

part's of the county, and plundered the whole country of the property of the inhabitants—they say themselves that they have taken thirty thousand dollars worth of property. We have this moment received an express informing us that they, this morning at day light, attacked Capt. Bogart's company of fifty men, with three hundred Mormons, and defeated him, killing some ten men, wounding many others and taken most of the remainder prisoners. Many of the Mormons having been killed in the fight as is supposed. We have but little hope from these wretched desperadoes, but that they will kill all those prisoners. This attack was made in Ray county. Capt. Bogart had been stationed on the northern line of the county to patrol and guard it, the Mormons having threatened to invade that county. They have determined to attack and burn Richmond to night, and we have but little doubt but that they will attempt it. The women and children have all left Richmond, and are leaving the county, flying for protection to Livingston and elsewhere. These creatures will never stop until they are stopped by the strong hand of force, and something must be done and that speedily. There is no kind of doubt but that all the alarm, with much more that we have not time to write is true and you may act accordingly.

Yours respectfully,  
WILEY C. WILLIAMS,  
AMOS REES.

*Letter from Woods and Dickson.*

Carrollton, Mo., Oct. 24, 1838.

SIR:—We were informed last night by an express from Ray county, that Capt. Bogart and all his company amounting to between fifty and sixty men, were massacred by the Mormons at Buncombe, twelve miles north of Richmond, except three. This statement you may rely on as being true, and last night they expected Richmond to be laid in ashes this morning. We could distinctly hear cannon, and we know the Mormons had one in their possession. Richmond is about twenty-five miles west of this place on a straight line. We know not the hour or minute we will be laid in ashes—our county is ruined; for God sake give us assistance as quick as possible.

Yours, &c.  
SARSHEL WOODS,  
JOSEPH DICKSON.

*The Governor to General Clark.*

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE MILITIA, }  
City of Jefferson, Oct. 27, 1838. }

Gen. JOHN B. CLARK.

SIR:—Since the order of this morning to you, directing you to cause four hundred mounted men to be raised within your Division, I have received by Amos Rees Esq. of Ray county and Wiley C. Williams Esq. one of my aids, information of the most appalling character, which entirely changes the face of things, and places the Mormons in the attitude of an open and avowed defiance of the laws, and of having made war upon the people of this State. Your orders are, therefore, to hasten your operations with all possible speed. The Mormons must be treated as enemies, and must be exterminated or driven from the State if necessary for the public peace—their outrages are beyond all description. If you can increase your force, you are authorized to do so to any extent you may consider necessary. I have just issued orders to Maj. Gen. Willock, of Marion county, to raise five hundred men, and to march them to the northern part of Daviess, and there unite with Gen. Doniphan, of Clay, who has been ordered with five hundred men to proceed to the same point for the purpose of intercepting the retreat of the Mormons to the north. They have been directed to communicate with you by express, you can also communicate with them if you find it necessary. Instead therefore of proceeding as at first directed to reinstate the citizens of Daviess in their homes, you will proceed immediately to Richmond and then operate against the Mormons. Brig. Gen. Parks, of Ray, has been ordered to have four hundred of his Brigade in readiness to join you at Richmond. The whole force will be placed under your command.

I am very respectfully,  
your ob't serv't,  
L. W. BOGGS, Commander-in-Chief.

*E. M. Ryland to Messrs. Rees and Williams.*

LExINGTON, 6 o'clock, p. m. Oct. 25, 1838.

*To Messrs. Amos Rees and Wiley C. Williams.*

GENTLEMEN:—This letter is sent on after you on express, by Mr. Bryant of Ray county, since you left this morning. Mr. C. R. Morehead came here on express for men to assist in repelling a threatened attack upon Richmond to-night. He brought news that the Mormon armed force had attacked Capt. Bogart this morning at daylight, and had cut off his whole company of fifty men. Since Mr. Morehead left Richmond, one of the company (Bogart's) had come in and reported that



