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## HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

JUNE, 1843.

Monday, 12.—At the office, morning and afternoon, and approved of the resolutions of a court martial of the Nauvoo Legion, passed June 10, 1843, as follows:—

"1. Resolved, that an arsenal be built in the city of Nauvoo to be located in any part of the city, where the lieutenant and major generals may direct, who are also authorized to make, or cause to be made, a draft of the same, and also to purchase any piece of ground for the aforesaid purpose, which they may deem proper.

2. Resolved, that Col. Jonathan Dunham be, and is hereby appointed agent for the Legion, to superintend the business of the building of the aforesaid arsenal, and that he be allowed one dollar and forty cents per day for his services while employed in that business, to be paid out of any money in the treasury, not otherwise appropriated; and that he be armorer of said arsenal when completed; and that he be allowed such remuneration for said services as may be hereafter fixed by law; also, that he be required to give bonds to the amount of five thousand dollars, with approved securities before entering upon the duties of said office.

3. Resolved, that any constable, or collector of fines, be and is hereby authorized, if he cannot obtain money, to take property in payment of fines, at a fair valuation, at his discretion, and make returns thereof to the proper officers, as in other cases.

4. Resolved, that Brigadier General Rich be, and is hereby authorized to organize the second battalion, first regiment, second cohort, into a regiment of light infantry, to be called 'The escort Regiment of Light Infantry' to take place in the second cohort according to assignment, on parade days, and do such other duties of escort, &c., as may be necessary; and that he organize the first battalion, first regiment, second cohort, into a regiment of artillery."

About forty Saints arrived from Peterboro, New Hampshire.

Tuesday, 13.—I started north with Emma and the children to see her sister, Mrs. Wason, and family, living near Dixon, Lee county.

Elder Woodruff, when going to the prairie with several brethren to fence his five acre lot, broke the reach of his wagon, and all fell in a pile together; the wheel fell on his arm and bruised him considerably, but he was able to mend his wagon and continue his journey. After working hard all day, he went to brother Cheney's house to obtain a drink of water, when an ugly dog bit him through the calf of his leg, which made him very lame.

Wednesday, 14.—Business is progressing; buildings are going up in every direction, and the citizens manifest a determination that Nauvoo shall be built up; the stones of the Temple begin to rise tier upon tier, and it already presents a stately and noble appearance.

The Mississippi has been rising three or four days, and is now three or four inches above high water mark.

Thursday, 15.—We give the following extract from the "Salem Advertiser and Argus," being an extract from a lecture delivered in Salem by Mr. J. B. Newhall:—

"The Nauvoo Temple is a very singular and unique structure. It is 150 feet in length, 98 feet wide, and when finished will be 150 feet high. It is different from anything in ancient or modern history. Every thing about it is on a magnificent scale, and when finished and seen from the opposite side of the river, will present one, if not the most beautiful, chaste and noble specimens of architecture to be found in the world.

We should like to be in possession of a model of this building, both on account of its great notoriety, as being connected with the

Mormon, or Latter Day Saints' religion, and also a work of art.

Did our limits here permit, we might give a very minute description of the whole order of architecture. This splendid drawing was executed by Mr. Newhall, while in Nauvoo, from a copy in the archives of that city. We wish he had taken it on a large scale, but he probably did not on account of transportation. We regret exceedingly that we did not have the privilege of a near inspection of the map of the city of Nauvoo; the place which for sometime past has created more intense interest, perhaps, than any other city, town or village in the country, if not in the world. But on inquiring for it, we found it had been rolled up and packed away.

He gave a very glowing and interesting account of this city. The location is one of the most beautiful upon earth; situated on the Mississippi river, rising in an inclined plane till it reaches the height where it overlooks an extensive tract of territory, unrivalled in rich and varying scenery.

His account of the military displays in Nauvoo, where Smith's Legion, as it is called, turns out, is very interesting and exciting. He spoke of the six ladies on horses, with white feathers or plumes waving over black velvet, riding up and down in front of the Legion. This must appear singular, at least to a Yankee.

He has had personal interviews with Joseph; and to sum up his character in a word, he is a jolly fellow, and according to his view, he is one of the last persons on earth whom God would have raised up as a prophet or priest; he is so diametrically opposite to that which he ought to be, in order to merit the titles or to act in such offices. Among others, he is very sociable, easy, cheerful, kind and obliging, and very hospitable.

We have seen Hyrum Smith, a brother of Joseph's, and heard him preach, and conversed with him about his religion, its origin and progress; and we heard him declare in this city in public, that what is recorded about the plates is God's solemn truth.

He declared to us in the Masonic Hall, in this city, that the statements are true, and called upon God with uplifted hands as a witness. We think it would be very interesting to the good people of Salem, and in fact to the whole Eastern States, to have the prophet come and make us a visit. We very much doubt whether there is a man on earth who would create so much excitement and deep interest, at least for the time being, as the Prophet."

The Times and Seasons of this date has the following:—

"The past year has been distinguished by calamities. In some instances the elements seem to have been commissioned to perform the work of destruction to an awful extent, and unprecedented severity.

