

to advocate, through the columns of the Expositor, the UNCONDITIONAL REPEAL OF THE NAUVOO CITY CHARTER—to restrain and correct the abuses of the UNIT POWER—to ward off the Iron Rod which is held over the devoted heads of the citizens of Nauvoo, and the surrounding country—to advocate unmitigated DISOBEDIENCE to POLITICAL REVELATIONS, and to censure and decry gross moral imperfections wherever found, either in the Plebeian, Patrician, or SELF-CONSTITUTED MONARCH—to advocate the pure principles of morality, the pure principles of truth, designed not to destroy, but strengthen the main-spring of God's moral government—to advocate, and exercise the freedom of speech in Nauvoo, independent of the ordinances abridging the same—to give free toleration to every man's Religious sentiments, and sustain ALL in worshipping their God according to the notions of their consciences, as guaranteed by the Constitution of our country, and to oppose, with uncompromising hostility, any UNION or CHURCH AND STATE, or any preliminary step tending to the same—to sustain ALL, however humble, in their equal and Constitutional Rights—and oppose the sacrifice of the Liberty, the Property, and the Happiness of the MANY, to the Pride and Ambition of the FEW. In a word, to give a full, candid, and succinct statement of FACTS AS THEY REALLY EXIST IN THE CITY OF NAUVOO—Fearless of whose particular case the facts may apply—being governed by the laws of editorial courtesy and the inherent dignity which is inseparable from honorable minds, at the same time exercising their own judgment in cases of flagrant abuses, or moral delinquencies—to use such terms and names as they deem proper, when the object is of such high importance that the end will justify the means. In this great and indispensable work, we confidently look to an enlightened public to aid us in our laudable effort.

The columns of the Expositor will be open to the discussion of all matters of public interest, the production of all correspondents subject to the decision of the Editor alone, who shall receive or reject at his option. National questions will be in place—but no preference given to either of the political parties. The editorial department will contain the political news of the day, proceedings of Congress, election returns, &c., &c. Room will be given for articles on Agriculture, the Mechanic Arts, Commercial transactions, &c.

The first number of the Expositor will be issued on Friday, the 7th day of June, 1844. The publishers bind themselves to issue the paper weekly for one year, and forward 52 copies to each subscriber during the year. Orders should be forwarded as soon as possible, that the publishers may know what number of copies to issue.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have engaged the services of SYLVESTER EYMANS, Esq., who will have entire charge and supervision of the editorial department. From an acquaintance with the dignity of character, and literary qualifications of this gentleman, they feel assured that the 'Nauvoo Expositor' must and will sustain a high and honorable reputation.

All letters and Communications must be addressed to CHARLES A. FOSTER, Nauvoo, Ill.; post paid, in order to insure attention.

WILLIAM LAW,
WILSON LAW,
CHARLES IVINS,
FRANCIS M. HIGBEE,
CHAUNCEY L. HIGBEE,
ROBERT D. FOSTER,
CHARLES A. FOSTER,
Publishers.

Nauvoo, Ill., May 10th, 1844.
I read the statements of Francis M. [unclear] from the 'Expositor' and asked, 'Is it reasonable against all chartered rights and property, and against the peace and happiness of the city?'

Councillor H. Smith was in favor of declaring the 'Expositor' a nuisance.
Councillor Taylor said no city on earth would bear such slander, and he would not bear it, and was decidedly in favor of active measures.

Mayor made a statement of what William Law said before the City Council under oath, that he was a friend to the Mayor, &c., and that there were any present who recollected his statement; when scores responded, yes!

Councillor Taylor continued: Wilson Law was president of this Council during the passage of many ordinances, and referred to the [unclear] and [unclear] were members of the Council, and [unclear] has never voted to any ordinance while in the Council that has been made like a cipher, and is now become Editor of a libellous paper, and is endeavoring to destroy our charter and ordinances, and to bring the Constitution of the State into disrepute, and that they should put in the law, but it is only to publish libels in the name of a nuisance, and attack in the [unclear].

Councillor Siles said a nuisance was any thing that disturbs the peace of a community, and read Blackstone on private wrongs, vol. 2, page 4, and the whole community has to react under the stigma of these falsehoods—referring to the 'Expositor,' and if we can prevent the issuing of any more slanderous communications, he would go in for it; it is right for this community to show a proper resentment, and he would go in for suppressing all further publications of the kind.

Councillor H. Smith believed the best way was to smash the press, and 'pi' the type.
Councillor Johnson concurred with the councillors who had spoken.

Alderman Bennett referred to the statement of the 'Expositor' concerning the Municipal Court in the case of Jeremiah Smith as a libel, and considered the paper a public nuisance.

Councillor Warrington considered his a peculiar situation, as he did not belong to any church or any party; thought it might be considered rather harsh for the council to declare the paper a nuisance, and proposed giving a few days' limitation and assessing a fine of \$3,000 for every libel, and if they would not cease publishing libels to declare it a nuisance, and said the statutes made provisions for a fine of \$500.

Mayor replied that they threatened to shoot him when at Carthage, and the women and others dare not go to Carthage to prosecute; and read a libel from the 'Expositor' concerning the imprisonment of Jeremiah Smith.

Councillor H. Smith spoke of the Warsaw Signal, and disapproved its libellous course.
Mayor remarked he was sorry to have one dissenting voice in declaring the 'Expositor' a nuisance.

Councillor Warrington did not mean to be understood to go against the proposition; but would not be in haste in declaring it a nuisance.

Councillor H. Smith referred to the mortgages and property of the proprietors of the Expositor, and thought there would be little chance of collecting damages for libels.

Alderman Elias Smith considered there was but one course to pursue, that the proprietors were out of the reach of the law; that our course was to put an end to the thing at once; believed by what he had heard that if the city council did not do it, others would.

Councillor Hunter believed it to be a nuisance; referred to the opinion of Judge Pope on *habeas corpus*, and spoke in favor of the charter, &c.; asked Francis M. Higbee before the jury if he was not the man he saw at Joseph's house making professions of friendship; Higbee said he was not; (hundreds know this statement to be false); he also asked R. D. Foster if he did not state before hundreds of people that he believed Joseph to be a prophet; 'no,' said Foster. They were under oath when they said it. (Many hundreds of people are witness to this perjury.)

Alderman O. Spencer accorded with the views expressed that the 'Nauvoo Expositor' is a nuisance; did not consider it wise to give them time to trumpet a thousand lies; their property could not pay for it; if we pass only a fine or imprisonment, have we any confidence that they will desist? none at all we have found these men covenant breakers with God!

with their wives!! &c., have we any hope of their doing better? their characters have gone before them, shall they be suffered to go on, and bring a mob upon us; and murder our women and children, and burn our beautiful city? No! I had rather my blood would be spilled at once, and would like to have the press removed as soon as the ordinance would allow; and wish the matter might be put into the hands of the Mayor, and every body stand by him in the execution of his duties, and hush every murmur.

Councillor Levi Richards said he had felt deeply on this subject, and concurred fully in the view General Smith had expressed of it this day; thought it unnecessary to repeat what the council perfectly understood; considered private interest as nothing in comparison with the public good; every time a line was formed in Far West he was there, for what? to defend it against just such scoundrels and influence as the Nauvoo Expositor and its supporters were directly calculated to bring against us again. Considered the doings of the council this day of immense moment; not to this city alone, but to the whole world; would go in to put a stop to the thing at once; let it be thrown out of this city, and the responsibility of our remaining such a people, let it fall on our shoulders and fall on the State, if corrupt enough to sustain it.

Councillor Thomas Richards said that he had not forgotten the transaction at Hunt's Mill, and that he recollected it at [unclear]. Spencer then lay in the well [unclear] on the day previous, without a visit [unclear] or calling [unclear] [unclear] [unclear] saw the [unclear] in this place; he considered the publication of the Expositor as [unclear].

