

THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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THE MORMON MASSACRE.

Names of All the White Murderers.

THE SEVENTEEN SURVIVORS.

An Official List of the Orphans.

WHERE ARE THEY NOW?

How the Children were Separated and Cared For.

MRS. WORLEY'S STATEMENT.

SALT LAKE CITY, May 15, 1877.

I am able to send you in this letter all the names of all the white men who are alleged to have committed the Mountain Meadows massacre, and a list also of the children who survived it. Neither of these lists has hitherto been published. The first, in the handwriting of John D. Lee, reads as follows:—"To the best of my recollection there were fifty-four white men at the Mountain Meadows massacre. The men who composed the preliminary council of war were these:—John N. Higbee, Major and First Counsellor to President Haight.

- P. K. Smith, Bishop.
Samuel McKurtz, Bishop.
Ira Allen, High Counsellor.
Richard Harrison, High Counsellor.
Charles Hopkins (dead), City Counsellor.
Thomas Wright (dead), High Counsellor.
Robert Cartright (dead), City Counsellor.
Samuel White (dead), City Counsellor.
J. McConnell.
Captain Tate.
John D. Lee, Indian farmer.
- Samuel Jerks, Joseph Clews (in Cal).
Joel White, J. Fugimire (dead).
W. C. Stewart, Sam Pollock.
Elliott Wilden, James Williamson (dead).
Dan McFarlane, Carl Shiris (interpreter).
—Humphrey, Nephi Johnson (interpreter).
Oscar Hamblin (dead), Dudley Leavitt.
Sam Knight, — Stratton.
Ben Arthur, William Stude, Sr. (dead).
John V. Clark (dead), Frank Pearce.
Mark Pearce, William Handly.
James Pearce, Sam Adair.
William Young (dead), Note Adair.
John Mangram, George Adair.
William Mangram (dead), Columbus Freeman (a George Hanley (dead), mere lad).
Two men named Curtis, William Hamblin (dead).

"Besides the above there were five men who have gone to Texas and two others whose names and whereabouts I cannot recall."

Of the men whose names are above cited John D. Lee alone has been brought to punishment. In fact, he is the only Mormon among the murderers who has stained the soil of Utah with the blood of hundreds of apostates and gentiles who have been executed for his crime. Some of his companions whom he mentions long ago removed beyond the borders of Utah; others, including Haight, Higbee and Stewart, have for years been fugitives in mountain caverns and the distant wilds of Arizona. Warrants for their arrest have been issued and experts are on their track. It is hoped that several of these criminals will be arraigned for trial this summer. The evidence against them will convince the country of their guilt, whether or not it falls to convict a Mormon jury.

THE CHILDREN WHO WERE SAVED.

The history of the child survivors of the massacre is contained in some official documents recently transmitted from the War Department. The survivors, it seems, numbered seventeen. Their ages varied from three to nine years. Sixteen only are here accounted for—six boys and ten girls. The first was a boy named Calvin, between seven and eight years old. He did not remember his surname, but said he was near his mother when she was shot, and pulled the arrows out of her back until she died. He said he had two brothers older than himself, named Henry and James, and three sisters—Nancy, Mary and Martha—all slain.

The second was a girl, who did not remember her name; her companion said it was Deamed.

Next was a boy named Ambrose Miriam Tagit, who said he had two brothers older than himself and one younger brother. His father, mother and the eldest brothers were killed; his younger brother was brought to Cedar City. He said he lived in Johnson county, but did not know in what State, and said it took one week to go from where he lived to his grandfather's and grandmother's, who were still living in the States.

Fourth, was a girl obtained by Dr. Forney from John Morris, a Mormon at Cedar City. She was too young to recollect anything about herself.

The fifth was a boy who could not tell his own name, but said the girl obtained from Morris was named Mary, and was his sister. This little boy had been living since the massacre with one E. H. Grove.

A girl, who said her name was Prudence Angelina, was the sixth. She had two brothers, Jesse and John, who were killed. She said her father's name was William and that she had an uncle named Jesse.

The seventh was a very little girl, who gave her name as Frances Harris or Horne; she remembered nothing of her family.

