

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NUMBER 28.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1857.

VOLUME VII.

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WHERE TO FIND WIVES.—In one of the factories in Maine, recently, the proprietors reduced the price, whereupon there was a general determination to strike, and as they were obliged to give a month's notice before quitting work, the girls have meanwhile issued a circular to the world at large, in which is the following interesting paragraph:

"We are now working out our notice, and will soon be out of employment; can turn our hands to most anything; don't like to be idle—but determined not to work for nothing where folks can afford to pay. Who wants help? We can make bonnets, dresses, puddings, pies and cakes, patch, darn, knit, roast, stew, and fry; make butter and cheese, milk cows, feed chickens, and hoe corn; sweep out the kitchen, put the parlor to rights; make beds, split wood, kindle fires, wash and iron, besides being fond of nursing; in fact, can do anything the most accomplished housewife is capable of—not forgetting the scoldings on Saturdays and Mondays. For specimen of spirit we refer you to our overseer. Speak quick! Black eyes, fair foreheads, clustering locks, beautiful as Hebe, can sing like a seraph, and smile most bewitchingly! An elderly gentleman in want of a good housekeeper or a nice young man in search of a wife—willing to sustain either character.—In fact we are in market. Who bids? Going! Going!! GONE!!! Who's the lucky man?"

☞ Come to UTAH!

THE CLERGY IN SAN FRANCISCO AND THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.—A correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce, writing from San Francisco, says:

"I have said previously that there were clergymen in the Committee, probably twenty in number, mostly Methodists, but a few of other denominations. In nearly all of our churches (Protestant) pastors have spoken and preached approvingly of the Committee and their acts. I may enumerate the Right Rev. Bishop Kip, of the Episcopal Church, Rev. Messrs. Briggs and Thomas of the Methodist Churches, Rev. Mr. Cutler of the Unitarian, Rev. Mr. Willy of the New School Presbyterian, Rev. Mr. Lacy of the Congregational, and Rev. Dr. Anderson of the Presbyterian Old School, and others.

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HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

MAY, 1844.

Thursday, 30.—Municipal Court met at 10 a.m., over which I presided as mayor and chief justice. Present William Marks, Orson Spencer, Geo. W. Harris, Gustavus Hills, and Samuel Bennett, aldermen, associate justices. Jeremiah Smith, sen., was brought up on habeas corpus, from the custody of T. B. Johnson, the complainant.

T. B. Johnson, being called by the court, answered that he did not acknowledge the jurisdiction of this court; that his writ was only to keep Smith until he could get another writ for him; that Mr. Hickock had a writ from Judge Pope, and he considered Mr. Smith his prisoner, and he attended this court as a matter of courtesy, and if any one offered resistance he was instructed by government to give their names, &c.; and wrote the names of the court, &c. Smith's counsel replied to such a subterfuge writ.

The court thought it due the court to hear the reasons why the jurisdiction of the court was not regarded.

T. B. Johnson said he did not come to make a speech, but was instructed to arrest the man. He intended to make no defence; he was an agent of the United States. "Your writ of habeas corpus has nothing more to do with this case than a man in the moon; I have not been able to get authority, and did not come to make defence." Read from Charles B. Penrose's handwriting (so purporting) 33 sec. of Act Sept. 24th, 1789, Act of Congress. Had agreed to wait the decision of this court, but had not agreed to abide the decision.

James A. McCane was called by the court and asked, "Do you subscribe to the decision of Mr. Johnson in the matter?"

McCane would not decide; would like counsel.

T. B. Johnson said he did not ask any favors of the court; he was a United States' agent.

Counselor Hugins said if Canse surrenders his claim, we will not go into the merits of the case; but if Canse claims the prisoner we will go into the merits.

Counselor Hugins read a petition of Jeremiah Smith for another writ of habeas corpus. G. P. Stiles, counsel for prisoner, said that Johnson had given up the prisoner on the first claim.

T. B. Johnson said he did not surrender his claims—had nothing to say about it. "Take your own course, gentlemen."

Stiles said he has given him up on the first writ, and now says he says nothing about it; and upon this ground we claim a discharge.