there were ten of his comrades killed, and the remainder were taken prisoners, after many of them had been severely wounded; he stated further, that Richmond would be sacked and burned by the Mormon banditti to-night. Nothing can exceed the consternation which this news gives rise to. The women and children are flying from Richmond in every direction. A number of them have repaired to Lexington, amongst whom is Mrs. Rees; we will have sent from this county since 1 o'clock this evening, about one hundred well armed and daring men, perhaps the most effective our country can boast of. They will certainly give them (the Mormons) a warm reception at Richmond to-night. You will see the necessity of hurrying on to the City of Jefferson, and also of imparting correct information to the public as you go along. My impression is, that you had better send one of your number to Howard, Cooper and Boone counties, in order that volunteers may be getting ready, and flocking to the scene of trouble as fast as possible. They must make haste and put a stop to the devastation which is menaced by these infuriated fanatics, and they must go prepared and with the full determination to exterminate or expel them from the State *enmasse*. Nothing but this can give tranquility to the public mind, and re-establish the supremacy of the laws. There must be no further delaying with this question any where. The Mormons must leave the State, or we will—one and all. And to this complexion it must come at last. We have great reliance upon your ability, discretion and fitness for the task you have undertaken, and we have only ~~time~~ to say, God speed you.

Yours truly,

E. M. RYLAND.

Commander-in-Chief to Gen. John B. Clark.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE MILITIA, }  
City of Jefferson, Oct. 26, 1838. }

Gen. JOHN B. CLARK, 1st Div. Mo. Mi.

SIR:—Application has been made to the Commander-in-Chief by the citizens of Daviess county, in this State, for protection, and to be restored to their homes and property: with intelligence that the Mormons, with an armed force, have expelled the inhabitants of that county from their homes, have pillaged and burnt their dwellings, driven off their stock, and were destroying their crops. That they (the Mormons) have burnt to ashes the towns of Gallatin and Mill Port in said county; the former being the county seat of said county, including the clerk's office, and all the public records of the county, and that there is not now a civil officer within said county.

The Commander-in-Chief, therefore orders, that there be raised from the 1st, 4th, 5th, 6th and 12th Divisions of the Militia of this State, four hundred men, each to be mounted and armed as infantry or riflemen, each man to furnish himself with at least fifty rounds of ammuni-

tion and at least fifteen days' provisions. The troops from the 1st, 5th, 6th and 12th Divisions will rendezvous at Fayette, in Howard county, on Saturday, the 3d day of next month, (November,) at which point they will receive further instructions as to their line of March. You will, therefore cause to be raised, the quota of men required of your Division (four hundred men,) without delay, either by volunteers or drafts, and rendezvous at Fayette, in Howard county, on Saturday, the 3d day of next month, (November,) and there join the troops from the 5th, 6th and 12th Divisions.

The troops from the 4th Division will join you at Richmond, in Ray county. You will cause the troops raised in your Division to be formed into companies according to law, and placed under officers already in commission. If volunteer companies are raised they shall elect their own officers. The preference should always be given to volunteer companies already organized and commissioned. You will also detail the necessary field and staff officers. For the convenience of transporting the camp equipage, provisions and hospital stores for the troops under your command, you are authorized to employ two or three baggage wagons.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,

B. M. LISLE, Adj. Gen.

[An order corresponding with the above was issued at the same time of the foregoing, directed to the Major Generals commanding the 4th, 5th, 6th and 12th Divisions of the militia of this State. An order was also issued to Gen. Willock of the 14th Division, ordering him to raise five hundred men, and march them to the north of Caldwell county. Orders were also issued to Brig. Gens. Doniphan and Parks, directing them to raise five hundred men each. But understanding that no men were raised under these orders, it is thought a copy is unnecessary.]

B. M. L. Adj. Gen.]

Major General Lucas to the Commander-in-Chief.

INDEPENDENCE, NOV. 11, 1838.

To His Excellency, L. W. BOGGS, Commander-in Chief.

SIR:—Your communication of Nov. 6, 1838, through B. M. Lisle, Esq., Adj. Gen., has just been received. The prisoners have been sent to Richmond, subject to the order of General Clark, and the arms will be sent as soon as the weather will permit. I have also furnished Gen. Clark a copy of my report to you—all of which proceedings have been transmitted to you by mail; but which, I presume, did not reach you previous to the date of your orders. I have the honor to be,

Your most obedient servant,

SAMUEL D. LUCAS,  
Maj. Gen. 4 Div. M. M.



P. S. I refer you to my report and two other communications, since my return from Far West, for further particulars as to the prisoners and arms. Col. S. V. Noland, one of your Aiddecamps, who accompanied the expedition under my command, will leave this evening for Jefferson City, and will communicate further on this subject.