The eighth was a boy too young to remember anything about himself.

The ninth was a boy who said his name was William W. Hunt.

The tenth was a boy who gave his name as Charles Thatcher.

The eleventh was a girl; her name she gave as Sophia Hunt.

The twelfth was a little girl who called herself Betsy.

The thirteenth, fourteenth and fifteenth were three sisters, named Rebecca, Louisa and Sarah Dunlap. There had been styling and no name given of the sixteenth.

The seventeenth was a boy baby, who was only six weeks old at the time of the massacre. Hamblin's wife took the little fellow to the camp of the First Utah States dragoons, commanded by Brevet Major James Henry Carleton, at Mountain Meadows, May 19, 1856. He was the last child recovered, and was then about a year and a half old. Major Carleton describes him as a pretty little boy, who slept that night on the ground where his parents had been murdered and was next day sent on to Salt Lake City, where Dr. Forney had by that time collected most of the other children.

MORMON PHILANTHROPY EXHIBITED.

Although at least four of the oldest children are said to have known, without doubt, enough of the material facts of the Mountain Meadows massacre to be good witnesses against the whites who participated in it, they could not be induced to make any developments while they remained with the Mormons. "No doubt," said Major Carleton, "they were refrained from doing so, having been intimidated by threats. Dr. Forney," continued the Major, "came aboard for them under the impression that he would find them in the hands of the Indians. The Mormons pretend the children were in the hands of the Indians and were purchased by themselves for rifles, blankets, &c. But the children say they never have lived with the Indians at all. The Mormons claimed of Dr. Forney sums of money varying from \$200 to \$400 for clothing them when sick, for feeding and attending to them and for nursing the infants from the time when they assumed to have purchased them from the Indians. Murderers of the parents and depredators of their property, these Mormons, rather than incense deities, dared to come forward and claim payment for having cared these little ones. Surely these three helpless orphans whom they themselves had already robbed of their maternal protectors and support. Has there ever been an act which at all equalled this in devilish hardness, in more than ferocious cruelty?"

MRS. WORLEY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

The children who were brought to Salt Lake City were put in charge of Mrs. Worley, with whom I con-

versed at her house last evening. She describes their appearance, when the wagon containing them stopped at the first good place. Not more than a dozen, and two of them had gathered decent care since the massacre. Many of them had sore eyes. Most of them were unwashed, unkempt and afflicted with vermin, and their clothing was scanty, filthy and ill-fitting. Mrs. Worley was at once compassionate and energetic. She took these little ones, who arrived early in the afternoon, and by evening had thoroughly washed and decently dressed them, and so led them with food and tenderness that when Dr. Forney called to see them in the evening he was struck with astonishment.

While she had charge of the children Mrs. Worley was too much engaged in making them comfortable and in modifying the wild and almost savage manners which some of them had acquired to question them about the circumstances of the massacre. She is now about a feeble old lady, but she has a vivid recollection of the intelligent child, named Mary Dunlap, whose little brother was killed. One day, when Mary Dunlap was in the room, says Mrs. Worley, one of the latter's little boys entered, whereupon Mary cried out:—"Oh, dear! you look just like my brother!"—"Where is your brother?" asked the little boy.—"The Indians killed him," answered the child, with singular solemnity.

Mrs. Worley described an old gentleman from one of the Western States who came to Salt Lake and called on her and inquired after his grandchild, an orphan, who was journeying with a family belonging to the demolished train. The boy was not among the orphans of the massacre whom she had in charge, and the old man's grief was great.

"My God!" said he, "Mrs. Worley, I pray you to refer him to me, rich, and you had him will I will ever forget your warning me."

It was ascertained that the child had been butchered, and his grandfather started eastward, utterly broken hearted.

WHAT BECAME OF THE CHILDREN.