T. B. Johnson said, "We would be defending the writ before Judge Pope. I come here as an agent of the United States; the prisoner has been taken out of my hand I consider illegally. I do not come here to prosecute or to defend a writ of habeas corpus; there is no law for these proceedings; I know my rights. If this court thinks it right to discharge the prisoner, let them do it—let them do it. I do not ask any favors of the court; I ask justice. The laws of Illinois have no power over the United States laws. Let this court discharge him, and I shall take another course, I do not say against you as a court. I came here to arrest Jeremiah Smith."

Justice Harris asked if he meant to intimidate the court by threats.

The Chief Justice remarked that it was the duty of the United States and Federal Government to treat their subjects and constituents with all that complacency and good feeling which they wished in return, and to avoid every threatening aspect, every intimidating and harsh treatment. He respected the United States laws, but would not yield up any right ceded to them. The United States has no right to trample our laws under their feet. The court is bound by oath to support the Constitution of the United States, and State of Illinois, and the writ of habeas corpus. The Constitution of the United States and habeas corpus shall not be denied. If the court deny the writ of habeas corpus they perjure themselves. The United States have no right to usurp power to intimidate, and the court would see them all destroyed before he would perjure himself. We have asked no power. Mr. Smith asked us to investigate; we were bound to do so. Let the federal government hurl on us their forces, "dragoons," &c.; we are not to be intimidated. This court is clothed with the habeas corpus, and will execute it according to the law. "I understand some law and more justice, and know as much about the rights of American citizens as any man."

T. B. Johnson said, "If I did say anything indecorous to the court, I take it back."

Court responded, "All is right."

Court ordered that the prisoner be discharged, the complainant having refused to prosecute his claim; and that judgment be entered vs. T. B. Johnson as agent, for costs of suit.

Afterwards another petition for another writ of habeas corpus was presented, and the writ issued and tried; I copy the minutes from the municipal docket:—

"State of Illinois, }
City of Nauvoo, } Municipal Court.
United States vs. Jeremiah Smith
on Habeas Corpus.

May 30th, 1844, came Jeremiah Smith, and upon the reading and filing the petition for a writ of habeas corpus to be directed to one Luther W. Hickock to have forthwith before the municipal court the body of the said Jeremiah Smith upon said writ. Said writ was granted by the court in accordance with the prayer of the petitioner.

The writ of habeas corpus was served instant by the Marshal in court, and petitioner present, which writ, with the Marshal's return thereon, is on file in the clerk's office.

The foregoing petition of said Jeremiah Smith, together with a certified copy of the warrant, by virtue of which the said Hickock held the said Jeremiah Smith in custody, are on file in the clerk's office.

Present, Joseph Smith, Mayor and Chief Justice, and William Marks, Orson Spencer, George W. Harris, Gustavus Hills, and Samuel Bennett, aldermen, associate justices.

Luther W. Hickock was called by the court to answer in the case, who said he had a writ from Judge Pope, and should consider Smith his prisoner until he was compelled to give him up. Wanted an adjournment.

The court informed Hickock that Smith was their prisoner.

H. T. Hugins and George P. Stiles, counsel for Smith, objected to an adjournment, as there had been two weeks' adjournment for the government to procure witnesses in another suit which had closed, arising out of the same case, and which had been abandoned by the prosecuting party.

T. B. Johnson appeared before the court and said, "I stand here as an agent for the government to act in the case of Smith in any State where he may be found, and if we are to go into an investigation on the merits of the case, and go behind the writ, I must have time to send to Washington for witnesses, and I am instructed to consult with Justin Butterfield, Esq., Governor Chambers of Iowa, and Mr. McPherson of St. Louis."

The Marshal, J. P. Greene, presented the prisoner for trial.

The court ordered the Marshal to take charge of the prisoner, and have him forthcoming from time to time for trial.

Hickock asked for an adjournment until afternoon.

Hugins said if they want to go into the merits of the case, we will give them any time; but we propose to dispense with the merits, and move a discharge on the insufficiency of the papers. Doctor Hickock has no legal author-

ity to arrest the prisoner, and read from page 51, Revised Statutes of Illinois, sec. 399.

T. B. Johnson said he could show the law different, and asked for one week's adjournment.

One o'clock, p.m., court adjourned till after dinner to hear the pleas.

Three o'clock p.m., court sat, the same as in the morning.

