

Mayor said he had never preached the revelation in private, but he had in public; had not taught it to the anointed in the church in private, which statement many present confirmed; that on enquiring concerning the passage in the resurrection concerning 'they neither marry nor are given in marriage,' &c.; he received for answer, men in this life must marry in view of eternity, otherwise they must remain as angels, or be single in heaven, which was the doctrine of the revelation referred to; and the Mayor spoke at considerable length in explanation of this principle; and was willing for one to subscribe his name, to declare the 'Expositor' and whole establishment a nuisance.

Two o'clock, p.m., Willard Richards, the clerk of the council, bore testimony of the good character and high standing of Mr. Smith and his family, whose daughter was seduced by Wilson Law, as stated by the last witness before the morning council; that Mrs. Smith died near the mouth of the Mississippi, and the father and eldest daughter died soon after their arrival in this place, and that the seduction of such a youthful, fatherless, and innocent creature by such a man in high standing as the Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, was one of the darkest, damndest, and foulest deeds on record.

Councilor Hyrum Smith concurred in the remarks made by the clerk concerning the excellent character of Mr. Smith and his family.

Mayor said the constitution did not authorize the press to publish libels, and proposed that the council make some provision for putting down the 'Nauvoo Expositor.'

Councilor Hyrum Smith called for a prospectus of the 'Expositor.'

Councilor Phelps read article 8, section 1, Constitution of Illinois.

Mayor called for the charter.

The clerk read the prospectus of the 'Nauvoo Expositor' as follows:—

PROSPECTUS OF THE NAUVOO EXPOSITOR.

The 'NAUVOO EXPOSITOR' will be issued on Friday of each week, on an imperial sheet, with a new press and materials of the best quality, and rendered worthy of the patronage of a discerning and an enlightened public.

The Expositor will be devoted to a general diffusion of useful knowledge, and its columns open for the admission of all courteous communications of a Religious, Moral, Social, Literary, or Political character, without taking a decided stand in favor of either of the great political parties of the country. A part of its columns will be devoted to a few primary objects, which the Publishers deem of vital importance to the public welfare. Their particular locality gives them a knowledge of the many GROSS ABUSES EXERCISED UNDER THE 'PRETENDED' AUTHORITIES OF THE CHARTER OF THE CITY OF NAUVOO, by the Legislative authorities of said city; and the insupportable OPPRESSIONS OF THE MINISTERIAL powers, in carrying out the Unjust, Illegal, and Unconstitutional Ordinances of the same. The Publishers, therefore, deem it a sacred duty they owe to their country and their fellow citizens, to advocate, through the columns of the Expositor, the UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL OF THE NAUVOO CITY CHARTER—to restrain and correct the abuses of the UNIT POWER—to ward off the Iron Rod which is held over the devoted heads of the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country—to advocate unmitigated DISOBEDIENCE TO POLITICAL REVELATIONS, and to censure and decry gross moral imperfections wherever found, either in the Plebeian, Patrician, or SELF-CONSTITUTED MONARCH—to advocate the pure principles of morality, the pure principles of truth, designed not to destroy, but strengthen the main-spring of God's moral government—to advocate, and exercise the freedom of speech in Nauvoo, independent of the ordinances abridging the same—to give free toleration to every man's Religious sentiments, and sustain ALL in worshipping their God according to the monitions of their consciences, as guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, and to oppose, with uncompromising hostility, any UNION OF CHURCH AND STATE, or any preliminary step tending to the same—to sustain ALL, however humble, in their equal and Constitutional Rights—and oppose the sacrifice of the Liberty, the Property, and the Happiness of the MANY, to the Pride and Ambition of the FEW. In a word, to give a full, candid, and succinct statement of FACTS AS THEY REALLY EXIST IN THE CITY OF NAUVOO—Fearless of whose particular case the facts may apply—being governed by the laws of Editorial courtesy and the inherent dignity which is inseparable from honorable minds, at the same time exercising their own judgment in cases of flagrant abuses, or moral delinquencies—to use such terms and names as they deem proper, when the object is of such high importance that the end will justify the means. In this great and indispensable work, we confidently look to an enlightened public to aid us in our laudable effort.

The columns of the Expositor will be open to the discussion of all matters of public interest, the production of all correspondents subject to the decision of the Editor alone, who shall receive or reject at his option. National questions will be in place—but no preference given to either of the political parties. The Editorial department will contain the political news of the day, proceedings of Congress, election returns, &c., &c. Room will be given for articles on Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Commercial transactions, &c.

