

Volume I.—No. 40.

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BY

PORTER.

"Love never sleeps!" The mother's eye
 Beside the babe, asleep, in infant's bed.

THE HONORABLE, THE SENATE

This banditti of marauders threatened in such a brazen and violent, until by device and stratagem, duplicity and falsehood, they got the authorities of the state to interfere, and give them their disabuseful purpose; and the then Governor of the state, Gilbert W. Boggs, actually sent a large military force into the county, with orders to exterminate us and confiscate our property; or such was the authority the commandants of the military array claimed; by virtue of the order received from the governor.

It suffices it to say, that our settlements were broken up, our towns plundered, our farms laid waste, our crops ruined, our flocks and herds either killed or driven away, our houses rifled of our goods, money, clothing, provisions, and whatever had, carried away; men were shot down like wild beasts, or had their brains dashed

and dead of winter, in the fields and open prairie, without any covering but the heavens, any bed but the earth; and their condition so terrible that they might be followed by a blood, which flowed from their lacerated and bleeding feet. Females in this heart rending condition, gave birth to children, in the open air, and exposed to the inclemencies of the winter. The consequences were that many sickened and many died. And if we ask why was this abuse? the answer must be, because the people had not transgressed the laws; if they had, their persecutors would have punished them by the laws: but they had not done it and for this cause they must suffer all the cruelties which the most inhuman barbarity could invent. The lands which your memorialists and his brethren had purchased from the republic

extradition. Our people are kidnapped, are carried into Missouri, and there insulted and whipped (as many have been) and cast into prison, and left to get out as they could. This is without the forms of trial. Missouri is in these brutal means endeavouring to make the public think that they have cause for this barbarity. But yet we ask your honorable body what excuse can be pled for such inhumanity and brutal recklessness? Let me further ask the attention of your honorable body to the fact, that all the before described outrages were committed by a body of men calling themselves militia, called out by order of the governor for the professed object of seeing that the law were kept, and their supremacy maintained. Such was their pretended object, and under this cover they put at defiance the laws of our

After having purchased lands from the government and, received the government guarantee to be protected in the enjoyment of them, the can lawfully and chivalrously defend of them. If they are not able to do so, they are at fault, and have no power to protect them, or address the wrongs. Till not this in Pennsylvania, publish it not in the affects of Harrisburg, or surely, the sons of the "Key Stone State" will feel themselves humiliated. The people of the world are not the only ones who feel the weakness, and impotency of our institutions, a government not able to protect its own citizens: A government, it must be found indeed in the annals of history, and a pattern to the world, which is so governed as to admit the most flagrant wrongs, known to the human race, and know nothing to do to the same, and yet no power to redress them. Hear! O ye barbarians! Listen to O ye savages! and harken, ye harken all of you!

ears of the end of Sabaotih, saying, "redresser of
our wrongs, O Lord God of the whole
earth.

He comes to tell your honorable body,
the living streaks of infant innocence and
the living streaks of infant sanctity, that
many of them, widows of divorcing pairs
have stepped up into the ears of Omnipot-
ence, and are registered in the stables of
eternity, to be had in the day of distribution,
as testimony against the whole nation, who
are the cause of grief and sorrow to the
servants of the Almighty, and who have
made, as far as the nation can make, of the
wrath of the Almighty will come down to
 fury against the whole nation.

Under all these circumstances, your memo-
rial prayer to be heard by your honorable body
and all the matters above mentioned, and
a memorial will be presented to Congress this
session, for redress of our grievances, he prays

Violence and cruelty of these ruffians. Men were moved into the county with their families; some were shot down; their wagons, teams and loading, taken by the plunderers as booty, and their wives, with their little ones, ordered out of the state forthwith, or suffer death, as had happened to their husbands; leaving them no means of consolation or sympathy but their feet, and no means of subsistence but begging. Soldiers of the revolution were slain; and the only manner which could be resorted to for the preservation of the citizens. Many were thrown into prison, and were not allowed to endure the insults of a mock trial, that would have disgraced an inquisition. This last part of the scene, was doubtless designed to make them believe that public belief, that there was some excuse for all this outrage and violence. Some of the number of those cast into prison, was young men, memorialists, who had to endure four months

mean the lands in Jackson County. After wandering about for a length of time those that were thus unlawfully deprived of their earthly all and cruelly driven from their homes, got into Clay county in said State of Missouri; and again began to bid, hate and kill in a short time, the same scenes began to be enacted in Clay, as had been in Jackson. By and by the people were again driven, and got into Caldwell and what was afterwards Caldwell county, and into Davie county, or a large majority of them, and here again purchased lands from the general government. They were then to give up honorably to a correct idea of how we should live, and to the rights and stripped of their all, were enabled again to purchase, it is only necessary to say, that there was a constant emigration into the country of the members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

robbery, rapine, violence; rape, and murder. And when we made application to the authorities for redress can we be refused can we be refused to give place to cruelty, to injury, and to inhumanity? Let your hearts be broken, and your hearts be broken in the national councils may they attempt to plead excuses for these diabolical outrages, but all they can do is to stamp infamy on the man that contains their ashes after they sleep. What, I ask your honorable body.

