

homes. It will also be necessary that you hold a military court of inquiry in Daviess county, and arrest the Mormons who have been guilty of the late outrages, committed towards the inhabitants of said county. My instructions to you are to settle this whole matter completely, if possible, before you disband your forces; if the Mormons are disposed voluntarily to leave the State, of course it would be advisable in you to promote that object, in any way deemed proper. The ringleaders of this rebellion, though, ought by no means be permitted to escape the punishment they merit. The troops from Cole, Gasconade, and Franklin are directed to report to you. You had better retain them in service, and discharge them, who, from fatigue or otherwise, may be disposed to return. I should be pleased to hear from you of the final result of this matter, previous to the meeting of the Legislature. I shall forward to Gen. Lucas, by express, the necessary orders and instructions to obey the order you have directed to him under date of the 3d inst., in relation to the arms and prisoners.

I have to request of you to embody all the facts you can collect, in relation to the commencement, progress, and termination of the recent difficulties with the Mormons, in order that I may communicate the same to the Legislature.

I am respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

L. W. BOGGS,

Commander-in-Chief.

P. S. The prisoners will of course be delivered over to the civil authority, when you may deem it prudent to do so. L. W. B.

General Lucas to the Governor.

INDEPENDENCE, MO., Nov. 5, 1838.

To His Excellency, L. W. Boggs,

Commander-in-Chief of the Mo. Mi.

SIR:—I returned yesterday with the troops of the 1st Brigade, 4th Division, Mo. Mi. We got to Goose Creek, in the vicinity of Far West, on the 30th ult., and the next day the town surrendered to us under the following conditions and stipulations, viz:

- 1st. To give up their leaders to be tried and punished.
- 2d. To make an appropriation of their property, all who have taken up arms, to the payment of their debts and indemnify for damage done by them.
- 3d. That the balance should leave the State, and be protected out by the militia, but to be permitted to remain until further orders from the Commander-in-Chief.
- 4th. To give up their arms of every description to be receipted for.

We took about six hundred prisoners, and received something like that number of arms. In disbanding my command, I ordered General Wilson to take charge of the leaders who I had demanded for trial, viz: Jo Smith, jr. Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, Amos Lyman, George W. Robinson, Parley Pratt and Hiram Smith, together with the arms, and march them to my head quarters at Independence, to await your further orders. On the 3d of November, when at Williams' Ferry, Missouri River, I received a letter from Maj. Gen. Clark by express, ordering me to march the prisoners and arms to Richmond, to disband my forces and repair myself with my staff to his camp, wherever I could find it between Richmond and Daviess county. This order I did not comply with, as I could not, under any circumstances, be commanded by a junior Major General. I was thrown into the field by a call from Brig. Gen. Parks, then in the field, which, according to military etiquette and usage, is equivalent to an order; and from your order to General Clark, he is only authorized to command Brigadier Generals, but can make a call on Major Generals for any force that he may think necessary. I received a copy of your orders to him, and I intend to start the prisoners and arms to Richmond in the morning, when the whole will be subject to his order. Your orders of the 26th and 27th ult., together with your letter to me of later date, was only received by express on the 30th ult., within six or seven miles of Far West; at this point Maj. Gen. Atchison left me and returned home to Liberty. I was then left in the sole command of about eighteen hundred men, which I marched that night to Goose Creek, within one mile of Far West, by sun down. The next day my forces were increased to twenty-five hundred men—with an army of this magnitude I could not think of lying idle and inactive. I will make out a fair report and send it to you by the next mail. We were looking for you every day for the last four or five days, or I would have sent an express to you from Far West. A communication I received from Gen. Clark, 1st November, stated, that he had learned that you was on your way up, and would arrive in a day or two. Learning that Gen. Clark was on his march with an army of two thousand men, I concluded that he would have force sufficient to operate in Daviess and Livingston counties, and to make a final close without the co-operation of my troops. I deemed it proper, in order to save the State an enormous expense, which each day was immensely heavy, to discharge my forces, which was accordingly done, with the exception of four companies left at Far West, and five companies under General Parks sent to Daviess county. I left Col. Williams, your aid, Col. Burch and Maj. Rees, of Reg't, at Far West, drawing up all the necessary papers; and Col. Hinkle and myself appointed five Com'ds, viz: Wm. Collins of Jackson, G. W. Woodward of Ray, Judge Cameron of Clay, John Correll and M. Phelps of Far West. The Mormons are to convey their property in trust, to those Com'ds, for the benefit of creditors, and for indemnifying those that have been damaged by them.

