

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NUMBER 37.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1856.

VOLUME VI.

TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE 289.—History of Joseph Smith.
PAGE 290.—History, continued.—Poetry: There is no end.—Remarks by Pres. B. Young—Discourse by Pres. H. C. Kimball.
PAGE 291.—Discourse by Pres. J. M. Grant—Remarks by Pres. H. C. Kimball.
PAGE 292.—Remarks by Elder J. A. Young—Minutes of Bountiful Conference—Periphrasis—Pepper and Mustard.
PAGE 293.—Editorial: Strange—Tanner and Weaver—Express.—Letter from Capt. G. D. Grant: The Companies yet on the Plains—The Vegetable Kingdom—Lunacy in England—Frozen Potatoes.
PAGE 294.—Poetry: The Citizen's Vision.—McNiece a Humber—Origin of seeing the Elephant—California—Arrival—Merchant and Quaker—Photography—Musquite Tree—Exercise in Open Air.
PAGE 295.—Extra-ance—Extensive Royal Family—Advertisements.
PAGE 296.—Royal Observatory at Greenwich—Power of Fuel—Use of Oil—Answer to Enigma—Restoration—37th Quorum—Married—Died—New Advertisements.

[Copyright Secured.]

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

JUNE, 1843.

Monday, 26.—It was reported that there were State writs in Nauvoo to take Lyman Wight, P. P. Pratt and Alexander McRae to Missouri, who armed themselves to prevent being kidnapped.

I copy the following from the Chicago Democrat:—

"Dear Sir:—Our little town has been in an unusual state of excitement for the few days past, originating from the arrest of General Joseph Smith, which took place at the Inlet Grove, while he was on a visit, with his family, to a sister who resides there. He was arrested on Friday last by an officer from Hancock County, and delivered over to the sheriff of Jackson County, Missouri, in compliance with the orders of the Governor.

The officers who took him brought him into town in the evening, and confined him closely to his room; refusing admission, not only to the citizens whose curiosity had drawn them to the spot, but to counsel whom he had requested to have employed.

Our citizens, conceiving it a violation of right, that a man should be deprived of that advice and assistance which is accorded to the most degraded and guilty offender in all civilized countries, under such circumstances, expressed themselves in such strong and indignant terms that the officers finally permitted counsel to have access to him.

He applied for the benefit of the habeas corpus; and, while the lawyers were busy drawing up the necessary papers, the officers frequently asserted that they would not wait, but would leave for the Mississippi at all hazards.

They were, however, induced, by the force of argument, to desist from their intention and wait until morning, when the habeas corpus was served; after which they stated their determination to go to Rock Island, and by steamboat from thence to Galena, before Judge Brown. General Smith justly felt fearful that once on a steamboat, he should hardly reach Galena. The distance from this place to Rock Island is the same as from here to Galena.

General Smith, finding this their determination, commenced suit against the sheriff of Missouri for trespass, and held him to bail, which he was unable to procure, which circumstance lowered his tone a little; and thus finally, to-day have left for Quincy in search of Judge Young.

The severe treatment of the General, together with his pleasing deportment and equanimity under all his trials, have made him many friends, and created almost universal sympathy. Persecution or oppression always helps the cause of the persecuted and oppressed, whether their cause is right or wrong.

In haste, yours,

G."

From Dixon we travelled about forty miles, and staid for the night at a farm house. Markham rode to Genesee with my letter, and staid all night.

Tuesday, 27.—I started with the company, and took dinner at Genesee. About 2 p.m. we resumed our journey. While crossing Fox river I requested Reynolds to give me the privilege of riding on horseback, which he refused; but by the intercession of Sheriff Campbell and Mr. Cyrus Walker, Walker took my seat in the stage coach, and I his, in the buggy with Mr. Montgomery, son in law and law student of Cyrus Walker; in about two miles we met Peter W. Conover and William L. Cutler, and shook hands with both of them at the same time, and could not refrain from tears at seeing the first of my friends come to meet me, and then said to Mr. Montgomery, "I am not going to Missouri this time; these are my boys."

I next inquired how many were with them? and was answered, There were ten started, but they had sent one with my letter to Wilson Law, and two to Monmouth.

