

Pratt, Rigdon and some one or two more; and of murder against some five or six; burglary against several; arson against a number; and larceny against others. How it will all result, I cannot yet tell, but that the leaders will all be convicted of treason or murder, I think is reasonably certain, and many others of felony. You shall be informed as we progress.

I received this evening a communication from General Wilson, who had been despatched to Daviess county, a copy of which I enclose you, from which you will discover, that things are becoming as well settled there as can be under the circumstances, though they would have been much better settled if your orders had been complied with before my arrival. It seems to me if proper steps had been taken to save the active leaders, they could all have been captured. The protection Gen. Wilson alludes to my giving the Mormons in Caldwell, I explained to you in my last communication. I regret exceedingly to learn that any acts of yours should create any heart burnings, or collision with your Excellency and any general officer, and particularly to such an extent as I understand exists with Gen. Atchison. Your motives doubtless were good; your orders were undoubtedly right as to the Mormons and my command, and I have no doubt the whole country will sustain you. Business of a very urgent nature compels me to leave here on to-morrow for Fayette, where I will arrive on Sunday, leaving Lieut. Col. Price, a competent officer, here until my return. I will only remain in Fayette until Tuesday or Wednesday next, when I shall return here to remain until this whole prosecution is settled, or put in such a condition that a Military force is unnecessary. It is thought that the investigation will last for two or three weeks.

I am sir, your ob't. servant,
 JOHN B. CLARK,
 Maj. Gen'l. Com'd.

The Governor to Gen. Willock.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, CITY OF JEFFERSON, NOV. 12, 1838.

To Maj. Gen. D. WILLOCK, Commanding detachment at Huntsville.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 10th inst. from Huntsville. From information received from Gen. Clark, who was placed in command of all the troops raised in pursuance of the late orders of the Executive, there will not be any necessity for your proceeding any farther; you will therefore return with your troops and discharge them. The Quarter Master of the Detachment will purchase, and grant certificates to the persons of whom he purchases, such provision as you may need. You will, however, endeavor to make out with as small a quantity as possible.

You will please present my thanks to the troops under your command, for their promptness in marching to the call of their country.

Respectfully,
 L. W. BOGGS, Commander-in-Chief.

Governor to General Clark.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, City of Jefferson, Nov. 15, 1838.

Maj. Gen. JOHN B. CLARK.

SIR:—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communications of the 10th and 11th inst., by Mr. Maupin, the express.

Upon an examination of the law, I find I have no power to appoint a Commissary General, there being one already in commission. The duties you speak of as having been performed by A. W. Morrison, Esq., might have been performed by your Division Quarter Master. Your certificate of his appointment, however, to discharge certain duties, as for instance, as acting Commissary for the detachment under your command, I presume would be altogether sufficient. You will oblige me by sending at your earliest convenience, a copy of my second order to you, as forwarded by Mr. Rees. In the hurry of business, I neglected to retain a copy, and it is necessary to have one, as this whole matter will probably undergo an investigation by the Legislature. Your report will be expected at your earliest convenience. You will hasten your operations, and discharge all the troops as soon as the circumstances of the case will permit.

I have the honor to be,
 Very respectfully,
 Your obedient servant,
 L. W. BOGGS.

The Governor to Gen. Clark.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, City of Jefferson, Nov. 19, 1838.

To Gen. JOHN B. CLARK.

SIR:—You will take immediate steps to discharge all the troops you have retained in service as a guard, and deliver the prisoners over to the civil authorities. You will not attempt to try them by court martial, the civil law must govern. Should the Judge of the Circuit Court deem a guard necessary, he has the authority to call on the militia of the county for that purpose. In the absence of the Attorney General,

I am unable to furnish you with his opinion on the points requested. One thing, however, is certain, that so soon as an insurrection is quelled and peace restored, the military authority ceases; but the crime of treason, whether it can be tried out of the county where the act was committed, we have no precedent, only that of the case of Aaron Burr, who was charged with the commission of that offence against the United States, at Blannerhassett's Island, in the State of Virginia, and he was tried at Richmond, Va. This, however, is a matter which the Judiciary will have to determine. I wish you distinctly to understand, that if you have accomplished the object of the expedition, which was to restore peace to the community, and to cause the offenders to be brought to justice, that you will discharge all your forces, and report to me your proceedings in the manner heretofore requested. The officers retained to serve on court martial, will also be discharged. Should you have left Richmond before you receive this communication, you will forward by express to the officer you have left in command, orders to the foregoing effect.