Three of the greatest calamities that have occurred within a century, happened within the short period of one hundred hours. The terrible fire at Hamburg, which destroyed 2,000 houses, and nearly \$30,000,000 of property, in the fairest portion of the city, was followed in less than two days by the earthquake at St. Domingo. In this earthquake the towns of Haytien and Santiago, sixty miles apart, were entirely destroyed, and not less than 7,500 of the inhabitants perished.

On the very next day, while St. Domingo was yet rocking with shocks of the earthquake, and the ruins of Hamburg were not three days old, a train of cars filled with passengers on the railroad from Paris to Versailles, were thrown from the track and set on fire by the engine. Before the passengers, who were locked in, could be removed, seventy of them perished in the flames.

More recently the city of Liverpool has suffered by fire to an extent only surpassed by the fire at Hamburg.

In this country, the cities of Portland, New York, Charleston and Columbia, have suffered severely from the same cause.

At one period of several weeks during the year, it was estimated that the loss of steamboats on the western waters averaged one a day. In connection with six of the boats, 200 lives were lost. If to all this we add the loss of life at sea, which has been unusually great the past year, we must regard it as a year of calamities."

Friday, 16.—Judge James Adams wrote by express from Springfield, at 10 p.m., that Governor Thomas Ford had told him that he was going to issue a writ for me on the requisition of the Governor of Missouri, and that it would start to-morrow.

I copy the following from the Neighbor:—

"At the very moment when a spirit of toleration seemed to influence the feelings of society throughout the civilized world, we regret to perceive that the tribunals of the Pope are, in June, 1843, reviving at Rome and Ancona, the very worst proscriptions of that fell and sanguinary institute, the Inquisition, as will be seen by a perusal of the following document:—

"We, Fra Vincenzo Salina, of the order of Predicatori, Master in Theology, General Inquisitor in Ancona, Sinigaglia, Jesi, Osino, Cingoli, Macerata, Tolentino, Loreta, Recanati, and other towns and districts, &c.

It being deemed necessary to revive the full

observance of the disciplinary laws relative to the Israelites residing within our jurisdiction, and having hitherto without effect employed prayers and exhortations to obtain obedience to those laws in the Ghetto (Jewries) of Ancona and Sinigaglia, authorized by the despatch of the Sacred and Supreme Inquisition of Rome, dated June 10, 1843, expressly enjoining and commanding the observance of the decrees and pontifical constitutions, especially in respect to Christian nurses and domestic servants, or to the sale of property either in town or country districts, purchased and possessed previously to 1827, as well as subsequently to that period, we decree as follows:—

1. From the interval of two months after the date of this day, all gipsy and Christian domestics, male and female, whether employed by day or by night, must be dismissed from service in the said two Ghetts; and all Jews residing within our jurisdiction are expressly prohibited from employing any Christian nurse, or availing themselves of the service of any Christian in any domestic occupation whatever, under pain of being immediately punished according to the pontifical decrees and constitutions.

2. That all Jews who may possess property, either in town or country, permanent or movable, or rents or interest, or any right involving shares in funded property, or leased landed property, must within the term of three months from this day dispose of it by a positive and real, and not by any pretended or fictitious contract. Should this not be done within the time specified, the Holy Office is to sell the same by public auction, on proof of the annual harvest being got in.

3. That no Hebrew nurses, and still less any Hebrew family, shall inhabit the city, or reside in, or remove their property into, any town or district where there is no Ghetto (place of residence for Jews) and that such as may actually be there in conformity to the laws, must return to their respective Ghetto within the peremptory period of six months, otherwise they will be proceeded against according to the tenor of the law.

4. That, especially in any city where there is a Ghetto, no Hebrew must presume to associate at table with Christians, either in public houses or ordinaries, out of the Ghetto.

5. That in a city which has a Ghetto, no Hebrew shall sleep out of the Israelite quarter, nor make free to enter into familiar conversation in a Christian house.

6. That no Hebrew shall take the liberty, under any pretext whatever, to induce male Christians, and still less, female Christians, to sleep within the boundaries of the Ghetto.

7. That no Hebrew shall hire Christians, even only by the day, to work in their houses in the Ghetto.

8. That no Hebrew, either male or female, shall frequent the houses of Christians, or maintain friendly relations with Christian men or women.

9. That the laws shall remain in force respecting the decorum to be observed by the Hebrews who may absent themselves from their Ghetto, to travel in the other parts of the state."

After laying down these monstrous rescripts, which we had hoped even the Romish Church would not have attempted to revive, and still less to reclothe with authority, and arm with tremendous pains and penalties. The savage order is issued that these intolerant laws shall be read in each of the Jewish synagogues. It is added, 'They who violate the above articles will incur some, or all of the penalties prescribed in the edicts of the Holy Inquisition.'

Saturday, 17.—The Maid of Iowa went to Shokouon, with the Temple hands, on a pleasure excursion: while there the steamer Shokouon came to port with many citizens from Burlington, when Elder Geo. A. Smith delivered a lecture.