Account of Perjury Foster

27 JUN 1846

Monday, June 27 Under this date Joseph the Prophet
Journalizes as follows:

Transacted a variety of business. Borrowed money of brothers Woolley, Spencer, &c., and paid Hiram Kimball for the mound.

When the council assembled in the evening, brothers Hunter, Ivins, Woolley, Pierce, and others being present, the adjourned council was postponed till Tuesday evening, and I proceeded to lecture at length on the importance of uniting the means of the brethren for the purpose of establishing manufactories of all kinds, furnishing labor for the poor, &c. Brothers Hunter and Woolley offered their goods towards a general fund, and good feelings were generally manifest. This morning little Frederick G. W. Smith told his dream to all the house, "that the Missourians had got their heads knocked off."

25 JAN 1842

Tuesday, January 25. Joseph the Prophet signed deed for lots to the Laws, transacted a variety of business in the city and office. In the evening he debated with John C. Bennett and others to show that the Indians had ~~great~~ ^{out} cause to complain of the treatment of the whites [then the negro^s, or sons of Cain].

The following order was issued:

"NAUVOO LEGION Head Quarters, Nauvoo Legion, City of Nauvoo, Ill., Jan: 23, 1842. General Orders. All the public arms will be required to be in the best possible condition at the general inspection, and parade on the 7th May proximo, and no deficiency whatever will be countenanced, overlooked, or suffered to pass without fine on that occasion. All persons, therefore, holding said arms, will take notice, and govern themselves accordingly: and in order that the general inspection may pass off in a truly military style, alike honorable to the Legion, and creditable to the citizen soldier, the Brigadiers are required to attend the battalion parades within their respective commands, and inspect said arms in propria persona, prior to the general parade. Persons disregarding these general orders, whether officers or privates, will find themselves in the vocative. The Invincibles (Captain Hunter's Company of Light Infantry), will be detailed for fatigue duty, on escorts and special service, and will take post by assignment, and receive their orders direct from the Major General, through his herald and armor bearer. His Excellency the Governor of Illinois, the Circuit Judge of the Judicial Circuit, and the members of the Bar, the officers of Hancock county, Col. Williams and Col. Deming, with their respective field and staff officers of the Illinois Militia, and General Swaney and Col. Fuller, with their respective field and staff officers, and Captains Davis and Avery's companies of cavalry of the Iowa Militia, are respectfully invited to attend, and participate in the general parade on the 7th of May.
JOSEPH SMITH, Lieutenant General."

On this day a meeting of the saints in Springfield, Ill. was held, of which the following are the minutes:

" Springfield, Jan. 25, 1842.

The members of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints in this place met agreeable to previous notice at Bro. David Dicksons.

Bro. Arnold Stephens stated the object of the meeting.

Bro. A. Hodge was unanimously chosen president and R. J. Coal secretary of said meeting.

After the organization of the meeting the following resolution were offered and accepted.

1. Resolved that we consider that the officers of this Branch of the Church ceased at the time Bro. Joseph Smith jun., discontinued this Stake.

2. Resolved that Bro. James Adams shall be the President of this Branch.

3. Resolved that Bro. R. J. Coal be the clerk of this branch.

Mary Jane

Previous to leaving Nauvoo the Latter-Day Saints entered into a solemn covenant in the Temple, that they would not cease their exertions until every individual of them who desired and was unable to gather to the Valley by his own means, was brought to that place. This engagement was not forgotten, but as soon as the Saints in the Valley began to reap the rewards of their toil, and stock and the produce of the earth accumulated in their hands, the pledge was sacredly redeemed. The subject was introduced at the October Conference, in 1849, by President H. C. Kimball, and the unanimous vote was there and then taken, to raise a fund for the fulfillment of the promise. A committee, consisting of Willard Snow, John S. Fullmer, Lorenzo Snow, John D. Lee, and Franklin D. Richards, was appointed to raise the money, and Bishop Edward Hunter was appointed to carry it to the States to purchase wagons and cattle, and to bring the poor Saints from the Pottowattomie Lands. About \$5,000 were raised this season. It was resolved, at the same conference, that Elders A. Lyman and C. C. Rich, be appointed agents to gather up means for the fund in California; and that the perpetual emigrating fund for the poor be under the direction of the First Presidency of the Church.

The objects of this fund are set forth at length in the following extracts of letters from President B. Young, to Orson Hyde and Orson Pratt--

"Great Salt Lake City, October 16, 1849

"President Orson Hyde,

"Beloved Brother:

"We write you more particularly at this time, concerning the gathering and the mission of our general agent, for the perpetual emigrating fund, for the coming year, Bishop Edward Hunter, who will soon be with you, bearing the funds already raised in this place; and we will here state our instructions to Bishop Hunter, so that you may the more fully comprehend our designs.

"In the first place, this fund has been raised by voluntary donations, and is to be continued by the same process, and by so managing as to deserve the same, and cause them to multiply.

"Bishop Hunter is instructed to go directly to Kanessville, and confer with the General Authorities of the Church at that place, and by all means within his reach, procure every information so as to make the most judicious application of the funds in the purchase of young oxen and cows, that can be worked effectually to the Valley, and that will be capable of improving and selling after their arrival so as to continue the fund the following year.

"We will give early information, to those whom we have directed to be helped, and such others as he shall deem wisdom being aided in his judgment by the authorities among you, so that they may be preparing wagons, &c., for the journey.

"Wagons are so plenty here, that it is very desirable not to purchase with the perpetual fund; but let those to be assisted make wagons of wood, when they can not get iron, such as will be strong and safe to bring them here, so that all the funds may be appropriated to the purchase of such things as will improve in value, by being transferred to this place.

"The poor can live without the luxuries of life, on the road and in the Valley as well as in Pottowattomie and other places; and those who have means to purchase luxuries have monies to procure and outfit of their own and need no help, therefore let such as are helped, receive as little assistance in food and clothing, wagons &c., as can possibly make them comfortable to this place, and when they arrive, they can go to work and get their outfit, of all things necessary for comfort and conveniences, better than where they are, and even luxuries.

"As early in the spring as it will possibly do, on account of feed for cattle, Brother Hunter will gather all his company, organize them in the usual order and preside over the camp, travelling with the same to this place; having previously procured the best teamsters possible, such as are accustomed to driving, and will be gentle, kind and attentive to their teams.

"When the Saints are thus helped arrive here, they will give their obligations to the Church to refund to the amount of what they have received as soon as circumstances will permit and labor will be furnished, to such as wish, on the public works and good pay; and as fast as they can procure the necessary supplies, and the surplus, that surplus will be applied to liquidating their debt, and thereby increasing the perpetual fund.

"By this means, it will readily be discovered, that the funds are to be appropriated in the form of a loan, rather than a gift; and this will make the honest in heart rejoice, for they love to labor, and be independent by their labors and not live on the charity of their friends, while the lazy idlers, if any such there be, will find fault and want every luxury furnished them for their journey, and in the end pay nothing. The perpetual fund will help no such idlers; we have no use for them in the Valley, they had better stay where they are, and if they think they can devise a better way of appropriating the emigrating funds, then we propose let them go to work, get the funds, make the appropriation, set us a better pattern, and we will follow it; and by that time we are confident they will have means of their own and will need no help.

"Brother Hunter will return all the funds to this place next season, when the most judicious course will be pursued to convert all the cattle and means into cash, that the same may be sent abroad as speedily as possible on another mission, together with all that we can raise besides to add to it; and we anticipate the Saints at Pottowattomie and in the States, will increase the funds by all possible means the coming winter so that our agents may return with a large company.

"The few thousands we send out by our agent, at this time is like a grain of mustard seed in the earth; we send it forth into the world, and among the Saints, a good soil, and we expect it will grow and flourish and spread abroad in a few weeks so that it will cover England, cast its shadow on Europe, and in the process of time compass the whole earth; that is to say, these funds are designed to increase until Israel is gathered from all nations, and the poor can sit under their own vine, and inhabit their own house and worship God in Zion.

