

For the Deseret News.

BY JOHN PARRY.

I'll praise the Lord while I have breath,
And hope to praise him after death;
When resurrected I shall be,
My Lord and Savior I shall see.

I'll praise the Lord with all my heart,
And from his laws no more depart;
No more iniquity I'll do,
No more to grieve I will pursue.

From sin and guilt I will refrain;
My garments I no more will stain,
And keep them spotless, clean and white,
That I may dwell with saints in light.

His law shall be my sole delight,
For that will keep my garments bright;
No more I shall forget my Lord,
No more transgress his holy word.

In purity henceforth I walk,
And wickedly no more I'll talk;
I'll live in peace and holiness,
To heaven henceforth my way I'll press.

O! how I love to serve the Lord,
How great I do adore his word,
My meditation day and night,
To do his will with pure delight.

His servants I shall ever love,
Their teachings—come from above,
They create in me a pure heart,
That I should never from him depart.

This covenant I made to night,
I've written down with candle light,
And in the bible it doth stand,
It's written there by my own hand.

'Tis the last night of fifty-three,
'Tis past and gone, and here we be,
Ready to welcome a new year,
In which we'll serve our Savior dear.

Great Salt Lake City, Dec. 24th, 1833.

From the New York Dutchman.
CATCH THE COUNTERFEITERS.

HOW DEACON PRATT WAS "SOLD."

BY TOM TWIGGS.

Some time since—in the year 1847—the little town of G., in the state of Ohio, was the scene of considerable excitement. A counterfeiter was among the honest, pious and sober inhabitants. This counterfeiter was reputed to be one of the most expert and successful of his contraband profession. He had for nearly a year been doing business on an extensive scale, throughout the entire state—in fact, had been around in the cities and several of the larger towns of Ohio, and made his mark. The police had frequently been in pursuit of him—had several times cornered him up, and just as the indefatigable pursuers thought they had him—they didn't.

About the time which I refer to, he had been circulating his bogus currency somewhat extensively, in some of the places he had lately visited; and so enraged had the authorities, as well as the swindled, become, at the fellow's tameness, that they were determined to bring his career to a close. They were after him. At one place he was seized, they tracked him, but he always managed to get out of their hands, and when they entered any town or village, he had, of course, slipped! But after a long chase, they finally traced the game in the little village of G., and hence the excitement therein, mentioned above.

It appears that the counterfeiter, after eluding his pursuers in every place he had stopped, finally brought up in the village mentioned. Here he thought he had got them off the scent—in fact, so confident was he, that he had given up thinking of them, apparently—and was comfortably quartered at the best tavern in the place, indulging in all the luxuries and comforts that an establishment of that calibre could furnish, as his account at the bar gave ample evidence.

He was a fine looking man—tall, well built, with rather dark hair and eyes, a fine pair of whiskers and an elegant moustache. A man got up in this style, of course could not fail to attract the attention of the villagers. And he didn't; for he had been among them but a short time, when every person knew of his presence. And various and numerous were the speculations that resulted thereon. Some said he was a Count, while others insisted that he was a soldier. Some that he was a great English Lord, while others didn't think very well of him; in their opinion, he was a bad man.

When the officers were in pursuit of him, rode into town, one afternoon, about 2 o'clock, they, of course were not long in ascertaining the location of their man. There were but two officers, who, deeming their force too small, deputized a number of the villagers to assist them.

Giving the necessary instructions to their augmented force, and making all the necessary arrangements to make certain the capture of the fugitive, the two officers proceeded to the tavern and inquired for the counterfeiter.

"Is there anybody here by the name of Sharp?" says one.

"No sir," says the landlord.

Of course the counterfeiter wasn't green enough to assume any name he had previously used.

"Well, is there a Mr. Diddler here?" asks the next officer.

"No, sir."

"A Mr. Doom?"

"No, sir."

"A Mr. Cheat?"

"No."

"A Mr. Fleecem?"

"No."

And they continued—went through the whole catalogue of names that the counterfeiter had been known by at other places. But no person with either of the names they had mentioned was stopping at the tavern. Finally they commenced on description.