It was in the honored metropolis of Pennsylvania, the seat of the first colonial congress, when the principles of liberty were matured, from whence emanated the voice of independence, whose echoes rolled and reverberated till it reached the circumference of the colonial settlements, and inspired the sons of freedom; until there was but one voice heard, "Freedom or Death." It was there when the leaders and heroes of the revolution, pledged their lives, fortunes and their sacred honors, to each other, to be scourged by a tyrant's empire no longer, until all they had, and all they were, were offered on the altar of freedom.

rescued under my own observation, otherwise, I should never have supposed that in this "Land of the brave," this "Heaven of rest," there could be so disgraceful and revolting, as the one then witnessed, could have transpired in a progressed free country like unto America.

The incident alluded to was so repugnant to a free-born Englishman's mind and feelings, that it was no principles of right and noble character, that he, a member of the Senate of the general assembly, must have seen fit to report.

It was well known, that there was "Morse," on hand, and a party of Missisquoi farmers, and Dealers, took every occasion to abuse and insult them, especially on this occasion, one miscreant looking fellow, armed with a bowie knife, and without any previous provocation whatever, went up to the berth of one of the Sints and violently drew red him from

"We the undersigned, citizens of Jackson county, Idaho, believing that an important crisis is at hand, and, regarding our civil society, in consequence of a pretended religious anxiety of people that have settled and are still settling in our country, styling themselves Mormons; and intending as we do, to rid our society, peacefully if we can, forcibly if we must, and believing as we do, that the arms of the civil law does not afford us a guarantee, or at least, a sufficient guarantee against the evils which are now sufficing to oppress and scourge our fellow-men, we deem it expedient and right so to say, said religious sect, deem it expedient and of the highest importance to bear witness into a permanent

part of what they had purchased for enough to support
for the whole, and save themselves a home
some more and some less. There were few, it is
who, did not in this way get homes, but those
were privileged only a very short time to enjoy
they were followed into "Caldwell and
by David county, by a potent spirit, and
by the same persecutors who had driven
the state of people in Jackson county, under the
command of Major General Lucas, of the first
Jackson county seat of the first mob,
and the place where the first company was
formed for their destruction. He was joined on
is "way hither by many" of other counties.
and invaded our towns and settlements, laid
and waste and drove us into exile.

Lilburn W. Boggs, who was Lieutenant Gov.

life to insult, his daughters to rape, his property to public plunder, his children to starvation, and himself and family to exile. The very character of the outrage is all the testimony I can offer your honorable body can ask—how can I suggest your provocation on the part of the law officers; for it is the law which provokes men when would the transgressor have been punished by the penalty of broken laws, but their punishment—if such it can be called—was not the penalty inflicted for the breach of any law, for the law in existence knows such a penalty or penalties. Why then all this cruelty? Answer, because the people had violated no law; and they could not be restrained by law, nor prevented from exercising the rights, which they, according to the laws, enjoyed, and had a

er lamers, could contend that, for free-
om only. Persecutors of religion, whose in-
fluence in the pulpit, and eloquence in public
assembly, wielded an overwhelming influ-
ence in forwarding the cause of liberty; did
they use this influence in securing to themselves
governmental patronage, or religious preferen-
ces? All acquainted with the history of the
times answer no. They were citizens of Penn-
sylvania, and the immortal Penn had inscribed
on the dome of their hall in the college, "Civil and
Religious Liberty." The government of Penn-
sylvania's religious teachers were pure. They
were in their whole weight of character, and
influence to promote a cause which made op-
position to equal with themselves; for the glorious
privilege of seeing a people free, for heroic

to, to have excited the Mormons to resist and being far more in number, they had placed over their fortified city. With savage and senseless ferocity, that had most likely inspired, on a former occasion, when they drove the poor and inefficient people from their buried habitation, and, even murdering many who sought, and innocent victim, which the pursuit of several hoarse-riding "appeals," and documents, inserted in your highly respectable columns, fully prove and substantiate.

