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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 337.—Poetry: Never Hold Malice.—History of Joseph Smith.
PAGE 338.—History of Joseph Smith, continued.
PAGE 339.—History of Joseph Smith, continued—Remarks by Pres. H. C. Kimball, Dec. 20—Newspaper publishing in England.
PAGE 340.—Newspapers in England, concluded—Discourse by Pres. B. Young, Oct. 7.
PAGE 341.—Pres. B. Young's Discourse, concluded—Editorial: Civilization and Christianity in the Nineteenth Century—Parties—Fire—The Jews—Action—Hymn—Smyrna Ismar—The Jews in Smyrna—The Turkish men in Smyrna—The Indian Empire—A Law Lord Puzzled—Nobility—Conundrum.
PAGE 342.—Poetry: Win and Wear—Discourse by Elder O. Hyde.
PAGE 343.—Elder Hyde's Discourse, concluded—Discourse by Elder Geo. A. Smith, Nov. 29.
PAGE 344.—Henry the Fourth—New Calculating Machine—India Item—Monster Casting—Law Anecdote—Modesty—Iron Ship—Big Retort—Virtue—Hoops—Quorum Notices—Died—New Advertisements.

NEVER HOLD MALICE.

BY MISS ELIZA COOK.

Oh, never hold malice! it poisons our life,
With the gall-drop of hate, and the night-shades
of strife.

Let us scorn where we must and despise where
we may,
But let anger, like sunlight, go down with the
day;

Our spirits in clashing may bear the hot spark,
But no smouldering flame to break out in the
dark:
'Tis the narrowest heart that creation can make,
Where passion folds up like the coils of a snake.

Oh, never hold malice! it can not be good,
For 'tis nobler to strike in the rush of hot blood,
Than to bitterly cherish the name of the foe—
Wait to sharpen a weapon or measure the blow.
The wild dog in hunger, the wolf in its spring—
The shark in the waters—the asp with its sting,
Are less to be feared than the vengeance of man,
When it lieth in secret to wound where it can.

Oh, never hold malice! dislike if you will,
Yet, remember, humanity linketh us still;
We are all of us human, and all of us erring,
And mercy with us should always be stirring.
Shall we dare to look up to the Father above,
With petitions for pardon, or pleading for love—
Shall we dare, while we pant for revenge on another,
To ask from our God, yet deny to a brother?

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HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

JULY, 1844.

Elders B. Young and O. Pratt went from Boston to Lowell.

Elders Kimball, Wight and William Smith proceeded by railway from New York to Philadelphia.

The Neighbor has the following notice:—

"THE PROPHET.

A well disposed newspaper, called 'The Prophet,' was started in New York, in the month of May last. The raptures of our neighbors, and the murder of our best friends, have prevented us from giving our readers timely notice. It is published by a society for the promotion of truth, and we must say that in a city so large as New York, if the people have virtue, holiness, and the kindred spirits which have ever won the affections of humanity, they will sustain the Prophet liberally. Nor should the country be less magnanimous: by comparing opinions, and proving contrarieties, truth manifests itself."

We copy from the St. Louis Evening Gazette:—

"PUBLIC OPINION

Of the press on the assassination of Joseph and Hyrum Smith by a mob in the jail at Carthage, while under the sacred pledge of the State for the protection of their lives.

With reference to the recent bloody affair at Carthage, the O. S. Democrat says:—

"From all the facts now before us, we regard these homicides as nothing else than murder in cold blood—murder against the plighted faith of the chief magistrate of Illinois—murder of a character so atrocious and so unjustifiable as to leave the blackest stain on all its perpetrators—their aiders, abettors, and defenders."

The Republican pronounces the deed 'unprovoked murder.'

The Reporter says:—"The conduct of the mob at Carthage cannot be justified."

The Reveille says:—"Joe Smith has been 'lynched' while under the protection of the 'Laws.'"

The New Era says:—"It was cruel and cowardly to murder the unarmed prisoners when they had surrendered themselves, and were in custody of the laws."

In fact, the Press of St. Louis denounces this bloody deed without a dissenting voice."

From the Lee County (Iowa) Democrat:—

"We also endorse the whole of the sentiments of the St. Louis Presses, and say it was a premeditated murder, and that the offenders ought to be ferreted out and dealt with according to the strict sense of the law."