S. D. L., Maj. Gen., &c.

P. S. The first communication received from Gen. Clark was under date October 30, in which he directs Gen. Atchison and myself to act as we think best, according to circumstances. This letter was received either on the day, or the day before the surrender, by Captain Long, one of the persons Gen. Atchison and myself had started to you with our reports. The second communication of Gen. Clark was dated November 1st. In this he directs us to remain in some secure position, and not to make any attack until he arrived; which, together with the third communication, (the one you sent a copy of in your communication per Mr. Dorris,) was only received at Williams' Ferry, Missouri River, two days after I had disbanded the army, as per my report to you of November 2d. I never had any idea of trying any of the prisoners by a Court Martial; but only ordered them to my Head Quarters, to await your further orders.

S. D. L., Maj. Gen., &c.

*Major General John B. Clark to the Governor.*

HEAD QUARTERS, Richmond, Nov. 11, 1838.

*To His Excellency, L. W. Boggs.*

SIR:—In as much as the Commissary General of the State could not follow the movements of the army under my command, and it becoming absolutely necessary for the preservation of the stores and munitions of war to have an acting Commissary, I appointed to that office Alfred W. Morrison, and desire your Excellency to ratify that appointment, and have forwarded to me or Mr. Morrison, at Fayette, a commission to that effect. It is desirable, if possible, to have it before my final report of the expedition is made.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient, humble servant.

JOHN B. CLARK,

Maj. Gen. 1 Div. Mo. M.

[Let the commission be dated October 29, 1838.]

J. B. C.

*General Clark to the Governor.*

HEAD QUARTERS of the Militia employed against the Mormons, }  
RICHMOND, November 10, 1838. }

*To His Excellency, L. W. Boggs.*

SIR:—A day or two before I received your first order, I had, upon information from a letter from Mr. Rees and Col. Williams on their way to you, issued an order to have raised in my Division one thousand men, ready to march on Monday, the 29th day of October last—all of which I communicated to you by express,—the one, however, carrying my communication, met one from your Excellency and returned.

On the 29th, according to my order, the First Brigade rendezvoused at Fayette—proposed to march, and did, on that evening, take up the line of march, and reached Chariton on that evening. At Chariton I received an express from Messrs. Atchison and Lucas to you, which I forwarded, and then I despatched an order to Gens. Atchison and Lucas, with a copy of your several orders to me, all of which you have been informed of by me. The next day, October thirtieth, we reached Keytesville, where we met the Second Brigade, commanded by General Robert Wilson, who had been ordered to join me at that place. The next morning, October 31st, I organized the two Brigades into a Division, officered the same, and took up the line of march for Richmond. On the day we reached Carroleton, November 2d, I heard a report that General Lucas had invested Far West, and effected a capitulation, the terms of which I sent you from here on my way out. I then sent another express to Gen. Lucas, to hold fast to all he had (supposing he had the prisoners and arms) until I arrived; to make no final capitulation or treaty until I did arrive; when I would communicate to him my plans of settling the difficulty, and also requesting him to report to me forthwith his acts, strength, &c. The express was directed to bring back to me, at Richmond, any communication the General might desire to make. The next day I reached Crooked River, in the neighborhood of Richmond. At this place I learned that Gen. Lucas had disbanded his forces, and marched the prisoners to Independence. I immediately sent an express to intercept him, with orders to march the prisoners and arms back to Richmond, for reasons contained in my letter to you. From Richmond I continued my march to Far West, where I arrived on Sunday, the 4th inst. When I reached there, I encamped in the vicinity of town—at night I went into town with all my field officers, and commenced ferreting out the guilty amongst the Mormons who were there—this business employed my time for two days and nights. After I had obtained all the information I could by disclosures of the dissenters from Jo, the prophet (and there are not a few at this time,) I caused the whole of the Mormons to be paraded, and took out of their ranks such of those I con-



