

AMASA M. LYMAN.

The following is from the San Francisco Post. It is a correct estimate of the deceased ex-apostle of Brigham Young:

As a man he was highly esteemed for his integrity and amiability of disposition. He was the most eloquent of the Mormon preachers, and (what was little to be expected from his associations with the Mormon prophets) he was broadly liberal in his sentiments on religion, and exceedingly tolerant, especially in the latter part of his life, to all who differed with him in faith and politics. He associated himself in his youth with the founders of Mormonism, and was very devoted to him, traveling with him wherever he went, sharing with him in "the drivings" of the Mormons from the Western States, where the disciples of the new faith first located, and so highly esteemed was he by the Mormon Prophet that he made him his personal counselor and confidant. As a missionary he traveled through the Southern and Atlantic States and at one time he presided over all the Mormons in Europe, where he was very popular, and in consequence of that and differing in religious views from Brigham Young, the latter did his utmost to crush him and destroy his influence with the Mormons.

With a slavish college of apostles at his disposition, Brigham forced Lyman a Galilean confession of doctrinal error, but, like the great astronomer, Lyman could not stay where he was wanted and his confession was soon after retracted. Brigham only wanted an excuse to strip Lyman of his authority and position among the Mormons, and, on a charge of teaching "false doctrine," Brigham removed him from the college of his apostles, while Brigham's real reason for destroying his influence was to deprive him of the power of hurting him. Lyman unfortunately knew too much of the truth about the Mountain Meadows Massacre, and, he had given evidence of his anxiety to see the guilty brought to punishment—and that was Brigham's biggest skeleton. The Apostle Lyman was ordered to break up the San Bernardino settlement immediately after the Massacre, and it was returning into Southern Utah that he learned the whole of the facts attending the wholesale and inhuman butchery of one hundred and twenty men, women and children by the Mormon militia and their Indian allies. The home of the Apostle Lyman was, after his return from San Bernardino, right among those who had murdered immigrants and he heard so many confessions from those who had been forced by the leaders to imbrue their hands in the blood of the innocent that, and he had seen so much wretchedness of mind among those, that he encouraged them to make a full confession of their crime and take the consequences. It was probably due more to Lyman's quiet influence—for he dare not publicly speak—than to any other man's efforts, that the facts of the Mountain Meadows Massacre were first known to the public, and during the first steps taken by the courts to fathom the depths of this great crime and national disgrace, Lyman labored faithfully everywhere, encouraging the guilty to confess themselves. Being a man of exceedingly quiet disposition and of humble habits, he was neither a firebrand nor capable of leading a revolution, so he was permitted to live the best he could in his simple retirement at Fillmore, 150 miles south of Salt Lake, where he died. Since his excommunication from Brigham's church, he became very poor; all his relatives left him but one and his own children, under the influence of the Prophet, were used to smear him as an Apostate. He occasionally lectured, drawing large audiences to listen to his eloquent appeals for the Christianity of Christ.

The lawless spirit against Chinamen has borne fruit in Southern Oregon, as the following from the Jacksonville Sentinel shows. "A cabin on Jackson creek, belonging to Alex. Martin, of this place, and occupied by a company of Chinese miners, was set on fire last Saturday evening, between the hours of 9 and 10, by a party of armed men. Before setting the cabin on fire they tore up a trough that carried water to the house, and thus destroyed the means of extinguishing the flames; also began shooting at the cabin, which the Chinamen were compelled to abandon. Two of them were wounded while leaving the cabin, by shots from the men who were concealed in the brush, but neither seriously. The total loss of the cabin and its contents will probably amount to \$500. About \$400 or \$500 in gold dust was in the cabin when it was burned, but was panned out of the ashes next day by the Chinamen. The perpetrators of the deed are not known, although some parties, who have made threats against the Chinamen, are suspicioned. Feeling is strong against the Chinese among the miners on the creek, and a large number of them are perhaps implicated in the affair. Two companies of Chinese, we understand have since, through fear of the whites, moved off the creek."