From the Illinois State Register:—

"JOSEPH SMITH, THE MORMON PROPHET, AND HIS BROTHER HYRUM, MURDERED IN PRISON.

The following particulars of the most disgraceful and cold blooded murder ever committed in a Christian land, is copied from an extra from the office of the Quincy Herald. Rumors of the bloody deed reached this city several days ago, but were not believed until Tuesday evening, when there was no further room left for doubt. Next week we will have all the particulars. Every effort will be made to bring the assassins to punishment:—

From the Quincy Herald Extra of Saturday.

Governor Ford arrived in this city this morning, much worn down by travel and fatigue, having left Carthage yesterday. It is now certain that only Joe and Hyrum Smith are killed, and they were murdered in cold blood.

It seems that while Gov. Ford was absent from Carthage to Nauvoo, for the purpose of ascertaining satisfactorily the strength of the Mormon force, an excited mob assembled near Carthage, disfigured themselves by painting their faces, and made a rush upon the jail where Joe and his fellow prisoners were confined.

The guard placed by the Governor to protect the jail were overpowered by superior numbers, the doors of the jail forced, and Joe and Hyrum both shot.

Hyrum was instantly killed by a ball, which passed through his head. Joe was in the act of raising the window, when he was shot both from without and within, and fell out of the window to the ground.

Richards, whom we supposed yesterday was dead, escaped unhurt. Mr. Taylor, the editor of the Nauvoo Neighbor, was in the room with the Smiths, and received three balls in his leg, and one in his arm. He is not considered dangerous. Three of the assailants were slightly wounded.

It will probably never be known who shot Joseph and Hyrum Smith—but their murder was a cold blooded, cowardly act, which will consign the perpetrators, if discovered, to merited infamy and disgrace. They have broken their pledges to the Governor—disgraced themselves and the State to which they belong. They have crimsoned their perfidy with blood.

The dead bodies of the Smiths were conveyed to Nauvoo, by order of the Governor, yesterday. It was supposed by many that the Mormons on seeing them would break away from all restraints and commence a war of extermination.

But nothing of the kind occurred. They received their murdered friends in sorrow—laid down their arms and remained quiet. Col. Singleton and his company of 60 men are still in Nauvoo, and the Mormons submitted to their authority.

The 300 that left our city yesterday on the Boreas are at present in Warsaw. A man was knocked down with a musket in Warsaw yesterday, for presuming to express disapprobation at the murder of the Smiths."

From the Sangamo Journal:—

"THE MORMON DIFFICULTIES.

Notwithstanding all the rumors which are afloat, we are unable to state any thing very definite in relation to affairs at Nauvoo, or in the region round about that city.

It is certain that the Governor has called out some of the neighboring militia—that bodies of armed men had collected without waiting a call from the Governor—that the Governor had accepted the services of militia at St. Louis under certain contingencies, that he had demanded of Smith the State arms at Nauvoo, that it had been reported that they were given up, that Smith and his council had given themselves up to be tried by our laws for alleged offences.

Thus far our news seems to be certain. Rumor says further, that on Thursday of last week, Joe Smith, Hyrum Smith and Dr. Richards were shot by a mob at Carthage.

We are incredulous in regard to the truth of this rumor. We cannot think under the circumstances of the case, the excitement against these men among the anti-Mormons, Gov. Ford would have received them as prisoners, to be tried under our laws, had pledged himself for their protection, and then placed them in a situation where they would be murdered. The rumor is too preposterous for belief. We wait with much anxiety to hear the truth on this subject; and this feeling is general in this community."

From the Mo. Republican:—

"The murders at Carthage.—A letter from the editor, one from G. T. M. Davis, Esq., and a proclamation from Gov. Ford, give all the information which we have been able to collect from the seat of civil commotion and murder in Illinois.

They were issued in an extra form yesterday morning, and are transferred to our columns to-day for the benefit of our numerous readers abroad.

All our information tends to fix upon the people concerned in the death of the Smiths, the odium of perfidious, blackhearted cowardly murder—so wanton, as to be without any justification—so inhuman and treacherous, as to find no parallel in savage life under any circumstances.