This arrangement gave satisfaction to the whole army, and was the

means of saving a great many valuable lives, and the effusion of immense blood.

I have the honor to be,
With great respect,
SAMUEL D. LUCAS,
Maj. Gen. 4th Div. Mo. Mi.

P. S. I sent Gen. Clark a copy of my report to you as soon as I had it made out.

General Lucas to the Governor.

HEAD QUARTERS, Camp near Far West, }
November 2, 1838. }

To His Excellency, L. W. BOGGS.

Commander-in-Chief Mo. Mi.

SIR:—On Monday, October 29th, the troops ordered out by Major General Atchison and myself, (as per our report to you of said date,) took up their line of march from camp near Richmond for Far West. We encamped the night of the 29th at Linville's Creek, (a short distance from the road) about sixteen miles from Far West, at which point we received an express from Brig. Gen. Doniphan, informing us that he was then encamped on Log Creek with a force of five hundred men, and that he would join us at the crossing of said creek on the road from Richmond to Far West, by 10 o'clock, a. m., the next morning. On the 30th October, the troops got together at the last named point, when we mustered about eighteen hundred men. Whilst at this place we received your orders of the 26th ult., and I received an order of the 27th ult., and a letter from you of same date. At this point Maj. Gen. Atchison left me for Liberty, when I was left in sole command. Before leaving Log Creek, I received information that a body of Mormons, two hundred in number, called Danites, had been seen about two hours previous near the route that we had passed. Upon receiving this intelligence, I ordered a detachment of two companies from the respective commands of Brig. Genls. Wilson, Doniphan, Parks and Graham, to go in pursuit of said band, which I placed under the command of Gen. Wilson, with instructions to intercept, and if possible to cut off their retreat to Far West. I then took up my line of march for Goose Creek, one mile south of Far West, which point we reached about one hour by sun in the evening. Just as the troops were encamping, I received intelligence from Gen Doniphan, from his position on the right, that he had discovered a party of mounted Mormons approaching Far West from the east, and requested permission to intercept them if possible. Leave was granted, and his Brigade started off at nearly full speed to accomplish the order, but the Mormons succeeded in reaching

the fort. Gen. Doniphan approached within two hundred yards of their fortress, when they displayed a force of about eight hundred men. At this juncture, I ordered Gen. Graham's Brigade (holding Gen. Parks' and part of Gen. Wilson's mounted in reserve,) to march full speed to the relief of the 1st Brigade, 3d Division, but from the inequality of the force of the first detachment, (being only two hundred and fifty strong at that time, and the Mormons 800) it was considered prudent to withdraw the troops, and march against them in the morning, which was accordingly done, and they all returned, as dark set in, to camp. At this place I established my head quarters, and continued there during the expedition against the Mormons. The detachment under Gen. Wilson returned about 9 o'clock, p. m. The next morning, 31st of October, I received a message from Col. Hinkle, the commander of the Mormon forces, requesting an interview with me, on an eminence near Far West, which he would designate by hoisting a white flag. I sent him word I would meet him at 2 o'clock, p. m., being so much engaged in receiving and encamping fresh troops, who were hourly coming in, that I could not attend before. Accordingly, at that time, I started with my staff officers and Brig. Genls. Wilson, Doniphan and Graham, Gen. Parks being left in command. We met him and some other Mormons at the point before mentioned. He stated that his object in asking me to meet him there was to know if there could not be some compromise or settlement of the difficulty without a resort to arms. After giving him to understand the nature of your orders, I made him the following propositions, which I furnished him a copy of, also a copy of your order, viz:

- 1st. To give up their leaders to be tried and punished.
- 2d. To make an appropriation of their property, all who had taken up arms, to the payment of their debts, and indemnify for damage done by them.
- 3d. That the balance should leave the State, and be protected out by the militia, out to be permitted to remain under protection until further orders were received from the Commander-in-Chief.
- 4th. To give up the arms of every description to be receipted for.

