

ject without fatigue, and control the imagination.

SENTIMENTS.

Benevolence.—9, L. Kindness, goodness, tenderness, sympathy.

Veneration.—8, F. Religion, without great awe or enthusiasm; reasonable deference to superiority.

Firmness.—10, L. Stability and decision of character and purpose.

Conscientiousness.—9, L. High regard for duty, integrity, moral principle, justice, obligation, truth, &c.

Hope.—7, F. Reasonable hopes, a fine flow of spirits; anticipation of what is to be realized.

Marvelousness.—7, F. Openness to conviction without blind credulity; tolerably good degree of faith.

Imitation.—10, F. A disposition and respectable ability to imitate, but not to mimic, or to act out.

Prepossession.—7, L. or F. Attached to certain notions; not disposed to change them, &c.

Ideality.—10, L. Lively imagination; fancy, taste, love of poetry, elegance, eloquence, excellence, &c.

PERCEPTIVES.

Admonition.—7, F. or M. Desirous to know what others are doing; ready to counsel, and give hints of a fault or duty, &c.

Constructiveness.—9, L. Great mechanical ingenuity, talent and skill.

Tune.—9, V. L. or L. Great musical taste and talent; conception of melody.

Time.—4, S. or V. S. Forgetfulness of dates, ages, appointments, day of the month, &c.

Locality.—11, V. L. or L. Great memory of place and position.

Eventuality.—10, L. Retentive memory of events and particulars.

Individuality.—8, F. With very large causality, and comparison, great observation, with deep thought, &c.

Form.—8, F. Cognizance, and distinct recollection of shapes.

Size.—5, M. S. or V. S. Inaccurate measurement of magnitude, distance, &c.

Weight.—11, V. L. or L. Knowledge of gravitation, momentum, &c.

Color.—9, F. or M. Moderate skill in judging of colors, comparing and arranging them.

Language.—7, F. Freedom of expression, without fluency or verbosity; no great loquacity.

Order.—9, L. Love of arrangement; everything in its particular place.

Number.—8, F. Respectable aptness in arithmetical calculations, without extraordinary talent.

REFLECTIVES.

Mirthfulness.—10, L. Wit, fun, mirth, perception and love of the ludicrous.

Causality.—9, L. Ability to think and reason clearly, and perceive the relations of cause and effect.

Comparison.—10, L. A discrimination; power of illustration; ability to perceive and apply analogies.

Sunday morning, 17.—Attended meeting at the Grove; was sick, and tarried at home the remainder of the day.

Monday, 18.—Rode out to br. Kearns and the farm.

Tuesday, 19.—Rode with Dr. Foster, Henry Kearns and others to examine some timber lands, &c.

Wednesday, 20.—"State of Missouri, county of Jackson.—This day personally appeared before me, Samuel Weston, a justice of the peace within and for the county of Jackson, the subscriber, Lilburn W. Boggs, who being duly sworn, doth depose and say that on the night of the sixth day of May, while setting in his dwelling, in the town of Independence, in the county of Jackson, he was shot with intent to kill, and that his life was despaired of for several days, and that he believes and has good reason to believe from evidence and information now in his possession, that O. P. Rockwell, a citizen or resident of the State of Illinois, is the person who shot him on the night aforesaid, and the said deponent hereby applies to the Governor of the State of Missouri, to make a demand on the Governor of the State of Illinois, to deliver the said O. P. Rockwell to some person authorized to receive him and convey him to the county aforesaid, there to be dealt with according to law.

LILBURN W. BOGGS.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 20th day of July, 1842, SAML. WESTON, J. P."

"Affidavit of the City Council.

We, the undersigned, members of the city council of the city of Nauvoo, testify that John C. Bennett was not under duress at the time that he testified before the city council, May 19, 1842, concerning Joseph Smith's innocence, virtue, and pure teaching. His statements that he has lately made concerning this matter are false; there was no excitement at the time, nor was he in anywise threatened, menaced, or intimidated. His appearance at the city council was voluntary; he asked the privilege of speaking, which was granted. After speaking for some time on the city affairs, Joseph Smith asked him if he knew anything bad concerning his public or private character. He then delivered those statements contained in the testimony voluntarily, and of his own free will, and went of his own accord, as free as any member of the council. We do further testify that there is no such thing as a Danite Society in this city, nor any combination, other than the masonic lodge, of which we have any knowledge.

WILSON LAW,
JOHN TAYLOR,
W. WOODRUFF,
VINSON KNIGHT,
H. C. KIMBALL,
JOHN P. GREENE,
WILLIAM MARKS,
GEO. A. SMITH,
GEO. W. HARRIS,
N. K. WHITNEY,
BRIGHAM YOUNG,
CHARLES C. RICH,
ORSON SPENCER.