I should be happy to see you at this place, as you would perhaps be able to explain many things in relation to this perplexing subject, which I cannot at present understand.

I am, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
LILBURN W. BOGGS, Commander-in-Chief.

D. Ashby's statement of the Battle at the Mill.

SENATE CHAMBER, NOV. 28, 1838.

Gen. J. B. CLARK.

DEAR SIR:—In answer to your note of this morning requesting me to give you such information as was in my knowledge relative to the battle fought on the 30th of October, at the Mills, on Shoal Creek, between the citizens and Mormons, I will state that the company I belonged to was stationed in the rear as a reserve, at a distance of about forty yards from the line of battle; as soon as the line of battle was formed, and before all the troops in the line had dismounted, the fire commenced, (by the Mormons as I was told by them in front.) The position I occupied prevented me from seeing the commencement; as soon as the firing commenced the company I belonged to dismounted and run in the line in front. When I got sight of the position of the Mormons, they were all in the house, or under the bank of the creek, and the smoke of their guns from both places, appeared to me to be continual. Our men took a few fires at a crack in the house, when I heard the order to charge the house, which order was promptly obeyed.—the men run to the house—as we approached it I saw one man have

out his gun in front of me, and I stepped to one side, and the man in front of me squatted down and pitched under the muzzle, lay still until the gun fired, he then rose and as the Mormon drew back his gun, our man shoved his gun in the house and fired. By this time our men got possession of all the port holes, cracks, &c., and kept up such a constant fire, that the Mormons could not get their guns out to shoot. They then broke out of the house and ran towards the creek, but many fell in their flight. About that time I heard the cry of quarters among our own men. I recollect distinctly of hearing one of our men say, "they called for quarters." I then halloed "quarters," "quarters," as loud as I could, which was re-echoed by all around me. The firing then ceased on our part, at which time a volley came from the creek. I then thought they had heard us calling for quarters, and thought we were whipped—the firing then renewed on our part and continued as long as there was a Mormon in sight, except the wounded. After the battle was near a close, I saw some of the Mormons that had reached the base of the hill, south of the creek, about three hundred yards from us, stop, turn round, and shot back at us, and then ran on. After the battle had subsided, I saw some of our men carry our wounded man into a house, and laid him on a bed. The men, in counting the dead, found one man in the house not hurt, who had fallen down in the early part of the action, and was covered with the slain. I saw him and talked with him the moment he was taken prisoner. Those who counted said thirty-one was killed of the Mormons, and seven of our men was wounded. We then got a wagon and horses, and such of our wounded as was unable to ride, was put in the wagon and we left the place.

The above is an outline of that affair, as my recollection serves me.

I am, respectfully,
DANIEL ASHBY.

Gen. Clark to Gens. Lucas & Atchison.

CAMP AT CHARITON, October 30, 1838, }
10 o'clock, A. M. }

Maj. Gens. LUCAS & ATCHISON.

GENTLEMEN:—I am now here with nearly one thousand men, under a force march to Richmond, in pursuance of an order from the Commander-in-Chief, copies of which are herewith enclosed to you for the use only of your confidants. You will discover by them the power vested in me, and for this purpose I enclose them to you.

Capt. Long this moment arrived with an express from you to the Governor, which had been met and opened by Col. Williams, one of the Governor's aids, and sent to me; I have forwarded it to the Governor. You will both act with your respective commands for the best,

according to circumstances, until I arrive, when some plan of action will be settled upon. If the Governor should not come, I will reach Richmond as soon as I can. Capt. Long returns with this to you, and Mr. Fristoe goes on to the Governor.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN B. CLARK, Maj. Gen. &c.

