

THE DESERET NEWS.

Truth and Liberty.

VOL. V.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1855.

NO. 33.

(Copyright Secured.)

HISTORY OF JOSEPH SMITH.

JUNE, 1842.

Wednesday, 29.—I held a long conversation with Francis M. Higbee. Francis found fault with being exposed, but I told him I spoke of him in self defence. Francis was, or appeared humble, and promised to reform.

Heard the Recorder read in the Law of the Lord; paid taxes; rode out in the city on business, with Brigham Young.

My clerk, Willard Richards, being about to leave me for a season, committed the business of my office to Elder William Clayton, who had been engaged with him for a few weeks past.

Thursday, 30.—In the forenoon, spent some time with C. A. Warren, Esq., from Quincy, and others, in the private office; and in the afternoon was in the court martial, giving testimony concerning John C. Bennett, who was cashiered.

Quincy, June 30, 1842.

Dear Sir:—I have received by the last mail, your letter of the 24th instant, in which you have thought proper to give me a statement of charges against the conduct and character of General John C. Bennett; I can say that I regret that any individual should so far disregard his obligations to his God, and to his fellow man, as to condescend to the commission of the crimes alleged in your letter to have been perpetrated by General Bennett. It is, however, in accordance with representations of his character, made to me more than two years since, and which I then felt constrained to believe were true, since which time I have desired to have as little intercourse with him as possible. No resignation of his commission as major-general of the Nauvoo Legion has reached me.

Some weeks since I read a short note from him, stating that you had reason to believe that a conspiracy is getting up in the state of Missouri, for the purpose of mobbing the Mormons at Nauvoo, and kidnapping you, and taking you to that state, and requested to be informed in case of such mob, whether you would be protected by the authorities of this state, &c. To which I replied; that as all men were held amenable to the laws, so in like manner the rights of all would be protected, and the dignity of the state maintained, to the letter of the constitution and laws. The above is, in substance, the contents of his note to me, and my reply to him, having destroyed his letter, as I considered it of no use, should it be retained.

You state that you have heard that I have of late entertained unfavorable feelings towards you (the Mormons) as a people, and especially so with regard to yourself, &c., &c. If this should be true, you would be pleased to know from me the reasons of such hostile feelings.

In reply, I can in truth say that I do not entertain or cherish hostile or revengeful feelings towards any man or set of men on earth; but that I may have used strong expressions in reference to yourself, at times when my indignation has been somewhat aroused by repeated admonitions of my friends (both before and since the attempt to assassinate Ex-Governor Boggs) to be upon my guard; that you had prophesied that Boggs should die a violent death, and that I should die in a ditch, all this, however, if true, I looked upon as idle boasting until since the assassination of Boggs, and even since then, in reference to myself, I cannot view it in any other light, because whatever your feelings may have been towards Boggs, the mere discharge of an official duty on my part, enjoined upon me by the constitution and laws of this state, and of the United States, could not possibly engender feelings of such deep malignity. Be assured that this matter gives me no uneasiness, nor would the subject now have been mentioned, had you not requested a reply to your enquiries.

I have seen your denial, published in the Wasp, of the prediction, attributed to you, of the death (or assassination) of Governor Boggs; be that true or false, nothing has contributed more towards fixing the belief upon the public mind, that you had made such prediction, than the repeated statements of a portion of your followers, that the manner of his death had been revealed to you, and their exultation that it needs must be fulfilled.

In reference to your request, to be advised how you should act, in case a mob should come upon you, I should feel very much at a loss to recommend any course for you to adopt, other than a resort to the first law of nature, namely, to defend your own rights; because, were I to advise a quiet submission on your part, I could not expect that you would fold your arms, and silently look on, whilst those rights were violated and outraged, as long as you have the power to protect them. I, however, have not the most distant thought that there exists, at present, any real cause for the apprehension of a mob coming upon you, otherwise I should feel it my duty to endeavor to arrest it.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. CARLIN.

To Gen. Joseph Smith.

I received a letter from Horace R. Hotchkiss, of which the following is a copy:—

Fair Haven, 27th May, 1842.