Gov. Ford declares his intention to seek out

the murderers, and he owes it to his own honor and to that of the State, whose faith was most grossly violated, never to cease his exertions for this purpose.

The Mormons, it will be seen, were quiet, and not disposed to commit any acts of aggression: their enemies, on the other hand, were evidently disposed to push them to extremities, and to force them from the State.

This feeling may be checked by the alacrity with which Gov. Ford's orders were being executed, but it will be sometime before peace and order can be restored—the disgrace of past acts cannot be wiped out."

The following extract of a letter from a highly respectable gentleman to his friend in Nauvoo, we copy from the Nauvoo Neighbor:—

"Fair Haven, (Ct.) July 10, 1844.

I have by the papers, within a day or two, been informed of the murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith. This is an event which will be deeply lamented by all Mormons, and will appear probably to those who are not Mormons, as the final overthrow of their religious tenets.

I will, however, make the prediction that this diabolical butchery, makes more Mormons than the friendship of half the inhabitants in Illinois could have done by their most devoted exertions.

The blood of Saints is the seed of the Church. It will be considered by an extensive portion of the world, that the Smiths have suffered martyrdom for their religion, and their profoundest sympathies will be aroused in favor of those believing the same creed.

The inflammatory appeals to the blood-thirsty passions of the anti-Mormon populace will be universally condemned by the reflecting and moral part of every community, and thousands will now examine your tenets, who never thought of such a thing before.

Carthage and Warsaw will be denounced by the honorable; and the indelible disgrace with which they now stand covered, will cause them to be avoided by every person who has any regard to his personal safety.

It is now known here, that the lazy speculators of Warsaw, and the still lazier office drones at Carthage, cared nothing for Joe Smith personally, or for his tenets either; but the prosperity of Nauvoo increasing as it did, beyond any former parallel, even in the western world, excited in their bosoms envy, hatred and all ungodliness.

This is the true secret of all their barbarous movements against Mormonism—and they supposed by destroying the Smiths they should extinguish their religion, disperse the Mormons, depopulating and desolating Nauvoo. Their folly and wickedness will produce a result exactly the reverse—Mormons will increase an hundred fold, they will if possible be more devoutly attached to their religion; will concentrate more closely together, for self preservation, and their united industry will produce such a city at Nauvoo, as does not exist west of the mountains.

From all accounts which have been published here, it does not appear that the slightest resistance was made to the execution of the law, and the inquiry is now made, what was all this clamor, excitement and military parade for?

The editor of the Warsaw Signal can answer the question, and if he had his deserts, it is probable no more unprincipled and inflammatory addresses to an infuriated mob ever emanate from his pen. Not that I would wish any violence to him, but he should be tried by the laws of the State, and see how far his course renders him accountable for the murders which have been committed.

Nothing has ever given me greater gratification than the calm, dignified submission to the laws shown at Nauvoo since the death of the Smiths. This forbearance on your part is beyond all praise: let it continue. Give not the shadow of a pretext for another appeal to popular fury. The demons are foiled, and let them gnash their teeth in silence over their disappointment.

The increase of population at Nauvoo can no more be prevented than the Mississippi can be stopped in its course. Its triumph is inevitable, because the engine by which it is to be accomplished is irresistible.

What earthly power has ever yet stood before the overpowering energies of a religious creed? But when religion is protected by law, as your religion ought to be, and will soon be, in Illinois, then such advances will be made by the Mormons as have never been dreamed of by the greatest enthusiast."

The editor of the Neighbor adds:—

"Upon this letter, let it be remembered that the writer is not a Mormon or a western man, but a citizen of Connecticut, loving law, liberty and life."

From the Tompkins (N. Y.) Democrat, we extract the following:—

"The report that a battle had been fought between the Mormons and anti-Mormons, in which some five hundred were slain, is all a hoax. Such vile statements only serve to give strength to the Prophet's views. Indeed, we do not know which has the worst effect on the community—the doctrines of Smith, or the ten thousand false rumors constantly put in circulation against him. One thing is certain; his name will survive, when those who grossly

misrepresent him have become blanks on the page of the future."