Gen. Clark to Gens. Lucas & Atchison.

CAMP NEAR CARROLLTON, midnight, Nov. 1, 1838.

GENS. ATCHISON & LUCAS.

GENTLEMEN:—Understanding two days since, while at Chariton on my march, that you were at Richmond, and was only holding the Mormons in *check*, until further orders, which you sought from the Commander-in-Chief, and having before then received orders from the Commander-in-Chief with *plenary powers* to settle this whole difficulty and call to my aid such force as I might deem necessary, a copy of which I sent you by express, per Capt. Long; but learning at this place that you have proceeded to Far West, and hearing a report (not officially) that some of the Mormons have already surrendered to you; therefore, under my orders, and in pursuance of the power assigned me, I send you respectively the following orders, viz: You are to remain at some secure position in the vicinity of Far West, protecting the citizens and their property from the aggressions of the Mormons until I arrive with my force, which will be to-morrow night, amounting to two thousand men, but you are not to make any attack or operate offensively until I arrive, when the plan of adjustment suggested by the Commander-in-Chief and proposed by myself will be communicated. You must take steps, if you have not, and if it be necessary, to provision your forces by foraging or otherwise. If you have any prisoners, you will make no terms with them by which they are to be discharged until my arrival, but preserve them from injury as prisoners. The Governor, I have learned this evening, is on his way up, and will join us perhaps to-morrow.

I will be able reach Far West in three more days. If Gen. Willock has arrived at the place he was ordered, you will direct him, and also Gen. Doniphan, to remain there until my arrival, for further orders, observing their original orders, to prevent the retreat of the Mormons to the north.

The express leaves immediately, and I cannot be more specific. You will both report to me immediately your head-quarters, strength and position, and such other matters as tend to further the service in which we are engaged. My express, Messrs. Scott, Turner and Engart, you

will furnish with such necessaries as they may need, and much oblige me.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN B. CLARK,

Maj. Gen. 1st Div. Mo. Mi.

General Clark to General Lucas.

HEAD QUARTERS of the forces against the Mormons, }
RICHMOND, November 3, 1838. }

Gen. SAMUEL D. LUCAS, Maj. Gen. 4th Div. Mo. Mi.

SIR:—I have heretofore directed you to report to me of your movements in your operations against the Mormons, but you have not done so, or even sent me a line, except a pencil scrawl, accidentally found in the bar-room of the tavern at Richmond. I know nothing officially of what has been done, and shall therefore move on to Far West. You are ordered to have all the prisoners and arms taken from the Mormons, to be brought forthwith to this place, and the prisoners put in the Richmond jail and guarded, and the arms put in some secure place and guarded also, and you are also ordered to discharge your forces, except a sufficient guard for the arms and prisoners as above. You will then repair in person to my camp between here and Daviess county, with your suit, and also communicate to me a complete report in detail of what you have done in this expedition. These orders I make under orders to me from the Governor.

I have the honor to be,

Your ob't serv't,

JOHN B. CLARK, Com'd. Gen.

General Clark to General Parks.

HEAD QUARTERS of all the forces against the Mormons, }
Far West, November 4, 1838. }

Maj. Gen. PARKS.

SIR:—I received your communication of this day per express, and can only say, you did right in obeying the orders of Gen. Lucas, although they were without authority so far as he was concerned. You have, I suppose, taken the whole of the men of the Mormons prisoners; if not, you will do so, and place such a guard around them and the town as will protect the prisoners and secure them until they can

be dealt with properly; also the property must be protected from plunder and waste as far as practicable. In relation to the property of the citizens, you will give notice that as soon as I get things settled here, I will repair to that place with a sufficient force to place the citizens back on their homes, and that then all their property that can be found will be delivered up to them, and also the best means adopted to have them paid for the damages they have sustained, till which time (my arrival) all their property, as well as the Mormons, must be held in custody. This is done in order that justice may be done in its distribution. All the citizens who have moved can now move back with perfect safety, as my forces will not be discharged until they, who choose to, have moved. If you think sixty men or one company enough, without doubt, to leave at that place to secure the prisoners and afford protection, &c., you are at liberty to do as you have suggested, but you must select a company in whom you can confide to execute your orders, and charge them to be strict that no outrages are committed. The prisoners must be protected. If you move your forces here, all but one company, you had better do so immediately. I will wait here until you have time to come, before I make any further order about Adam-on-diahmon.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN B. CLARK, Maj. Gen. &c.