Subscribed and sworn to by the persons whose names appear to the foregoing affidavit, this 20th day of July, A.D. 1842, except N. K. Whitney, who subscribed and affirmed to the foregoing this day, before me, DANIEL H. WELLS,

Justice of the Peace within and for Hancock county, Illinois."

Friday, 22.—A special session of the city council was called at 8 o'clock this morning; the vice mayor presiding, when the following petition was written:—

"To His Excellency Thomas Carlin, Governor of the State of Illinois.

We, the undersigned, citizens of the State of Illinois, having heard that many reports are in circulation prejudicial to the interest, happiness, peace, well being and safety of the inhabitants of the city of Nauvoo and vicinity, have thought proper to lay before your excellency the following statements:—

Whereas, the Latter Day Saints, having suffered much in the State of Missouri, in time past, through the hand of oppression, brought upon them by the falsehoods and misrepresentations of wicked and designing men, whose hands are yet dripping with the blood of the innocent, and whose fiendish rage has sent many a patriot to his long home, leaving in our midst many widows and orphans, whose sorrows and tears even time cannot wipe away.

We would respectfully represent to your excellency that we broke no law, violated no constitutional rights, nor trampled upon the privileges of any other people in Missouri; yet we had to suffer banishment, exile, the confiscation of our properties, and have diseases, distress and misery entailed upon us and our children, the effects of which we bear about in our bodies, and are indelibly engraven on our minds, and we appeal to your excellency at the present time that you will not suffer an occurrence of such heart-rending scenes to take place under your administration.

Whilst we have been in this State, we have behaved as good, peaceable citizens; we have availed ourselves of no privileges but what are strictly constitutional, and such as have been guaranteed by the authority of this State; we have always held ourselves amenable to the laws of the land; we have not violated any law, nor taken from any their rights.

Your excellency must be acquainted with the false statements and seditious designs of John Cook Bennett, with other political demagogues, pertaining to us as a people. We presume, sir, that you are acquainted with the infamous character of that individual from certain statements made to us by yourself pertaining to him, but lest you should not be, we forward to you documents pertaining to this affair, which will fully show the darkness of his character, and the infamous course that he has taken.

Concerning those statements made by him against Joseph Smith, we know that they are false. Joseph Smith has our entire confidence; we know that he has violated no law, nor has he in anywise promoted sedition or rebellion; nor has he sought the injury of any citizen of this or any other place. We are perfectly assured that he is as loyal, patriotic and virtuous a man as there is in the State of Illinois, and we appeal to your excellency if, in three years acquaintance with him, you have seen anything to the contrary?

Inasmuch as this is the case, we, your petitioners, knowing that Joseph Smith could not have justice done him in the State of Missouri; that he has suffered enough in that State unjustly already, and that if he goes there, it is only to be murdered,—pray your excellency not to issue a writ for him to be given up to the authorities of Missouri; but if your excellency thinks that he has violated any law, we request that he may be tried by the authorities of this State, for he shrinks not from investigation.

We furthermore pray that our lives and the lives of our wives and children may be precious in your sight, and that we may have the privilege of following our avocations, of living on our farms, and by our own firesides in peace, and that neither said John C. Bennett, nor any other person, may be able to influence your excellency, either by intrigue or falsehood, to suffer us as a people to be injured by mob violence, but if, in the estimation of your excellency, we have done wrong, we appeal to the laws of this State.

Having heard a report that your excellency had called upon several companies of militia to prepare themselves and be in readiness, in case of emergency, we would further ask of your excellency, that if the State or country should be in danger, that the Nauvoo Legion may have the privilege of showing their loyalty in the defence thereof.

We have the fullest confidence in the honor, justice and integrity of your excellency, and feel confidence that we have only to present our case before you to ensure protection, believing that the cries of so many peaceable and patriotic citizens will not be disregarded by your excellency.

We therefore ask you, as the chief magistrate of this State, to grant us our requests, and we, as in duty bound, will ever pray."

Signed by the vice mayor and city council.

This forenoon I attended a general meeting of the citizens at the stand; Orson Spencer, Esq., presiding. The object of the meeting was to correct the public mind relative to false reports put in circulation by Bennett and others, and General Wilson Law presented the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that having heard that John C. Bennett was circulating many base falsehoods respecting a number of the citizens of Nauvoo, and especially against our worthy and respected mayor, Joseph Smith, we do hereby manifest to the world that so far as we are acquainted with Joseph Smith, we know him to be a good, moral, virtuous, peaceable and patriotic man, and a firm supporter of law, justice, and equal rights; that he at all times upholds and keeps inviolate the constitution of this State, and of the United

States," which resolution was adopted by the numerous assembly.