While we were talking, Markham, with Captain Thomas Grover, and the other five brethren, rode up; at the same time the company who started with me from Dixon rode up; I then said to Reynolds, "Now, Reynolds, I can have the privilege of riding old Joe Duncan," and mounted my favorite horse, and the

entire company then rode towards a farm house where we made a halt.

Reynolds and Wilson, who trembled much, then rode up to Conover, who was an old acquaintance of Wilson's; when Conover asked Wilson, "What is the matter with you? have you got the ague?" Wilson replied, "No."

Reynolds asked, "Is Jim Flack in the crowd?" and was answered, "He is not now, but you will see him to-morrow about this time." "Then," said Reynolds, "I am a dead man, for I know him of old." Conover told him not to be frightened, for he would not be hurt.

Reynolds stood trembling like an aspen leaf, when Markham walked up to him, and shook hands with him. Reynolds said, "Do I meet you as a friend? I expected to be a dead man when I met you again." Markham replied, "We are friends, except in law, that must have its course."

The company moved on to Andover, where the sheriff of Lee County requested lodgings for the night for all the company. I was put into a room and locked up with Captain Grover. It was reported to me that some of the brethren had been drinking whiskey that day in violation of the Word of Wisdom.

I called the brethren in, and investigated the case, and was satisfied that no evil had been done, and gave them a couple of dollars, with directions to replenish the bottle to stimulate them in the fatigues of their sleepless journey.

Peter W. Conover gave me the following relation of the travels of the brethren from Nauvoo to the place where I met them:—

"I started with General Wilson Law, William Law and about 175 men on Sunday, the 25th of June, at 8 p.m., in the direction of Peoria; traveled part of the night; about 1 o'clock next morning Gen. C. C. Rich took 35 of the company and continued towards Peoria. The two Laws, with their company, started up the river road in the direction of Monmouth. We traveled till daylight on Monday morning, crossed Honey Creek, eat a cold breakfast and fed the horses, then continued on till noon, when a consultation was held, and ten of the best mounted men, viz: Thomas Grover, Peter W. Conover, Zebedee Coltrin, Graham Coltrin, Philemon C. Merrill, Philander Colton, Henry Hoyt, William L. Cutler, Daniel F. Cahoon and John L. Butler were selected to take the nearest road to Dixon, with instructions to continue until we found you.

We took the middle road between Oquaka and Monmouth, and continued on until Tuesday at 2 a.m., when we rested for one hour, then passed through Hendersonville on to the prairie about 9 a.m., at which time we met Col. Stephen Markham with your letter of instructions to Gen. Wilson Law, we read the letter; Philander Colton was sent with the dispatch to Wilson Law, we then made a halt at Andover, where the inhabitants refused to sell us food.

Here we held a council, and sent Daniel Cahoon and Henry Hoyt back to Monmouth, with instructions to the brethren to wait there until they got further orders. We then traveled ten miles and obtained some corn at a farm house. I p.m. left there and traveled on to the prairies until we met you."

Here Conover exchanged with me one of Allen's four inch barrel six shooter revolvers for the single shooter which Markham had slipped into my pocket at Dixon.

About 8 p.m., Reynolds, Wilson and the landlord consulted about sending out to raise a company to take me by force and run with me to the mouth of Rock river on the Mississippi, as there was a company of men ready to kidnap me over the river. Markham overheard the conversation and notified the sheriff of Lee County, who immediately ordered a guard placed so that no one might pass in or out of the house during the night.

Markham started at daybreak and went about twenty miles, passing through Andover at 8 a.m., and about 9 met Captain Thomas Grover and a company of ten men, to whom he delivered my message: held a council and forwarded it on to General Law by Philander Colton. Markham turned back with the company.

My wife and children arrived in Nauvoo this evening, having burned off one arm of the carriage coming home.

Many strangers reported in the city; the watch doubled in the night.

Wednesday, 28.—We left Andover about 8 o'clock; went to a little Grove at the head of Eleston Creek, where we staid an hour to feed our animals. Reynolds said, "Now, we will go from here to the mouth of Rock river, and take steamboat to Quincy." Markham said, "No, for we are prepared to travel, and will go on land."

Wilson and Reynolds both spoke and said, "No, by God we won't, we will never go by Nauvoo alive, and both drew their pistols on Markham, who turned and to Sheriff Campbell, of Lee County, saying, "When these men took Joseph a prisoner, they took his arms from him, even to his pocket knife. They are now prisoners of yours, and I demand of you to take their arms from them, for that is according to law."