The first number of the Expositor will be issued on Friday, the 7th day of June, 1844. The publishers bind themselves to issue the paper weekly for one year, and forward 52 copies to each subscriber during the year. Or-

ders should be forwarded as soon as possible, that the publishers may know what number of copies to issue.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have engaged the services of SYLVESTER EMMONS, Esq., who will have entire charge and supervision of the Editorial department. From an acquaintance with the dignity of character, and literary qualifications of this gentleman, they feel assured that the 'Nauvoo Expositor' must and will sustain a high and honorable reputation.

All letters and Communications must be addressed to 'CHARLES A. FOSTER, Nauvoo, Ill.; post paid, in order to insure attention.

WILLIAM LAW,
WILSON LAW,
CHARLES IVINS,
FRANCIS M. HIGBEE,
CHAUNCEY L. HIGBEE,
ROBERT D. FOSTER,
CHARLES A. FOSTER,
Publishers.

Nauvoo, Ill., May 10th, 1844.

Mayor read the statements of Francis M. Higbee from the 'Expositor' and asked, 'Is it not treasonable against all chartered rights and privileges, and against the peace and happiness of the city?'

Councilor H. Smith was in favor of declaring the 'Expositor' a nuisance.

Councilor Taylor said no city on earth would bear such slander, and he would not bear it, and was decidedly in favor of active measures.

Mayor made a statement of what William Law said before the City Council under oath, that he was a friend to the Mayor, &c., and asked if there were any present who recollected his statement; when scores responded, yes!

Councilor Taylor continued: Wilson Law was president of this Council during the passage of many ordinances, and referred to the records; William Law and Emmons were members of the Council, and Emmons has never objected to any ordinance while in the Council; but has been more like a cipher, and is now become Editor of a libellous paper, and is trying to destroy our charter and ordinances. He then read from the Constitution of the United States on the freedom of the press, and said, 'we are willing they should publish the truth; but it is unlawful to publish libels; the 'Expositor' is a nuisance, and stinks in the nose of every honest man.'

Mayor read from Illinois constitution, Article 8, section 22, touching the responsibility of the press for its constitutional liberty.

Councilor Stiles said a nuisance was any thing that disturbs the peace of a community, and read Blackstone on private wrongs, vol. 2, page 4, and the whole community has to rest under the stigma of these falsehoods—referring to the 'Expositor,' and if we can prevent the issuing of any more slanderous communications, he would go in for it; it is right for this community to show a proper resentment, and he would go in for suppressing all further publications of the kind.

Councilor H. Smith believed the best way was to smash the press, and 'pi' the type.

Councilor Johnson concurred with the councilors who had spoken.

Alderman Bennett referred to the statement of the 'Expositor' concerning the Municipal Court in the case of Jeremiah Smith as a libel, and considered the paper a public nuisance.

Councilor Warrington considered his a peculiar situation, as he did not belong to any church or any party; thought it might be considered rather harsh for the council to declare the paper a nuisance, and proposed giving a few days' limitation and assessing a fine of \$3,000 for every libel, and if they would not cease publishing libels to declare it a nuisance, and said the statutes made provisions for a fine of \$500.

Mayor replied that they threatened to shoot him when at Carthage, and the women and others dare not go to Carthage to prosecute; and read a libel from the 'Expositor' concerning the imprisonment of Jeremiah Smith.

Councilor H. Smith spoke of the Warsaw Signal, and disapproved its libellous course.

Mayor remarked he was sorry to have one dissenting voice in declaring the 'Expositor' a nuisance.

Councilor Warrington did not mean to be understood to go against the proposition; but would not be in haste in declaring it a nuisance.

Councilor H. Smith referred to the mortgages and property of the proprietors of the Expositor, and thought there would be little chance of collecting damages for libels.

Alderman Elias Smith considered there was but one course to pursue, that the proprietors were out of the reach of the law; that our course was to put an end to the thing at once; believed by what he had heard that if the city council did not do it, others would.

Councilor Hunter believed it to be a nuisance; referred to the opinion of Judge Pope on *habeas corpus*, and spoke in favor of the charter, &c.; asked Francis M. Higbee before the jury if he was not the man he saw at Joseph's house making professions of friendship; Higbee said he was not; (hundreds know this statement to be false); he also asked R. D. Foster if he did not state before hundreds of people that he believed Joseph to be a prophet; 'no,' said Foster. They were under oath when they said it. (Many hundreds of people are witness to this perjury.)

