

On Sabbath, the 23rd, we preached alternately to a large and respectable congregation, and left the warmest of friends in that place, both in and out of the Church. We have hundreds of pleasant sceneries in our journals, which are too numerous to mention at present.

Yours as ever,

H. C. KIMBALL,  
LYMAN WIGHT."

Elder John Taylor was brought home from Carthage to the joy of his friends.

"A special session of the City Council was called to devise ways and means for supplying the city with provision. Dr. Richards, Col. Dunham, Marshal Greene and others, stated to the council that many were destitute; and that unless active measures were taken, many must suffer with hunger, as some had already; wherefore it was

Resolved, by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that special committees be appointed to visit the different sections of the surrounding country and solicit the benevolent for donations, or provisions and means for supplying the wants of the destitute of this city. And so far as donations fail, supply the deficiency by loans.

Resolved, That Charles Patten, W. H. Jordan, and L. S. Dalrymple be this committee for Iowa; That D. M. Repsher, A. Morrison, and Capt. Ross go to Madison, Burlington and the north country; that Benjamin Clapp, Samuel James, and Hiram Clark visit Ramus, La Harpe and the eastern country, that Isaac Morley assist the south to carry out the foregoing resolutions.

"Resolved, That L. N. Scovil, Edwin D. Woolley and William M. Green be a standing committee to negotiate for all necessary supplies to those who are on duty by order of government.

Resolved, that each of said committees keep an accurate account of all donations and loans, and make returns of the same to the Marshal of the city.

Passed July 2, 1844, 6 p.m.

ORSON SPENCER, Prest. pro tem."

W. Richards, Recorder."

"To whom it may concern:—

Elder Geo. J. Adams has been deputed by council of the Church to bear despatches to Elder Young, President of the Quorum of the Twelve, relative to the death of the Prophet Joseph, and his brother Hyrum Smith, and the brethren are requested to see that no means are wanting to speed him on his important mission.

In behalf of the church,

WILLARD RICHARDS,  
Clerk of the Quorum of the Twelve."

G. J. Adams failed to perform this mission, although he had plenty of means, but J. M. Grant went right through, and carried the word.

Gen. Deming wrote as follows:—

"His Excellency Gov. Ford:—

I am sorry to inform you that the mob is still prowling between Warsaw and Golden's Point, waiting for an opportunity to come in and burn and destroy. The mob party are continually threatening us, and are driving our people away from their homes, and they are obliged to come here for protection.

I want you to send about one hundred or two hundred men who you can depend upon as loyal, to quarter in the woods between here and Golden's Point, so that they can be between us and the mob, and protect us. Our troops are worn out, and I shall soon expect an order from you to discharge my men from the duty they are obliged to perform, to fulfil your order.

I am, your Excellency's obedient servant,

JONATHAN DUNHAM,

Maj. Gen. Commanding Nauvoo Legion.  
July 2, 1844: 8 p.m."

At a council of the Twelve and other elders, held in the Franklin Hall, Boston, there were ordained two elders, and arrangements made for dividing off into different parts of the vineyard; each of the Twelve were appointed to attend several conferences.

Elders W. Woodruff and Milton Holmes took steamer for Portland, Maine.

Col. Lyman Wight delivered a political address at Bunker Hill, at 4 p.m.

Wednesday, 3.—We copy from the Neighbor:—

"Quincy, July 3, 1844.

To the Warsaw Committee:—

Gentlemen:—I have received your communication on behalf of the citizens of Warsaw, stating their unalterable determination to compel the Mormons of your county to leave the State; or otherwise to abandon their own homes and evacuate the county, and asking my interference and influence to assist you in procuring the removal of the Mormons.

I have no reply whatever to make to that part of your letter which treats of the history, character, and offences of the Mormons. I deem this, however, a fit occasion to remark somewhat upon the character of the events which have just transpired. These events present reasons for my determination which must be noticed.

When I came to your county I announced the policy by which I intended to be governed. The law was to be my guide; and this you well understand. I announced this determination in numerous public addresses, and uniformly in my private conversations. I successively obtained a vote to sustain me in this course from every troop stationed at Carthage, or who was visiting there.

From the detachment of your town and vicinity, who visited Carthage the day before the surrender of the Smiths, I obtained a similar pledge. I met them on the prairie, before they arrived in town, and as they must testify, stated to them at length, the reasons which ought to influence them to keep the peace and

abide the operation of the laws. They gave every demonstration of satisfaction, and signified with unanimous acclamation that they would stand by me in taking a strictly legal course.