They refused to give them up, when the sheriff was told, "If you cannot take the arms from them, there are men enough here, and you can summon a posse to do it, for it is plain to be seen that they are dangerous men."

Reynolds and Wilson then reluctantly gave up their arms to the sheriff. The company then started, taking the middle road towards Nauvoo to within six miles of Monmouth, and stopped at a farm house, having traveled about forty miles; got there about sundown and called for supper and lodging.

P. W. Conover lay down at the S. W. corner of the building outside of the house. In about ten minutes Reynolds and Wilson came out of the house with the son of the landlord; they talked for some time, and came to the conclusion to take the carriage horses, go to Monmouth, raise a mob, and come to the farm house in the night, seize Joseph, and convey him to the Mississippi river, and take him to Missouri, as they had a steamboat in readiness at the mouth of Rock river for that purpose.

After completing their plan of operations, Reynolds, Wilson and the boy separated, and went towards the stable. Conover, who had heard the plot, unobserved, immediately rose and came to me, and told me what he had just heard.

I consulted with Cyrus Walker, the landlord, and Sheriff Campbell, who took Reynolds and Wilson into his custody, and put them in the upper room, placing a guard of two men at the door, with orders not to allow any man to pass in or out of the house, except the landlord, who, as soon as he was told of the attempt to get his son into difficulty, put a stop to his proceedings at once.

Some anxiety about so many strangers and suspicious characters being in the city.

The Neighbor of this day has the following:—

"By the counsel and advice of Prest. Hyrum Smith, Messrs. O. Hyde and G. J. Adams, who have been appointed to go on a mission to Russia, will deliver two addresses on the 4th of July, upon the subject of our holy religion, for the benefit and edification, not only of our own citizens, but also for strangers who may be pleased to visit our town on that day. The morning's address by Mr. Hyde, at half-past 10 o'clock, and the afternoon's by Mr. Adams, at 2 o'clock.

From the circumstances under which we are placed, this course is thought far more advisable for all who wish to be considered saints to assemble for religious worship, and collectively offer up our prayers to Almighty God for peace and prosperity to attend us as a people.

The giddy and unthinking will, no doubt, resort to public dinners, festivals, and perhaps to the ball chamber, to spend their time and money to gratify their appetite and vanity, but no true-hearted Saint at this peculiar moment will do it.

At the close of each address a collection will be taken for the especial purpose of assisting to complete Elder Hyde's house, that he may be the sooner liberated to proceed on his important mission to St. Petersburg.

He who has money to spend on that day can spend it more to the glory of God in the above manner, than after the custom and practice of the corrupt age in which we live.

It is hoped that the band and choir will favor us on that occasion.

The lectures will be delivered in the Grove, near the Temple, where seats are provided."

Thursday, 29.—Continued our journey this morning, leaving Monmouth on our left, and Oquaka five miles on our right; and after passing Monmouth about three miles, William Empey, Gilbert Rolfe, James Flack and three others met us.

I called Flack to my side and told him not to injure Reynolds, whatever provocation he had previously received from him, as I had pledged myself to protect him, and requested Flack to bury his feelings against Reynolds.

Reynolds then got out of the stage, exchanged seats with one of the horsemen, and Flack and Reynolds rode by themselves about a quarter of a mile, when they again joined the company and rode together. The company continued to Henderson river, and took dinner at a farm house owned by Mr. Alanson Hagerman.

While staying at this farm house, Gen. Wilson and William Law, and about sixty men came up in several little squads. I walked out several rods to meet the company. William and Wilson Law jumped from their horses, and unitedly hugged and kissed me, when many tears of joy were shed.

I extract from the journal of Albert P. Rockwood, the acting adjutant of the company, some of the movements of the company.

"After breakfast at the tavern, on Thursday, 29th, had a few minutes deliberation, it was determined that those who had animals which were able to continue the pursuit with a reasonable prospect of catching up, should follow at the full speed of their animals; having heard that the posse had taken a westerly direction, as we believed, designing to cross the Mississippi at Oquaka Ferry, and so through Iowa to Missouri, raised an excitement, and most of us thought we were good for twelve miles an hour.