Col. Hinkle agreed to the proposition readily, but wished to postpone the matter until morning. I then told him that I would require Jos. Smith, jr. Sidney Rigdon, Lyman Wight, Parley Pratt and George W. Robinson, as hostages for his faithful compliance with the terms, and would pledge myself and each one of the officers present, that in case he, after reflecting and consulting upon the proposition during the night, declined acceding to them, that the hostages should be returned to him in the morning, at the same point they were received, but it was understood, in case they did comply, they were to be held for trial as part of the leaders called for by the first stipulation; I then gave him until one hour by sun in the evening to produce and deliver them. We then returned to camp, and I directed the troops to make preparations to march to Far West by an hour and a half by sun, with a determina-

tion, in case the hostages were not produced, to make an attack upon the town forthwith. I directed Gen. Parks' Brigade to be mounted, and to form on the right of the Division, to act as flankers if necessary, and if required to pass entirely around the town, and form on the north side, with instructions to make the attack at the report of the cannon, which was to be the signal for the general attack. General Graham's Brigade was mounted and formed on the extreme left to act as flankers, and if required to form the line on the west side, with similar instructions as to the commencement of the attack. Gen. Doniphan's Brigade was ordered to parade on foot, and to form on the left of General Parks, with instructions to form on the east side, with similar orders relative to attack. Gen. Wilson's Brigade was ordered to parade on foot, and to form on the left of Gen. Doniphan, with instructions to form the line of battle on the south side, with same instructions as to commencement of attack. The artillery company with one piece of ordnance was placed at the head of Gen. Doniphan's and Gen. Wilson's Brigade, with instructions to occupy an eminence within three hundred yards of the town. The army being disposed of in this manner, at the appointed time I took up the line of march in the direction of Far West. When the troops got within about six hundred yards I discovered the flag and the hostages advancing. I immediately halted the army, and rode out and met them, received the hostages and placed a guard over them for their safety and protection, and ordered the forces back to our encampment. I cannot forbear, at this point, expressing my gratification and approbation of the good conduct and gallant bravery evinced by all the officers and men under my command. They marched up with as much determination, and deliberation as old veterans—not knowing but that the charge would be sounded every moment for surrounding the town. There was no noise or confusion, nothing but an eager anxiety upon the countenance of every man to get at the work. When the hostages were received, the troops, with some slight exceptions, marched back in profound silence. November 1st, I ordered the whole forces amounting to twenty-five hundred men to parade at 9 o'clock A. M., and to take up the line of march for Far West, at half past 9 o'clock, to receive the prisoners and their arms.

The troops marched out and formed in the prairie about 200 yards south east of the town. Gen. Wilson's Brigade formed the West line, Gen. Doniphan's the East line, Gen. Graham's and Gen. Parks' the south line, with the Artillery Company and the Cannon in the centre of the two latter, leaving one side of the square open. The Mormon army, reduced to about 600 men by desertion and otherwise, under their Commander, Col. Hinkle, marched out of their town, through the space into our square, formed a hollow square, and grounded their arms. Col. Hinkle, then rode forward and delivered up to me his sword and pistols. I then directed a company from the respective Brigades, to form a front, rear, right and left, plank guards, and to march the prisoners back to Far West, and protect and take charge of them until the next morning. I then detailed a company from Gen. Doniphan's com-

mand, to take charge of the Arms. Then, in order to gratify the army and to let the Mormons see our forces, marched around the town, and through the principal streets, and back to head quarters. Considering the war at an end in this place, I issued orders for Gen. Doniphan's Brigade, with the exception of one Company and Gen. Graham's Brigade, to take up their line of March for their respective head quarters, and dismiss their men—and directed Gen. Wilson to take charge of the prisoners (demanded for trial) and arms, and to march them to my Head Quarters at Independence, to await further orders, and to dismiss all except a guard for the prisoners and arms. Nov. 2nd, I relieved the guard placed over the prisoners at Far West by 4 Companies of Gen. Parks' Brigade, and placed them under the command of Col. Thompson, 2 Brig. 3 Div. with instructions to report to Gen. Clark. The balance of Gen. Parks' Brigade with Capt. Gilliam's Company, of Gen. Doniphan's Brigade under the command of Gen. Parks, I ordered to Adam-on-diahmon, a Mormon town in Daviess county, with instructions to disarm the Mormon forces at that place, and to leave a guard of 50 men for the protection of prisoners, and to report to Gen. Clark. In order to carry the treaty and stipulation, into effect, I have required your Aid-de-Camp, Col. Williams, together with Col. Burch and Maj. A. Rees, of Ray, to attend to drawing up all the papers legally, and directed Col. Thompson to wait on them with a portion of his command, and to cause all their orders and requirements, consistent with the stipulations to be carried into effect. This day about 12 o'clock there was a Battalion of 100 men from Platte arrived at Far West, which I ordered back, having understood that Maj. Gen. Clark would be on in a day or two, with sufficient force to operate in Daviess and Livingston, and for any service that may be required.