"If for any cause there should be a surplus of funds in the hands of our agent when he leaves the States with the Company, he will deposit the same with some good house, subject to our order, or bring it with him as wisdom dictates.

"We remain your brethren in the gospel,

Page 3.

(Signed)

BRIGHAM YOUNG
HEBER C. KIMBALL
WILLARD RICHARDS

Taken from "ROUTE FROM LIVERPOOL TO GREAT SALT LAKE VALLEY".

By Frederick Piercy

Published in Liverpool by Franklin D. Richards, 36 Islington. 1855.

Tuesday, December 21

Joseph the Prophet received from

Edward Hunter a letter on business, to which the Prophet wrote the following reply:

"Nauvoo, December 21, 1841.
Mr. E. Hunter, Beloved Brother:—Yours of the 27th of October came to hand at a late date, but I am now able to say to you that the power of attorney is executed and sent up to the Clerk's office for the seal of state, and will be forwarded direct from them; it is now on the way most probably.
Your letter did not arrive till after Mr. Potter returned with the goods, which I received in safety; and brother Potter has started on a mission to the inhabitants of Jamaica, one of the West India Isles.
I will accept the goods as you propose, on your debt, so far as it goes, and answer the remainder on the payments which you mention, as they become due.
I have purchased ninety acres of timber land in the vicinity of Nauvoo, a little up the river, and have made proposals to Mr. Fall, but as yet am waiting for him to receive answers from his correspondent in the East. I shall be able to purchase all the wood land you will want, in a little time.
As it respects steam engines and mills, my opinion is, we cannot have too many of them; this place has suffered exceedingly from the want of such mills in our midst, and neither one nor two can do the business of this place another

season. We have no good grain or board mill in this place; and most of our flour and lumber has to be brought twenty miles; which subjects us to great inconvenience.

The city is rapidly advancing, many new buildings have been created since you left us, and many more would have arisen, if brick and lumber could have been obtained. There is scarce any limits which can be imagined to the mills and machinery and manufacturing of all kinds, which might be put into profitable operation in this city, and even if others should raise a mill before you get here, it need be no discouragement either to you or to bro. Buckwalter, for it will be difficult for the mills to keep pace with the growth of the place, and you will do well to bring the engine. If you can persuade any of the brethren who are manufacturers of woollens or cottons to come on and establish their business, do so.

I have not ascertained definitely as yet how far the goods will go towards liquidating Dr. Foster's note, or finishing your house; but this I can say, I will make the most of it, and benefit you every possible way.

Your message is delivered to Mrs. Smith, and she will be glad to have returns on her letter of attorney, as speedily as circumstances will permit, according to the understanding thereof.

I am happy to hear of your welfare, and the health of your family; and also to inform you that the health of Nauvoo has much improved since last summer, and considering the very mild state of the weather most of the time, it is excellent.

Myself and family are in health, and our enemies are at peace with us, as much as can be expected in this generation. Should anything new occur, which may be for our advantage, you will please write, and I will do the same.

I remain, yours in the gospel of Christ,
JOSEPH SMITH."

P.S. You will endeavor to have the money on your letter of attorney from Mrs. Smith, ready to furnish a fresh supply of goods early in the spring. I.S."

14 JAN

Monday, Jan. 14

1850

Cambridgeport, Mass., to Orson Pratt in England, 1850

Cambridgeport, Massachusetts, Jan. 11, 1850.

Brother Pratt,—I wish to inform you that I have of late received an Epistle and letters from the presidency in the Valley, under date of the 10th October, 1849, which abound in good news. But, I presume, you will have received a copy by the time this reaches you; but lest you should not, I will give you the substance of a few items of their contents. They have universal health—no sickness or death of late; good crops—enough to eat; union and prosperity throughout Zion; all things prosper in their hands; are laying out three new cities, one at Brownsville, another at Utah Valley, and another at Sand Pitch Valley, two hundred miles south of Salt Lake Valley. One hundred families, under the presidency of Father Morley, form the settlement at Sand Pitch Valley. They are laying the foundation of a perpetual fund for the purpose of gathering all the poor Saints from the States, and all the world, to Zion. Bishop Hunter is now in Kanesville with 6000 dollars, as the first fruits of the fund, which was obtained in the Valley by voluntary donations, for the purpose of buying oxen, and to take the poor Saints from the Bluffs to the Valley next spring. They are also determined to send the gospel to all the world as soon as possible. Four of the Twelve, with about twenty Elders, have arrived at St. Louis from the Valley, on missions to England, France, Italy, Denmark, Sweden, &c. I expect you will soon see them in England, on their way. They call loudly upon me to gather up all the Saints in this eastern country, and take them to the Valley in the spring. They want cotton and woollen manufacturers to come and set up business; also, iron founders (plenty of coal and iron in good locations); they want men to come speedily to the Valley—farmers and mechanics of all kinds. They will raise wool enough another season to sustain a considerable factory. They expect to form a settlement in the spring, south of the rim of the basin, where cotton, rice, and sugar cane will flourish. They will have a good supply of provisions for themselves and emigrating Saints, sufficient to last until they raise for another year. All the companies of Saints that went out this season arrived safely and in good health. O. Spencer, D. Jones, G. A. Smith, E. T. Benson, and all the companies with them, are safe in the Valley. No difficulties with Government officers or gold diggers—all goes on in harmony. Our prospects for a State government also seem quite good. Elder Orson Pratt is spoken of as doing a great work in England, and the cause of truth is rapidly advancing in all her home dominions, and the rejoicing of the Saints there causes Satan to howl for being compelled to be subject to the power of the highest.

P. P. Pratt is opening a new road through the mountains, from the Weber river to the Valley. There are many other things spoken of which you will see by the Epistle. Charles C. Rich, one of the Twelve, has gone to join A. Lyman, at San Francisco. Addison Pratt, and Co., have gone back to the Pacific Islands.

W. Y. 12: 62

I remain, yours truly,

WILFORD WOODRUFF.

we had cut a deal of timber, he wanted us to use it. He would not ask for powder and lead if he had means to buy it.

Pres. ^{B.} Young talked of hiring a piece of land from them.

The Historian, Dr. Richards, was crowded off the ground, and was unable to take further minutes.

Bishop George Miller and about forty teams from Funca were reported near this place.

At seven ¹ p.m. Pres. ^{B.} Young met with the high council at Col. Rockwood's tent; several of the Twelve ^{were} present.

* The following list of the Bishops of the several ^{wards} was read: First ward, Levi ^E pitor; Second ward, William Fossett; Third and fourth Benj. Brown; fifth and sixth, John Vance; Seventh ward, Edward Hunter; Eighth ward, David Fairbanks; Ninth ward, Daniel Spencer; Tenth ward, Joseph Mathews; Eleventh ward, Abraham Hougland; Twelfth ward, David ^G yeursley; Thirteenth ward, Joseph B. Noble.

They severally reported their transactions in their wards, relieving the poor and sick and helping the ^{an} families of those in need out of their own pockets, and expressed their determinations to attend to their callings faithfully.

Pres. ^{B.} Young addressed the council and Bishops, said I had pledged myself that the families of the brethren in the ^{an} battal- lion should be taken care of. I wished the brethren to help me in doing so.

Pres. ^{B.} Young said he wanted the Bishops to see ^{to} the people and number them, find how many can go to making willow baskets. ^{wanted} if houses are ^{wanted}, have them built, and if the bishops need help, they can appoint counselors.

