

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NUMBER 18.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1856.

VOLUME VI.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 137.—History of Joseph Smith—By Eastern Mail, continued: Assault on Senator Sumner in the Senate Chamber—Kansas—Agricultural.
PAGE 138.—The War and the Peace.
PAGE 139.—The War and the Peace, continued.
PAGE 140.—The War and the Peace, concluded—Celebration of July Fourth.
PAGE 141.—Celebration, concluded.—Editorial: Counsel from the First Presidency—Attention—Fourth of July—Credit Drapersville—Load of Barley.—
PAGE 142.—Poetry: Farewell Hymn—The Irish Wake, or the Lawyers Boistered—Stupendous Waterfalls—Current Wine—Ivory—The way to get a Claim—Oregon War.
PAGE 143.—Advertisements.
PAGE 144.—Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Society—The Kitchen—Wonderful Mirror—Bullying a Witness—Beware of Office—Long Speeches—Air Power.

[Copyright Secured.]

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

APRIL, 1843.

Sunday, 2.—Wind N. E. Snow fell several inches, but melted more or less.

At 10 a.m., went to meeting: heard Elder O. Hyde preach, comparing the sectarian preachers to crows living on carrion, as they were more fond of lies about the Saints than the truth; and alluding to the coming of the Savior, he said,—"when he shall appear we shall be like him, &c.; he will appear on a white horse as a warrior, and may be we shall have some of the same spirit; our God is a warrior. John 14 ch., 2 and 3 v. It is our privilege to have the Father and Son dwelling in our hearts, &c."

We dined with my sister Sophronia McCleary; when I told Elder Hyde that I was going to offer some corrections to his sermon this morning; he replied, "they shall be thankfully received."

When the Savior shall appear, we shall see him as he is; we shall see that he is a man like ourselves, and that same sociality which exists among us here, will exist among us there, only it will be coupled with eternal glory, which glory we do not now enjoy. 14 John 2, 3 v. The appearing of the Father and the Son in that verse is a personal appearance, and the idea that the Father and the Son dwell in a man's heart, is an old sectarian notion, and is false.

In answer to the question, "Is not the reckoning of God's time, angel's time, prophet's time, and man's time, according to the planet on which they reside?" I answer, yes; but there are no angels who minister to this earth, but those who do belong, or have belonged to it. The angels do not reside on a planet like this earth, but they reside in the presence of God, on a globe like a sea of glass and fire, where all things for their glory are manifest, past, present and future; and are continually before the Lord. The place where God resides is a great Urim and Thummim. This earth, in its sanctified and immortal state, will be made like unto crystal, and will be a Urim and Thummim to the inhabitants who dwell thereon, whereby all things pertaining to an inferior kingdom, or all kingdoms of a lower order, will be manifest to those who dwell on it, and this earth will be Christ's. Then the white stone mentioned in Revelations ch. 2, v. 17 will become a Urim and Thummim to each individual who receives one, whereby things pertaining to a higher order of kingdoms, even all kingdoms, will be made known; and a white stone is given to each of those who come into the celestial kingdom, whereon is a new name written, which no man knoweth, save he that receiveth it. The new name is the key word.

I prophesy in the name of the Lord God, that the commencement of the difficulties which will cause much bloodshed, previous to the coming of the Son of Man, will be in South Carolina (it probably may arise through the Slave question); this a voice declared to me, while I was praying earnestly on the subject: December 25th, 1832.

I was once praying very earnestly to know the time of the coming of the Son of Man, when I heard a voice repeat the following, "Joseph, my son, if thou livest until thou art eighty-five years old, thou shalt see the face of the Son of Man, therefore let this suffice and trouble me no more on this matter." I was left thus, without being able to decide whether this coming referred to the beginning of the millennium, or to some previous appearing, or whether I should die and thus see his face. I believe the coming of the Son of Man will not be any sooner than that time.

At 1 p.m., attended meeting. I read the fifth chapter of Revelations, referring particularly to the sixth verse, showing from that, the actual existence of beasts in heaven: probably those were beasts which had lived on another planet, and not ours. God never made use of the figure of a beast to represent the kingdom of heaven: when it is made use of, it is to represent an apostate church. This is the first time I have ever taken a text in Revelations, and if the young elders would let such things alone, it would be far better.

Then corrected Elder Hyde's remarks, the same as I had done to him privately.

At the close of the meeting, we expected to start for Carthage, but the bad weather prevented, so I called another meeting in the evening.