I have the honor to be

Most respectfully,

SAMUEL D. LUCAS,

Major General,

Commanding.

General Clark to the Governor.

CHARITON, Oct. 30, 1838.

His Excellency, Gov. Boggs.

Sir:—I have ordered one thousand men from this Division, and now have five hundred this far under march, and five hundred from the 2nd Brigade will join me to day at Keytesville, from whence I will proceed to Richmond without delay. Your two orders were both received on day before yesterday, at the same time. On this moment I received, per Capt. Long, the enclosed express from Gen. Atchison and Lucas, then at Richmond—it was met by Col. Williams, your aid, and opened, and sent to me, supposing that the powers conferred on me were sufficient.

This may be so, but I would give your Excellency my decided opinion that it would be best for you to be there, and hope you will, if practicable. In the mean time I will endeavour to act out your orders in letter and spirit, however great the responsibility. I have this moment despatched to Gen. Atchison and Lucas, a copy of your two orders to me, with instructions to act for the best until I can arrive. All the additional information that I have from the scene of disturbances, is worse and worse.

I have the honor to be,
Your obedient servant,
JOHN B. CLARK,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

Gen. Atchison & Lucas to the Governor.

HEAD QUARTERS of the 3d and 4th Div. Mo. Mi. }
RICHMOND, October 28, 1838. }

To the Commander-in-Chief, Mo. Mi.

SIR:—From late outrages committed by the *Mormons*, civil war is inevitable. They have set the laws of the country at defiance, and are in open rebellion. We have about two thousand men under arms, to keep them in check. The presence of the Commander-in-Chief is deemed absolutely necessary, and we most respectfully urge that your Excellency be at the seat of war, as soon as possible.

Your most ob't serv't,
DAVID R. ATCHISON, M. G. 3d Div.
SAM'L D. LUCAS, M. G. 4th Div.

Governor to General Clark.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, City of Jefferson, Nov. 1st, 1838.
Maj. Gen. JOHN B. CLARK.

SIR:—Your communication, by express, of Oct. 30th, enclosing one from Maj. Gen. Atchison and Lucas, of the 28th Oct. has been received. It is impossible for me to leave here; the near approach of the meeting of the Legislature, renders it necessary that every moment of my time be employed in preparation to meet them. It was considered by me that full and ample powers were vested in you to carry into effect my former orders. The case is now a very plain one—the *Mormons* must be subdued and peace restored to the community. You will therefore proceed without delay to execute the former orders. Full confidence is reposed in your ability to do so; your force will be ample sufficient to accomplish the object. Should you need the aid of artillery, I would suggest that an application be made to the commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth, for such as you may need. You are

authorized to request the loan of it in the name of the State of Missouri. My presence then could effect nothing. I therefore again repeat that you are authorized, and full power is given you to take whatever steps you deem necessary and such as the circumstances of the case may seem to demand to subdue the insurgents and give peace and quiet to the country. The ringleaders of this rebellion should be made an example of; and, if it should become necessary for the public peace, the *Mormons* should be exterminated or expelled from the State. In order that no difficulty may arise in relation to the command, I must inform you that neither General Atchison or Lucas have been called into service under the late order (except Gen. Lucas was directed to raise four hundred men in his Division, and to place them under the command of a Brigadier General.) The privilege was offered him of commanding the troops from his own Division, though subject to your orders. All the troops now under arms, and those that may arrive at the seat of war are placed under your command.

You will report to me by express, and keep me regularly informed of any thing of importance which may occur. The near approach of winter requires that your operations should be hastened. After having restored quiet, you will cause the people of Daviess county, who have been driven from their homes, to be reinstated.

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

General Wilson to General Clark.

HEAD QUARTERS, 2nd Brig. 1st Div. Mo. Mi. }
Adam-on-diahmon, November 12th, 1838. }

Maj. Gen. CLARK.

SIR:—In pursuance of your order of the 7th, at Far West, I took up the line of march with my command, and arrived here on the 8th. We suffered much from the inclemency of the weather, which still continues. On my arrival here I found the troops had left. I met Col. Burges some two miles from this place. He being the last, I immediately placed a guard around the town, and ordered the *Mormons* to parade, which order was promptly obeyed, and about two hundred men entered their names. I then proceeded to the investigation, as you required by your order. Justice Black and other citizens being present, I caused such of the *Mormons* as were supposed to be guilty of crimes, arrested, and handed them over to the civil authorities for trial. It however appears that the most guilty had escaped, they having ample opportunity, as I am informed. The town had not been under guard up to the time of our arrival. The investigation is still progressing, but

with but little hope of effecting much, as the citizens seem to be unable to identify but few.