Rev. Joseph Smith: Dear Sir:—Yours, notify-

ing me of your application for the benefit of the bankrupt act, is at hand. I regret very much the step you have taken, as I am fearful it will have a most disastrous influence upon your society, both commercially and religiously; you have, however, probably weighed the subject with sufficient care to arrive at a correct decision.

You will oblige me by stating, immediately on the receipt of this letter, your precise meaning, in saying, that "all your creditors would fare alike." It is, as you will see, important for me to know the course taken with my notes, and also the position in which we stand to each other.

You have my bond for certain lands, or rather you have my bond that you shall have a deed to certain lands upon the payment of notes specified in said bond. I wish to know exactly how this bond stands in your inventory. Of course, it cannot stand as a title to the property; but I want to know the disposition which is to be made of it.

Possibly some arrangement might be made between us at once; still I do not know how Mr. Tuttle and Mr. Gillet will view the subject.

Yours, &c.,

HORACE R. HOTCHKISS.

To which I wrote the following answer:—

Nauvoo, June 30, 1842.

H. R. Hotchkiss, Esq.: Dear Sir:—Yours of the 27th May has been received, which I shall now briefly answer. In regard to my application for the benefit of the bankrupt act, there was no other course for me to pursue than the one I have already taken; and, as I have said before, all my creditors will have to fare alike. Your papers are inventoried along with all the other property.

The influence this step may have upon our society, either commercially or religiously, is a matter we cannot stop to consult, as we had no alternative left. We have been compelled to pursue this course on account of the extreme pressure of the times, which continued to bear harder upon us, until we took the step we have.

A great pressure of business prevents my writing more at the present, you will, therefore, excuse a short communication.

I remain, yours respectfully,

JOSEPH SMITH.

Friday, July 1, 1842.—Elder Willard Richards left Nauvoo for New England.

Saturday, 2.—Rode out in the city with my clerk, Mr. Clayton, to look at some lots; afterwards rode to Hezekiah Peck's, accompanied by Emma and others.

In this day's "Wasp," I find the following:—"Mr. Editor: Sir:—I take the liberty to inform you that a large number of persons in different places, have manifested a desire to know the phrenological development of Joseph Smith's head. I have examined the prophet's head, and he is perfectly willing to have the chart published. You will please publish in your paper such portions of it as I have marked, showing the development of his much talked of brain, and let the public judge for themselves whether Phrenology proves the reports against him true or false. Time will prove all things, and a 'word to the wise is sufficient.'"

Yours respectfully,

A. CRANE.

A PHRENOLOGICAL CHART,

By A. CRANE, M.D., Professor of Phrenology.

PROPERTIES.

Amativeness.—11, L. Extreme susceptibility; passionately fond of the company of the other sex.

Philoprogenitiveness.—9, L. Strong parental affection, great solicitude for their happiness.

Inhabitiveness.—5, F. Attached to place of long residence; no desire to change residence.

Adhesiveness.—8, F. Solicitous for the happiness of friends, and ardent attachments to the other sex.

Combativeness.—8, L. Indomitable perseverance, great courage; force, ability to overpower.

Destructiveness.—6, M. Ability to control the passions, and is not disposed to extreme measures.

Secretiveness.—10, L. Great propensity and ability to conceal feelings, plans, &c.

Acquisitiveness.—9, L. Strong love of riches, desire to make and save money.

Alimentativeness.—9, L. Strong relish for food; keen and severe appetite.

Vitaliveness.—4, M. or S. Indifference to life; views the approach of death without fear.

FEELINGS.

Cautiousness.—7, F. Provision against prospective dangers and ills, without hesitation or irresolution.

Approbativeness.—10, L. Ambition for distinction; sense of character; sensibility to reproach, fear of scandal.

Self-esteem.—10, L. High mindedness, independence, self confidence, dignity, aspiration for greatness.

Concentrativeness.—7, F. Can dwell on a subject without fatigue, and control the imagination.

SENTIMENTS.

Benevolence.—10, L. Kindness, goodness, tenderness, sympathy.