H. T. Hugins and George P. Stiles, counsel for Smith, read and filed their plea, moving the court that said Smith be discharged, and suffered to go at large.

1st. Because the person issuing the warrant on which he has been arrested is unauthorized to issue the same.

2nd. Because the process has been issued in a case, and under circumstances where the law does not allow process.

3rd. Because the person having custody of said Smith is unauthorized to execute the warrant under which he is acting, and is not the person empowered by law to detain him.

4th. Because said Smith has been by and before a competent court, legally examined and discharged in relation to the subject matter set forth in said warrant.

5th. Because said writ is defective in a substantial form required by law.

L. W. Hickock was called and persisted in considering the authority under which he acted good and sufficient.

Counselor Hugins urged the 1st & 2nd count in his plea, and read from the Constitution of the United States, Art. 4, 2nd sec., 2nd par. 3rd count, read Revised Statutes of Ill., page 51, sec. 399, and p. 324. 4th count, read the certificate of John S. Dunlap, clerk of the District Court for the county of Des Moines, Iowa Territory, dated May 21st, 1844, a copy of which is on file in the clerk's office.

L. W. Hickock said he had nothing to say, and the case was submitted.

Decision.—The court is of opinion when they take into consideration their oath to support the Constitution of the United States, that the certificate of John S. Dunlap, clerk of the District Court for the county of Des Moines, Territory of Iowa, is sufficient to authorize the discharge of the prisoner, because the Constitution says no person shall twice be put in jeopardy of life for the same offence. The decision of the court is, that the prisoner be discharged on all the points for which plea has been made in his behalf, and that judgment be entered against the prosecutor for costs."

Evening, T. B. Johnson was going to Burlington; Jeremiah Smith swore out an execution for \$77.75. Mr. Johnson came forward and acknowledged the fee bill, and afterwards threatened to bring the dragoons in order to get Jeremiah Smith.

Mr. Hickock called for a copy of the proceedings of the Municipal Court.

I wrote the following letter to Judge Pope:—

"Nauvoo, May 30th, 1844.

Sir:—Permit me to introduce to your particular notice and confidence, as brethren of the 'mystic tie,' Mr. Jeremiah Smith of Iowa Territory, and Mr. H. T. Hugins of Burlington in said territory. Mr. Smith is a gentleman whose statements can be relied on; and Mr. Hugins, a lawyer of sound principles, as well as promising talents, and I always take pleasure in extending the reputations of honorable men among honorable men, especially when it appears to me that the benevolence and clemency extended by me is needed and merited by worthy men. Conscious too, that your honor is liberal and just in your sphere, and will appreciate the golden rule, I have only to greet you with my best wishes for your welfare and happiness.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be,

Your humble servant,
JOSEPH SMITH.

Judge Pope."

A presidential election was recently held on board the Osprey, and the result was as follows:—

Joseph Smith, 65 gentlemen, and 6 ladies.
Henry Clay, 27 " " 3 "
Van Buren, 12 " " 0 "

Friday, 31.—"State of Illinois, } ss.
City of Nauvoo, } ss.

May 31st, 1844.

Then and there personally appeared before me, Joseph Smith, Mayor of the city of Nauvoo, the undersigned H. T. Hugins of Burlington, Iowa Territory, and made solemn oath that Thomas B. Johnson did on the 30th day of May, 1844, declare in his presence that he intended to bring dragoons, and troops of the United States from Iowa Territory into this city, for the purpose of resisting the authority and power of the Municipal Court of said city, and that he should disregard entirely the authority of said court, and that he deemed the authority of said court of no effect. Deponent further states that said Johnson in his said conversation had reference to the case of Jeremiah Smith, which had been decided by said court.

H. T. HUGINS.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of May, 1844.

WM. W. PHELPS, Clerk M. C."

Upon the foregoing affidavit, I issued a *capias* to arrest T. B. Johnson for threatening the peace of the city with United States dragoons. At 10 a.m., called at my office; at one, p.m., called to see sister Richards, who was sick; I

administered to her the laying on of hands, when she felt better. Afternoon, I attended General Council, when bro. Emmett made his report. Rode out in the evening to Van Ordean's, and paid him \$100. Two or three Indians staid in the hall all night.

