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[For the Evening Post.]

MY DAUGHTERS.

BY W. H. C. HOESMER.

What flowers are meet for me so sweet
As my daughter, eldest born?
A violet crown the glossy brown
Of her locks would best adorn.
When the lines I trace of her gentle face,
I think an angel near;
And griefs that sting my heart take wing
Her lute-like voice to hear.
I will twine a wreath of the mountain heath
For my youngest daughter's brow;
For her well-tuned ear delights to hear
The wind in the pine tree's bough.
Six summers bright a golden light
On her clustering curls have shed,
And I feel the glow of long ago
When I list to her bounding tread.
Her soul has fire that says "aspire!"
Let good or ill betide;
And her gleesome call is like the fall
Of streams down a mountain's side.
Long lashes fringe, with a darkening tinge,
Eyes blue as the Alpine flower;
And in her glance burns wild romance,
E'en Nature's fearful dower.
For the brow of my third, that radiant bird,
What chaplets shall I weave—
My spirit child, that a moment smiled,
And of guilty earth took leave?
For her fair young brow, angelic now,
Twine amaranthine flowers;
In the land of light, with the blest and bright,
She walks through thornless bowers.
This golden tress of little Bess
Remembrance wildly wakes;
On her infant cheek was the roseate streak
When a bright June morning breaks.
They say she died, and where tears are dried
That she walks in endless youth;
That her spirit near her father dear
Whispers the words of truth.

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HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

JULY, 1844.

The following is from Elder Woodruff's Journal:—

"Pres. B. Young arrived in the city of Boston, also Elders O. Hyde, H. C. Kimball and O. Pratt. We met together in council, and agreed to counsel the elders, and brethren having families at Nauvoo, to return immediately to them. Elder Hyde advertised that he would preach on the subject of the massacre of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, the Prophet and Patriarch of the Church.

According to appointment the Saints and friends met in a hall in Washington Street. Elder Hyde preached from words in the 24th ch. Matthew, 9 to 14 verses, and concluded with the following remarks:—

"In consequence of the death of the Prophets, the editors seem to get the spirit of prophecy, and say the work is done, and will stop and die; but, as I am in the midst of the prophetic editors, like Saul I catch some of the spirit of prophecy, and so I will prophecy that instead of the work dying, it will be like the mustard stock that was ripe, that a man undertook to throw out of his garden, and scattered seed all over it, and next year it was nothing but mustard. It will be so by shedding the blood of the Prophets, it will make ten Saints where there is one now.

Some said that he would be President, but is now dead; now what will he do? The revelator says, He that overcometh will I give power over the nations, and he shall rule them with a rod of iron; I don't know but he may hold the keys of the plagues that are to be poured out in the last days upon this and other nations.

Angels appeared anciently to John, who were his fellow servants the prophets. Joseph may appear in this day to his brethren.

This gospel of the kingdom must be preached in all the world for a testimony, then shall the end come, though they should be persecuted, if they endured to the end they should be saved.

This generation speak much about the clouds and weather; they discern the face of the sky,

but why can they not discern the signs of the times.—The fig trees are leafing, and all things indicate the second advent of Christ."

Elder B. Young arose and said he felt disposed to add his testimony: be of good cheer. The testimony is not in force while the Testator liveth; when he died it was in force; so it is with Joseph.

On the day of Pentecost there were but 120 of the Saints, but at that time there was added 3000 souls. When God sends a man to do a work, all the devils in hell cannot kill him until he gets through his work; so with Joseph, he prepared all things, gave the keys to men on the earth, and said, "I may soon be taken from you."

The following epistle of the Twelve was published in the Prophet:—

"Boston, July 18, 1844.

To the Elders and Saints scattered abroad, greeting:—

Dear Brethren:—We take this method to notify you that the advice and council of the Twelve, that all the brethren who have families in the west, should return to them as soon as convenient; and that all the churches should remain humble and watch unto prayer, and follow the teachings that have been given them by the servants of God, and leave all things in the hands of God, all will be right; the name of the Lord will be glorified and his work will prosper; and we would warn the Saints in all the world against receiving the teachings of any man or set of men who come professing to be elders of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, who preach any doctrine contrary to the plain and holy principles of the gospel of Jesus Christ which have been delivered unto them.

We wish to see all the authorities of the Church residing at Nauvoo, who at this time may be absent, such as the presidents of the different quorums, high priests, high council, seventies and bishops, that we may meet them in council as soon as convenient, as we expect to return immediately to Nauvoo.

Dear brethren, we are sensible that the account of the death of the Prophet and Patriarch of the Church will be painful to your hearts, it is to ours; we feel and mourn their loss, but they have sealed their testimony with their blood; they have not counted their lives as dear unto themselves as the lives of the Church, they have died in the Lord and their works will follow them.

The eyes of the Lord are upon those who have shed the blood of the Lord's anointed, and he will judge them with a righteous judgment. Let the Saints cultivate a meek and quiet spirit, and all things shall in the end work together for your good.