Arrangements having been made by Dr. Forney, who was then Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Utah Territory, the seventeen fatherless, motherless and penniless children started across the Plains in company with himself, his wife and three other females, including Mrs. Worley, in 1859. Dr. Forney had previously written on to friends of the children, but at that time Mrs. Worley had no exact idea of when they would arrive at Fort Leavenworth. It was two young men and two young ladies whose names she has no record of came to Fort Leavenworth and took all but one of the children away immediately. She believes they were bound for Arkansas and Missouri. The other child, a boy, was received at Fort Leavenworth by his uncle from Arkansas. Mrs. Worley made no note of the names of any of these persons, and I have not been able by diligent inquiry to ascertain to whom the children were at that time committed. It is difficult to learn about the fates of the children. Only one person in Utah—"Idaho Bill" claims to be a survivor of the massacre. He calls himself Charles Thatcher. You have recovered that history as recited by himself. It is rumored that a lady, wife of a conductor on the Union Pacific Railroad, who resides at Cheyenne, is one of the seventeen.

Perhaps the information in this letter, comprising, as it does, the names of the children and the ages of some of them, may, if he copied and sent on by Missouri, Arkansas and Kansas newspapers, help to uncover the mystery which has enveloped their lives since 1859 and bring to light from one or more of the eldest among the survivors of the Mountain Meadows massacre testimony in aid of the prosecution to be commenced against the murderers who have had such long immunity.

*These names were mentioned by Idaho Bill in a previous letter recounting an interview with him.

A THIRTY YEARS' RECORD.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, May 15.]

Brigham Young tells the Herald correspondent that if he had known of the intention of his followers in Southern Utah to assassinate the Arkansas company of emigrants his disposition is such that he would have gone to that camp and fought to the death the Indians and white men who committed the massacre rather than such a deed should be committed. Unfortunately for the reputation of the Utahns in his thirty-three years' propulsive rule of the Utahns does not go color to this assertion. He has been relentless in his exercise of despotic power, and the tone and manner in which he has boasted of the tale of "his enemies" are really demoralizing. The emigrants were refused needed supplies in Salt Lake by his order, and in their toilsome journey through the Territory they were hounded as enemies and the necessities of life denied them.

THE MORMONS DENOUNCE THE GOVERNOR.

[From the Salt Lake Herald, May 16.]

Governor Emory places himself in a very unenviable position when he leads his official position to forward the ends of the recently radical class who are seeking the destruction of Utah's business and property. We are unwilling to believe the Governor is a knave, and cannot consider him a fool, yet we are told by his organ, and it has been telegraphed to the New York Herald—doubtless with his knowledge, if not by his authorization—that he has asked the War Department to send more troops to Utah to preserve the peace and protect the lives and property of citizens. Governor Emory knows there is not the slightest occasion for fear from a Mormon uprising, and has so expressed himself on that point. He is, however, acting directly contrary to the wishes and interests of the people and against his better judgment. He realizes the sentiment, understands the unjustness of the inconsiderate paper war being waged against the Mormons, comprehends the injury to the Territory that is being wrought by this clamor, and is knowing to the desperate height to which popular excitement and West is being raised, and with all this knowledge he willingly adds his weight to make matters worse and fan the flame started by wicked and unscrupulous men.

As His Excellency is neither knave nor fool we can only consider him as one who has been whipped of his naughtiness by a blackboard editor, whose aim and effort are to get beneath his thumb all federal officials who come to Utah, and then play upon them at will. The Governor is a profane profane of withholding the lash of his restraints and holding out the dignity of manhood; but of late he exhibited evidence of weakness, and has at last fallen into line of official tools of the Tribune. He must know that in so doing he forgoes all claim to the large respect in which he was held by the law-abiding and peace-loving portions of the community. We fail to see upon what he can base his action or how he can justify his course. If Governor Emory were asked by the War Department if there was no peace in Utah he would be obliged to perjure himself or answer in the affirmative; if he were called upon to state whether any law-abiding citizen were in danger of bodily injury or loss of property he could only answer that he knew of none. He would be bound to state that the courts are in uninterrupted operation, and that life and property of all citizens and residents are as safe in Utah as in New York or any other State of the Union. This Governor Emory knows to be a fact, but he dare not proclaim it lest he should be denounced by the Tribune and probably lose his official position. But! such tender feelings!