Alderman O. Spencer accorded with the views expressed that the 'Nauvoo Expositor' is a nuisance; did not consider it wise to give them time to trumpet a thousand lies; their property could not pay for it; if we pass only a fine or imprisonment, have we any confidence that they will desist? none at all! we have found these men covenant breakers with God!

with their wives!! &c., have we any hope of their doing better? their characters have gone before them, shall they be suffered to go on, and bring a mob upon us; and murder our women and children, and burn our beautiful city? No! I had rather my blood would be spilled at once, and would like to have the press removed as soon as the ordinance would allow; and wish the matter might be put into the hands of the Mayor, and every body stand by him in the execution of his duties, and hush every murmur.

Councilor Levi Richards said he had felt deeply on this subject, and concurred fully in the view General Smith had expressed of it this day; thought it unnecessary to repeat what the council perfectly understood; considered private interest as nothing in comparison with the public good; every time a line was formed in Far West he was there, for what? to defend it against just such scoundrels and influence as the Nauvoo Expositor and its supporters were directly calculated to bring against us again. Considered the doings of the council this day of immense moment, not to this city alone, but to the whole world; would go in to put a stop to the thing at once; let it be thrown out of this city, and the responsibility of countenancing such a press be taken off our shoulders and fall on the State, if corrupt enough to sustain it.

Councilor Phineas Richards said that he had not forgotten the transaction at Haun's Mill, and that he recollected that his son George Spencer then lay in the well referred to on the day previous, without a winding sheet, shroud, or coffin; he said he could not sit still when he saw the same spirit raging in this place; he considered the publication of the Expositor as much murderous at heart as David was before the death of Uriah; was for making a short work of it; was prepared to take his stand by the Mayor, and whatever he proposes; would stand by him to the last. The quicker it is stopped the better.

Councilor Phelps had investigated the constitution, charter, and laws; the power to declare that office a nuisance is granted to us in the Springfield charter, and a resolution declaring it a nuisance is all that is required.

John Birney sworn: Said Francis M. Higbee and Wm. Law declared they had commenced their operations, and would carry them out, law or no law.

Stephen Markham sworn: Said that Francis M. Higbee said the interest of this city is done the moment a hand is laid on their press.

Councilor Phelps continued, and referred to Wilson Law in destroying the character of a child—an orphan child, who had the charge of another child.

Warren Smith sworn: Said F. M. Higbee came to him, and proposed to have him go in as a partner in making bogus money. Higbee said he would not work for a living that witness might go in with him if we would advance fifty dollars, and shewed him (witness) a half dollar which he said was made in his dies.

Councilor Phelps continued and said he felt deeper this day than ever he felt before, and wanted to know, by yes, if there was any present who wanted to avenge the blood of that innocent female who had been seduced by the then Major General of the Nauvoo Legion, Wilson Law? when yes!! resounded from every quarter of the house. He then referred to the tea plot at Boston, and asked if anybody's rights were taken away with that transaction; and are we offering, or have we offered to take away the rights of any one these two days? (No!! resounded from every quarter.) He then referred also to Law's grinding the poor during the scarcity of grain, while the poor had nothing but themselves to grind; and spoke at great length in support of active measures to put down iniquity, and suppress the spirit of mobocracy.

Alderman Harris spoke from the chair, and expressed his feelings that the press ought to be demolished.

The following resolution was then read and passed unanimously, with the exception of Councilor Warrington:—

'Resolved by the City Council of the city of Nauvoo, that the printing office from whence issues the 'Nauvoo Expositor' is a public nuisance, and also all of said Nauvoo Expositors, which may be, or exist in said establishment, and the Mayor is instructed to cause said printing establishment and papers to be removed without delay, in such manner as he shall direct.'

Passed June 10th, 1844.

GEO. W. HARRIS,
President pro tem.

W. Richards, Recorder.

The following order was immediately issued by the Mayor:—

State of Illinois, }
City of Nauvoo. }

To the Marshal of said City, greeting:

You are hereby commanded to destroy the printing press from whence issues the 'Nauvoo Expositor,' and pi the type of said printing establishment in the street, and burn all the Expositors and libellous hand bills found in said establishment, and if resistance be offered to your execution of this order by the owners or others, demolish the house; and if any one threatens you, or the Mayor, or the officers of the city, arrest those who threaten you, and fail not to execute this order without delay; and make due return hereon.

By order of the City Council,
JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Marshal's return:—The within named press and type is destroyed and pried according to order, on this 10th day of June, 1844, at about 8 o'clock, p.m.