Pres. ^{B.} Young gave a synopsis of the council with ^{the} Indians, and said, he had better picket our city; and that this council would have to decide on the property of deceased persons. *

24 SEP 1845

INDEXED

streets, that if he did not leave, they would cut his d--d throat. Presently your committee was informed by the Macomb committee that our safety depended only upon our immediate departure from the town, as there was no one man or set of men who could stay the excitement, as we were obnoxious to the people, but the committee felt to sympathize with us and deplore the unpleasantness of the scene previous to our leaving. We were assured by a member of the Macomb committee that a copy of all the proceedings of that committee should be dispatched to us at Macedonia this evening; we left word at that place to have the same forwarded to Carthage.

Almon W. Babbitt,

E A. Bedell,

David Candland, Secretary."

*Saints wanted
to leave Nauvoo
Edward Hunter selected
to help move families*

"Names of committee selected by the council to move families, goods, etc. into Nauvoo, Sept. 24, 1845: Parley P. Pratt, Orson Spencer, Charles C. Rich, Benjamin F. Johnson, Lucian Woodworth, George Miller, Erastus Snow, Peter Haws, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Amasa M. Lyman, Willard Richards, Geo. A. Smith, John Taylor, Joseph Young, Newel K. Whitney, Almon W. Babbitt, Theodore Turley, George P. Dykes, William Clayton, John D. Lee, Hosea Stout, John Scott, Isaac Morley, John D. Parker, Shadrach Roundy, Solomon Hancock, Levi W. Hancock, Henry Harriman, William Snow, Noah Packard, Jonathan H. Hale, Rufus Beach, Jesse P. Harmon, Reuben Miller, Edward Hunter, Edwin D. Woolley, Henry W. Miller, Erastus H. Derby, Hazen Kimball, Chester Loveland, George Coulson, Erastus Bingham, Andrew H. Perkins, Wm. G. Perkins, Lucius A. Bingham, Libeus T. Coons, Stephen Markham, Winslow Farr, Ira Rice, James M. Adams, Eleazer Miller, James Allen, Gilbert D. Goldsmith, Daniel Russell, Jefferson Hunt, Samuel Gates.

The above are a committee to assist with teams northwith, the brethren in the country to remove their best goods, grain and families into Nauvoo, commencing at Camp Creek, La Harpe, etc., till all who wish to come in are here. And the brethren in the different neighborhoods must protect themselves the best way they can and come in as quick as possible, for we shall send no more assistance to the brethren abroad, only with teams to remove them.

Brigham Young, Pres.

8 OCT 1845

INDEXED

lected. And if we do not circulate them abroad, we can do none, in the neighborhood. There are reasons for it. First, many are anxious about items of doctrine which the saints want; and many want to have the volume completed. As to the "Neighbor", it is more connected with temporal matters, news, etc., and we don't care so much about that. The world don't wish any news from us and we don't wish to urge it upon them. I have read papers until I have become tired, for they are all villainy, corruption, deceit and abomination; and I shall be glad when we get to a place where we can be at peace. In regard to discontinuing the papers, I will do as I am counselled. Some may consider that they will be injured by stopping the paper; but I will give four or five dollars worth of obligations for every one they can present against me. No man can say that I have asked pay for a paper, though hundreds here are owing me for it. I will abide counsel, but am willing to publish the "Times and Seasons" until the end of the volume.

Elder Kimball moved that we discontinue the "Neighbor" after one number; and that the "Times and Seasons" continue, from time to time, till the volume is closed; seconded and carried.

The next item of business is to appoint committees to sell houses, farms, lots, etc., that they can be referred to for sales.

Hauvoo. Winslow Farr, Edward Hunter, Rufus Beach, Almon W. Babbitt, Joseph L. Heywood, John Benbow and Daniel Russell.

La Harpe. Lyman Corey, John Clark and John L. Bartolph.

Macedonia. Wm. C. Perkins, Isaac Clark and Andrew H. Perkins.

Camp Creek. L. A. Pughan.

Bear Creek. Nelson Higgins, Samuel Sheppard and Daniel Allen.

Knowlton's Settlement. Sidney A. Hatch, Rebecca Brown and James Rawlins.

Highland Branch. James Duncan, Wm. A. Duncan and John Loveless.

Honahallo. Eleanor Miller and Jesse Spurgin.

Yelrons. Solomon Hancock and Horace Faxon.

In Iowa, every man is appointed to act as a committee of the whole for the sale of lands.

Elder H. C. ...

...

11 DEC 1849

presented them some crackers, dried meat, tobacco, etc. of which they partook, sat down and talked, and thus every-thing concluded amicably. We then unharnessed up our horses and pursued our journey. They very courteously filled to the right and left, and escorted us on our road till we came opposite their village. They were about two hundred in number and were of the tribe of Shyanns, (as they pronounce it.)

They presented the most respectable appearance of any Indians I have met with. Many of them were dressed in American style with clothes of the best broadcloth, beaver hat, caps, etc. and those who were dressed in Indian costume displayed the greatest elegance of taste in their attire. They were adorned with head dresses of feather of the richest hues- and their various insignia's of office displayed a taste which is at once wild, romantic and beautiful. They were mounted on excellent horses- richly caparisoned in many instances, and painted off in the most fantastic style- they pawed ~~off~~ the ground and champed their bits, and seemed as impatient of restraint as their riders. The whole affair was truly grand, and notwithstanding the peculiar situation in which we were placed, we could not but admire the magnificent display which the lords of the prairie presented, as they dashed with lightning speed upon us, arrayed in all the grandness and pride of Indian holiday attire. The scene was rich, and exceeded any theatrical representation we have ever witnessed. Messrs. Edward Hunter, Lorenzo Snow and myself, at the request of their chief, visited their encampment which was about three miles off the road- we found there a large number of lodges, and was informed by a Franchman that they numbered six hundred warriors, they appeared to be wealthy, and I should think had about three thousand horses seen by us. We visited many of their lodges- they appeared very friendly, but a little chagrined at the occurrence of the morning.

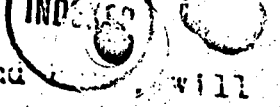
The same evening the Crows made a break upon two of their outpost and stole twelve horses from one and nine from the other. One of the places where the Crows stole from was within a quarter of a mile of our encampment, and nothing saved us from a like fate but the strictness and faithfulness of our guard. These Crows stole a number of horses from a trader in our neighborhood the same night. Mr. Shea...

profits; so much so, that if you had been at
 you would have thought the ladies were bees and their stores
 the hives- though unlike in one respect, for the bee goes in
 full and comes out empty, but in this case it was reversed.

I am assured by Mr. Paal who rented a store to Messrs
Livingston & Kirkade that they took from two to three thousand
 dollars a day for several days after they commenced sale. Col
Reese of ^{new} York, and others were partaking at the same time with
 them of the Golden Harvest. And as the yellow stream continues
 to flow from the Pacific coast to the Valley, the cry of people
 is goods! Goods! GOODS!!

While on the subject of goods I may as well mention that
 we were accompanied here by Messrs Roundy, Grant, Emoot, and others,
 who have associated for the purpose of forming a carrying com-
 pany, to convey goods from this place to the Valley. They also
 intend establishing a Swiftsure Passenger line to convey per-
 sons from this place to Cutter's Fort. The company were selected
 and organized by the Government of the State of Deseret; part of
 their number are in the Valley, part of them here, and part of
 them are going to the Pacific coast. And as their location and
 knowledge of the route afford them a facility of obtaining horses
 mules, etc to recruit with- and as they are men of energy, enter-
 prise and respectability, they are more competent to carry out an
 enterprise of this kind and to establish a cheap, speedy and safe
 conveyance to and from the diggings than any company that could
 be organized on this side of the plains.