No one here who is obeying the laws fears the troops. Ten thousand soldiers would be a benefit to the Territory, because they would bring money here and spend it, in the manner of their being called.

Now that His Excellency can no longer be relied upon to stand by the right we again appeal to leading citizens to act for themselves. It is to their interest and the interest of the country to do so. Call a mass meeting, and, setting forth the real facts as they exist, respectfully and earnestly protest against this unwarranted and so unfortunate Utah. Call for an investigation and let the truth be known, and offset and thwart, if possible, the effect of their lies. In the meantime we advise the people to observe caution in all they do. We know, as all do, that there is no danger, but in the present state of excitement and of danger, and demonstration, which in itself had no significance, might lead to false and serious consequences. Let the bowlers, the truffers and the sensationalists defeat themselves by having to swallow their own base calumnies and falsehoods.

THE MORMONS DEIFYING JUSTICE.

[From the Philadelphia Times, May 21.]

The United States government has very lenient toward the Latter Day Saints, but never was leniency less appreciated. The day is at hand, however, when the consideration of their crimes and their contempt of the benign influences of the free institutions which has made it possible for them to build up a garden in the wilderness most demand serious attention and such offenses receive the punishment they richly merit. Of late, inspired by the revelations ac-

tending the trial of Bishop Lee for murders in which Brigham Young was his accomplice, the New York Herald has taken this matter in hand, and although its discussion of the subject has had a sensational flavor, it is not to be denied that it has, through able correspondents in Utah, unmasked the villainies of Mormonism as they never had been before. If the people of the United States have not been stirred to indignation by these disclosures it must be because they have not read them. But as the continual dropping will wear away the rock the Herald is bound to make an impression if it keeps on at this rate. Even if the picture is not as black as it is painted it is black enough in all conscience to arouse the ire of every one who has the least respect for good morals or an intelligent comprehension of the spirit of American institutions.

A FEW HANGED TRAITORS.

[From the Philadelphia Times, May 21.]

The question is, how long is this community of polygamists and catbroats to be tolerated? We are not prepared to say that the time has arrived when the federal government should proceed to extreme measures, but we do say that the day is not far distant and that the Mormons themselves are hastening it. The leading spirits among the polygamists know that their race is nearly run, and instead of instituting reforms that would insure to them the protection of tolerance which they have so adroitly secured seem to have hardened their hearts for the prosecution of the worst of justice. Governor Emory and District Attorney Howard, the most responsible federal officers in the Territory, confirm the report that the Mormon militia has been reorganizing and drilling with a view to the defence of their leaders against prosecution for crimes of which they are known to be guilty. This means war on the United States government and nothing else. Meanwhile Young and his satellites are doing all in their power to fan the flame. The Tabernacle is crowded weekly with audiences lashed into excitement by the profane and disloyal ravings of apostles, bishops and elders. This cannot go on long without an outbreak. If the crisis does come there may be bloodshed, but the end is certain. A few shots, a few hanged traitors, and America will be rid of the foulest spot now blackening her escutcheon.

A MORMON CONUNDRUM.

[From the Oregon (Utah) Junction, May 15.]

Are special laws wanted against a belief? Must an army be sent to Utah to "crush" an opinion? If in this small community only a very small proportion of the men have more wives than one what does all this rumour mean? And why is the whole nation to be aroused, as the Herald demands, to stamp out that which, if it be an evil, is like an infinitesimal spot compared with the deep social stains which broadly brand the body of the State and city where the Herald flourishes? And will the Herald man show us the connection, in his latest column, between the extinguishment of the twin relics and the "Mormon" exegesis of Brigham Young and other Mormon magnates for participation in a horrible and unhuman crime?

THE VOICE OF THE ADULTERER.

[From the Philadelphia Times, May 21.]