Saturday, June 1.—At home; some gentle showers.

At one, p.m., I rode out with Dr. Richards and O. P. Rockwell; called on Davis at the Boat; paid Manhard \$90; met George J. Adams and paid him \$50; then went to John P. Greene's, and paid him and another brother \$200; drank a glass of beer at Moessers; called at William Clayton's, while Dr. Richards and O. P. Rockwell called at the Doctor's new house; returned home at 4½ p.m.

At 8 p.m., Peter Maughan, John Saunders, and Jacob Peart, called at Dr. Richards' to consult about a coal bed on Rock River; I suggested that it would be profitable to employ the "Maid of Iowa" in the business of carrying the coal, &c., and all approved of this plan.

President B. Young and Elder John E. Page held a conference in Pittsburgh.

I received the following letter:—

"Boston, May 9th, 1844.

My dear Sir:—

Being so closely confined in the Post Office in this city, where I have been but a short time, have not before this morning, being aware that you had petitioned Congress in relation to raising a military force to protect our Southern Frontier.

My purpose in addressing you is to offer my services either in military or civil duty, as I am so much confined that my health must suffer if I remain a great length of time.

If I can make myself known to you by reputation, which I think possible, I have every confidence, if in your power, you will favor my wishes.

At any rate hope you will write me at your earliest convenience upon receipt of this.

I was born in Peacham, Vermont, October 14th, 1813. My father is Col. Joel Walker, now of Belvidere, Ills. Hon. E. Peck of Springfield, Ills., is my brother in law. I was in the mercantile business in Chicago from 1836 to '39 (one of the firm of King, Walker & Co.) since which time I have been here with the exception of a year. Have been in the military since the age of 16, and am considered somewhat proficient, having devoted much attention to the study of its principles, and an ardent love for the art. I have received a good academical and mercantile education, and if there is in your place any thing which you think would be for our mutual advantage.

I am, yours respectfully,

JOEL HAMILTON WALKER."

Gen. Joseph Smith, Nauvoo."

I replied as follows:—

"Nauvoo, Ill., June 1st, 1844.

Sir:—Yours of May 9th is before me, and according to my custom I answer off hand. I have not yet ascertained whether Congress will, by special act, authorize me to protect our beloved country; if it should I have not a doubt but your services could be agreeably used.

As to what you could do in Nauvoo I am unable to say. Gentlemen, with a small capital or a large one, can easily employ it to good advantage, our city is so rapidly improving.

Truth, virtue, and honor, combined with energy and industry, pave the way to exaltation, glory, and bliss.

Respectfully, I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

JOSEPH SMITH.

Joel Hamilton Walker, }

Boston, Mass."

A Conference was held at Kalamazoo, Michigan. Present, W. Woodruff, Geo. A. Smith, of the Twelve; S. Bent, C. C. Rich, and D. Fullmer, of the High Council; also 5 High Priests, 8 Seventies, 14 Elders, 2 Priests and 1 Deacon. Elder W. Woodruff presided. Seven branches were represented, containing 126 members, 15 Elders, 4 Priests, 1 Teacher and 2 Deacons. Two Elders were ordained; also one Priest and one Teacher.

A Conference was held at Alquina, Fayette Co., Indiana. Elder Amasa Lyman presided. 5 High Priests, 2 Seventies, and 4 Elders present.

Sunday, 2.—At home. Pleasant day.

A conference was held in Glasgow, Scotland, representing 1018 members, including 1 High Priest, 30 Elders, 46 Priests, 36 Teachers, and 20 Deacons.

Monday, 3.—At home. Received the following letter:—

"Burlington, Iowa, June 2nd, 1844.

Friend Smith:—

I have just received intimation that there is a project on foot here to visit Nauvoo with a body of from five to six hundred armed men for the purpose of liberating Doctor Hickock, whom it is stated is confined in your prison. I, as a friend to your society, consider it my duty to make you aware of the danger you may be in, that you may be prepared to meet them. I think it best to keep my name from you, for were it known here that I had given notice of their proceedings it would be unsafe for me to remain. Do not think it a humbug, and treat it lightly, but prepare yourselves for the coming storm. From what I can learn they intend going on the next boat. I hope this may reach you in time.

I am, with respect, your friend,

HORACE."