Thursday, 11.—Elder W. Richards called upon Elder P. P. Pratt, likewise bros. Samuel Russell, Hiram Kimball and Stephen Markham; also upon bro. Elijah Fordham to inquire about the lumber for the Temple.

Elders B. Young and O. Pratt traveled to Peterboro', for the purpose of attending conference.

Elders Kimball, Wight and others went to Wilmington and preached in the evening, several Saints from Chester County were present.

Elder W. Woodruff preached in Boston this evening, and endeavored to console the Saints who were mourning the loss of the martyred Prophet and Patriarch.

Friday, 12.—Prest. Marks consulted with William Clayton about calling a meeting of the presidents of various quorums to appoint a Trustee in Trust in behalf of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints.

A council was held at 3 p.m., but as Dr. Richards and Bishop Whitney considered it premature, the council was adjourned till Sunday evening, the 14th.

Messrs. Bedell and Backenstos arrived in Nauvoo, and reported that the Governor had demanded the public arms at Warsaw, and was refused.

Prest. B. Young spent the day with the brethren in Peterboro'.

We learn from Elder Kimball's Journal, that in company with Elder L. Wight and delegates to the convention from Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland, he proceeded to Baltimore. He and br. Wight hearing so many contradictory reports concerning the death of the Prophets, felt very anxious to obtain some correct information; they went into their closets and prayed to the Lord to open the way whereby they might know the truth concerning it. Immediately Elder Kimball went to the post office and got letters up to the 24th of June, from his wife, informing him that Prests. Joseph and Hyrum Smith had delivered themselves up into the hands of their enemies to be tried; upon reading which they were immediately satisfied that the Prophets were massacred.

Elder W. Woodruff wrote a letter of exhortation to the Saints; which was published in the Prophet.

Elder John E. Page wrote a long letter on Mormonism, which appeared in the People's Organ, of Pittsburgh.

Saturday, 13.—Dr. Richards proposed the organization of a fishing company to help supply the city of Nauvoo with food.

Elders Kimball and Wight returned to Wilmington, and from thence to Philadelphia, where they read letters, giving a particular account of the martyrdom of their brethren.

Sunday, 14.—Meeting at the stand: Elder P. P. Pratt preached.

Dr. Richards proposed that the church postpone electing a Trustee until the Twelve returned and called a special Conference.

6 p.m. Several councilors came to the Council Chamber to investigate the subject of choosing Trustees, but decided to wait until the Twelve arrived.

We extract the following from Prest. B. Young's Journal:—

"Friday, 12. We held a meeting in Peterboro' in the evening, preparatory to the conference to-morrow.

Saturday, 13. Had a good time at conference all day: the brethren were very glad to see us, and the Lord gave us many good things to say to them. I preached to the Saints and showed the organization and establishment of the kingdom of God upon the earth; that the death of one or a dozen could not destroy the priesthood, nor hinder the work of the Lord from spreading throughout all nations.

Sunday, 14. Held three meetings, ordained 28 elders: we enjoyed ourselves well, and had an excellent conference."

Elders Kimball and Wight went to meeting in Philadelphia, and read the account of the massacre to the Saints, who all felt very sorrowful, and agreed to dress in mourning in token of their love and respect for the martyred Prophets.

Elder Kimball recorded, "O Lord, how can we part with our dear brethren.—O Lord, save thy servants the Twelve."

The Saints in Boston met in the Franklin Hall: the house was crowded to overflowing, and many could not get into the room. Numbers who had not been in the habit of attending the meetings came to see what course the Saints would pursue, now their leaders were slain. Elder W. Woodruff, being the only one of the Twelve in the city, addressed the Saints during the day, and also in the evening.

preached in the forenoon from Rev. 6th chap. 9, 10 and 11 verses; in the afternoon from Rev. 14 chap. 6, 7 and 8 verses; and in the evening on the parable of the fig tree, as recorded by Luke in 21st chap., and in connection read some of the revelations given through the martyred Prophet of our day. The Spirit of the Lord rested powerfully upon the speaker and the Saints, and their hearts were comforted.

Monday, 15.—Elders P. P. Pratt, W. Richards, W. W. Phelps, and the Bishops, with many brethren, assembled to organize a company of fishermen to supply the city with fish: 28 volunteered, with 8 boats and skiffs.