"Is there a tall man stopping here?" asks one of them.

"Yes, two or three," says the landlord.

"Well, is there a tall man with big whiskers, here at the present time?" asks the other.

"Yes."

"Black whiskers?"

"Yes."

"Black hair and eyes?"

"Yes."

"Mustachios?"

"Yes."

"Tall man—black hair, black eyes, black whiskers, black moustachios—are you sure?" says one of the policemen.

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Truth and Liberty.

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HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

FEBRUARY, 1839.

"This gentleman, is a brief outline of the difficulties that we have labored under, in consequence of the repeated persecutions that have been heaped upon us; and as the Governor's exterminating order has not been rescinded, we as a people were obliged to leave the State, and with it our lands, corn, wheat, pork, &c., that we had provided for ourselves and families, together with our flocks, which we have collected for our cattle, horses, &c., those of them that we have been able to preserve from the wreck of that desolation which has spread itself over Davies and Caldwell counties. In consequence of our brethren's being obliged to leave the State, and as a sympathy and friendship has been manifested by the citizens of Quincy, numbers of our brethren, glad to obtain an asylum from the hand of persecution, have come to this place.

We cannot but express our feelings of gratitude to the inhabitants of this place, for the friendly feelings which have been manifested, and the benevolent hand which has been stretched out to a poor, oppressed, injured, and persecuted people. And as you gentlemen, of the Democratic Association, have felt interested in our welfare, and have desired to be put in possession of a knowledge of our situation, our present wants, and what would be most conducive to our present good, together with what led to those difficulties, we thought that those documents (Memorial, Order of Extermination, and Gen. Clark's Address) would furnish you with as correct information of our difficulties, and what led to them, as anything we are in possession of.

If we should say what our present wants are, it would be beyond all calculation; as we have been robbed of our corn, wheat, horses, cattle, cows, hogs, wearing apparel, houses and homes—and indeed, of all that renders life tolerable. We do not, we cannot expect to be placed in the situation that we once were: nor are we capable of ourselves supplying the many wants of those of our poor brethren, who are daily crowding here and looking to us for relief, in consequence of our property as well as theirs, being in the hands of a ruthless and desolating mob.

It is impossible to give an exact account of the widows, and those that are entirely destitute, as there are so many coming here daily; but from inquiry, the probable amount will be something near twenty; besides numbers of others who are capable of doing men, both able and willing to work, to obtain a subsistence: yet owing to their peculiar situation, are destitute of means to supply the immediate wants, that the necessities of their families call for.

We would not propose, gentlemen, what you shall do; but after making these statements, and as to what we think would be the best means to promote our permanent good, we think that to give us employment, rent us farms, and allow us the protection, and privileges of other citizens, would raise us from a state of dependence, liberate us from the iron grasp of poverty, put us in possession of a competency, and deliver us from the ruinous effects of Persecution, Despotism, and Tyranny.

Written in behalf of a committee of "the Latter Day Saints." E. HIGBEE, Pres.

J. P. GREENE, Clerk.

To the Quincy Democratic Association.

Mr. Rigdon then made a statement of the wrongs received by the Mormons, from a portion of the people of Missouri, and of their present suffering condition.

On motion of Mr. Bushnell, the report and resolutions were laid upon the table until to-morrow evening.

On motion of Mr. Bushnell, the meeting adjourned to meet at this place to-morrow evening at seven o'clock.

Stephen Markham left Far West for Illinois to fulfill his appointment of the 21st instant.

Thursday evening, Feb. 28th. Met pursuant to adjournment. The meeting was called to order by the chairman.

On motion of Mr. Morris, a committee of three was appointed to take up a collection; Messrs. J. T. Holmes, Whitney, and Morris were appointed. The committee subsequently reported that \$48 25 had been collected. On motion the amount was paid over to the committee on behalf of the "Mormons."

On motion of Mr. Holmes, a committee of three, consisting of S. Holmes, Bushnell, and Morris, were appointed to draw up subscription papers and circulate them among the citizens, for the purpose of receiving contributions in clothing and provisions. On motion six were added to that committee.