It is not at present necessary for us to say anything about
 the "Perpetual Fund" which is under the direction of Bishop
Hunter, who came out with us; further than we would remind our
 brethren who have entered into a covenant along with us, in the
Temple of the Lord to emulate our example and fulfil their coven-
 ants in helping to gather the poor to Zion. The plan adopted is
 the best and most satisfactory for those that give and those
 that receive blessings of any that has yet been designed. As
 the funds will principally if not entirely be laid out in cattle,
 which soon after their arrival at the Valley will command full
 as high a price as they do here. The cattle can be sold and the



As together with the additions both there and ~~there~~ will furnish fresh outfits from year to year in an increased ratio according to the exigency of those requiring aid, and the liberality of the Saints, without being subject to so heavy a loss in cattle and breakage of wagons as we have heretofore sustained. And as Ero Hunter is a very careful and thorough business man, and in every way, competent for the arduous task reposed in him.

It appears to be the general conceived opinion of the people in the States that there would be a large ~~number~~ ^{body} of gold diggers who would have to winter in the Valley- this idea ~~is~~ is incorrect- there are scarce any of them remaining, as the South-thern route has been taken by those who arrived too late for the Northern one.

In relation to the various missions in which we are engaged, the peculiar position in which we are placed in the Valley- the little time we have had to settle our families, and the inconveniences we had to labor under, make these as great and important as any that have been entered upon since the commencement of this work. A few years ago a few of the Twelve accompanied by three or four Elders visited England for the first time. The Church of Latter-day Saints was then unknown in that kingdom, now they number in that country as near as we can judge, about 50,000.

In the ~~then~~ ^{then} infantile state of the Church a mission of that kind seemed Herculean; but the power of truth prevailed, superstition and darkness fled before the luminous beams of the Son of Righteousness. And where darkness once reigned, many thousands now rejoice in the fulness of the gospel of peace. That mission, however, was to a people whose language we were acquainted with whose habits and customs were congenial with our own; whose commercial relations rendered them familiar; and whose blood still flowed in our veins. It was a visit to our father land, the home of our grandfathers and friends. It was started from Kirtland, Ohio. But now we have left our friends and homes in the Valley of the distant west; we left on six days notice, wound up our business affairs, bid farewell to our wives and families, and started without purse or scrip in an inclement season of the year to cross a howling

11 JAN 1842

Wednesday, January 11 Under this date Joseph the Prophet

journalizes as follows:

-I rode out with Emma this morning, designing to go to brother Isaac Russell, and apologize for breaking his carriage on our return from Springfield, but broke a sleigh shoe, and returned home, where I received a visit from a company of gentlemen and ladies from Farmington, on the Des Moines river, who left at 2 1/2 in the evening.

I directed letters of invitation to be written from myself and lady for a dinner party at my house on Wednesday next, at 10 in the morning, to be directed to brothers Wilson Law, William Law, Hyrum Smith, Samuel Bennett, John Taylor, William Marks, Peter Haws, Orson Hyde, Henry G. Sherwood, William Clayton, Jabaz Burphy, H. Tate, Edward Hunter, Jabaz Turley, Shadrach Roundy, Willard Richards, Arthur Minkin, Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Willford Woodruff, George A. Smith, Al-

shens Cutler, Reynolds Cahoon, and ladies, also Mr. Levi Moffatt and Charles Granger and ladies, my mother Lucy Smith, and sisters Eliza R. Snow and Hannah Ells.

On hearing of my invitation for dinner, the Twelve Apostles issued the following

PROCLAMATION

To THE SAINTS IN NAUVOO. — Feeling a deep sense of gratitude to our Heavenly Father for the great blessings which he has conferred on us in the deliverance of our beloved President Joseph Smith from the oppression with which he has so long been bound, the traveling high council invite the brethren in Nauvo, to unite with them in dedicating Tuesday the 17th day of January instant, as a day of humiliation, fasting, praise, prayer and thanksgiving before the great Eloheim, that he will continue the outpouring of his Holy Spirit upon this people that they may ever walk humbly before him, seek out and follow the counsels given through his servant, and ever be united heart and hand in building up this stake of Zion and the Temple, where God will reveal himself to this people; that no strife or confusion may ever be found in our midst, but peace and righteousness may be our companions, and as he has hitherto sustained his Prophet in all the difficulties he has had to encounter, so he will continue to do, until he has finished the great work committed to his charge, and that all those who have been called to his assistance in the holy ministry may be diligent and faithful in all things, that his hands may be staid on high, like unto Moses; that our enemies, if such we have, may repent, and turning away from their enmity, get forgiveness and salvation, and that they may have no dominion over the servants of God or his saints, but that Zion may flourish upon the mountains and be exalted on the hills, and that all nations shall flow unto it and be saved, we will humble ourselves with fasting and supplication, and sing praises unto our God with the voice of melody and thanksgiving for the deliverance he has wrought out for his servant Joseph, through the legally constituted authorities of our government.

The bishops of the several wards are requested to see that meetings are appointed sufficient for the accommodation of the brethren and make a report to us immediately of the same, and it may be expected that some one of the brethren who visited Springfield will be present at the different meetings and give a history of their proceedings.

In our fastings, humiliations and thankgivings let us not forget the poor and destitute, to minister to their necessities, and respectfully would we suggest to the consideration of the brethren the situation of our President, who has long had all his business deranged, and has been recently obliged to expend large sums of money in procuring his release from unjust persecution, leaving him destitute of necessaries for his family, and of means for prosecuting the history of the church and the translations which he is anxious should be in the hands of the brethren as speedily as possible. We therefore recommend that collections be taken at the different meetings, for his benefit, and such as have not cash will recollect that provisions will be an excellent substitute whenever it is convenient to bring them in; and we hope our brethren who are farmers in La Harpe, Ramus, Zarahemla, &c., and the region around, will have the opportunity of reading these few hints. A word to the wise is sufficient. The Lord loveth a cheerful and a bountiful giver, and will restore an hundred fold, for the laborer is worthy of his hire.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, President.
W. RICHARDS, Clerk.
Nauvoo, Jan. 11, 1842.

*Edward Hunter
To be the guest at a dinner party
at Brigham Young on
Wed morning at 10 AM*

INDEXED

goods, groceries, good oxen and good milk cows from four to nine years old, good beef cattle and sheep, good wagons, mules and harness, a few good horses at a fair price, deeds given on payment in full. We are also desirous to aid by every lawful means in our power the execution of the laws and the preservation of the peace while we tarry, and will operate with all good citizens for the maintenance of the same. And if the people wish to purchase our property and have us leave the country, we want all men to stay their vexatious lawsuits and give us time to do our business quietly, for we have broken no law.

We are also prepared to receive any propositions from the citizens, if they wish to sell to us and leave us in quiet possession of this county, and further, we wish all communications to us to be made in writing. For the council,

Brigham Young, Pres.

Willard Richards, Clerk."

Pres. Young received a letter from Col. Stephen Markham that two baggage wagons were wanted at Carthage, and several persons, viz: Charles C. Rich, John Taylor, Daniel Spencer, Stephen Markham, Wm. W. Phelps, Orson Spencer, Jonathan Dunham, (William Clayton,) Willard Richards, Edward Hunter, Reynolds Cahoon, Alpheus Cutler, Dimick B. Huntington, John Scott and Hosea Stout, to be tried for treason. These brethren concluded to go to Carthage on the morrow.

(Doc. Hist. 1845:86)

Saturday, May 25, Under this date Joseph the Prophet journalizes as follows:

At home, keeping out of the way of the expected writs from Carthage. Towards evening Edward Hunter and William Marks, of the grand jury returned from Carthage; also Marshal John P. Greene and Almon W. Babbitt, who informed me there were two indictments found against me, one charging me with false swearing on the testimony of Joseph H. Jackson and Robert D. Foster, and one charging me with polygamy or something else, on the testimony of William Law, that I had told him so the particulars of which I shall learn hereafter. There was much false swearing before the grand jury. Francis M. Highes swore so hard that I had received stolen property, &c., that his testimony was rejected. I heard that Joseph H. Jackson had come into the city; I therefore instructed the officers to arrest him for threatening to take life, &c.

I had a long talk with Edward Hunter, my brother Hyrum, Dr. Richards, William Marks, Almon W. Babbitt, Shadrach Roundy, Edward Bonney and others, and concluded not to keep out of the way of the officers any longer.