Between meetings I read in Revelations with Elder Hyde, and expounded the same, during

which time several persons came in, and expressed their fears that I had come in contact with the old scriptures.

At 7 o'clock meeting, I resumed the subject of the beast,—shewed very plainly that John's vision was very different from Daniel's prophecy—one referring to things actually existing in heaven, the other being a figure of things which are on earth.

Whatever principle of intelligence we attain unto in this life, it will rise with us in the resurrection; and if a person gains more knowledge and intelligence in this life, through his diligence and obedience, than another, he will have so much the advantage in the world to come. There is a law irrevocably decreed in heaven before the foundations of this world, upon which all blessings are predicated; and when we obtain any blessing from God, it is by obedience to that law upon which it is predicated.

The Father has a body of flesh and bones as tangible as man's; the Son also: but the Holy Ghost has not a body of flesh and bones, but is a personage of Spirit: were it not so, the Holy Ghost could not dwell in us. A man may receive the Holy Ghost, and it may descend upon him and not tarry with him.

What is the meaning of the scriptures; he that is faithful over a few things shall be made ruler over many, and he that is faithful over many, shall be made ruler over many more? What is the meaning of the parable of the ten talents? Also, the conversation with Nicodemus, except a man be born of water and of the spirit?—were questions put to me, which I shall not answer at present.

I closed by flagellating the audience for their fears, and called upon Elder Hyde to get up and fulfil his covenant to preach three quarters of an hour, otherwise I would give him a good whipping.

Elder Hyde arose and said, "Brothers and sisters, I feel as though all had been said that can be said, I can say nothing but bless you."

At the close of the meeting we returned to B. F. Johnson's, where we slept; and I remarked that the hundred and forty-four thousand sealed, are the priests who should be anointed to administer in the daily sacrifice.

D. B. Huntington returned, having had a very cold and severe journey. The ice in Chicago Harbor was three feet thick—brought me a letter from Mr. Justin Butterfield.

Monday, 3.—Miller's day of judgment has arrived, but it is too pleasant for false prophets.

At 2 p.m., started for Carthage, where we arrived about 4 p.m., and staid at J. B. Backenstos's.

Elders Young and Taylor returned to Nauvoo, having preached four times.

In evening reading the Book of Revelations with Elder Hyde, and conversing with Esq. Backman.

Upwards of \$12,000,000 have been recently expended by the French government to fortify the city of Paris.

Tuesday, 4.—Spent five hours preaching to Esq. Backman, Chancey Robinson and the Backenstosses. Backman said, "almost thou persuadest me to be a Christian."

We left Carthage about 2 p.m., and arrived at Nauvoo at 5 1/2.

Wednesday, 5.—Sat with Aldermen Spencer, Wells, Hills, Harris, Whitney and Kimball, associate justices in the municipal court, on a writ of habeas corpus, and discharged Jonathan and Lewis Hoopes from custody.

A branch of the church organized at Mount Holly, New Jersey, of about 25 members, by Elder Newton.

By Eastern Mail—Continued.

[From the N. Y. Herald.]

ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER, IN THE SENATE CHAMBER.

WASHINGTON, May 22, 1856.

Immediately after the adjournment of Congress to-day, Preston S. Brooks, of South Carolina, a member of the lower House, entered the Senate chamber, and approaching the seat of Mr. Sumner struck him a powerful blow with a cane, at the same time accusing him of libelling South Carolina and his gray-headed relative, Senator Butler. Mr. Sumner fell from the effects of the blow, and Brooks continued beating him. Mr. Sumner soon recovered sufficiently to call for help, but no one interposed, and Brooks repeated the blows until Mr. Sumner was deprived of the power of speech. Some eye-witnesses state that Brooks struck him as many as twenty times on the head.

Mr. Sumner was sitting in an armchair when the assault was made, and had no opportunity to defend himself. After his assailant desisted, he was carried to his room, but the extent of his injuries is not yet ascertained.

Mr. Sumner has several severe but not dangerous wounds on his head. The cane used by Brooks was shattered to pieces by the blows.

Various opinions on the subject are expressed, many applauding and some denouncing the assault as a cowardly attempt to beat down freedom of speech.