On motion of J. T. Holmes, J. D. Morgan was appointed a committee to wait upon the Quincy Greys, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions. Mr. Morgan subsequently reported that twenty dollars had been subscribed by that company.

The following resolutions were then offered by Mr. J. T. Holmes: Resolved, that we regard the rights of conscience as natural, and inalienable, and the most sacred, guaranteed by the Constitution of our free government.

Resolved, That we regard the acts of all mobs as flagrant violations of law; and those who compose them, individually responsible, both to the laws of God and man for every depredation committed upon the property, rights, or life of any citizen.

Resolved, That the inhabitants upon the western frontier of the State of Missouri, in their late persecutions of the class of people denominated Mormons, have violated the sacred rights of conscience, and every law of justice and humanity.

Resolved, That the Governor of Missouri, in refusing protection to this class of people, when pressed upon by a heartless mob, and turning upon them a band of unprincipled militia, with orders encouraging their extermination, has brought a lasting disgrace upon the State over which he presides.

The resolutions were supported in a spirited manner by Messrs. Holmes, Morris, and Whitney. On motion, the resolutions were adopted. On motion the meeting then adjourned.

J. D. MORGAN, Secy.

Tuesday, 5th March, Quincy, Ill. Beloved Brother—Having an opportunity to send

direct to you by Mr. Rogers, I feel to write a few lines to you. Prest. Rigdon, Judge Higbee, Israel Barlow, and myself, went to see Dr. Galland, week before last. Brs. Rigdon, Higbee and myself, are of opinion that it is not wisdom to make a trade with the Doctor at present; possibly it may be wisdom to effect a trade hereafter.

The people here receive us kindly; they have contributed near \$100 cash, besides other property, for the relief of the suffering among our people. Brother Joseph's wife lives at Judge Cleveland's; I have not seen her, but I sent her word of this opportunity to send to you. Br. Hyrum's wife lives not far from me. I have been to see her a number of times; her health was very poor when she arrived, but she has been getting better; she knows of this opportunity to send. I saw sister Wright soon after her arrival here; all were well; I understand that she has moved out about two miles with father and John Higbee, who are fishing this spring. Sister McRae is here, living with Br. Henderson, and is well; I believe she knows of this opportunity to send. Br. Baldwin's family I have not seen, and do not know that she has got here as yet. She however may be upon the other side of the river; the ice has run these three days past so that there has been no crossing; the weather is now moderating, and the crossing will soon commence again.

This place is nearly full of our people; yet they are scattering off nearly all the while. I expect to start to-morrow for Pittsfield, Pike county, Illinois, about 45 miles S. E. from this place. Br. Geo. W. Robinson told me this morning that he expected that his father-in-law, Judge Higbee, and himself would go on a farm about 20 miles N. E. from this place. Some of the leading men have given us [that is our people] an invitation to settle in and about this place. Many no doubt will stay here.

Brother, I hope that you will bear patiently the privations that you are called to endure; the Lord will deliver in his own due time.

Your letter respecting the trade with Galland was not received here until after our return from his residence, at the head of the shoals or rapids. If Br. Rigdon were not here, we might (after receiving your letter) come to a different conclusion respecting that trade. There are some here that are sanguine that we ought to trade with the Dr. Bishops Whitney and Knights are not here, and have not been, as I know of. Brs. Morley and Billings have settled some 20 or 25 miles north of this place, for the present. A Mr. Lee, who lived near Hann's mill, died on the opposite side of the river a few days since. Br. Rigdon preached his funeral sermon in the Court House. It is a general time of health here.

We greatly desire to see you, and to have you enjoy your freedom. The citizens here are willing that we should enjoy the privileges guaranteed to all civil people without molestation. I remain your brother in the faith.

(Signed) J. P. GREENE, Clerk.

Quincy, Ill., March 6th, 1839. "Brethren Hyrum and Joseph:—Having an opportunity to send a line to you, I do not feel disposed to let it slip unnoticed. Father's family have all arrived in this State except you two; and could I see your faces this side of the Mississippi, and know and realize that you had been delivered from your enemies, it would certainly light up a new gleam of hope in our bosoms; nothing could be more satisfactory, nothing could give us more joy.

