

In the afternoon visited the printing office. Mailed my views of the powers and policy, &c., to the President and Cabinet, Supreme Judges, Senators, Representatives, principal newspapers in the United States, (all the German,) and many postmasters and individuals.

Almon L. Fullmer and Hosea Stout volunteered to go on the western exploring expedition.

Wednesday, 28.—At home. Rainy day.

At 4 p.m., steamboat 'Gen. Brooke' passed up the river, first boat this season. No ice in sight.

In the evening I sent bro. Coolidge to bro. Phelps, to call the brethren and pray for bro. Coolidge's sick child, as he thought it could not live till morning. Elder John Taylor and others prayed for him.

Dr. Alphonzo Young published an appeal to his native State of Tennessee, giving a history of our Missouri troubles, and asking the influence of that State to obtain redress.

The Neighbor of to-day publishes the following:—

"FOR PRESIDENT,
JOSEPH SMITH.

Having now raised the name of our General and Prophet to the head of our columns, it becomes us, as Latter Day Saints, to be wise, prudent, and energetic, in the cause that we pursue; and not to let any secondary influences control our minds, or govern our proceedings.

The step that we have taken is a bold one, and requires our united efforts, perseverance, and diligence; but important as it may be, it is no greater than others have taken, and they have conceived that they had a right, without molestation, to pursue that course, and to vote for that man whose election they in their wisdom thought would be most conducive to the public weal.

As American citizens, then, we presume that all will concede to us this right; and whatever may be their views respecting the policy of such a step, they will acknowledge that we act legally, justly, and constitutionally in pursuing our present course.

Some have nominated Henry Clay, some Col. Johnson, others John C. Calhoun, others Daniel Webster, and others Martin Van Buren.

Those several committees unquestionably thought that they had each of them made the wisest selection, in naming the man of their choice: they selected their several candidates, because they thought that they were the wisest, the greatest statesmen, and the most competent to fill the presidential chair, whilst they severally thought that the other candidates were incompetent.

We have been governed by the same principles; and if others think they have made the wisest selection, so do we; if others think they have nominated the greatest statesman, so do we; and while those several committees think that none of the nominations made are so good as their own, we think that the man of our choice is the most able, the most competent, the best qualified, and would fill the presidential chair with greater dignity to the nation; and that his election would be conducive of more happiness and prosperity at home and abroad, than that of any other man in these United States.

This is a thing that we, as Latter Day Saints, know, and it now devolves upon us, as an imperative duty, to make others acquainted with the same things; and to use all our influence at home and abroad, for the accomplishment of this object.

Mr. Smith is not so generally known personally as are several of the above named candidates; and although he has been much spoken of as a man, he has been a great deal calumniated and misrepresented, and his true character is very little known.

It is for us to take away this false coloring; and by lecturing, by publishing, and circulating his works, his political views, his honor, integrity and virtue, stop the foul mouth of slander, and present him before the public in his own colors, that he may be known, respected, and supported."

Thomas S. Edwards volunteered to join the exploring expedition to the Rocky Mountains.

Thursday, 29.—Called at my office, and gave brother Phelps the "Zanesville Gazette" of Jan. 31, containing the speech of Cassius M. Clay, delivered in Scott county, Kentucky, December 30, 1843, on annexing Texas to the United States; and instructed him to reply to the same, and gave him the subject matter, and directed the manner I wished it done; and then rode out with Porter Rockwell.

The "Ohio" steamer went up the river. Moses Smith and Rufus Beach volunteered to join the Oregon exploring expedition.

Friday, March 1.—Very frosty night, showery day. West wind.

Spent the day in counseling.

Letters from the elders show a rapid progress of the work of the Lord in different parts of the Union. Elder John E. Page has gone to Washington, for the purpose of proclaiming to the rulers of our nation the principles of eternal truth. By a letter received from him, we learn he has been preaching and baptizing in Boston and vicinity.

"The High Council of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints at Nauvoo, to the Saints of this State,—greeting:

Beloved brethren:—Realizing as we do, the importance of the work in which we are engaged, we deem it expedient to lay before you such matters from time to time, as in our opinion will be beneficial to the Saints, and the Spirit in us may seem to require.