The assembly came together in the afternoon, and about 800 signed the foregoing petition presented by the city council to Governor Carlin.

The Ladies' Relief Society" also drew up a petition signed by about 1000 ladies, speaking in the highest terms of the virtue, philanthropy and benevolence of Joseph Smith, begging that he might not be injured, and that they and their families might have the privilege of enjoying their peaceable rights.

A petition was also drawn up by many citizens in and near Nauvoo, who were not Mormons, setting forth the same things.

"State of Illinois,
County of Hancock."

"I hereby certify that on the 17th day of May last, John C. Bennett subscribed and swore to the affidavit over my signature of that date, and published in the Wasp, after writing the same in my presence, in the office where I was employed in taking depositions of witnesses. The door of the room was open, and free for all or any person to pass or repass. After signing, and being qualified to the affidavit aforesaid, he requested to speak with me at the door. I followed him out; he told me some persons had been lying about him and showed me a writing granting him the privilege to withdraw from the church, and remarked that the matter was perfectly understood between him and the heads of the church; and that he had resigned the mayor's office, and should resign the office he held in the Legion; but as there was a court martial to be held in a few days, Joseph Smith desired that he would wait until that was over.

I was in the city council on the 19th day of May last. I there heard him say what has been published concerning the teachings of Joseph Smith, and of his own course. I afterwards met him in company with Col. Francis M. Higbee. He then stated that he was going to be the candidate, (meaning the candidate for the Legislature) and Joseph and Hyrum Smith were going in for him. Said, 'You know it will be better for me not to bother with mayor's office, Legion, Mormon, or anything else.'

During all this time, if he was under duress or fear, he must have had a good faculty for concealing it, for he was at liberty to go and come when and where he pleased, so far as I am capable of judging.

I know that I saw him in different parts of the city, even after he had made these statements, transacting business as usual, and said he was going to complete some business pertaining to the mayor's office; and I think did attend to work on the streets.

I was always personally friendly with him, after I became acquainted with him. I never heard him say anything derogatory to the character of Joseph Smith, until after he had been exposed by said Smith, on the public stand, in Nauvoo. DANIEL H. WELLS.

July 22, A.D. 1842.

Sworn to and subscribed before me, a justice of the peace in, and for the city of Nauvoo, in said county, this 22nd day of July, 1842.

GUSTAVUS HILLS, J. P.
and Alderman."

Daniel H. Wells, Esq., is an old resident in this place, and not a Mormon.

See affidavits of Hyrum Smith and William Law, Times and Seasons, page 870, &c. Also certificates of Elias Higbee and Francis M. Higbee, Times and Seasons, page 874.

Sunday, 24.—This morning at home sick. Attended meeting at the Grove in the afternoon, and spoke of br. Miller's having returned with the good news that Bennett could not be able to accomplish his designs.

Tuesday, 26.—Sick this morning. Rode to my farm in the afternoon.

Wednesday, 27.—Attended meeting at the Grove, and listened to the electioneering candidates, and spoke at the close of the meeting.

"Quincy, July 27, 1842.

Dear Sir,—Your communication of the 25th instant, together with the petitions of the citizens of the city of Nauvoo, both male and female, were delivered to me last evening by Brevet Major General Wilson Law; also a report of James Sloan, Esq., secretary of the Nauvoo Legion, of the proceedings of a court martial of brevet majors general, had upon charges preferred against Major General John C. Bennett, upon which trial the court found the defendant guilty, and sentenced him to be cashiered; all of which have been considered.

In reply to your expressed apprehensions of the possibility of an attack upon the peaceable inhabitants of the city of Nauvoo and vicinity, through the intrigues and false representations of John C. Bennett and others, and your request that I would issue official orders to you to have the Nauvoo Legion in readiness, to be called out at a moment's warning in defence of the peaceable citizens, &c., I must say that I cannot conceive of the least probability, or scarcely possibility, of an attack of violence upon the citizens of Nauvoo from any quarter whatever, and as utterly impossible that such attack is contemplated by any sufficient number of persons to excite the least apprehension of danger or injury, and whilst I should consider it my imperative duty to promptly take measures to suppress and repel any invasion, by violence, of the people's rights, I nevertheless think that it is not my province to interpose my official authority gratuitously when no such exigency exists.

From the late disclosures, as made by General Bennett, it is not strange that the apprehensions of the citizens of Nauvoo are excited, but so far as I can learn, from the expression of public opinion, the excitement is confined to the Mormons themselves, and only extends to the community

at large as a matter of curiosity and wonder.—Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

THO. CARLIN.