By order of the Quorum of the Twelve.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Pres.

WILFORD WOODRUFF, Clerk."

We copy from the Prophet:—

"Mr. Editor:—I am requested to say to the Saints through the Prophet, by the counsel of the Twelve, that whereas certain strange doctrines have been taught and practised in Boston, and elsewhere, by men claiming higher authority than the Twelve.

This is therefore to warn you, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that you give no heed to men making these high pretensions, when they teach you things that are not in accordance with principles which you know to be correct.

And we would seriously caution all men to beware how they offer strange fire upon the altars of pure and innocent hearts, lest that flame consume them, root and branch, in an unexpected hour; for the authorities of God's house are not to be rode over by any man, and he escape without the rod.

A ship that carries more sail than her ballast will admit of, will surely capsize when the storm strikes her. This is a figure, and let it be remembered.

Yours truly,

ORSON HYDE."

Friday, 19.—Elders P. P. Pratt, W. Richards, John Taylor and W. W. Phelps spent the afternoon in council.

Elder Kimball went to Salem, and preached to the Saints in the evening.

Saturday, 20.—Elders B. Young and H. C. Kimball spent the day together in the city of Boston. Elders O. Hyde and O. Pratt left for New York, and Elder W. Woodruff for Connecticut.

Sunday, 21.—Meeting at the stand. Elder P. P. Pratt preached from the Book of Mormon, quoting from Moroni, "Widows mourning for their husbands."

Afternoon. The sacrament was administered. Elders Pratt, Cahoon and Richards spoke.

Elders Young and Kimball preached to the Saints in Boston during the day and evening; congregations very attentive.

Monday, 22.—The following is from Governor Thomas Ford:—

"Quincy, July 17, 1844.

Confidential.

Gentlemen:—I have just returned from St. Louis. I should have gone on directly to Nauvoo, but I was aware that a visit to your place at this time would certainly be misrepresented by the public. I want very much to see some of you solely on the business of the late outrages at Carthage.

The mode of proceeding to be adopted is a matter for careful consideration. I wish to

see some of you to consult on that one subject alone. Can one of you come down? If so, come immediately, or let me know.

I am, most respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS FORD."

Dr. W. Richards,

W. W. Phelps, Esq."

To which the annexed was sent in reply:—

"Nauvoo, July 22, 1844.

[Confidential.]

His Excellency Gov. Ford:—

Sir:—We have, at this late hour, received your letter of the 17th inst., and would be gratified with an interview, agreeably to your Excellency's request, but the murder of our best men makes our time precious, and compels us to forego the interview.

We have delegated our friend, Mr. Orson Spencer, one of the aldermen of our city, to meet your Excellency on the arrival of the morning boat, answer any queries, and attend to all necessary business, having the fullest confidence in his ability and integrity to discharge the mission to your Excellency's satisfaction, and the best interest of our bleeding and long loved country.

We are, sir, most respectfully,

Your obedient servants,

WILLARD RICHARDS,

W. W. PHELPS."

Sister Leonora Taylor wrote as follows:—

"Nauvoo, July 22, 1844.

To His Excellency Thomas Ford:—

Sir:—The peculiarity of my situation will, I hope, plead my excuse for troubling your Excellency on the present occasion.

Mr. Taylor, who was severely wounded in the jail at Carthage, is still ill, and obliged to be lifted in and out of bed; his wounds are slowly healing, and we hope he will finally get well, if suffered to do so. But, sir, I am sorry to say the murderers and mobbers are still at large in our neighborhood; as there has been no steps taken to bring them to justice, they have taken fresh courage and held meetings to carry out their work of destruction. I have been told they have sent messengers to Missouri to collect all the force they can, to come and exterminate the Mormons after harvest.

I have enclosed your Excellency a communication sent Mr. Taylor yesterday, which is a sample of many that are daily coming in: he does not know of my writing this letter. Nothing but the urgency of the case could have induced me to remind your Excellency of your promise to bring the murderers to justice. If a step of that kind is not taken soon, I much fear that it cannot benefit us as a people.

We are without arms, in a great measure, having delivered them up at your Excellency's request, and we are forbid to stand even in our own defence; in this peculiar position, without resources, we can only look to your Excellency for defence, to you, Sir, for protection, and if it is not granted we must be murdered in cold blood.

My feelings as a wife, and mother of helpless children, together with the afflictions of an injured people, all constrain me to beseech of you, to exert the power and authority which the people and God has given you, in the cause of the oppressed. You shall have our prayers that wisdom may be given you from on high to act in this case to the glory of God, your own honor, and that of the State we live in.

Your Excellency was warned of our brethren's danger, who were murdered, but could not believe that men were so base and degraded—the same men are now plotting our destruction.

As an individual who feels herself injured, and also in behalf of an oppressed, injured and persecuted people, I again beg your official interference. Your Excellency cannot now be mistaken in the men, nor their design; I beseech you then, for the honor of our bleeding country, for the sake of suffering innocence, and the cause of humanity, by the wounds of my husband, and the blood of those murdered victims, to use prompt measures for our protection, and the bringing to justice of those murderers.