Several brethren swapped their worn out animals for fresh ones, others bought, so that in a few minutes about two-thirds of the detachment were in swift pursuit.

On arriving near the farm house where the posse staid last night, we learned they had been gone about two hours; then General Law

said, "Now, boys, comes the tug of war, every man and horse try your best," and away we went with our blood at fighting heat.

By frequent inquiries we learned that we were gaining upon them. As we approached the river we quickened our pace, which left some far in the rear.

At a watering place, about three miles from the river, Gen. Wilson Law and William Law, Elisha Everett, A. P. Rockwood and two others took passage in a wagon; having fresh animals, we left most of the detachment in the rear, yet bro. Follett, and from five to ten others were up with us, positively charged with fight.

While in the wagon, Wilson Law remarked, "We must overhaul them before they can get on the ferry boat to cross the river, and we must take the stand that Joseph should not be taken over the river; therefore, prepare yourselves for your best licks, for if Joseph goes into Missouri they will kill him, and that will break us up, as our property in Nauvoo will become useless, or of no value," &c., &c.

During the conversation we emerged from the timber, and saw a small village on the bank of the river; we put our animals at their full speed, and charged in with drawn swords, our guns and pistols cocked and primed, ready for attack.

Our sudden appearance and hostile movements caused much excitement in the village. Gen. Law forced the contents of a bottle of spirits down his horse; some of our horses fell to the ground as soon as we halted; all were foaming with sweat and nearly exhausted.

Some of the citizens refused to give us any information; others declared, "I have done nothing," and expressed their fears and anxieties in various ways. I ran down to the river and down the beach, while William Law ran up, each in search of the ferry boat, which happened to be on the other side; no tracks or other evidence could be found by us that any persons had passed the river this morning. Wilson Law was at this time making inquiries of the citizens.

Some of the horsemen rode on full speed through the village of Oquaka in search of the Prophet, while others left their exhausted horses standing or lying in the streets, and ran on foot.

As soon as William Law and myself returned to the wagon, we concluded that the posse, knowing that we were near by, to rescue, had taken to the woods to secrete themselves or evade us; therefore, bro. Follett and such others as they came in, were ordered to search the timbers; in a short time a way-faring man reported he had seen a company passing down the river road below the village, whereupon all hands were ordered to the pursuit, and soon the village was clear of the destroying angels, (as they called us,) and they were left to their own reflections and meditations on the strange scene. My opinion is, we were in the village from 30 to 40 minutes, until we were all again on the trail.

Those who were in the rear of our detachment saw the posse who had Joseph traveling down the road; they crossed the prairie and arrived nearly an hour before the advance, who missed the trail about half a mile from the village, at the junction of the Monmouth and river roads. On their arrival Joseph sent a messenger back to notify us where he was, who met us about a mile from the place where he was stopping."

I consulted with my lawyers, and told them that Nauvoo was the nearest place where writs of habeas corpus could be heard and determined. They examined the subject, and decided I was correct, when we turned our steps towards Nauvoo, which gladdened my heart at the prospect of soon being in the midst of my friends again. I sent a messenger to inform the citizens of Nauvoo of the glad change; and I requested Conover to ride a-head to Mr. Michael Crane's, on Honey Creek, and call for supper for 100 men.

After dinner we traveled about fifteen miles, on arriving at Crane's I jumped out of the buggy, and instead of going through the gate or climbing the fence, walked up and jumped over the fence without touching it. Mr. Crane ran out and embraced me, and bade me welcome.

A flock of turkeys and chickens were killed, and a substantial supper was provided for all, and the company feasted, sang, and had a happy time that night. I showed my sides to Mr. Crane and the company, which still continued black and blue from the bruises I had received from the pistols of Reynolds and Wilson, while riding from Inlet Grove to Dixon, eight days ago.

"To the Recorder of the City of Nauvoo:—

We your petitioners, Aldermen of said city, request you to notify the Marshal to call a special meeting of the city council, at the Mayor's Court Room, this afternoon at 2 o'clock.

GEO. A. SMITH, }
W. W. PHELPS, } Aldermen.
GEO. W. HARRIS, }

City Council accordingly met and passed, "An ordinance concerning strangers and contagious diseases, and for other purposes," as follows:—

"Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the city council of the city of Nauvoo, for the peace, benefit,