When the attack was made, there were probably fifteen or twenty persons present, including Messrs. Crittenden, Foster, Toombs, Fitzpatrick, Murray, Morgan, and other members of Congress, together with Governor Gorman, several officers of the Senate and some strangers. The attack

was so sudden and so unexpected, that Mr. Sumner had no opportunity whatever to place himself in a defensive attitude. The first blow given him by Mr. Brooks stunned him, and the thick gutta percha stick which was used by Mr. Brooks was broken into many pieces by the time the assault terminated. Messrs. Crittenden, Toombs, Murray and others interfered as soon as they could, and probably prevented further damage. The greatest excitement prevailed. Mr. Sumner sank perfectly unconscious to the floor, where he lay; bloody and dreadfully bruised, till raised by his friends. Mr. Sumner's physicians say his wounds are the most severe flesh ones that they ever saw on a man's head, and deny his friends admission to him.

THE ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER—Engaged the attention of both houses of Congress on the 23d of May. In the Senate a resolution appointing a committee of five members to inquire into and report the facts of the case, and their opinions thereon, was adopted. Messrs. Cass, Allen, Dodge, Pearce and Geyer, constitute the committee. Mr. Stuart gave notice that he should at an early day ask leave to submit an amendment to the rules of the Senate, declaring out of order any Senator who in debate should use language reflecting upon the conduct and motives of any other Senator discourteously, or improperly reflecting upon the action of a State other than the one represented by the Senator speaking. In the House an investigating committee—composed of Messrs. Campbell of Ohio, Pennington of N. J., Cobb of Ga., Greenwood of Ark., and Spinner—was appointed, after considerable discussion, by a vote of ninety-three to sixty-eight. During the proceedings Mr. Brooks remarked that no man except himself knew when or where the intended assault was to occur, and Mr. Keitt said he did not see the beginning of it, nor did he know when it would happen. The Speaker and other political friends of Mr. Sumner said there had been no preconcert in the preparation of the proposition to investigate the facts relative to the occurrence. The judicial examination of Mr. Brooks was postponed until to-day, when it is thought Mr. Sumner will be sufficiently recovered to attend. Throughout Massachusetts the affair has created an intense excitement. The Legislature yesterday appointed a special committee to consider and report what action should be taken in the matter; and in Boston, last evening, a meeting was held, to give expression to the popular indignation.

[From Mo. Republican, May 23.]

KANSAS.

The steamer Star of the West arrived yesterday from the Missouri, bringing us a number of papers and extras from offices in that region, referring mainly to events of recent occurrence in Lawrence and thereabouts. We have also seen Judge FAIN, who acted as United States Deputy Marshal and as Deputy Sheriff in Lawrence, and who has given us some additional items of news.

According to the reports before us, early on Wednesday morning, the United States Marshal, with the men who had obeyed his proclamation calling for aid to assist in the execution of certain writs in his hands, took possession of the Mound in front of Lawrence. They numbered from four hundred to five hundred men. Between ten and eleven o'clock, the Marshal sent his Deputy Judge FAIN, into the town, with a posse of eight men, to execute the writs. They made four arrests, returned and delivered the prisoners to the Marshal and he dismissed his force. The Lawrence people were disposed to exult over this result, declaring that they did not intend to resist his authority, although REEDER had set them the example of contumacious and that of the U. S. Judge of the Leecompton District. But when Marshal DONALDSON had performed his duty, Sheriff JONES, who had recovered from the wound received in the attempt to assassinate him in Lawrence, appeared on the scene, and summoned the same men to aid him in a like service. He took about twenty men with him, and rode into Lawrence. He stopped in front of the Free State Hotel—fitted up, as is well known, as a fortification—and, calling for Gen. POMEROY, demanded from him all the Sharpe's rifles and pieces of artillery about the fort, or hotel, giving him five minutes to decide whether he would surrender them or not, saying that he desired to effect this purpose peaceably and quietly. POMEROY having consulted with others, agreed to deliver up the arms, and fifteen minutes further time was allowed to stack them in the street.

Col. ELDRIDGE, who keeps the hotel was then requested by Sheriff JONES, to move his furniture from the building, giving him two hours to do it in. But this he refused to do, and the posse entered and removed the most of the furniture into the street. The Artillery was then placed in front of the hotel, and fired upon it until the walls began to fall, when fire was put to it and it was left in ruins.

The printing materials of the Herald of Freedom office, and of the Kansas Free State office, were then taken and thrown into the river. It was the express order of Sheriff JONES, that no private property should be injured, and particularly that Gov. ROBINSON'S house should not be touched, but it became impossible to restrain the crowd, and the presses, &c., were destroyed, and, after a portion of the posse had left the town, ROBINSON'S house was fired, put out, and again set on fire and burned down. It was a two story frame. This was the extent of the damage to property. One man, who was observed attempting to make

his escape from a house, during the heat of the excitement, was fired upon and killed; and a pro-slavery man was dangerously injured by the falling of a brick from the hotel walls. Another pro-slavery man was accidentally shot, but he will probably get well.