ed guilty, as could be found, and put them into a room. A deep snow falling on this evening, and there being no chance to obtain fuel or provender, I was compelled to march back to Richmond with the prisoners, forty-six in number. I, however, the day before I left Far West, despatched Lieut. Col. Price from the 2d Brigade to Richmond with two companies, to receive the prisoners and arms; but, on his arrival, not finding them there, he went to Gen. Lucas, at Independence, and informed him of his mission. The General then sent them, and they reached here on last evening, and they are now here under a guard. On the day I left Far West, I ordered General Wilson with his Brigade (except the two companies with Colonel Price) to Adam-on-diahmon, a town in Daviess, which had a few days since surrendered and given up their arms, with instructions to take possession of the town and disarm all the Mormons, and act in that quarter in accordance to your instructions to me, a copy of which was furnished him. He was also instructed to take out from the mass of Mormons, such as probably could be convicted of crime, and have them committed, and then carry them to Keytesville, and have them placed in jail and guarded; but he was instructed not to leave that quarter until he had reinstated the citizens in their property and homes, as far as practicable, and if necessary leave a small force there to protect the citizens. I also ordered Capt. Comstock, with his company in Livingston, to continue there, disarming the Mormons, wherever found, and report to General Wilson, at 'Diahmon for further orders. This business done, I proposed to march back to Richmond. The morning before I left Far West, I called the whole of the Mormons together, about five hundred, (a great number having run away between the surrender and my arrival,) and informed them that the prisoners I had, together with those taken by Gen. Lucas, would be taken to Richmond, tried, and punished if found guilty; that they must comply with the terms of the capitulation with Gen. Lucas.

The situation of their women and children, and the inclemency of the weather, induced me to modify the terms, and not require them to remove forthwith: That they could remain until their convenience suited them in the spring—that no military guard would go with them, but I would pledge the honor of the State, they should not be hurt, and that their arms should be given up to them whenever they left the State, and not before. This they readily agreed to, so far as I could judge from their expressions.

This being done, I took up the line of march with the prisoners, and got here on yesterday. On my arrival here I discharged the whole of the 1st Brigade. I will here state, that on my way to Far West, while at Richmond, I wrote to Gen. Grant, and ordered him to countermarch, and discharge his forces. The same order I sent to Gen. Willock from Far West, also Gen. Crowther's Division was discharged at Richmond, on their way, except the Boonville Guards, who were taken on to Far West, and discharged here this morning. Gen. White, learning of the state of affairs, left his men at the river near Lexington, and came on to

meet me with his staff at Far West. I then ordered him to countermarch his Brigade, except the cavalry commanded by Capt. Parsons, which company is now here guarding the prisoners. All the forces in this quarter are now discharged, except two companies commanded by Captains Parsons and Bogart. I detained Lieut. Col. Price to superintend the guard of the prisoners, and I also detained Gen. White and his field officers here a day or two, for the purpose of holding a court martial if necessary. This day made out charges against the prisoners, and called on Judge King to try them as a committing court, and I am now busily engaged in procuring witnesses, and submitting facts. There being no civil officers in Caldwell, I have to use the military to get witnesses from there, which I do without reserve.

Gen. Wilson's Brigade is still in service, in Daviess county, under the instructions above stated. They will be discharged as fast as possible. The most of the prisoners here I consider guilty of *Treason*, and I believe will be convicted, and the only difficulty in law is, can they be tried in any county but Caldwell? if not they cannot be there indicted, until a change of population. In the event the latter view is taken by the civil courts, I suggest the propriety of trying Jo Smith and those leaders taken by Gen. Lucas, by a court martial for mutiny. This I am in favor of only as a dernier resort. I would have taken this course with Smith at any rate; but it being doubtful whether a court martial has jurisdiction or not, in the present case—that is, whether these people are to be treated as in time of war, and the mutineers as having mutined in time of war—and I would here ask you to forward to me the Attorney General's opinion on this point. My whole object is to obey your orders, and settle this matter so as to have the best effect upon the people, and at the same time not compromise the character of the State. But it will not do to allow these leaders to return to their treasonable work again, on account of their not being indicted in Caldwell. I find by inquiry, that with all the enormities we have heard charged against these people, many of which charges we looked upon as the offspring of prejudice on the part of our citizens, the half has not yet been told. There is no crime, from treason down to the most petty larceny, but these people or a majority of them have been guilty of, all too under the counsel of Joseph Smith, Jr., the prophet. They have committed *treason, murder, arson, burglary, robbery, larceny, and perjury*. They have societies formed under the most binding covenants in form, and the most horrid oaths to circumvent the laws, and put them at defiance, and to plunder and burn and murder, and divide the spoils for the use of the church. This is what they call the Danite Club or Society. These facts I gather from some persons I have seen who have disclosed them. Under this horrid system many of the citizens of Daviess county, who went to that frontier poor, and who by their industry and economy had acquired a good living, have been robbed of every article of property they have—their houses burnt before their eyes, and them and their wives and children driven out of the county, without any kind of shelter. In one instance I have