Veneration.—6, F. Religion, without great awe or enthusiasm; reasonable deference to superiority.

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

Conscientiousness.—8, L. High regard for duty, integrity, moral principle, justice, obligation, truth, &c.

Hope.—10, L. Cheerfulness; sanguine expectation of success and enjoyment.

Marvelousness.—10, L. Wonder; credulity, belief in the supernatural.

Imitation.—5, M. Inferior imitative powers; failure to copy, describe, relate stories, &c.

Prepossession.—8, L. or F. Attached to certain notions; not disposed to change them, &c.

Ideality.—9, L. Lively imagination; fancy, taste, love of poetry, elegance, eloquence, excellence, &c.

PERCEPTIVES.

Admonition.—8, F. or M. Desirous to know what others are doing; ready to counsel, and give hints of a fault or duty, &c.

Constructiveness.—7, F. Respectable ingenuity, without uncommon skill, tact, or facility in making, &c.

Tune.—5, F. or M. Love of music, without quickness to catch or learn tunes by the ear.

Time.—11, V. L. or L. Distinct impressions as to the time when, how long, &c.

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

Eventuality.—11, V. L. Extraordinary recollection of minute circumstances.

Individuality.—10, L. Great desire to see; power of observation.

Form.—10, F. Cognizance, and distinct recollection of shapes, countenances, &c.

Size.—11, V. L. L. or F. Ability to judge of proportionate size, &c.

Weight.—9 V. L. L. or F. Knowledge of gravitation, momentum, &c.

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

Language.—6, F. Freedom of expression, without fluency or verbosity; no great loquacity.

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

Number.—7. 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.—11, V. L. Extraordinary critical acumen; great power of analysis.

There are four temperaments. The Lymphatic or Phlegmatic, in which the *secreting glands* are the most active portion of the system, produces both corporeal and mental languor, dullness, and inactivity. The Sanguine in which the *arterial* portion of the system is most active, gives strong feelings and passions, and more ardor, zeal, and activity, than of strength or power.

The Bilious, in which the *muscular* portion predominates in activity, produces strength, power, and endurance of body, with great force and energy of mind and character. The Nervous, in which the *brain and nervous system* are most active, gives the highest degree of activity, with clearness of perception and of thought, but less endurance. Sharp and prominent organs denote activity; smooth and broad ones intensity and strength.

EXPLANATION OF THE CHART.—The written figures opposite the organs and ranging in a scale from 1 to 12, indicate the various degrees in which the respective organs are developed in the head of the individual examined: thus 1, 2, indicate that the organ is *very small* or almost wholly wanting; 3, 4 means *small*, or feeble, and inactive; 5, 6, *moderate* or active only in a subordinate degree; 7, 8, full or fair, and a little above par; 9, 10 *large* or quite energetic, and having a marked influence upon the character; 11, 12, mean *very large*, or giving a controlling influence, and extreme liability to perversion. The size of the brain, combinations of the faculties and temperament of the individual, may be indicated in the same manner as the degrees of the faculties or organs.

The initials V. L. denote very large, L. large, F. full, M. moderate, S. small, V. S. very small.

I give the foregoing a place in my history for the gratification of the curious, and not for respect to Phrenology.

[For the Wasp.]

TO THE CITIZENS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.
As a people the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints are found "more sinned against than sinning." In political affairs we are ever ready to yield to our fellow citizens of the county equal participation in the selection of candidates for office.

We have been disappointed in our hopes of being met with the same disposition on the part of some of the old citizens of the county—they indeed seem to manifest a spirit of intolerance and exclusion incompatible with the liberal doctrines of true republicanism.

At the late Anti-Mormon convention, a complete set of candidates pledged to a man to receive no support from, and to yield no quarters to, Mormons, are commended to all the citizens of this county for their suffrages!

As a portion of said citizens of Hancock, we embrace the opportunity to decline this ticket for the want of reciprocity in its terms, and honesty

and intelligence in the character of some of its candidates.

If the old citizens of the county are still desirous of equal participations with us in the choice of candidates, we are ready to co-operate with them. If independent gentlemen will announce themselves and possess the requisite qualities, *capacity* and integrity, they will receive the united support of our people in the country.