Emma and children are well; they live three miles from here, and have a tolerable good place. Hyrum's children and mother Grindol's are living at present with father; they are all well. Mary has not got her health yet, but I think it increases slowly. She lives in the house with old father Dixon; likewise Br. Thompson and family; they are probably a half mile from father's. We are trying to get a house, and to get the family together; we shall do the best we can for them, and that which we consider to be most in accordance with Hyrum's feelings.

Father and mother stood their journey remarkably. They are in tolerable health. Samuel's wife has been sick ever since they arrived. William has removed forty miles from here, but is here now, and says he is anxious to have you liberated, and see you enjoy liberty once more. My family is well; my health has not been good, for about two weeks; and for two or three days the tooth ache has been my tormentor. It all originated with a severe cold.

Dear brethren, we just heard that the Governor says, that he is going to set you all at liberty; I hope it's true; other letters that you will probably receive, will give you information concerning the warm feeling of the people here, toward us.

After writing these hurried lines in misery, I close by leaving the blessings of God with you, and praying for your health, prosperity, and restitution to liberty. This from a true friend and brother.

DON C. SMITH.

"Br. Hyrum and Joseph:—I should have called down to Liberty to have seen you, had it not been for the multiplicity of business that was on my hands; and again, I thought that perhaps the people might think that the Mormons would rise up to liberate you; consequently too many going to see you might make it worse for you; but we all long to see you, and have you come out of that lonesome place. I hope you will be permitted to come to your families before long. Do not worry about them, for they will be taken care of. All we can do will be done; further than this, we can only wish, hope, desire and pray, for your deliverance.

WM. SMITH.

To J. Smith, Jr., and H. Smith.

Friday, 8th. "The committee met at T. Turley's. W. Huntington in the chair. Alanson Ripley made a report of his journey to Liberty, and said that President Joseph Smith, Jr., counseled to sell all the land in Jackson, and all other lands in the State whatsoever.

Resolved, That the names of those of the brethren who have subscribed to our covenant and have done nothing, be sought for and a record made of them, that they may be had in remembrance.

Resolved, That an extra exertion be made to procure money for removing the poor, by visiting those who have money, and laying the necessities of the committee, in their business of removing the poor out of the

State, before them, and solicit their assistance.

Voted that the clerk write a letter to Bishop Partridge, laying before him the advice of President Joseph Smith, Jr., concerning selling the Jackson lands and requesting a power of attorney to sell them."

Saturday, 9th. "At a meeting held at the committee room in the city of Quincy, Illinois, at 2 o'clock, p.m., on the 9th March, 1839, pursuant to previous appointment, it was moved by President Rigdon, and seconded, that Judge Higbee be called to the chair, and he was unanimously appointed.—James Sloan was then appointed clerk by vote.

President Rigdon spoke as to the members of the committee being absent who had called the meeting, and proposed that other business be proceeded in, in the meantime, and left it to the chair to decide on the propriety thereof, to which the chair assented.

President Rigdon then applied for a paper which had been prepared, and signed by several of the citizens of Quincy, describing our situation as a people, and calling upon the humane in St. Louis and elsewhere to assist them in affording us relief. The paper being presented by Br. Ephraim Owen, was then read, and President Rigdon spoke at length upon the subject and proposed that a committee of two of the brethren be appointed by the voice of the meeting to go to St. Louis, &c., on such business. The motion was then put and carried, and brother Mace appointed as one of said committee, and Br. Ephraim Owen the other. It was proposed that Br. Orson Pratt (who is now in St. Louis) be appointed as assistant.

After the motion was put and before it was seconded, President Rigdon spoke of its inconsistency, and stated as a better mode, that all the Saints in St. Louis, or such of them as the committee may think proper, be called upon by them to assist them. The motion was then withdrawn, and this business closed.