General Clark to General Wilson.

[GENERAL ORDER.]

HEAD QUARTERS, FAR WEST, NOV. 7, 1838.

Brig. Gen. Robert Wilson will take up the line of march with his Brigade on this morning, for Adam-on-diahmon, in Daviess county, and take possession of the prisoners at that place, and proceed to ascertain those who committed crimes, and when done to put them under close guard, and when he moves, take them to Keytesville, after having them recognized by the proper authority. He will then endeavor to restore the citizens of Daviess to their homes. After things have been restored as far as may be, he will march for home and discharge his force, and report to me. I send a copy of the order of the Governor to me, in which are transferred all things for that particular service; you will therefore do all things which you may deem necessary under said order.

JOHN B. CLARK, Maj. Gen. Com'd.

Certificate of Mormons as to the conduct of Gen. Clark and his troops.

RICHMOND, November 23, 1838.

Understanding that Maj. Gen. Clark is about to return with the whole of his command from the scene of difficulty, we avail ourselves of this occasion to state that we were present when the Mormons surrendered to Maj. Gen. Lucas at Far West, and remained there until Maj. Gen. Clark arrived; and we are happy to have an opportunity as well as the satisfaction of stating that the course of him and his troops while at Far West was of the most respectful kind and obliging character towards the said Mormons; and that the destitute among that people are much indebted to him for sustenance during his stay. The modification of the terms upon which the Mormons surrendered, by permitting them to remain until they could safely go in the spring, was also an act that gave general satisfaction to the Mormons. We have no hesitation in saying that the course taken by Gen. Clark with the Mormons was necessary for the public peace, and that the Mormons are generally satisfied with his course, and feel in duty bound to say that the conduct of the General, his staff officers and troops, was highly honorable as soldiers and citizens, so far as our knowledge extends; and we have heard of nothing derogatory to the dignity of the State in the treatment of the prisoners.

Respectfully, &c.
W. W. PHELPS,
GEO. WALTER,
JOHN CLEMINSON,
G. M. HINKLE,
JOHN CORRILL.

General Wilson to General Clark.

Gen. CLARK.

SIR:—In pursuance of your order, dated at Far West, Nov. 7, I marched with the troops under my command for Adam-on-diahmon, in the county of Daviess, where I arrived on the 8th. Immediately after my arrival, I had called together all the Mormons then residing in Daviess county, and distinctly informed them of the nature of the order of the Commander-in-Chief, and that you had transferred the same to the undersigned to be executed in the county of Daviess. I also informed them that they would be permitted to remain in Daviess county during the winter, or that they, at their option, should be permitted peaceably to remove themselves and property to Caldwell county, if they desired so to do; that I would remain ten days with a sufficient force for their protection, and that I would give to such as desired it, a written permit to remove to Caldwell or out of the State. So soon as this was made known to them, they unanimously made application and received the permit above alluded to, and in the course of ten days all the Mormons residing at that point, with a few exceptions,

had removed in peace and safety. I would here give it as my opinion, that, owing to the hostility these people had produced against themselves by their excesses and depredations upon the property and lives of the citizens, they would not have been permitted to remain here in safety, and of this the Mormons seemed to be well satisfied. I found the greater portion of these people to be late emigrants to this place from Canada and the Northern part of the U. States, encamped mostly in tents, unprovided with provisions for the winter. I was told, upon inquiry, that the prisoners had not been guarded since their surrender, and that such as knew they could be identified by the citizens had mostly absconded. Such of the Mormons as could be identified were placed on trial before a justice of the peace. The Mormons have done immense injury to the citizens of this county, first by robbing them of all their moveable property, and then burning their houses. A part of this property was found at Adam-on-diahmon, but the greater portion is still missing. The people of Daviess county, during my stay among them, conducted themselves towards the Mormons with great propriety and even generosity. I am fully satisfied for myself that no people having any claims to honesty would permit such a band of robbers, as these Mormons have proved themselves to be, to reside among them. It is useless for me here to recapitulate the evidence upon which this opinion is founded, as you must be fully in possession of the same, from the inquiry now going forward at Richmond.

