I never saw deeper snow nor never experienced a more severe winter.

On March 11 T. S. Smith, B. F. Cummings, C. Dalton, Wm. Burges, D. H. Stevens, W. Barber and I. J. Clark left for Salt Lake. On the 15 of December previous to this G. W. Hill, Thomas Butterfield, Isaac Shepard, B. H. Watts, A. Zondale, Ira Ains, W. M. Batchelor, and Wm. Burch left for Salt Lake with three wagons.

On the ninth of March for the first time the snow gave way before the rays of the sun and on the twentieth the the south wind blew and the next day we commenced the digging of a well in the center of the Fort. There was frost four feet below the surface of the ground.

Sunday April 20 I attended meeting and was called on by P. G. Taylor to preach to the people. While standing on my feet I was taken suddenly ill. I fainted and fell backward and when I came to myself I found John Galliher and P. G. Taylor rubbing me. From the twentieth of March my mode of living had been very poor. My food consisted of milk and roots and but very little meat. I performed 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 exhibition of suffering the situation of the Fort was inquired into and 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 killed

This winter was spent without the accomplishment of anything and we suffered a loss of much labor and time. I think I never saw a better winter.

On March 11, 1881, I, S. P. Gammage, G. G. Galt, Wm. Surge, D. H. Stevens, J. Barber and I, J. Clark left for Salt Lake. On the 15 of December previous to this G. W. Hill, Thomas Butterfield, Isaac Thomas, S. B. White, A. Zondale, the Alms, W. M. Baskin, and W. Baskin, for Salt Lake with three wagons.

On the night of March 1st for the first time the snow gave way before the rays of the sun and on the morning of the 2nd the snow melted. The next day we commenced the digging of a well in the center of the fort. There was frost four feet below the surface of the ground.

On the 11th of April I attended meeting and was called on by P. O. Taylor to preach to the people. While standing on my feet I was taken suddenly ill. I faltered and fell backward and when I came to myself I found John Galt and S. P. Gammage holding me from the west side of the fort. I was very near losing my life. I was however not the only one that was nearly killed while others fared more severely.

After this while a spirit of suffering, the situation of the fort was improved, and those who had no bread were supplied with a scanty allowance.

On the 15th of June myself and eight others with seven wagons returned to Salt Lake. Through the kindness of Thomas Adams I obtained ten pounds of flour, with it and milk and a few eggs I lived comfortably. On the first creek south of Salmon River I killed

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

July 5 1846. We had received our mail from Salt Lake Thurs April 29 when B. 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 14 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 Nathaniel Levitt and Ezra J. Barnard arrived in advance of Joseph Parry and company who arrived on the fifteenth with fourteen wagons and twenty-six men all enjoying good health.

On Sunday night, May 18 I had the following dream: I was *contemplating the beauties of nature* standing in his door, 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 adding place."

While taking my morning walk I strove to discern the true meaning of my dream. Not knowing wherein I had offended him I 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 until I regained my former health and on Tuesday May 21 I went to work for the first time since my sickness. On Thursday 29 I cut my hand with the bone of an antelope

one entolop and divided it among the company. We burned our course
 in place and met President E. P. Smith and company enroute to Rainier
 Valley.

July 2 1894. We had received our mail from Fall Lake Thurs
 April 29 when H. W. W. and Abraham Kordala arrived bringing
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 attack of mountain fever. I was confined to the house of P. D. D.
 for ten days during which time a terrible fever raged unceasingly.
 After this time however the fever left me and on the 14th 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 (Saturday) evening and Mrs. J. Barnard arrived in advance
 of Joseph Barry and company who arrived on the 15th with fifteen
 wagons and twenty-six men all enjoying good health.

On Sunday night, May 16 I had the following dream: I was
 standing in his door when P. D. D. suddenly rushed across the room
 and raised me by the throat with a powerful grasp and at the same
 time exclaimed "This is not your abiding place."

Waking up by morning with I awoke at 4:30 in the
 morning of my dream. Not knowing wherein I had offended him I could
 not of myself form any literal meaning of such a night vision.
 When I returned I saw it literally fulfilled for D. D. had removed
 my bed outside the door. Through the assistance of U. W. Hill I moved
 to my former place of abode.

Day by day I grew stronger until I regained my former health
 and on Tuesday May 22 I went to work for the first time since my
 illness. On Thursday evening I had with me some of an entolop

After this I labored to considerable disadvantage till it healed^{up}

November 4, '56 I landed in Fort Limhi in company with nineteen men 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 common to all and *give* a minute and authentic report of the expenditures of Fort Limhi. Since the seventeenth of May 1855 up to the 23 of January 1857 as kept by myself and reported by other clerks.

The first train of eleven waggons brought with them 100 pounds of flour and 15 bushels of wheat, the fall train which came in November 17, 1856 brought 5,895 pounds of flour and 87 bushels of wheat.

The Spring train brought 4,546 pounds of flour and 11 bushels of wheat. The train which came in the fall of 57 brought 13,075 pounds of flour and 132 bushels of wheat in sixteen waggons. We received in all $241\frac{1}{2}$ bushels of wheat at five dollars per bushel when delivered in the Fort which would be worth 1,257 dollars. 32,616 pounds of flour had been delivered in Fort Limhi up to November 4, 1856 at a cost of ~~3~~3919.98 when valued at twelve dollars per hundred.

There has also been spent in Fort Limhi from May 17, 1855 to Jan. 23 1857, 15,899 days which at two dollars per day would amount to \$31,798.

The present expenditure of the Church in sustaining Fort Limhi has been the enormous sum of \$36,975.48 without 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

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 ivered in the Fort which would be worth 120560 dollars. 32616 pounds
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 have been brought to the country. If these were taken into a neigh-
 borhood and reduced to fair price would swell the already enormous
 amount to fifty thousand dollars. Great losses have been made of

Salmon Valley by people while in Salt Lake without taking into consideration the emense amount expended in making the little improvement that we 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 common the Blessings of God, and a whole people be sustained by such continuous draining of their substance, then I am willing to acknowledge that I understand not the course of human events.

Two important things hindered the progress of Fort Limhi: the first year the 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 energetic and persevering

In a measure we were like the Puritans in their first settlement in America as we held all things in common so far as related to the cultivation of the ground and the proceeds thereof. Previous to the year 1611 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 trusted entirely 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 1611 to remedy these evils had been adopted by us better results would have been manifest. Another assignment would have been necessary to satisfy

After this I returned to...
the mountain, and the forest...
they may receive in common...
be sustained by their...
I am willing to acknowledge...
Two important things...
the first year's entire crop...
the second harvest was not small...
has been conducted...
cover the...
in a measure we were like the...
in America as we held all things...
the cultivation of the ground...
Previous to the settlement...
right of private ownership...
were cleared and cultivated...
the proceeds were...
This plan of proceeding...
The idle time...
store. This course has been...
to us all the plan...
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Another... would have been...
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the increasing demand of industry. In order to facilitate the settlement of a new country some plan must be entered into to 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 substance 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 exertion to free themselves from this distressed situation. For One hour of virtuous liberty on earth is worth a whole eternity of bondage.

Donated to Church of Jesus
Christ of Latter-day 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 Adeline Knight)

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