Some of the committee who called this meeting, being now present, President Rigdon spoke of two letters which had been received here by the brethren, from Iowa Territory respecting lands in said place, and containing sentiments of sympathy on account of our grievances, and distressed situation, &c., &c. One of these letters have been mislaid, and the other, from Isaac Galland to Br. Rogers, was read. It was then proposed that a committee be appointed to visit the lands and confer with the gentlemen who had so written, and declared themselves interested for our welfare.

Elder Greene moved that a committee be appointed for that purpose; which was seconded and adopted unanimously. President Rigdon moved that the committee shall select the land, if it can be safely located.—Seconded by Elder Greene, and carried; that the committee be composed of five, viz:—President Rigdon, Elder Greene, Judge Higbee, Br. Benson, and Br. Israel Barlow.

It was moved, seconded and adopted, that if any one or more of the committee be unable to go, the remainder of the committee are to appoint others in their stead. The chairman now produced a power of attorney sent here from the committee at Far West, to be executed by such of the brethren here who had lands in Caldwell county and were willing to have them sold to enable the families who are in distress at that place to get here, say about one hundred families.

Power of attorney was read. Moved, seconded and adopted, that the clerk of this meeting do make out a copy of the minutes of this meeting, to be sent to the committee at Far West. James Sloan, Clerk."

While the negotiations were progressing righteousness was no less busy with the Saints in England, according to the length of time the gospel had been preached in that kingdom. Temptation followed temptation, and being young in the cause, the Saints suffered themselves to be buffeted by their adversary. From the time that Elder Willard Richards was called to the apostleship in July 1838, the devil seemed to take a great dislike to him, and strove to stir up the minds of many against him. Elder Richards was afflicted with sickness, and several times was brought to the borders of the grave, and many were tempted to believe that he was under transgression or he would not be thus afflicted. Some were tried and tempted because Elder Richards took to himself a wife; they thought he should have given himself wholly to the ministry, and followed Paul's advice to the letter. Some were tried because his wife wore a veil, and others because she carried a muff to keep herself warm, when she walked out in cold weather; and even the President of the church there thought "she had better done without it;" she had nothing ever purchased by the church; and to gratify their feelings, wore the poorest clothes she had, and they were too good, so hard was it to buffet the storm of feeling, that arose from such foolish causes. Sister Richards was very sick for some time, and some were dissatisfied because he did not neglect her entirely and go out preaching; and others that she did not go to meeting, when she was not able to go so far.

From such little things arose a spirit of jealousy, tattling, evil speaking, surmising, covetousness, and rebellion, until the church but too generally harbored more or less of those unpleasant feelings; and this evening Elder Hulse came out openly in council against Elder Richards, and preferred some heavy charges, none of which he was able to substantiate. Most of the elders in Preston were against Elder Richards for a season, except James Whitehead, who proved himself true in the hour of trial.

Sunday, 10th. When Elder Richards made proclamation from the pulpit, that if any one had urged against him, or his wife Jennetta, he wished they would come to him and state their grievances, and if he had erred in anything, he would acknowledge his fault—one only of the brethren came in him, and that to acknowledge his own fault to Elder Richards in harboring unpleasant feelings without a cause. Elder Richards' wife bore all these trials and persecutions with patience; for he knew the cause, his calling having been made known to him by revelation; but he told no one of it. The work continued to spread in Manchester and vicinity, among the Staffordshire Potteries, and other places in England.

Friday, 15th. I made the following petition: "To the Honorable Judge Tompkins, or either of the Judges of the Supreme Court for the State of Missouri:—Your petitioners, Alanson Ripley, Heber C. Kimball, Joseph B. Noble, William Huntington, and Joseph Smith, Jr., beg leave respectfully to represent to your honor, that Joseph Smith, Jr., is now unlawfully confined, and restrained of his liberty in Liberty Jail, Clay county, Missouri; that he has been restrained of his liberty near five months.—Your petitioners claim that the whole transaction, which has been the cause of his confinement, is unlawful from the first to the last. He was taken from his house by a fraud being practised upon him by a man by the name of George M. Hinkle, and one or two others; thereby your petitioners respect-