We would remind our brethren, the elders, who have at sundry times been sent forth as

flaming heralds, messengers of the everlasting gospel, who proclaim a message of salvation to their fellow men, thereby gathering and bringing up to Zion the scattered elect of God, to be taught more perfectly the principles of salvation; that whilst their message is abroad, we have had our mission to remain at Nauvoo, and to participate with the Saints in the blessings of poverty, if such it may be called, amid sickness and distress, in the vexations and turmoils of the unruly and ungodly, for which no man has paid us, for days, weeks, months and years; that our time has been spent in endeavoring to settle difficulties, set in order the things needful to salvation; in trying to reconcile and cement the feelings of our brethren to each other in the spirit of the gospel, whilst at times, circumstances of a more painful nature have been presented.

Individuals have been brought before us, charged with high crimes in the violation of the laws of heaven, on whom much patient exertion in the labors of love have by us been bestowed, to reclaim them from the error and evil of their doings.

We regret to have it to say, that in some instances our efforts have been fruitless, for after we have found in them an obstinate and unyielding spirit to the principles of right, we have (reluctantly) been compelled to sever them from the Church as withered branches.

Such persons not unfrequently manifest their wickedness by their trifling with, and bidding defiance to all, and every good rule, regulation and law, set forth for the guidance of all Saints.

One singular trait of their depravity is frequently manifested by their going to some ignorant elder and getting re-baptized into the Church, not having first made the least satisfaction, (as was required) to such as they have injured.

We have to say that baptism in such cases is not valid, and cannot profit; we here continue to say, let such expelled person first be reconciled to his injured brother, and bring forth fruit meet for repentance, or in case of dissatisfaction with our decision, take an appeal and reverse it, if found wrong.

Expelled persons, not complying with these rules (which are in accordance with the order of heaven) whom we have been once necessitated to withdraw fellowship from, cannot be restored in any illegal way, and we would say that all such clandestine creeping in to the Church, is climbing up some other way, and that such persons can only be considered as thieves and robbers, we would also remind the elders that it is improper for them to re-baptize any such expelled persons, while they remain thus obstinate, and that it will subject them to censure, and bring them to trial before a proper tribunal of the church.

We, therefore, hope for the future, that certain officious, forward feeling elders will be more prudent in such cases hereafter.

We remain, yours in the bonds of the new and everlasting covenant.

WILLIAM MARKS,
CHARLES C. RICH,
Presidents.

SAMUEL BENT,
L. D. WILSON,
DAVID FULLMER,
THOMAS GROVER,
NEWEL KNIGHT,
LEONARD SOBY,
JAMES ALLRED,
ALPHEUS CUTLER,
GEORGE W. HARRIS,
AARON JOHNSON,
W. HUNTINGTON, Sen.,
H. G. SHERWOOD,
Counselors.

HOSEA STOUT,
Clerk."

The Times and Seasons of March 1st, presents my name to the public as candidate for President of the United States.

Jonathan Dunham filed his bonds with the recorder, and took the oath of office as wharf-master of the city of Nauvoo.

Elder W. Woodruff very sick; the 37th anniversary of his birth-day.

Saturday, 2.—Ten a.m., held mayor's court. Reproved Elder S. B. Stoddard, for giving appearance of evil, in attempting to be bail for Orsimus F. Bostwick; brother Stoddard afterwards explained to my satisfaction.

President B. Young visited Macedonia, accompanied by his brother L. D. Young, and preached there on the Sabbath.

Sunday, 3.—Ground covered with snow. Attended prayer meeting in the evening.

Monday, 4.—I suggested the name of James Arlington Bennett, of Long Island, as a candidate for Vice President.

At early candle light the First Presidency, Twelve Apostles, Temple Committee, and others, met in council. I insert the minutes:—

"George Coray came in, and said he was sent by Lyman Wight, to get sheep, &c., to carry to the pine country, to receipt for it, or agree to pay lumber.

President Joseph suggested that it was best to let the Nauvoo House remain as it is, until the Temple is completed, as we need the Temple more than anything else.

Elder Haws said there was some dissatisfaction about being sent from the Pinery without accounts, &c., and could not have credit on tithings; and one month at the Pinery is only called fifteen days here.

Prest. Joseph told them they should have their number of days in full; 'we will let the Nauvoo House stand until the Temple is done, and we will put all our forces on the Temple—turn all our lumber towards the Temple and cover it up this fall, and sell the remainder to get blasting powder, fuse, rope, steel, &c.

And when the Temple is completed, no man shall pass the threshold, till he has paid five

dollars; and every stranger shall pay five dollars towards liquidating the cash debts on the Temple, and I will not have the house dirtied.