At 2 p.m., I was in council in my north room, and heard the letters from Elder O. Hyde read, and instructed Dr. Richards to write an answer, which he did as follows:—

Nauvoo, May 25, 1844.
Orson Hyde, Esq.—
 Sir:—
 Yours of April 30th is received. The council convened this afternoon, and after investigation directed an answer, which must be brief to correspond with a press of business.

All the items you refer to had previously received the deliberation of the Council. Messrs. Lyman Wight and Heber C. Kimball will doubtless be in Washington before you receive this, from whom you will learn all things relative to Texas, &c. Our great success at present depends upon our faith in the doctrine of election; and our faith must be made manifest by our works, and every honorable exertion made to elect Gen. Smith.

Agricultural pursuits will take care of themselves, regulating their own operations, and the rich also; but the poor we must gather and take care of, for they are to inherit the kingdom.

Nauvoo will be a 'corner stake of Zion' for ever we most assuredly expect. Here is the House and the ordinances, extend where else we may.

Press the bills through the two Houses, if possible; if Congress will not pass them, let them do as they have a mind with them. If they will not pass our bills, but will give us 'something,' they will give what they please, and it will be at our option to accept or reject.

Men who are afraid of 'hazarding their influence' in the council or political arena are good for nothing; 'tis the fearless, undaunted, and persevering, who will gain the conquest of the forum.

Sidner Rigdon, Esq., is about to resign the Post Office at Nauvoo, in favor of Gen. Joseph Smith, the founder of the city; he has the oldest petitions now on file in the General Post Office for that station, and has an undoubted claim over every other petitioner by being the founder and supporter of the city, and by the voice of nineteen twentieths of the people, and every sacred consideration; and it is the wish of the council that you engage the Illinois delegation to use their influence to secure the office to Gen. Smith without fail, and have them ready to act on the arrival of Mr. Rigdon's resignation, and before too, if expedient.

We are also writing to Justin Batterfield, Esq., U.S. Attorney for the district of Illinois, who has kindly offered his services to secure the Post Office to the General, he having been long out of town for himself the situation, and possibly his letter to the department will arrive nearly as soon as this.

The Election, on the principles of Jeffersonian Democracy, free trade, and protection of property, is gaining ground in every quarter. All is well at Nauvoo, although some of the parties are trying to do us injury; but their efforts are palsied, and they make very little head way. You remember the Preston motto, 'Truth will prevail,' therefore we go ahead.

You have the best wishes of the council and friends here.

I am, sir, most respectfully yours,
 W. RICHARDS, Recorder.

In order of the Council.
 N.B. Your families and friends were well informed.

Mr. Rigdon resigned the office of Post Office at Nauvoo, and recommended me as his successor.

The Council arrived at 5 p.m. The Council having directed the following to be published in the Neighborly Friend, with the editor's remarks, to

seeking to destroy my life and usefulness, and overthrow the work of the Lord which he has commenced through my instrumentality:—

"Testimony of Margaret J. Nyman, vs Chauncey L. Higbee, before the High Council of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, in the city of Nauvoo, May 21st, 1842.

Some time during the month of March last, Chauncey L. Higbee came to my mother's house early one evening, and proposed a walk to a spelling school. My sister Matilda and myself accompanied him; but changing our design on the way, we stopped at Mrs. Fuller's. During the evening's interview, he, (as I have since learned) with wicked lies, proposed that I should yield to his desires, and indulge in sexual intercourse with him, stating that such intercourse might be freely indulged in, and was no sin; that any respectable female might indulge in sexual intercourse, and there was no sin in it, providing the person so indulging keep the same to herself; for there could be no sin where there was no accuser;—and most clandestinely, with wicked lies, persuaded me to yield by using the name of Joseph Smith; and, as I have since learned, totally false and unauthorized; and in consequence of those arguments, I was influenced to yield to my seducer, Chauncey L. Higbee.

I further state that I have no personal acquaintance with Joseph Smith, and never heard him teach such doctrines as stated by Chauncey L. Higbee, either directly or indirectly. I heartily repent before God, asking the forgiveness of my brethren.

MARGARET J. NYMAN."
"State of Illinois, County of Hancock, } ss.
 City of Nauvoo, }
 Nauvoo, May 24th, 1842.

Personally appeared before me, George W. Harris, alderman, of the city aforesaid, Margaret J. Nyman, the signer of the above instrument, and testified under oath, that the above declaration is true.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Alderman."

"Nauvoo, May 21st, 1842.
 During this spring Chauncey L. Higbee kept company with me from time to time, and, as I have since learned, wickedly, deceitfully, and with lies in his mouth, urged me vehemently to yield to his desires; that there could be no wrong in having sexual intercourse with any female that could keep the same to herself; most villainously and lyingly stating that he had been so instructed by Joseph Smith, and that there was no sin where there was no accuser; also vowing he would marry me.

Not succeeding, he, on one occasion, brought one, who affirmed that such intercourse was tolerated by the heads of the Church. I have since found him found him also to be a lying conspirator against female virtue and chastity, having never received such teachings from the heads of the church; but I was at the time partially influenced to believe in consequence of the source from whom I received it.

I yielded and became subject to the will of my seducer, Chauncey L. Higbee; and having since found out to my satisfaction, that a number of wicked men have conspired to use the name of Joseph Smith, or the heads of the Church, falsely and wickedly to enable them to gratify their lusts, thereby destroying female innocence and virtue. I repent before God and my brethren, and ask forgiveness.

I further testify that I never had any personal acquaintance with Joseph Smith, and never heard him teach such doctrines as Higbee stated, either directly or indirectly.

MATILDA J. NYMAN."

"State of Illinois, } ss.
 City of Nauvoo, }
 May 24th, 1842.

Personally appeared before me, George W. Harris, alderman, of said city, Matilda J. Nyman, the signer of the above instrument, and testified under oath, that the above declaration was true.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Alderman."

"Nauvoo, May 24th, 1842.
 Some two or three weeks since, in consequence of brother Joseph Smith's teachings to the singers, I began to be alarmed concerning myself, and certain teachings which I had received from Chauncey L. Higbee, and questioned him (Higbee) about his teachings; for I was pretty well persuaded from Joseph's public teachings that Chauncey had been telling falsehoods; but Chauncey said that Joseph now taught as he did through necessity on account of the prejudices of the people, and his own family particularly, as they had not become believers in the doctrine.

I then became satisfied that all of Chauncey's teachings had been false, and that he had never been authorized by any one in authority to make any such communication to me.

Chauncey L. Higbee stated that he had

*Edward Hunter
 member of the
 Grand Jury must
 caution. advise
 pamphlets to not
 keep anything
 of what I saw.*

Orig. letter on file

Joseph's body guard. (June 28, 1844.) Shadrack Roundy says that Vinson Knight was one of Joseph Smith's first body guard; so also was Albert P. Rockwood. Alpheus Cutler was captain, but not captain of the guard. Each of the guards were captains (A. P. Rockwood), William Marks was nominated as one of Joseph guards, but did not accept the nomination, and never was qualified, so states Shadrack Roundy, who was nominated by Joseph in Mark's stead and who was ^{qual} qualified. (R. L. C.) Albert P. Rockwood was Colonel of heavy Dragons, commander of the guard and consolidated staff and drill master of the Nauvoo legion, so he says himself, Sept. 1866.

(The above was copied from lead pencil notes on the margin of the Deseret News of Dec. 9, 1857.)

Friday, 23.—News arrived in Nauvoo at daylight, that Joseph and Hyrum were murdered yesterday while in jail, committed upon an illegal writtimus by Robert F. Smith, justice of the peace and captain of the company stationed at the jail.