It is perfectly impossible for me to convey to you any thing like the awful state of things which exist here—language is inadequate to the task. The citizens of a whole county, first plundered, and then their houses and other buildings burnt to ashes, without houses, beds, furniture or even clothing in many instances, to meet the inclemency of the weather. I confess that my feelings have been shocked with the gross brutality of these Mormons, who have acted more like demons from the infernal regions than human beings. Under these circumstances you will readily perceive that it would be perfectly impossible for me to protect the Mormons against the just indignation of the citizens.

I therefore promptly informed the Mormons, in a short address, of all the facts that had then come to my knowledge—told them I should remain in Daviess county ten days, and would endeavor to protect them during that time—at the end of ten days I would leave and was not authorized to promise them further protection in Daviess county—that you had promised protection in Caldwell county—that such of them as wished to remove to Caldwell, or out of the State, I would give a permit to that purpose, and would guaranty their safety on the route. The Mormons themselves appeared pleased with the idea of getting away from their enemies and a justly insulted people, and I believe all have applied and received permits to leave the county, and I suppose about fifty families have left, and others are hourly leaving, and at the end of ten days, Mormonism will not be known in Daviess county. This appeared to me to be the only course left to prevent a general massacre, and I hope my course in this matter may meet your approbation, as it has been your pleasure to commit to my charge a most important command, without special instructions. I feel the more bound, not only to return you my sincere thanks for the honor thus done, but to give you a full account of all of my acts. Nothing has been left undone on my part to justify that confidence. The citizens of Daviess have co-operated heartily with me, and to their praise be it said, have shown a degree of compassion and charity unparalleled, under the circumstances, to their enemies, and have cheerfully obeyed every order I have found it proper to give in this matter, and I now confidently believe I shall be able to close this most shocking insurrection without further bloodshed.

I had previously to receiving your order discharged all the troops under my command, except one company under Capt. Newbold. This company will be retained until I close my business here. I expect, without otherwise ordered, to remain here until to-morrow week, and then set out for home. If, therefore, it is your pleasure to give me further orders before leaving, I would suggest that they be forwarded in time to reach here before that time.

It would astonish you to see the immense piles of stolen property, which has been brought in, and deposited by the Mormons, consisting of almost every thing to be found at a farm house, and much remaining

yet concealed. Large quantities have been found buried in and near town. I have been making all possible exertions to collect and preserve this property for the owners, but I find it hard to do, as these dirty thieves are more skilful in the pilfering line, than any I have yet seen. The citizens inform me that much of their property has been taken to Far West. I suggest that you order them to return it here at their own expense.

I write in a miserable shanty, called "The Lord's Storehouse," late at night, after having been well soaked in the rain during the day, and much fatigued. I may have omitted some things, but when I am more comfortable, I will write you more fully.

I have the honor to be,

With unfeigned good will,

Your obedient servant,

R. WILSON, Brig. Gen.

Commanding 2d Brig. Mo. Mi.

General Clark to the Governor.

HEAD QUARTERS, Richmond, Nov. 12, 1838.

His Excellency, Gov. BOGGS.

SIR:—In my last communication, I informed you of all the important incidents of the expedition, up to that time. On Tuesday last we commenced the examination of the alleged crimes, being *treason, murder, burglary, arson and larceny*, against Jo Smith and his co-leaders, and also forty-six others, who occupy less space amongst their people, but many of whom are equally guilty. The defendants have employed Messrs. Rees and Doniphan to defend them, who are both present. The inquiry, as you may well imagine, takes a very extensive range, and involves many important legal principles, not often adverted to in our practice, and being, as I consider, too important to be made out against the prisoners. I, at the suggestion of Mr. Burch, the Circuit Attorney, spoke to Col. W. T. Wood, to assist in the prosecution, promising him to lay the matter before your Excellency, not doubting but what some provision would be made by which he would have paid to him a reasonable fee.

This was not done because I doubted Mr. Burch's ability in the least, for he is a good lawyer, and enters into this matter with his whole energy, but there are so many points stirred, and so much labour to arrange the facts, so as to make them bear on the various defendants, that I did not wonder he should ask assistance, and for the good of the State I spoke to Col. Wood as above stated, and he very willingly engaged with Mr. Burch. We progress slowly, but thus far the disclosures indicate certain conviction of treason against Smith, Wight,