All the other portion of the Hancock forces under my command were repeatedly and deeply pledged to sustain me in the same course. Under the firm and confident assurance of support thus obtained, I demanded the surrender of the Smiths, and promised them security.

In doing so, I now acknowledge that I erred, and erred grievously, in relying with too much confidence upon men with whom I was but little acquainted. The idea that men could be treacherous under such circumstances, was abhorrent to my nature, and rejected with indignation.

Whatever your hatred of the Smiths might be, I was too confident you would respect your honor—the honor of your country and State, and the rights of defenceless prisoners. I could not believe that so much stupidity and baseness as was necessary for such an enterprise as the murder of defenceless prisoners in jail would be, could be mustered in Hancock County.

What aggravates the transaction, as a matter personal to myself, is that you betrayed my honor as well as your own, and that of the State; and you selected a time to commit the deed when you believed I was in Nauvoo, in the power of the Mormons, and would most probably be murdered by them, by way of retaliation.

Upon the whole I cannot too strongly express my indignation and abhorrence of the base and profligate act which has disgraced the State and raised suspicions in the minds of many in regard to my conduct in the matter of the most painful character to my feelings.

I am happy, however, to learn that these denunciations apply only to a small portion of the people of Warsaw and Hancock County. All the most responsible inhabitants ought to be acquitted of any direct participation with the conspirators.

If they are culpable at all it is for not using their influence against the act, and for not communicating to me information which would have enabled me to prevent it. The intention of the people must, to some extent, have been whispered about and understood, and ought to have been communicated to me as commander in chief.

Under these circumstances I am in but a poor situation to use influence with the Mormons, to procure their removal. Your own people have destroyed whatever influence I might otherwise have possessed in that quarter to serve you.

Your own conduct has placed me in a painfully suspicious attitude; and I have no hopes that I could now have a more persuasive influence with the Mormons than I had with the perpetrators of the horrid deed which I sought to prevent. Under the circumstances I cannot ask the Mormons to confide in me.

It must appear to them that they have been betrayed by some body, and they do not know by whom.

If you mean to request me to exercise a forcible influence to expel them from the State; I answer you now, as I have uniformly done, that the law is my guide, and that I know of no law authorizing their expulsion. From this determination I have not swerved for an instant from the beginning until this time.

I see nothing now requiring any deviation, and besides, if I were ever so much determined to drive them out, I believe such is the abhorrence against the base deed which some of you have committed, that I could not obtain voluntary aid from the people.

I suppose that you are aware that a call for volunteers is the only mode in which a force can be raised, and the force when raised must be provisioned by voluntary contribution.

You had better not make too loud a call upon your fellow citizens; you may want their aid for defence; and may yet be glad to receive aid for defence rather than aggression.

I know the apprehensions which you entertain of Mormon violence: I will not now say whether your fears are well or ill founded. A little time will develop what may be expected.

Taking the law for my guide, I can assure you, that although some of you have treated me badly, in thwarting my policy and violating my honor, and have acted basely towards defenceless prisoners, yet you are entitled to, and are assured of all the force of the State to prevent or avenge illegal violence towards any of you. An inquiry must be made concerning the murderers; they must for the honor and credit of the State be dealt with according to law.

You ask a small force to be stationed in your county as a protection against small parties. You have not probably duly considered how large a force would be necessary for this purpose. A small force could protect but a few points of attack, and must necessarily leave the residue of the county exposed.

A large force cannot be stationed there permanently. Your best protection is the assurance that upon the first aggression or well defined threats, an over-powering force is ready to march directly for the scene of action.

I am informed that a design is still entertained at Warsaw of attacking Nauvoo. In this you will not be sustained by myself or the people; it is a part of my policy that you remain quiet, and if you please, watchful, but strictly on the defensive; and I now announce to you that I will not be thwarted in this policy with impunity.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FORD."

Messrs. John B. Kimball, of Warsaw, and Elias Smith, of Nauvoo, reported that John

Patrick Wells and W. Voorhees were wounded in the affray at Carthage.

Elders B. Young and H. C. Kimball spent the day together in the city of Boston, and in the evening visited the museum.

Thursday, 4.—Elder Samuel H. Smith received a letter from Richard Ballantyne, introducing Mr. William M. Daniels.