Sheriff JONES gave Gen. POMEROY a receipt for all the rifles and cannon surrendered by him to the authorities of Douglas county.

JACOB BRANSON, whose name has figured a good deal in the affairs of Kansas, was arrested on the 19th, by Deputy Sheriff FAIN, and four others. He was taken at his house. He threatened to shoot the officers, and put a rifle through the crack of the house, but did not fire. His wife opened one of the doors, with a pistol in each hand, and warned them not to approach a step nearer; but the trigger was not pulled. Finally, BRANSON agreed to surrender.

The evening before Lawrence was entered, a man was killed at Branson's bridge. He was hailed by the picket guard, refused to answer, started to run, and was fired upon and shot in the back.

The same evening two of the picket guard were out about one mile from Lawrence: they were met by five men from the town—were asked if they belonged to the Pro-Slavery party, and on answering that they did, they were fired upon, one of them receiving a shot in the arm—the other shot one of the assailants in the head—and both of them then escaped.

[From the Border Times Extra.]

WESTPORT, May 27th, 1856.

We learn from a dispatch just received by Col. A. G. Boone, dated at Paola, K. T., May 26, 1856, and signed by Gens. Hieskell and Barbee, that the reported murder of eight pro-slavery men in Franklin County, K. T., is but too true. The dispatch says:

"It is my painful duty to inform you that Allen Wilkinson is no more. About 12 o'clock, on Saturday night last, a party of some twenty men entered his house, and in spite of the entreaties of his wife, dragged him out of his bed and brutally murdered him. They then proceeded to the house of an old man and his two sons. They then went to a Mr. Sherman's where they murdered three more men. A man named Whiteman was also killed. The bodies of the murdered men were terribly mutilated."

An appeal is made to the South for men and money. Civil war with all its horrors now rages in Kansas Territory. Where is Gov. Shannon?

Where are the United States troops? are the oft repeated questions. How are they to be answered, time alone will show.

MORE OUTRAGES AT HICKORY POINT, K. T.

We yesterday conversed with Messrs Jones and Fielding, who were driven from Hickory Point day before yesterday, and are now on their way to Platte Co., Mo. They inform us that on Sunday last, a party of abolitionists came to them and ordered them to leave within half an hour.

All the pro-slavery families at Hickory Point have been driven off at the point of the bayonet—having only one half hour's notice to leave in. Their horses are pressed into the abolition service, and their provisions stolen by the abolitionists.

AGRICULTURAL.

SALT AND LIME FOR WIRE-WORMS.—Hon. A. B. Dickenson, in his address before the Courtland County Agricultural Society, said: "I have heard it stated that five bushels of salt to the acre or one hundred bushels of lime would destroy wire-worms. I have tried both, and have sowed ten bushels of salt to the acre, and they only laughed at my folly. I tried one hundred bushels of lime, as they recommended, and they fattened on my bounty. I have only proved one remedy for the rascals, and that is to break the sod and sow it to buckwheat; plough late and as often as possible in the fall, and then sow it to peas in the spring; with the like ploughing next fall, they will not disturb any crop the next season."—[Ex.]

CABBAGE WORMS.—The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury tells us that John Farrar, one of the most practical farmers in that State, says these destructive insects may be destroyed in the following easy and simple way: "Break off a large leaf from the bottom of the cabbage, and place it on top, upper side down. Do this in the evening, and in the morning you will find near or quite all the worms on each cabbage have taken up their quarters on this leaf. Take off the leaf and kill them, or feed them to the chickens, and place the leaf back, if there be any more to catch."

CONVENTION OF FRUIT GROWERS.—It was the pretty universal testimony that the product of apples is more remunerative than any other crop raised in this section. Several testified to the realization of from \$100 to \$150 per acre for apples. A gentleman from Oswego said that it was the estimate of the fruit committee in that country, that one acre devoted to fruit was equal to twelve with any other crop.—[Rochester Democrat.]

BOTS IN HORSES.—J. M. Tanner, of Kirtland, informs us that a strong tea made of the common garden sage, (salvia officinalis) and from one to two quarts administered luke warm, will immediately remove the bots. He states that he has never known this remedy to fail, and that horses will commence eating hay within half an hour after the tea has been administered. It is worthy of a trial at all events.—[Ohio Farmer.]