General Deming issued the following proclamation:

"Head Quarters, June 28, 1844: }
4 o'clock, a.m. }

To the citizens of Carthage and Hancock County:

In pursuance of an order from Gov. Ford, instructing me to the exercise of such discretionary powers as I may deem necessary for the preservation of the public safety, and the lives and property of our citizens; I hereby invite all citizens to remain at their several homes in Hancock County and co-operate with me in establishing tranquility and safety throughout the county.

The most efficient means have been put in requisition for concentrating the military force of the neighboring counties at Carthage, and in twelve hours there will be a ~~summit~~ force for the protection of every citizen in the county.

I confidently believe there is no just apprehension of an attack upon any place by the Mormon citizens of our county. And I hereby strictly command all citizens of Hancock county to abstain from violence towards the Mormon population, under penalty of the severest indictments of military law, and act in no case only on the defensive.

The corpses of the murdered men will be forthwith removed to Nauvoo, under an escort from Head Quarters.

Given under my hand this 23th June, 1844, 4 o'clock, a.m.

M. R. DEMING, Brig. Gen.,
1st Brigade and 5th Division.

It is hoped and expected that the Governor will be at head quarters in a few hours."

At 7 1/2 a.m., Gen. Dunham issued orders for the whole of the Legion to meet on the parade ground, east of the Temple, at 10 a.m. They met accordingly, when addresses were deliv-

ered, and exhortations given to the Saints to keep quiet, and not to let their violently outraged feelings get the better of them.

About noon a council of officers of the Legion was held, and from thence they went to meet the sad procession that accompanied the bodies of the murdered Prophet and Patriarch.

At 2 1/2 p.m., the corpses arrived at Mullhol-land Street, on two wagons, guarded by a few men from Carthage, and nearly all the citizens collected together and followed the bodies to the Mansion, where the multitude were addressed by Dr. Richards, W. W. Phelps, and Messrs. Woods and Reid, who exhorted the people to be peaceable and calm, and use no threats.

We here insert the names of Joseph's body guard:

Alpheus Cutler, capt. John Snyder,
Amos C. Hodge, Christian Kreymer,
James Alfred, Lewis D. Wilson,
Thomas Grover, William Marks,
Raymond Cahoon, James Emmet,
Shadrack Roundy, John A. Butler,
Samuel H. Smith,
Edward Hunter, herald and armor bearer.

The following are the names of the martial band:

E. P. Duzette, major,
L. W. Hancock, life major,
Dimick B. Huntington, drum major,
Elisha Everett, leader,
William Carter, Lyon,
Dominicus Carter, Aroet Hale,
James W. Cummings, Abram Day,
Joseph Richards, L. W. Hardy,
Geo. W. Taggart, Willard Smith,
William D. Huntington, Stephen Wilber,
Jesse Earl, Lewis Hardy,
J. M. King, James DeHalead,
H. B. Jacobs, J. M. Frink,
A. J. Cushman, Eleazar King,
Sylvester Duzette, Sprague,
In the afternoon Elders H. C. Kimball, Lyman Wight, William Smith and wife, went by railway cars and steamboat to Boston.

Edward Hunter - shown body guard for the prophet - assigned as herald & armor bearer

State of Illinois.)
City of Nauvoo.)
Hancock County.)

On the 28th day of June 1844 personally came before me.

Aaron Johnson a Justice of the peace within and for said country, James C. Owens, and after being duly sworn deposed and saith that he met John Eagle this side of Carthage, when Eagle asked him, if he had been at Carthage and deponent said, "No, but night

7 April, 1845

1845 (April 7, continued)

- 5.* David Fullmer
- 6. Aaron Johnson
- 7. Henry G. Sherwood
- 8. Thomas Grover
- 9. Newel Knight
- 10.* Wm. Huntington Sen., born March 28th, 1784.
- 11. Lewis B. Wilson
- 12. Ezra T. Benson

Calvin C. Pendleton is clerk of the High Council.

All marked thus * are the hand-writing of the individuals themselves.

The presiding officers of the quorum of High Priests are as follows:

- George Miller, President,
- William Snow, Counselor,
- Noah Packard, Counselor,
- Lucian R. Foster, Clerk.

The following are the presiding officers of the first presidency of the Seventies:

Joseph Young, President, ^(Albert) Levi W. Hancock, Henry Herriman, Zerah Pulsipher, Jedediah M. Grant, Daniel S. Miles. Roger Orton has been appointed the other president, but he has not yet received his ordination.

The president of the Elders quorum is Samuel Williams. His counselors are Jesse Baker and Joshua Smith.

Stephen M. Farnsworth is president of the Priests quorum. His counselors are William Carmichael and William Rex.

Elisha Averett is president of the Teachers quorum. His counselors are Daniel Hendrix and John Berry.

The City, ^{by Elders} having been organized into ten wards, Bishops were appointed over each. Their names are as follows:

- John S. Higbee, Bishop of 1st Ward
- Chandler Rogers, " " 2nd "
- Isaac Higbee, " " 3rd "
- Farlton Lewis, Bishop over the 4th Ward.
- Edward Menter, " " " 5th "

Bishop of 4th ward

26 DEC 1844

Thursday, December 26 The Seventies Hall in Nauvoo was dedicated; Following are the minutes of the meeting as published in the "Times and Seasons" 5: 794-798.

INDEXED

DEDICATION OF THE SEVENTIES HALL.

Thursday December 26th, A. D. 1844.

The services commenced under the direction of Pres. Joseph Young, who organized the meeting in the following order:

The stand was occupied by the seven presiding Presidents of the seventies, and the Twelve for as many of them as were present. The senior President of each Quorum was seated on the right, the Choir of singers on the left and the Brass Band in front. The second and third Quorums in order, with their families, occupied the other seats for the day. Each day afforded a new congregation, that all the seventies, with their families, might in turn, participate in the privilege of the dedication; according to their respective Quorums, there being fifteen Quorums, whose claims were equal, which convened in the Hall each day, beginning with the second and third.

The excellent melody of the Choir and Band, mingling with the devout aspirations of a congregation of all saints, gave the commencement of their services an air of interest, felicity and glory, at once feeling, touching, pathetic, grand, sublime.

A hymn, composed by Elder W. W. Phelps, for the dedication, entitled "A voice from the Prophets Come to me," was sung; and a supplication to the throne of grace made.

The dedication prayer by President Brigham Young, was in substance as follows:

Thou God who dwellest in the midst of thine own kingdom, and doest thy pleasure in the midst of the same. We realize that we are thy children, although we have long wandered from thee. Yet we feel that it is thy good pleasure to bless us, when we come unto thee with hearts of humility. Therefore we desire to present ourselves before thee as dutiful children to an earthly parent, knowing that we are thine and ask thee for those things we need. We feel, our Father, that we are in a world of darkness; and trouble, and death, where we cannot behold thy glory; yet we come unto thee in the name of Jesus Christ, thy son, and ask thee to forgive our sins and past offences. Fill us with thy spirit, and accept our praise, while we dedicate ourselves unto thee, and as we have approximated to behold this beautiful morning, the day in which begins a new year, do thou, our heavenly Father, look down in compassion upon us, the creatures of thy care and protection, who dwell upon thy footstool. Increase our knowledge, wisdom, and understanding, that we, thy servants, may be enabled to administer salvation to thy people, even as thou hast committed a dispensation of the same unto us; and while we call on thy name we desire union in thy presence, our Father, to dedicate unto thee this hall, the ground upon which it stands, and all things that appertain unto it. We ask thee to let thy blessing rest upon thy servant Edward Hunter, our beloved brother, who has donated to us the ground upon which this sacred edifice has been erected. We pray thee to enrich him and his family, not only with the good things of this world but with the riches of eternity also. We ask thee, our Father, to accept the dedication of our hearts this morning, and may we feel the prelude of that power and authority with which thy servants shall be clothed, when they shall go forth and open the door of salvation to the nations and kingdoms of the earth; even thy servants, the seventies, upon whom the burden of thy kingdom does rest, and to whom

Edward Hunter
donated ground
for Seventies Hall

24 SEP 1845

INDEXED

Wednesday, September 24. At 10 a. m. Pres. Brigham Young,
Elder Heber C. Kimball, Parley P. Pratt, Willard Richards, John
Taylor, Geo. A. Smith, Anasa M. Lyman, with about fifty others,
started for Carthage and arrived at the Court House about noon.
They found that Col. Markham had been tried before Justices Thomas
L. Barnes and E. A. Bedell and acquitted.