Sincerely praying that you, sir, may become a terror to evil doers, and the praise of those that do well, with great respect,

I have the honor to be,

Your Excellency's humble servant,

LEONORA TAYLOR."

Elder W. Woodruff went to Farmington, Ct., and spent the night at his father's house. He ordained his father a high priest.

Tuesday, 23.—10 a.m. Elder O. Spencer went down on the Osprey to Quincy, to wait upon the Governor.

Elders B. Young and H. C. Kimball spent the day in Boston. They attended meeting in the evening, and ordained 32 elders.

Elder Woodruff parted with his father and mother at Farmington, and proceeded to New York.

Wednesday, 24.—Elders P. P. Pratt, W. Richards, W. W. Phelps, G. Miller, and L. Woodworth met in council: they anointed and administered to Elder Samuel H. Smith, who was very sick.

Elder Phelps received the following communication from the Governor:—

"Quincy, July 22, 1844.

Sir:—On Thursday last I wrote to Dr. Richards and yourself, requesting you to come or send some person to me at this place, to confer

with me in relation to the time and mode of proceeding against the murderers of the Messrs. Smith; and I therein stated that I would have to come to Nauvoo for that purpose, were it not for the certainty that my motives and objects for so doing would be misinterpreted. As none of you have come, and have probably not received my letter, I have concluded to write you again, and to send this letter by a special messenger.

In this letter I will say to you what I intended to say in a personal conference. In the beginning then, you must allow me to say, that my position forbids that I should be a partizan on either side of your unhappy controversy.

I may, for aught I know, have stern duties to perform in relation to both parties. This, however, will depend on which side may be the aggressor. Thus far, since the death of the Smiths, your people have behaved well; much better than could have been expected under the circumstances, and much better than the opposite party. I anxiously hope that they may have the grace to continue in the same line of conduct.

An unresisting, passive, peaceable, but defensive course on your parts, will do much to disarm prejudices in the surrounding country. That such prejudices do exist in the minds of the people you know as well as I, though you may not be fully aware of their extent, or the ferocity which they engender.

If I speak of those prejudices, and the causes of them, I do not wish you to misunderstand me, as some of you did, on a former occasion, and suppose that I am speaking my own opinions and feelings.

I say now, once for all, that I have nothing to do with those prejudices, further than as a practical man; they obtrude themselves on my consideration, as presenting obstacles to me in the discharge of my official duty. The more prejudice and bad feeling which is gotten up against your people, whether by their own imprudence, or the malice of their enemies, the more difficult it is for me to do any thing effectually to protect either party according to law.

There are, I am informed, some few inflammatory and hot blooded individuals amongst you, who by their imprudence and rashness, continue to give cause for those prejudices, and of course, by so doing, continue to involve you all in a common danger; I speak of the danger of a mob.

I am also informed that most of you entertain the opinion, that there has been a great and universal reaction in the public mind since the death of the Smiths.

On this subject I desire to tell you the naked truth. I am aware, that you scarcely ever hear the truth as to public sentiment abroad from those who visit you in your city. The complaisance of such persons, and their desire to please, will induce them to omit the statement of disagreeable truths, and to say such things only as are pleasing and complimentary. You are bound, as men of sense, to receive all such statements with a great deal of allowance.

On my part, without desiring to please any of you, or to conciliate your favor, but certainly without any design to insult your misfortunes, and in a pure spirit of friendly concern for the peace and safety of all who repose under the shade of our political fig-tree, I desire to state to you frankly, candidly and thoroughly, what I do know on this subject.

The naked truth then is, that most well informed persons condemn in the most unqualified manner the mode in which the Smiths were put to death, but nine out of every ten of such, accompany the expression of their disapprobation by a manifestation of their pleasure that they are dead.

The disapproval is most usually cold and without feeling. It is a disapproval which appears to be called for, on their part by decency, by a respect for the laws, and a horror of mobs, but does not flow warm from the heart.

The unfortunate victims of this assassination were generally and thoroughly hated throughout the country, and it is not reasonable to suppose that their death has produced any reaction in the public mind resulting in active sympathy; if you think so, you are mistaken.

Most that is said on the subject is merely from the teeth out, and your people may depend on the fact, that public feeling is now at this time as thoroughly against them, as it has ever been.

I mention this not for the purpose of insulting your feelings; but to show you clearly how careful your people ought to be in future to avoid all causes of quarrel and excitement, and what little reliance could be placed on any militia force which I could send in your favor.

I ought perhaps, to qualify what I have said, by remarking that but few persons from the surrounding counties could now be procured to join a mob force against you, without further cause of excitement to be ministered by some misguided imprudence of your people. But what I mean to say, and to say truly, is, that in the present temper of the public mind, I am positively certain that I cannot raise a militia force in the State who would be willing to fight on your side, or to hazard their lives to protect you from an attack of your enemies.