When, I would say, Mr. Editor, is there to be a stop put to such proceedings as these?

Can this be called "A Land of liberty and freedom" when such unbridled cruelty and oppression is practiced, and no redress available?

that the reason (and this was the first that was
 given) was, 'the want of power, in the civil
 officers, to punish such an object as was
 not in their own words, "And believing that
 the law of the civil law does not afford us
 satisfaction, or at least a sufficient one against
 the evils which are now inflicted on us." What
 are the evils complained of? Strangers must
 be treated, themselves being judges; the existence
 of the law is a question, and the law is
 too against which every evil and malice
 of the civil law could find an accusation, or
 a lawless impious, or one which was
 lawfully recognised as crimes. For, says the
 complainant, we form ourselves into a com-
 munity, and we are not to be punished for
 the same, which, if true, or this is the
 only way, any individual or individuals of
 the society, or the society as a whole, had
 transgressed the laws, but not the state power
 which inflict the punishment due to said
 offences, and they were they had. What
 are the facts then of the case? The
 judge themselves? They are, that our
 people had so separated themselves, as to be
 governed by the laws; claiming no rights
 but the laws; guaranteeing, exercising no
 rights but the laws; and then by the
 laws beyond the laws, and then by the
 laws of the country; and this was the
 only way, our enemies formed themselves into

and all this because we were not lawless and disobedient. For if the laws had given us no sufficient guarantee against the evils complained of by the existence of our religious liberty among them, then would they have had no right to demand that we should be free of all laws, for, but for the laws, we should have been free. Our women ravished, our farms desolated, our goods and chattels destroyed; our men killed, our wives and children driven into the wilderness, and made to suffer all the indignities of slavery, and the laws would be no respect, but would only have had to suffer that which the laws would inflict, which were founded in justice, formed in righteousness, and administered in humanity. But scourged by this baneful, without the forms of law, and without the spirit of law, and without the sanction of all law, or the principles of humanity, we are doomed to suffer all kinds of cruelty which barbarity or inhumanity could invent. And yet we have greatly told the world that they are it almost superfluous to say that their law was justified, as well by the law of nature as by the law of man. We have said that we are one of all humanity, what law of nature justifies some of all humanity, what law of nature justifies, or law of self defence required the infliction of such shameful cruelties? In so saying we show most assuredly but very little respect to the intelligence or humanity of America.

and where can he look with more confidence than to the patriots of Pennsylvania, the state of his nativity, and the place of the apoplexies of his fathers? Yes, your memorialists say in heaven: "I will tell my wrongs and grievance unto thee, O Lord, and thou wilt forgive me." But I tell thee, O Lord, in Pennsylvania! I tell thee in public prayer, in the face of the sun, in the face of the stars, in the face of the very places of the "Key-Stone State," the heretofore great Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, that the government may plead the cause of suffering innocents in the halls of the National Legislature; her remonstrances may arise in the strength of patriotism; their force in its invincible indignation, may be felt by the ears of the President of the United States; the wrongs of the innocent shall be heard, and their authors shall be restored? To your memorialists, the body then, the representatives of a free people of his native state, your memorialists offer the following complaint: to you he tells the tale of his sufferings, and his wrong, and that of his fellow-citizens, and his fellow-men, and that of one of Pennsylvania's native sons, and asks you to be the voice of his wrongs, and to stand up in the name of all that is patriotic, republican, and just, to demand that the government of Pennsylvania in congress, to use his own words, "shall be made to answer for its wrongs and crimes." Believing that your memorialists do, that the general government has not only power, but in the present crisis, is bound by every sacred obligation which American citizens are bound to one

[illegible]

JOHN HUSBAND,
Navarro Jan. 25th, 1944.

The name of the Gentleman, who has been insulted, is Mr. Henry Noedeman of the C. C.

TWENTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

Tuesday, January 2, 1844.

The President pro tem, laid before the Senate the credentials of the Hon James H. Freese, chosen a Senator by the Legislature of Maryland for six years on the 4th of March last.

Mr Buchanan presented the memorial of James Freese and others, and of Philip H. Hays and wife, for the relief of said Philip Hays, for indemnity for French and English citizens of Philadelphia for the removal of the Navy Pension Act of March 3, 1837; also of citizens of Delaware county, Pennsylvania, for a reduction of postage, also of James Thompson, for an increase of duty on imported herring and troying iron.

Mr Merrick presented a petition of citizens of Poughkeepsie, and another from the City of Baltimore, praying a reduction of the rates of postage on the mail.

Mr Phelps presented the petition of the

Also, blank deeds may be had at the
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