Sunday, 18.—Meeting at the Temple. Elder E. P. Maguin preached in the fore part of the day, to the edification of the Saints. The sacrament was administered in the afternoon.

Judge Adams' message arrived early in the evening, when my brother Hyrum sent William Clayton and Stephen Markham as fast as possible to inform me. Markham had \$250, and Clayton borrowed \$200. They left Nauvoo about 12½ at night, and proceeded for La Harpe.

Elder Elijah F. Sheets writes that he and Joseph A. Stratton have been preaching in Illinois, Indiana, and Pennsylvania, since September 4, 1842; have baptized 32, and many more are convinced of the truth of the work, and that they are continuing their labors.

Monday, 19.—The laborers held a meeting in the Grove, to investigate the price and principles of labor.

Clayton and Markham arrived at La Harpe at sunrise, tarried about two hours to get a horse shod and take breakfast: started again at 7 for Monmouth, where they arrived at 3 p.m., put up their horses to feed and rest. They took dinner and slept till 7, when they started again and rode till midnight, when the horses being tired and weary, they turned them out to feed, and they themselves lay down to sleep about two hours, when they again resumed their journey, and rode one mile north of Hendersonville, where they stopped to feed their horses.

Tuesday, 20.—About 7½ a.m. Again started on their journey, and arrived at Andover about 10 a.m.; they turned out their horses to graze in the woods for about half an hour, when they proceeded to Geneseo, where they arrived at 2½ p.m.: tried to hire a pair of horses to continue their journey, but did not succeed. They left Geneseo at 6 p.m., and traveled to Portland, where they arrived at 12; put up their horses, and went to bed until 4 a.m.

The following appears in the Nauvoo Neighbor, and serves to illustrate the benefit of chartered rights in Illinois:—

"Sir:—In obedience to the call made in your paper for information in relation to the affairs of the Agricultural and Manufacturing Association of this city, I give you such facts as I think will be satisfactory.

The first great object of the company was to establish a pottery for the manufacturing of the various kinds of crockery in common use in the country. Persons were deputed to make the necessary search, whether suitable materials could be obtained.

The persons who were employed in this service were such as had been employed all their lives in the business; their report was favorable, having found all the materials, of as good a quality as those used in the old world for that purpose, in our immediate vicinity.

Efforts were accordingly made to commence the business with as little delay as possible; an eligible situation was obtained, and the work of building commenced.

A stone building of sufficient size was put under construction, and progressed with much rapidity. Persons possessing means felt desirous of investing a part of them at least in the business; all was prosperous, and all flattering.

A considerable amount of land was obtained for agricultural purposes, it being the wish of the managers to supply all their workmen, with all their necessities as far as could be. Arrangements were making to get stock of the various kinds for this purpose.

The building had progressed nearly to the height of one story, when the electioneering campaign commenced, and it was roundly asserted that if certain persons were elected, all the charters granted by a previous Legislature to the citizens of Nauvoo would be repealed.

At first the association supposed that this was merely an electioneering intrigue, but it assumed a formidable appearance and began to assume the character of a fixed determination to carry the design into execution.

The subsequent acts of the Legislature have given but too much evidence that such was the real intention of a very considerable portion of the members of the last Legislature, if not a majority of them. This in a clique paralyzed the exertions of the company; many who were about to contribute to the funds of the society paused, not knowing what was best; and in consequence the work stopped.

Not that the company supposed that there was any such power vested in the Legislature, either in the constitution or common sense; but they did not know how far a reckless spirit might lead men in the violation of both.

As the matter now stands, those having capital are at a loss whether to invest it in that way or not, lest the same reckless spirit may, inevitably carry the proposed design into effect.

The work has not stopped for want of means, nor materials to carry on the business, as means, materials, and workmen of the first order are all at hand, but where is the safety while such doctrines are boldly maintained by our Legislature?

All the prospects of the company may be blasted at any stage of their business by one single act of men who seem to have no interest in the prosperity of the State, nor the citizens thereof, apart from their own political preferment.

Pledges can be made for the sake of preferment, to an ignorant constituency, to commit the most flagrant abuses upon the rights of private companies, or even individuals, and attempts made with zeal and determination to carry them out to the extent.

If public confidence be restored, the work can go on more vigorous than ever.

Respectfully,

SIDNEY RIGDON,  
President of the Company."

Elder John Snider reported the names of various persons in Great Britain and Ireland, who donated various small sums between May and December, 1842, as contributions for building the Temple, and paid over \$975.04. The names of the donors and amounts are recorded in the Law of the Lord.

I insert the following as an exception to the universal rule:—Earl Spencer keeps all the poor in the parish of Wornleighton, England, and so prevents a poor rate; he allows his laborers nine shillings a week when out of employment, and they pay only a shilling a year as a nominal rent for the house in which they severally reside.

PUTRID SORE THROAT.—This disease is said to be fatally prevalent among the children of San Francisco.—[Sac. Union, Sep. 20.

Be deliberate in all your actions; too great haste often ends in disappointment.