When the Mormons protested, Captain Schilling reminded them that he had carried emigrants across the Atlantic for twenty-five years and that his was the sole authority on the water. To emphasize his point, he produced the irons and handcuffs he used on passengers who did not follow his orders and persisted in complaining. Under the command of Captain John Drummond the full-rigged Benjamin Adams sailed from Liverpool on 28 January 1854 with 384 Scandinavian Saints aboard. Elder Hans Peter Olsen, a missionary resuming from the island of Bornholm, presided over the emigrant company. These Mormons had sailed from Copenhagen on the steamship Eideren by way of Kiel, Glückstadt, and Hull. After they arrived at Liverpool misfortune overtook them. 1846–1857 Westward Migration. (1846-1857). The trek of the Mormon pioneers is one of the most inspiring and heartbreaking episodes in U.S and Mormon history. The Mormons, U.S. citizens, were driven from their homes and forced to march thousands of miles from Nauvoo, Illinois, located on the Mississippi River, to the Salt Lake Valley in Utah. They were literally driven out of their own
country, since Utah was then still part of Mexico. They were bound for Yerba Buena (now San Francisco), in California, from where they would make the trek to Utah. The journey lasted six months.

On June 14, the Mormons arrived in Council Bluffs, Iowa, which they named Kanesville. Later, they established Winter Quarters across the river in Nebraska.