

“appeared to be divested of natural affection toward his wife Polly and other connections.” She, on going to visit some relatives with her father-in-law, was advertised by her husband as having left his “*house and board* without any just cause;” and on her return, at the instigation of the elders, he refused to receive her, or allow her to see her children, “without she would receive their testimony.” Thus driven from the settlement, and from her husband and children, she returned to her friends in Kentucky. Col. Smith was greatly exasperated at the conduct of his son, and opened his batteries on the leaders of the Shakers, exposing them socially, theologically, and politically, in a pamphlet entitled

“REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES lately discovered among the People called SHAKERS: of a Treasonable and barbarous nature; or, SHAKERISM DEVELOPED. By James Smith. Paris (Ky.) Printed by Joel R. Lyle.” (1810.) pp. 24.

This brought out a rejoinder by Richard McNemar, one of their leaders, and Col. Smith again appeared in print, in a pamphlet of 44 pages, entitled

“SHAKERISM DETECTED; their Erroneous and Treasonable Proceedings, and FALSE PUBLICATIONS contained in Different Newspapers, *Exposed to Public View*, by the depositions of ten different persons living in various parts of the State of Kentucky and Ohio, accompanied with remarks. By Col. James Smith, of Kentucky. Paris, Kentucky. Printed by Joel R. Lyle. 1810.”

These, however, had no result so far as the son was concerned: he remained with the Shakers; and Col. Smith spent the remainder of his days, thus embittered by the unnatural con-