To General Joseph Smith, jun."

Elder W. Woodruff started for St. Louis to procure printing paper for the Times and Seasons.

Saturday, 30.—I wrote "Thomas Carlin, governor of the State of Illinois.

Nauvoo, July 30, 1842.

Esteemed Sir,—Your favor of the 27th inst., per Brevet Major General Wilson Law is before me. I cannot let this opportunity pass without tendering to you my warmest thanks for the friendly treatment my lady as well as those with her received at your hands during the late visit, and also for the friendly feelings breathed forth in your letter. Your excellency may be assured that they are duly appreciated by me, and shall ever be reciprocated.

I am perfectly satisfied with regard to the subject under consideration, and with your remarks. I shall consider myself and our citizens secure from harm under the broad canopy of the law under your administration. We look to you for protection in the event of any violence being used towards us, knowing that our innocence with regard to all the accusations in circulation will be duly evidenced before an enlightened public.

Any service we can do the State at any time will be cheerfully done, for our ambition is to be serviceable to our country.

With sentiments of respect and esteem, I remain your humble servant,

JOSEPH SMITH."

My wife's nephew, L. D. Wasson, who had gone out on a preaching mission, wrote us this day from Philadelphia.—See Times and Seasons 891 and 892.

Sunday, 31.—In council with Bishops Miller and Whitney, Brigham Young, John Taylor, &c., concerning Bishop Vinson Knight's sickness. Br. Knight has been sick about a week, and this morning he began to sink very fast until 12 o'clock when death put a period to his sufferings.

The high priests' quorum met in council and instructed their clerk to publish in the Times and Seasons, that it is the duty of the high priests to have their names enrolled on the records of the quorum, when they arrive at Nauvoo. The members were required to state whether they had any hardness with the brethren, kept the Word of Wisdom, had family prayer, &c., when they spoke in turns.

SERMON,

By President BRIGHAM YOUNG. BOWERY, Saturday morning, Oct. 6th, 1855.

[REPORTED BY G. D. WATT.]

As we have assembled in the capacity of a Conference to attend to business, we should earnestly seek to enjoy the spirit of our calling. We are called to be saints, and if we have the spirit of saints we shall have the spirit of our calling, otherwise we certainly do not enjoy the privileges that the Lord designs we should. The Lord is ready and willing to give his Spirit to those who are honest before him, and who seek earnestly to enjoy it.

If saints, assembled to worship the Lord and transact business pertaining to his kingdom, should not have the aid of his Spirit they would be likely to commit errors, it would be strange indeed if they did not, and to do that which they ought not, even in business transactions; they would fall short of accomplishing their own wishes, and of course far short of fulfilling the designs of heaven. We see many led astray, because they have not retained the Spirit of Christ to guide them.

When any of this people, who believe the gospel, forsake the duty which they owe to God and his cause, they are at once surrounded by an influence which causes them to imbibe a dislike to saints and to the conduct of saints; they receive a false spirit and then the saints cannot do right in their eyes, the ministers of God cannot preach right nor act right, and soon they wish to leave the society of the saints and that too, as they suppose, with a sanctified heart and life. They wish to withdraw from this, as they believe, wicked people, fancying all to be wicked but themselves, and wish to separate themselves until the people are as holy as they flatter themselves that they are, when they calculate to return again. Others will lose the spirit of their calling and realize that they have lost it, they are wicked and know it, and will have more confidence in others than in themselves. But the self-righteous will go away and wait, until we as a people are sanctified and able to endure their presence, and think that then they will, perhaps, gather among us again.

People are liable in many ways to be led astray by the power of the adversary, for they do not fully understand that it is a hard matter for them to always distinguish the things of God from the things of the devil. There is but one way by which they can know the difference, and that is by the light of the spirit of revelation, even the Spirit of our Lord Jesus Christ. Without this we are all liable to be led astray and forsake our brethren, forsake our covenants and the church and kingdom of God on earth.

Should the whole people neglect their duty and come short in performing the things required at their hands, lose the light of the Spirit of the Lord, the light of the spirit of revelation, they would not know the voice of the Good Shepherd from the voice of a stranger, they would not know the difference between a false teacher and a true one, for there are many spirits gone out into the world, and the false spirits are giving revelations as well as the Spirit of the Lord. This we are acquainted with; we know that there are many delusive spirits, and unless the Latter Day Saints live to their privileges and enjoy the spirit of the holy gospel they cannot discern between those who serve God and those who serve him not. Consequently it becomes us, as saints, to cleave to the Lord with all our hearts and seek unto him until we do enjoy the light of his Spirit, that we may discern between the righteous and the wicked.