Let Woodworth go to the Pinery, take the things wanted, and bring back the lumber, and his wages go on as usual.

Let a special conference be called on the 6th of April, and all the elders called home who can come: let the people of this city come together on Thursday, at 9 o'clock in the morning. After two or three lectures, we will call on the people to fill up the box with liberal contributions, to procure cash materials for the Temple."

I instructed a letter to be written to James Arlington Bennett to consult, him on the subject of nominating him for Vice President. I here insert the letter:—

"Nauvoo, March 4, 1844.

Dear General:—

Yours of the 1st of Feb. was duly received, and produced the most pleasing sensations among your friends here, and especially with the Prophet, who said, 'Tell General Bennett I am perfectly satisfied with his explanation, and as to 'temper' I had not even thought of it.'

You suggest that 'brother Joseph's correspondence with Mr. Calhoun would appear in some degree to contradict the noble sentiments expressed in that able document' to yourself; but if you will notice that his communication to you was written as an individual, and that to Mr. Calhoun, as the voice of the people he represents, I think you will discover no discrepancy; but if so, tell me particulars without delay, and you shall have an explanation.

I have recently mailed to you, Gen. Smith's views of the Powers and Policy of the Government of the U. S., which were drawn forth in consequence of his friends selecting him as a candidate for the next Presidency, which he very reluctantly acquiesced in, and it seems, would not, only to support a favorite maxim, 'the people must govern;' but having once been prevailed upon to suffer his name to go abroad as a candidate, it is desirable to him of course, as to every patriot, that those who have brought him forward should use all-honorable means to sustain him in the canvass; and if I had not felt disposed to uphold him before the people, I never would have been the first to urge his nomination; and during the short space, since his name has been published, his friends have been astonished at the flood of influence that is rolling through the western States in his favor, and in many instances where we might have least expected it.

I need not assert that the wisest of the wise admit without argument, that Gen. Smith is the greatest statesman of the 19th century; then why should not the nation secure to themselves his superior talents, that they may rise higher and higher in the estimation of the crowns of the nations, and exalt themselves through his wisdom?

Your friends here consider your letter about the Governorship of Illinois, just like 'every man in your quarter, mere sport,' child's sport, for who would stoop to the play of a single State, when the WHOLE NATION was on the board? a cheaper game?

Gen. Smith says if he must be President, James Arlington Bennett must be Vice President. To this his friends are agreed, agreed in everything, and in this consists our power; consequently your name will appear in our next paper as our candidate for Vice President of the United States. You will receive our undivided support, and we expect the same in return for Gen. Smith for the Presidency, and we will go it with the rush of a whirlwind, so peaceful, so gentle, that it will not be felt by the nation till the battle's won.

Dear General, if glory, honor, force, and power in righteous principles are desired by you, now is your time; you are safe in following the counsel of that man who holds communion with heaven; and I assure you, if you act well your part, victory's the prize.

Bro. Arlington, look well to 'Gen. Smith's Views,' and his letter to Calhoun, and comprehend him fully. Say to the New York Herald, now is the time for your exaltation, raise your standard high, sound your trumpet long and loud, support Gen. Smith and myself at the next election; and when we are exalted, you shall not be forgotten.

Hold forth no false shadows to honest men; yet though there is but one best piece to the fatted calf, yet there are many good slices; therefore you will not forget the 'Advertiser,' 'Nile's Register,' 'Globe,' &c., &c.

Get up an electoral ticket; New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, and any State within your reach. Open your mouth wide, and God shall fill it: Cut your quill, and the ink shall flow freely.

Commence at your own mansion and stay not, only for electioneering purposes, till by some popular route you reach Nauvoo; and if you preach Mormonism, it will help you; at every stage, tavern, boat and company, expose the wickedness of Martinism, in saying if 'he is elected President, he will annihilate the Mormons,' and proclaim the sycophancy of the candidates generally, and uphold Joseph against every aspersion, and you shall triumph gloriously.

We have many things to say to you, which we must keep till we see you face to face.

All is right at Nauvoo. We are now fitting out a noble company to explore Oregon and California, and progressing rapidly with the Great Temple, which we expect to roof this season, though there is yet a chance, at the 'eleventh hour,' for you to bring in your thousand, and secure your 'penny.'