Mr. Daniels made the following affidavit:—"State of Illinois, } ss.  
Hancock County, }

On the 4th day of July, 1844, came William M. Daniels before me, Aaron Johnson, a justice of the peace within and for said county, and after being duly sworn deposed and saith, that on Saturday, the 22nd day of June, 1844, he came to the town of Warsaw, in said county of Hancock, and continued there until the Thursday following, the 27th day of June; that on that morning your affiant joined the rifle company commanded by Jacob Davis; that the Lieutenant and — Chittenden, Esq., said that as the Governor would be absent from Carthage that day; that they would send ten men from each of the two companies to join the Carthage Greys, and kill the two Gens. Smith, and if the Governor opposed to kill him too: that among those twenty men were Mr. Houck, a tailor, and Mr. Stephens, a cooper; the rest of the two companies marched towards Golden's Point to the railroad crossing, when they were met by the Governor's order to disband all the troops, and Col. Williams disbanded them.

That then the Captains called them to order, saying they had no command over them, but wished them to form in line, which they did; that then Mr. Sharp, the editor of the Warsaw Signal, urged by a speech the necessity of killing the two Smiths, and a vote was then called, who would go and do it.

Capt. Davis and about twenty men went home, the residue, eighty-four men went to Carthage, having six runners ahead to stop the twenty men who had before started for Carthage.

Soon after they started one of the Carthage Greys met them with a letter, saying it was a most delightful time, the Governor had gone, they could now kill Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and must do it quick before the Governor returned; that they then turned to the left between the Warsaw and Nauvoo roads, and were not seen again by your affiant till they arrived at the jail in Carthage; that among the names of those who committed the murder at the jail in Carthage, Hancock county aforesaid, on the 27th day of June, 1844, at about 5 o'clock and 20 minutes, was Col. Levi Williams, of Green Plains precinct, Capt. Wires, — Chittenden, Esq., of Warsaw, — Houck, the tailor, Capt. Grovener, three brothers by the name of Stephens, coopers, — Allen, a cooper, all of Warsaw, and a man by the name of Mills, who was wounded in the right arm.

That your affiant would further state that this company before mentioned were painted black: that the guns of the guard at the jail were loaded with black cartridges; that this was an arrangement entered into by the Carthage Greys, as said the messenger who came to meet said company in the morning.

That your said affiant saw Joseph Smith leap from the window of the jail, and that one of the company picked him up and placed him against the well curb, and several shot him, Col. Williams exclaiming, 'Shoot him! Damn him! Shoot him,' and further your affiant saith not."

The following anonymous letter was written:—

"For the Lee County Democrat.

Lee County, Iowa, July 4, 1844.

Mr. Editor:—

Sir:—On this birthday of our common country I am admonished by surrounding circumstances, that something must be done by the friends of liberty, and that speedily too, or the star spangled banner of the American Eagle must soon cease to wave its golden pinions o'er the heads of freemen.

I was aroused to these reflections by the statements of Messrs. Reid and Woods in the Nauvoo Neighbor Extra, of Sunday, June 30th, 1844, 3 p.m., also of the Neighbor of yesterday. Mr. H. T. Reid is a gentleman of high legal attainments, of Madison, in our county, possessed of a character for truth and veracity not to be impeached. Mr. J. W. Woods is an attorney, of Burlington, in this Territory, of the same character and standing: his word may be relied on, and as these gentlemen were in the midst of the circumstances which led to the horrid butchery of Generals Joseph and Hyrum Smith at Carthage, on the 27th ult., and as they, like myself, are no Mormons, and live in a neighboring territory, I hope the citizens of these United States will give their statements of this horrid affair that confidence and calm deliberation which the case solemnly demands.

If the free born sons of American liberty can be incarcerated in prison for some supposed or real crime without the privilege of an investigation, and be murdered by a ruthless mob in that defenceless state, in open daylight, and in the presence of the authorities of the land too, where, I ask in the name of freemen, where is our freedom? Where is our security for all the blessings for which our fathers fought and bled? Who will ere long dare lay his head upon his pillow in his own habitation and say, I am safe, if the strong walls of a prison are not sufficient to guarantee safety to citizens of this republic, what may we soon expect who live in unvalled houses? I ask in the name of humanity, are not American liberties on the verge of a mighty precipice, just ready to plunge into the whirlpool of utter dissolution.

Perhaps it may be said the Mormons are to blame; and supposing they are, does this war-

rant death and destruction to be hurled at them without judge or jury? The riots at Philadelphia and other places have been sufficiently alarming, but the recent tragedy at Carthage mocks all parallel—history has no equal.