J. P. GREENE, C. M.

HEAD QUARTERS,
NAUVOO LEGION, June 10, 1844. }

To Jonathan Dunham, acting Major General of the Nauvoo Legion;

You are hereby commanded to hold the Nauvoo Legion in readiness forthwith to execute the city ordinances, and especially to remove the printing establishment of the Nauvoo Expositor, and this you are required to do at sight, under the penalty of the laws; provided the Marshal shall require it, and need your services.

JOSEPH SMITH,
Lieut. General Nauvoo Legion.

Tuesday, 11.—Spent the forenoon in council with the brethren at my house. Went to the office and conversed with my brother Hyrum, Dr. Richards, Geo. J. Adams and others.

I issued the following:—

PROCLAMATION.

By virtue of my office as Mayor of the city of Nauvoo, I do hereby strictly enjoin it upon the municipal officers and citizens of said city, to use all honorable and lawful means in their power to assist me in maintaining the public peace and common quiet of said city. As attempts have already been made to excite the jealousy and prejudice of the people of the surrounding country, by libels and slanderous articles upon the citizens and City Council, for the purpose of destroying the 'charter' of said city, and for the purpose of raising suspicion, wrath, and indignation among a certain class of the less honorable portion of mankind, to commit acts of violence upon the innocent and unsuspecting, in a certain newspaper called the 'Nauvoo Expositor,' recently established for such purposes in said city, and which has been destroyed as a nuisance according to the provisions of the charter, I further call upon every officer, authority, and citizen, to be vigilant in preventing by wisdom, the promulgation of false statements, libels, slanders, or any other malicious or evil designed concern that may be put in operation to excite and ferment the passions of men to rebel against the rights and privileges of the city, citizens, or laws of the land; to be ready to suppress the gathering of mobs, to repel, by gentle means and noble exertion, every foul scheme of unprincipled men, to disgrace and dishonor the city, or State, or any of their legally constituted authorities; and finally to keep the peace by being cool, considerate, virtuous, unoffending, manly, and patriotic, as the true sons of liberty ever have been; and honorably maintain the precious boon our illustrious fathers won.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of said corporation at the city of Nauvoo, this 11th day of June, 1844.

JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

I had an interview with Elder G. J. Adams out of doors, and then returned home to dinner. At 2 p.m., I went into court. Many people were present; I talked an hour or two on passing events, the mob party, &c., and told the people I was ready to fight if the mob compelled me to; for I would not be in bondage. I asked the assembly if they would stand by me, and they cried "yes" from all quarters. I returned home.

The Recorder issued a summons for Sylvester Emmons to attend the City Council on the second Saturday in July at 10 a.m., to answer charges then and there to be preferred against him for slandering the City Council.

Dr. Richards came to me at my room as I was talking to my brother Hyrum, Eaton, Bonney and others and read the following letter:—

"Springfield, Illinois, June 6th, 1844.
Gen. Joseph Smith or Dr. Richards—
Gentlemen:—I arrived at this place on yesterday, safe and sound, in company with Major Smith, who is in good health and wishes to be remembered to you and all his friends.

I have just learned that T. B. Johnson, the individual who figured so large at Nauvoo, is about to present the case, or his case, before the Grand Jury at this place. This is to inform you of the fact, that you may take the necessary precaution or do what you think advisable in the case. From what I can gather, you are all to be indicted who were present in the case according to the law of the city of Nauvoo.

I remain a friend to humanity, 'equal rights' and justice to all mankind.

L. W. HICKOK.

P.S.—I have just learned that Elder Wright is in this place and shall put this in his hands, thinking that he may act with more efficiency than the mail.

I am, &c.,

L. W. H."

REMARKS

By Elder George A. Smith, Bowery, Sunday Afternoon, September 13, 1857.

REPORTED BY J. V. LONG.

The last time, I believe, brethren and sisters, that I had the privilege of speaking from this stand was the day previous to my starting for the southern country. We were then expecting a visit from a very formidable force, directly from the State of Missouri. It waked up in my mind the feelings that I used to have, say from ten to twenty years ago, in hearing the constant annoyance of an approaching enemy. And according to the report which has been published of my remarks I talked rather strong, but one thing is evident if I did not talk strong it was not because I did not feel strong on the occasion.

I left the next morning, and wended my way southward. I visited the different settlements hurriedly until I reached Parowan in the county of Iron, the place of the first settlement in the southern part of the Territory. When I arrived there it appeared that some rumor, or spirit of