On the 6th of April is our special conference at Nauvoo; I wish you could be here on that occasion, but the time is too short. From that period our elders will go forth by hundreds or

thousands, and search the land, preaching religion and politics; and if God goes with them, who can withstand their influence?

My words are the words of your friends here. Come and see us. Brother Joseph's, Young's and Bernhisel's respects to you. Mrs. Richards' kind respects with mine to yourself, and all yours.

Most respectfully yours,
W. RICHARDS."

The Temple Committee proposed to establish a powder manufactory.

Tuesday, 5.—I saw Hiram Kimball at Bryant's store, and gave him a lecture on his resisting the ordinances of the city, (by telling the captains of the steamboats they need not pay wharfage, &c.)

Rode out with Emma.

At 2 p.m., met with the city council. I copy the minutes.

"SPECIAL SESSION.

March 5, 1844, 2 p.m.

Names of members called; quorum present.

Mayor stated that he had called the council, because that when the wharf master called on the steam boats for wharfage, the officers of the boats declined paying, assigning as a reason that Hiram Kimball and — Morrison had told them that they owned the land, and they need pay no wharfage to the city, and he called the council to know their views on the subject, as he had told Hiram Kimball that he should see the ordinances executed; and if the boats did not pay he should blow them up, and all those who upheld them, in resisting the ordinances. 'Every measure is taken to palsify the hands of the officers of the city, and I want to know how to remedy the evil, or whether I shall abandon the ordinances, &c.'

Ald. Harris said that it was the mayor's duty to enforce the ordinances of the city, and that no man has a right to build a wharf, without leave from the city council.

Coun. Phelps suggested the propriety of licensing those who owned wharves, to collect a tax for the landing of the boat.

Ald. Wells concurred.

Mayor said the land on the water's edge was a street.

Ald. Wells suggested the propriety of having the street worked as soon as may be.

Coun. Phelps said that if Water street extended round the city, then Kimball had been constructing a nuisance.

Mayor spoke in explanation, and said that Kimball said if the city would make a wharf, he would give up what he had done.

Coun. O. Spencer said he wished the mayor to execute the law of the city.

Coun. B. Young concurred.

Coun. W. W. Phelps proposed that Water street be worked the whole length.

Coun. Taylor said, 'I go in for executing the laws of the city.'

Marshal stated that Morrison said he had a bond for a deed to low water mark, and the city could not take his personal rights, and he objected to the boats paying wharfage.

Coun. O. Pratt said if Kimball or Morrison, or any one else, has built wharves since that street was laid out, they could get no damage.

Coun. Daniel Spencer considered the ordinance passed good, and it ought to be enforced.

Coun. H. Smith believed it was our duty to stand up to the ordinances.

Motioned by B. Young that the city council instruct the Mayor, to order the supervisor to open Water street from Joseph Smith's store north, to the north line of the city.

Coun. Phelps approved of the motion, that the road might be cleared from rafts, and the rafts might also pay license.

Coun. Warrington said the upper stone-house was in the street.

Mayor said that was the greatest nuisance there was in the street.

Coun. O. Spencer was in favor.

Motion carried unanimously.

The Governor having refused to issue commissions to the aldermen elect of the city, Counselor Whitney inquired who were aldermen.

The Mayor explained, that if the Governor refuses to grant a commission, it does not disqualify the officer elect from acting in his office; consequently there is no virtue in the commission, but the virtue of the office consists in the election.

Coun. Young thought they were aldermen all the time, or none of the time.

Mayor said he wanted all the aldermen to be added to the city council.

Alderman Wells said he considered the election made the aldermen, and not the commission.

Mayor said if he had been elected alderman, and filed his bonds, he would act as counselor and magistrate."

Noah Packard sent a memorial to the Governor, Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts, his native State; setting forth in detail the sufferings of the Saints in Missouri, and their expulsion from that State.

Wednesday, 6.—Went to my office, and thence with brother Phelps to Mr. Bryant's, to see him about his uniting with Hiram Kimball and others to resist the ordinances of the city.

The Neighbor publishes the name of James Arlington Bennett as candidate for Vice President.

A SHREWD BOY.—A cabin boy on board a ship, the captain of which was a religious man, was called up to be whipped for some misdemeanor.—Little Jack went crying and tremblin, and said to the captain—

"Pray, sir will you wait till I say my prayers?"

"Yes," was the stern reply.

"Well, then," replied Jack, looking up, and smiling triumphantly, "I'll say them when I get ashore."