The time for holding a convention seems to have already gone by—there is time enough for the friends of justice and fair play to elect a ticket to be announced in the independent manner we have suggested. Let the gentlemen who have the *courage* to oppose the spirit of dictation, which governed the Anti-Mormon convention candidates show themselves, and we will exercise enough, on the terms proposed in this article, to ensure complete success.

JOSEPH SMITH.

Sunday, 3.—This morning I preached at the Grove to about 8000 people. The subject matter of my discourse was from the Prophet Daniel's saying, that "In the last days the God of heaven would set up a kingdom," &c.

In the afternoon heard br. Hyrum preach at the Grove.

The steamer "Edna" collapsed her flues at the mouth of the Missouri river; more than 60 persons were badly scalded. A proof among many similar that the waters of the west are cursed, as saith the Lord in a revelation.

Monday, 4.—The Legion appeared on parade under command of Brigadier General Wilson Law, ranking officer of the line. Lieutenant General Smith reviewed the Legion at 11 a.m., and continued in command through the day, which was somewhat unpleasant, yet an immense number of spectators were present, including the passengers of 3 steamers from the neighboring cities and villages.

At the close of the day General Smith expressed his entire satisfaction in an animated speech, in which he illustrated the design of the organization of the Legion, viz., to yield obedience to the institutions of our country, and protect the saints from mobs, after which leave was given for strangers to address the Legion, when General Swazey, of Iowa, expressed his friendly feelings towards Nauvoo, and his gratification at the good discipline of the Legion.

Mrs. Emma Smith and the ladies of other distinguished officers accompanied their companions on the parade. A few Lamanites were present, and but little drinking. Two individuals were fined \$10.25 for offering whiskey for sale.

Tuesday, 5.—Attended court martial and city council; an ordinance in relation to public shows and exhibitions was passed.

The following was also passed:—

"An ordinance in relation to writs of habeas corpus:

Sec. 1. Be it, and it is hereby ordained by the city council of the City of Nauvoo, that no citizen of this city shall be taken out of the city by any writs without the privilege of investigation before the municipal court, and the benefit of a writ of habeas corpus, as granted in the 17th section of the charter of this city. Be it understood that this ordinance is enacted for the protection of the citizens of this city, that they may in all cases have the right of trial in this city, and not be subjected to illegal process by their enemies. JOSEPH SMITH, Mayor.

Passed July 5, 1842,

James Sloan, recorder."

Wednesday, 6.—Trausacted business in the city and rode to La Harp with Emma.

Two keel boats sloop-rigged, and laden with provisions and apparatus necessary for the occasion, and manned with 50 of the brethren, started this morning on an expedition to the Upper Mississippi, among the pineries, where they can join those already there, and erect mills, saw boards and plank, make shingles, hew timber, and return next spring with rafts, for the Temple of God, Nauvoo House, &c., to beautify the City of Nauvoo, according to the prophets.

Thursday, 7.—Weather very cool at Nauvoo; thermometer at 60 degrees.

Saturday, 9.—I rode on the prairie with brs. Clayton and Green to look at some land. Dined on my farm; hoed potatoes, &c., and in the afternoon returned to the city and transacted a variety of business.

I find the following phrenological chart of my clerk, Elder Willard Richards, of the quorum of the Twelve, by A. Crane, M.D.:—

PROPERTIES.

Amativeness.—8, F. very partial to the opposite sex; generally reciprocated by them.

Philoprogenitiveness.—7, F. interested in the happiness of children; fond of their company.

Inhabitiveness.—6, F. attached to place of long residence; no desire to change residence.

Adhesiveness.—11, V. L. passionately and devotedly attached to over, and friends.

Combativeness.—7, F. great powers of exertion and sustaining under opposition and difficulties.

Destructiveness.—6, M. ability to control the passions, and is not disposed to extreme measures.

Secretiveness.—10, L. great propensity and ability to conceal feelings, plans, &c.

Acquisitiveness.—8, F. frugality and industry,