

ice had fled from the danger and were rousing the neighborhood for the help which arrived after the fire was extinguished.

Here was an exhibition of true bravery and presence of mind unlooked for in one who had been bullied so much, but it was an evidence to those around him that he is not always a coward who avoids by retreat a fight or quarrel. This fact too, should be remembered by all our young readers. The truly brave person is one who will stand up for truth and under all circumstances right, who will be regardless of his own life if thereby he sees an opportunity to save that of another, and who will always endeavor to have peace with those around him.

The opportunity was not long in coming for George Richman to again exhibit the courage which his playmates were now beginning to acknowledge. The cold weather had formed a coat of ice on a deep pond near the school-house and here the boys often met to amuse themselves. One day when the whole crowd had assembled to play, as usual, one of the boys ventured out too far and the ice broke, letting him through into the cold water. He struggled manfully, but he would no sooner get partly out on the ice before it would again break and throw him back again. He was, by his efforts, gradually becoming weaker and it was evident he could not endure much longer, when George discovered his situation. In a flash his plans were formed. Calling for boards, which were quickly brought him, he laid them down on the shattered ice until they extended to the hole already made. He then ordered the stronger boys to lie down on these, the one in front to be held by the feet by the one immediately behind, and thus a chain was to be formed reaching to the drowning boy. George himself took the most dangerous position—that of forming the last link. The plan succeeded, and when the unfortunate boy had almost entirely lost his strength he was dragged out and taken to his home.

George was now declared the hero of the school. His former tormentors felt exceedingly sorry for their previous ill-treatment of one who had proven himself to be so brave, and humbly begged pardon for what they had done, and George very readily forgave them. Thereafter any question regarding the bravery of George Richman was never raised.

---

## AN INTERESTING JOURNAL.

BY WILLIAM CLAYTON.

(Continued from page 107).

IN order to effect their purposes the more speedily the apostates obtained a printing press; and on Friday, June 7th, the first number of a paper called the *Nauvoo Expositor* was issued. The paper was full of the most libellous and slanderous matter against the President, imaginable, and was designed as an engine to bring destruction upon the city.

On the 10th, the city council passed a resolution ordering the press to be abated as a nuisance, which was done the same evening.

The following day there was great excitement concerning the destruction of the press; and Foster and the Higbees threatened vengeance. Some of them said that in a few weeks there should not be left one stone of the temple standing upon another.

On the 12th, a number of writs, or rather one writ for a number of the brethren, was brought in and served by a constable of the name of Bettisworth. Among the number were Joseph and Hyrum.

Joseph immediately procured a writ of *habeas corpus* from the municipal court; and after a lengthy examination was discharged.

This constable returned and stated that he had been resisted. The mob took advantage of the circumstance to fan the flame of excitement and threatened terrible vengeance. They also went to the Morley settlement and branches around, demanded the arms of the brethren and ordered them to leave their homes within a few days.

The excitement continued to increase and the enemy circulated all manner of inflammatory reports, and also sent messages to the governor, which had the effect of bringing him to Carthage, where he arrived about the 21st.

The governor immediately sent a messenger with a letter, requesting those named in the writ to go to Carthage for trial. An answer was sent explaining the reasons why they had not gone.

On the following evening the governor sent in a posse of about thirty men, bearing a letter in which he made use of severe threats, and said that if the prisoners did not appear at Carthage on the morrow, he should take it as a resistance to the law and should immediately call in force sufficient to take them, even if it required all the militia of the State.

On receiving this information the President and one or two others concluded to leave the city and go over to Iowa in the night.

During the day following some of the brethren, with Sister Emma Smith, despatched messengers to request the President and those with him to come and give themselves up, fearing that the city would be destroyed and the people massacred if they did not do it.

About five o'clock, p.m., the little party returned and concluded to surrender, although it was contrary to the President's feelings to do so.

On Monday the 24th, the prisoners started for Carthage; but within about four miles of the place they were met by a messenger from the governor with an order for the State arms. The company immediately returned to collect the arms, which took some time.

About six o'clock the company started again and went through to Carthage. While there a great many threats were offered and they suffered considerable abuse from the mob. They, however, succeeded in obtaining a pledge from the governor, in the name of the State, for their safety before they went out.

About two days after they arrived in Carthage they were thrust in jail without lawful process.

On the afternoon of the 27th, the governor disbanded his troops except his body-guard; and, leaving the brethren in jail under charge of the Carthage Greys, some of their bitterest enemies, he came out to Nauvoo and made a harsh address to the people.

When he left Carthage a body of men collected from Nauvoo and started for Carthage, and when within a few miles they stopped to black their faces. They proceeded through the woods to the north side of Carthage; then, leaving the woods, they went to the jail, and the doors being open, they rushed up stairs with their rifles and muskets and commenced firing into the room. The brethren defended themselves as well as they could; but, having no arms, they were soon over-