I have great pleasure in being able to certify to you of the good conduct of the troops under my command; both officers and privates discharged their duty to my entire satisfaction, and without a murmur. So far as I am informed, no Mormon was injured in person or property, by any person under my command.

Finding the civil authorities of Daviess county in a situation to discharge all the duties required of them by law, I referred to their decision all matters in dispute in relation to property between citizens and Mormons under the belief that an exercise of military authority, under the circumstances, would have been improper. The extent of the injury sustained by the citizens could not be fully ascertained, but as far as my observation and information extended the whole county is laid waste, and I fear many will suffer during the winter. It is impossible to witness these scenes of distress, without feeling the deepest indignation against the leaders of these people, who under the sacred name of religion have caused their followers to commit the most horrid crimes ever perpetrated in any country, and that too, as they allege, for the advancement of the Kingdom of Christ.

The troops under my command have all returned home, and I am this far on the route, subject to your further orders.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT WILSON,

Brig. Gen. 2d Brig. 1st Div. Mo. M.

Report of Gen. Clark.

CITY OF JEFFERSON, NOV. 29, 1838.

The Governor of the State of Missouri.

SIR:—The whole of the forces placed under my command, for the purpose specified in your orders of the 26th and 27th of last month, (copies of which are here attached, marked A and B,) being discharged, I now, in pursuance of your orders, proceed to report to you my movements; as well as to submit to you such facts as I have been able to embody, showing the commencement, progress and termination of this perplexing difficulty. One or two days before I received your orders, above referred to, I had, upon information received from Messrs. Rees, Williams, Dickson, and Woods, in writing (copies of which are here attached, marked C,) issued orders to have raised in my division 1,000 mounted men, to be ready to march on Monday the 29th of last month, all of which I immediately communicated to you by express. The express, however, conveying my communication, met one from your Excellency, conveying to me your orders, and returned. On the 29th, according to my order, the first Brigade rendezvoused at Fayette, prepared to march and did on that evening take up the line of march and reach Chariton. On the next morning, the 30th, I received an express from Gens. Atchison & Lucas to you, but which had been sent to me by Col. Williams, your aid. After examining it I enclosed it to you. This letter stated war was inevitable, and that they would hold the enemy in check, until you could arrive. Supposing from previous information that the forces under the command of Gens. Atchison and Lucas would only be employed as stated, I wrote to them, telling them to act for the best, according to circumstances, until my arrival, in which letter I enclosed copies of your two orders to me, (this letter is here attached, marked D.) On this evening we reached Keytesville, when we met the second Brigade, commanded by Brig. Gen. Wilson, who had been ordered to join me at this place. Here I organized the division, giving Col. J. W. Redman the command of the first Brigade, in the absence of the Brig. Gen. The next day we took up the line of march for Richmond, making forced marches. On the day we reached Carrollton, Nov. 2, I heard that Gen. Lucas had invested Far West, and affected a capitulation, the terms of which was that the Mormons were, 1st, to give up their leaders to be tried and punished. 2nd, All who had taken up arms to make an appropriation of their property, to pay their debts, and the damages they had done. 3rd, The balance should leave the State forthwith, and be protected out of the State by the Militia. 4th, To give up all their arms. These propositions seem to have been proposed in writing by Gen. Lucas, and accepted to by the Mormons, as I afterwards learned. I here sent another express to Gen. Lucas, ordering him to hold to the prisoners, and make no final treaty until I arrived; when I would communicate to him my views,