fruitlessly expended, as the benefits of
the law were not accorded to him, be-
cause of the predominance and overrul-
ing power of a mob.

At the Prophet's trial at Monmouth, Ill., in 1841, before Judge Douglas, the
lawyers' fees and expenses amounted to
three thousand dollars.

His next trial was before Judge Pope,
U.S. District Court, in 1842-3, the ex-
penses of which may be reasonably esti-
mated at twelve thousand dollars.

Cyrus Walker charged ten thousand
dollars for defending Joseph in his polit-
ical arrest, or the attempt at kidnapping
him at Dixon, Ill., in 1843. There were
four other lawyers employed for the de-
fense besides Walker. The expenses of
the defense in this trial were enormous,
involving the amounts incurred by the
horse companies who went in pursuit to
aid Joseph, and the trip of the steamer
Maid of Iowa, from Nauvoo to Ottawa,
and may be fairly estimated at one hun-
dred thousand dollars.

When the mantle of Joseph Smith
fell upon Brigham Young, the enemies
of God and His kingdom sought to in-
augurate a similar career for President
Young; but he took his revolver from
his pocket at the public stand in Nau-
voo, and declared that upon the first at-
tempt of an officer to read a writ to him
in a State that had violated its plighted
faith in the murder of the Prophet and
Patriarch while under arrest, he should
serve the contents of this writ (holding
his loaded revolver in his hand) first;
to this the vast congregation assembled
said, Amen. He was never arrested.

APPEAL TO THE GOVERNORS OF
THE STATES.

In 1845, the storm of mobocracy
raging around us, we sent an appeal
to the President of the United States,
and to the Governor of every State in the
Union, except Missouri, of which the fol-
lowing, addressed to Governor Drew, of
Arkansas, is a copy to the Governor, he
being the only one from whom an an-
swer was received— "To His Excellency
Thomas S. Drew, Governor of Arkansas.
"Nauvoo, Ill., May 1, 1845.

"Honorable Sir—Suffer us, sir, in be-
half of a disfranchised and long afflicted
people, to prefer a few suggestions for
your serious consideration, in hope of a
friendly and unequivocal response, at as
early a period as may suit your conve-
nience, and the extreme urgency of the
case seems to demand.

"It is not our present design to detail
the multiplied and aggravated wrongs
that we have received in the midst of a
nation that gave us birth. Some of us
have long been loyal citizens of the State
over which you have the honor to pre-
side, while others' claim citizenship in
each of the States of this great confeder-
acy. We say we are a disfranchised peo-
ple. We are privately told by the highest
authorities of this State, that it is nei-
ther prudent nor safe for us to vote at the
polls; still we have continued to maintain
our right to vote, until the blood of our
best men has been shed, both in Missouri
and the State of Illinois, with impunity.

"You are doubtless somewhat fa-
miliar with the history of our exter-
mination from the State of Missouri,
wherein scores of our brethren were
massacred, hundreds died through want
and sickness, occasioned by their un-
paralleled sufferings, some millions of
our property were confiscated or de-
stroyed, and some fifteen thousand
souls fled for their lives to the then
 hospitable and peaceful shores of Illi-
nois; and that the State of Illinois