But happily we are not dependent solely upon the Gentle citizen for an insight into the purposes and methods of the followers of that blasphemous, adulterous and murderous wretch, Joe Smith. The history of the Mormons is literally written in blood. The people who compose the colony are drawn from the lowest classes in Europe through the loss of Mormon monasteries. The increase from this source being, from 3,000 to 4,000 a year, and their growth is further accelerated by the fact that these immigrants are made to believe that it is their chief duty and high privilege to marry and have children. There are nearly 40,000 children in Utah who have been born there, and they are to grow up under influences in every way hostile to virtue and loyalty. They are taught, as their ignorant fathers and mothers have heard, that adultery is a Christian duty; that the life of a Gentile is worth no more than the life of a dog if it stands in the way of Mormon advancement, and that the United States government, which has given them a home and all that they have, is a creature of the devil, to be fought with fire and sword. They are taught and believe that Brigham Young is the friend and confidant of Deity, that he sends God face to face every day, and that the voice of Brigham, adulterer, perjurer, murderer—that he is, must be obeyed above all other voices, even should obedience involve all the crimes known to the decalogue.

POLYGAMY TO BE PERPETUATED.

[From the Oregon (Utah) Junction, May 15.]

The New York Herald treats its many thousands of readers to a daily disquisition on "Mormonism." We cannot say that those articles are up to the general standard of the Herald's editorials. The writer is evidently working in the dark, understanding nothing of the subject of which he treats, and, in addition to his assumption of errors for facts, he reaches very stupid conclusions. In referring to the rubbish telegraphed from Salt Lake about "the most daring and thrilling and preparing for resistance to legal process," he asks, "Are they afraid of justice?" We answer, the "Mormons" are not at present in fear of anything. They are most of them hard at work, minding their own business, pursuing their various industrial avocations, serene of mind, cheerful of heart and regardless of clamor and the foolery of sensational journalism. And as to justice, that is just what they ask for; but hitherto they have asked in vain, particularly from the leading journals of this great nation.

WHETHER INNOCENT OR GUILTY, HOW WOULD THE EXECUTION OF "MORMON MAGNATES" FOR MURDER ABOLISH POLYGAMY?

Yes this is the "extinguisher of the twin relics" which the Herald would bravely propose, and to which it considers worthy "the doom of Mormonism." We are surprised to find such baldness in the leading journal of the country.

BISHOP MORMON SNOW.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, May 15.]

If the Mountain Meadows Church has no wiser counsel chiefs or no better generals than Elder Ericson Snow it would be well for its leaders to throw up the sponge at once, as any attempt at defence will result in speedy overthrow. His savage attack upon the New York Herald and his rival abuse of the Salt Lake Tribune reporter in the Tabernacle, on Sunday, show that he is as void of common sense as he is utterly lacking of decency. The Herald he charges with lying; it has banded with numerous other Philistine journals to bring confusion upon the Saints; its correspondence is a mere tissue of untrue and false stories to mislead the world and stir the brethren raging round God's enemy. But the Lord will frustrate the designs of his enemies, and the Elder will see that mammoth newspaper establishment lift up and cast into the sea.

BRIGHTMAN AND THE MASSACRE.

[From the Salt Lake Tribune, May 15.]

If Brigham Young had been in the Second District Court, with Mr. Beskin to cross-examine him about the matter, had been made as deathly sick as Elisha Hoops became, through retelling that stale and exploded lie that the Arkansas company of emigrants angered the Indians by poisoning springs and injecting dead carcasses of cattle, by which a number of red men died. Telling as fair a story as he could to the New York Herald correspondent, his earnest report was to a futile faculty of fiction. The emigrants were dead and John D. Lee, his facile instrument in the treacherous assassination, has been put out of the way; so he thought it a perfectly safe proceeding to lay the blame on the former and the infancy of their taking off upon the latter, and himself play the rôle of the virtuous patriarch. But an ordinary lie needs fifty others to sustain it, while this lie cannot be made to pass current if he should devote his inventive faculties to smoothing and polishing it from now till Doomsday. He should have remembered that he was dealing with a subtle quierist, and that his shallow attempt to hoodwink the journalist would be fully exposed by subsequent investigation. His false statements have gone to the world, and this will shortly be followed by the historical evidence which will prove to millions of Americans, who have devoted no previous thought to the matter, that the leader of the Latter Day Church led to the Herald's correspondent to hide his own guilty complicity in the damning crime.