The page of time till June 27th, 1844, has been unstained by such a blot. I mourn for my country. How has the soil of an independent State been crimsoned with innocent blood? I say innocent, for the law holds every man innocent till he is proved guilty. Were the Smiths proved guilty? Not they had no trial. Where is the plighted faith of the State?

How is the honor of all this western country tarnished! How will the jealousies of the Eastern States be excited by this unheard of butchery?

I am a native of New England, I know the prejudices of the Eastern people concerning the West and South. They feel that a man cannot travel in safety in our region, in Illinois, in Iowa, and the surrounding States and Territories, without a pistol and a bowie knife, and that we almost belong to another race of beings, and when our eastern friends shall read the true and frightful tale of Messrs. Reid and Woods, well may their fears be increased, their jealousies aroused, and they led to believe that all they had anticipated was true concerning us: but, Mr. Editor, I would undeceive them; and although not one palliating circumstance, to my knowledge, offers itself to the public mind in relation to the occurrence at Carthage, yet I would say to my friends in New England, and to all men,—the citizens of the West do not appropriate such proceedings.

More than nineteen twentieths of the citizens of Iowa, and, I am confident, of Illinois, reprobate with unqualified abhorrence the atrocious deed.

The wise, the virtuous, the patriotic of all sects and denominations and parties, political or religious, hurl their anathemas at the barbarous deed which was transacted by a lawless mob, a few scores of desperadoes, if we can believe the most authentic intelligence from the scene of trouble.

The great, great mass of the people deprecate the event as much as would the inhabitants of Vermont, Massachusetts, or any other State, and why not? We are their sons, their brothers, their sisters, their daughters, nursed by the same mothers, cradled by the same firesides.

I repeat what is well known, I am no Mormon, and that they may be guilty of some things, as a Society. If they are, I do not know it. So far as I have seen their leaders, their teachings have been moral and upright, and their publications state if they have erred in any thing, they have erred unintentionally, and they are ready to be set right by the powers above them.

Why then should not the law have its course? Why should any men be condemned without a hearing? If this thing is suffered to go any further, God knows where it will end; I fear a general civil war, and I do hope that every good man in the Union will arise and stamp with infamy any such unlawful proceedings.

If the city of Nauvoo erred in declaring the printing press of the Expositor a nuisance, what then? I am no lawyer, but I suppose it could be no more than a trespass,—they liable for damage only; and if they erred in judgment, it is not the first time a legislative body has erred; Congress might have done as much, and not be killed for it; then why kill them?

Mr. Editor, is the action of the government to bring the murderers of the Gens. Smith to justice? I ask for information. Have the perpetrators been discovered? Have arrests been made? Have rewards been offered by the Governor of Illinois? or has he been dilatory in his duties, as the respectable part of the community think him to be?

If he does his duty, I trust justice will be done to the assassins,—but it is not enough to deprecate alone, action, decided action should be had in the case, that our country may be saved from mobocracy and violence, and order and law bear rule again in our land.

I am, sir,

A FRIEND TO EQUAL RIGHTS."

Elders Young and Kimball, with several other elders, visited the grand exhibition of fire works on the Boston common this evening; a great multitude were present.

Friday, 5.—Mr. Daniels started about 9 a.m. to go and see the Governor, and tell him what he knew in relation to the massacre of the Gens. Smith.

A raft of pine lumber arrived from the upper country.

Elders Young and Kimball took cars from Boston, and proceeded to Linn.

Saturday, 6.—Gen. Deming and Mr. Robertson arrived in the city at 2 p.m. They expressed themselves abundantly satisfied with Dr. Richards' proceedings and agreement at Carthage; and said they believed the Governor would do all in his power to quell further outrages, and preserve the peace.

William Clayton took charge of the raft of lumber, which arrived yesterday, as agent for the Trustee.

William Clayton saw the Governor's reply to the letter from the Warsaw Committee of Safety, and recorded in his journal thus:—"The Governor seems disposed to make the best of his situation, and try to restore the credit of the State by bringing the assassins to justice."

A conference was held in Genessee, New York; 4 branches were represented, containing 95 members, including 23 elders. Elder C. W. Wandell presided.

Sunday, 7.—Meeting at the stand.

Judge Phelps read Governor Ford's letter in reply to the Warsaw Committee.

Prest. Marks addressed the meeting.