been informed that a family was ordered off, and their houses burnt in their sight, and a woman driven out while it was snowing, with a child only four days old; in another case, I was informed the family was driven away, and the woman was compelled to ask protection in a few miles, where she was delivered of a child a short time after she was thus treated. These, sir, are some of the offences of these people. I do not wonder at the prejudices against them in their vicinity. I send you enclosed a copy of the constitution of one of their societies, from which you can gather some information. I design to continue my head quarters here until the investigation of the cases of the prisoners are closed. You shall be informed, from time to time, of the progress, as also of the movement in Daviess. These facts I now communicate to you, supposing they would be useful to you before the meeting of the Legislature. Your communication of the 6th was received to-day by Mr. Maupin—its contents were duly noted and shall be attended to. I have, this evening, informed the prisoners of what is charged against them, and ordered the leaders to be bound, so as to be sure to save them.

I am, sir,

Your obedient servant,  
JOHN B. CLARK,  
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

*General Lucas to the Governor.*

INDEPENDENCE, NOV. 7, 1838.

To His Excellency, L. W. BOGGS,  
Commander-in-Chief Mo. Mi.

SIR:—I received from Gen. Clark last night, per the hands of Col. Price, a copy of your order of the 1st November, in which you stated that neither General Atchison or Lucas was called, or ordered into the field by you. If your orders had reached me before I got into the field, I would not have went; but I knew nothing of the call for men, or of the arrangements for giving the command to Gen. Clark, but acted as I have before informed you upon a call from Brig. Gen. Parks, then in the field, (which, according to military usage and etiquette, is equivalent to an order,) for assistance. He represented things in such a manner (which your Excellency has been apprised of by Col. Williams and Maj. Rees) that I believed I had no alternative, but to act as I did. I have no disposition to thwart either your designs or Gen. Clark's plans in going into the field; but after I got there with an army of twenty-five hundred men, I could not consistently lie idle or inactive. For the result of my proceedings I refer you to my report, sent herewith. I did not make any report to Gen. Clark, because I did not believe it proper to do so, consistent with my grade of office.

I am, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,  
S. D. LUCAS,  
Maj. Gen. & Div. Mo. Mi.

P. S. If your Excellency should deem it proper, you can cause Gen. Clark to be furnished with a copy of the above. S. D. L.

*The Governor to Gen. Clark.*

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, City of Jefferson, Nov. 6, 1838.

To Maj. Gen. JOHN B. CLARK, Commanding the forces against the Mormons.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under the date of the 3d inst., dated at Richmond, by the express, Mr. G. D. Maupin. I regret very much to hear that Gen. Lucas has been guilty of disobedience of orders. On this subject, however, I shall cause, in due time, an inquiry to be made. I thought I had been so very explicit in my orders, that it was not possible to misunderstand them. You have placed the proper construction upon them, which was that the whole force, to be employed in this service, was to be placed under your command. Gen. Lucas was not ordered out at all, except in the way I mentioned to you in my last communication; he was directed to cause four hundred men of his Division to be raised, and place them under the command of a Brig. General, with the privilege, if he thought proper, to waive his rank as a Major General, and take Brig. General's command.

Gen. Atchison was not ordered out in this last affair, for two reasons: one was, that I was aware as a member of the Legislature he would have other duties to attend to; and another was, that there was much dissatisfaction manifested towards him by the people opposed to the Mormons; he, though, under the Militia law, has a right within the limits of his command to order out his troops to quell insurrection, or repel invasion. Gen. Lucas, though, could not exercise any command within Gen. Atchison's division, only so far as he may have been directed by the Commander-in-Chief, and that only extended to the command of a Brigadier, in pursuance of the orders which I forwarded by Mr. Black, the express from Daviess county, whose companion, Mr. Dryden, bore my first orders to you. I therefore approve of the course you have taken in demanding the prisoners of Gen. Lucas, as well as the arms, and shall send to him instructions to deliver them over to your order in the way you have directed him. You will see that they are securely confined within the limits of some prison, and strongly guarded. The course you have proposed taking in relation to the other prisoners—that is, to hold an examining court, and cause all those deemed guilty to be confined and guarded, is the correct one.

You will proceed to Diahmon, and there disperse all the persons you may find embodied and under arms without authority of law; in the mean time a detachment from your command can, if it is deemed necessary, be employed to reinstate the people of Daviess in their