The court not being ready for trial, the company proceeded to
the jail where Joseph and Hyrum Smith were martyred. The blood
of Hyrum still stained the floor where he fell and breathed his
last; the walls were marked with bullet holes. Elders John Taylor
and Willard Richards showed the other brethren the position in
which the brethren stood to defend themselves at the time of the
martyrdom.

The company returned to the Court House where the following
brethren were put under arrest by the sheriff, viz: Daniel Spencer,
Orson Spencer, Willard Richards, John Taylor, Wm. W. Phelps, Char-
les C. Rich, Alpheus Cutler, Reynolds Cahoon, John Scott, Hosea
Stout, Edward Hunter and William Clayton. Jonathan Dunham, Stephen
Markham and Dimick B. Huntington were also named in the writ; ~~but~~
Dunham was dead, Markham was discharged the day before, and Hunt-
ington was sick.

These brethren were taken to Justice Barnes' office for exami-
nation and asked if they wanted witnesses subpoenaed; they replied
"No."

The witnesses against them being called for, Dr. Backman made
his appearance, who was the person that made the affidavit on
which the writ was issued.

On being sworn and asked if he personally knew the defendants
or any of them, he answered, that he did not, and stated that he
had made affidavits on the strength of the rumors which he heard
at the time and on account of his great prejudice against the
"Mormons." He believed their reports and did then think that the
"Mormon" leaders were guilty of treason. He also stated that the
affidavit was written out by George Backman, and presented to him
to sign without his wishing to do so.

The court discharged the brethren according to law. The exami-
nation was held before Justice Barnes ^{M. B.} ~~and~~, assisted by Justice

arrested
after
martyrdom
of Prophet
J.S.

Friday, September 9 Under this date Joseph the ... het

wrote as follows:

At 10 p.m. received a very interesting visit from Emma, Amasa Lyman, George A. Smith, and Wilson Law. I counseled George A. Smith, and Amasa Lyman to stay in Illinois and preach in the principal cities against mobocracy; and to notify the Twelve it was my wish they should also labor in Illinois. After a conversation of two hours, I accompanied the brethren and Emma to my house, remaining there a few minutes to offer a blessing upon the heads of my sleeping children; then called a few minutes at the house of my cousin George A. Smith, on my way to my retreat at Edward Hunter's. John D. Parker accompanied me as guard. I returned to my residence at Brigham Young, Heber C. Kimball, Amasa Lyman, George A. Smith, and Charles P. Rich declared to the city council their intention of absence for three months or more, and others were appointed to fill their places during their absence; John P. Green, Lyman Wight, and William Law were absent and their places were filled. The object of the absence of these brethren was to preach the gospel in different States, and show up the wickedness and falsehood of the impostor John C. Bennett.

AN ORDINANCE relative to the returns of writs of Habeas Corpus was passed by the City Council, as follows:—

Section 1. Be it enacted by the City Council of the City of Nauvoo, that the Municipal Court, in issuing writs of Habeas Corpus, may make the same returnable forthwith, unless otherwise ordered by the Court.

Section 2. This ordinance to take effect, and be in force from and after its passage, passed Sept. 9th, 1842.

GEO. W. HARRIS, Mayor
 JAMES SLAAN, Recorder
 President Young started on his mission and

9 MAR 1842

Wednesday, March 2 Under this date Joseph the Prophet

journalizes as follows:

—Examining copy for the Times and Seasons, presented by Messrs. Taylor and Bennett, and a variety of other business in my office, in the morning; in the afternoon continued the translation of the Book of Abraham, called at Bishop Knight's and Mr. Davis, &c., with the Recorder, and continued translating and revising, and reading letters in the evening, Sister Emma being present in the office.

I also wrote Edward Hunter, as follows:—

"Dear Sir:—I yesterday had the pleasure of receiving your letter of Feb. 10, am much pleased that you have effected a sale, and are so soon to be with us, &c.

I have purchased the lands you desired, and will use my influence to have the improvements made which you wish. Bro. Weiler received your letter, and says he will do what he can, to have all done.

The eight hundred dollars for the Temple and Nauvoo House, I wish you to bring in goods, for which I will give you stock and credit, as soon as received.

I wish you to invest as much money as you possibly can, in goods, to bring here, and I will purchase them of you when you come, if we can agree on terms; or you can have my new brick store to rent. I wish the business kept up by some one, in the building, as it is a very fine house, and cost me a handsome amount to build it. Some eight or ten thousand dollars worth of goods would be a great advantage to this place; therefore, if you or some of the brethren would bring them on, I have no doubt but that I can arrange for them in some way to your, or their advantage.

As to money matters here, the State Bank is down, and we cannot tell you what bank would be safe a month hence. I would say that gold and silver is the only safe money a man can keep these times, you can sell specie here for more premium than you have to give; therefore, there would be no loss, and it would be safe. The bank you deposit in, might fail before you had time to draw out again.

I am now very busily engaged in translating, and, therefore cannot give as much time to public matters as I could wish, but will nevertheless do what I can, to forward your affairs.

I will send you a memorandum of such goods as will suit this market.

Yours affectionately, JOSEPH SMITH.

Edward Hunter
advised: by The Prophet

7 MAY 1844

(C)

Tuesday, May 7. Joseph the Prophet rode out on the prairie at 9 a.m. with some gentlemen to see if they could find some land. A tremendous thunder shower occurred in the afternoon with strong wind and rain, which abated about sunset, and Joseph staid at his farm all night.

Esquire Daniel H. Wells issued a writ of ejectment against all persons who had bought land of Dr. R. D. Foster on the block east of the Temple, Foster having given them warranty deeds, but not having paid for the land himself.

An opposition printing press arrived at Dr. Foster's.

The following notice was issued by the recorder:

State of Illinois, }
City of Nauvoo. }

To the Marshal of said city, greeting:
You are hereby required to notify Phineas Richards, Edward Hunter, and Levi Richards, that they have been elected members of the city council of said city; and Elias Smith that he has been elected alderman of said city by said city council; and the said councilors and alderman, and Gustavus Hills, are required to appear, receive their oath of office, and take seats in said council on Saturday the 8th June, 1844, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the council chamber.—By order of the council.

Witness my hand and corporation seal this 7th May, 1844,
W. RICHARDS,
Recorder.

Edward Hunter appointed to City Council for the City of Nauvoo.

3 SEP 1842

Saturday, September 3. Joseph the Prophet was at home in the forenoon, in company with John Boynton.

A letter was received from br. Hollister to the effect that the Missourians were again on the move, and that two requisitions were issued, one on the Governor of this State and the other on the Governor of Iowa. Their movements were represented as being very secret and resolute. Soon after 12 o'clock, Pitman the Deputy Sheriff and two other men came into the house. It had appeared that they had come up the river side, and hitched their horses below the Nauvoo House, and then proceeded on foot, undiscovered until they got into the house. When they arrived, President Joseph was in another apartment of the house, eating dinner with his family. John Boynton happened to be the first person discovered by the Sheriffs, and they began to ask him where Mr. Smith was. He answered that he saw him early in the morning; but did not say that he had seen him since.

While this conversation was passing, President Joseph passed out at the back door, and through the corn in his garden to br. Newel K. Whitney's. He went up stairs, and undiscovered. Meantime Sister Emma went and conversed with the Sheriffs. Pitman said he wanted to search the house for Mr. Smith. In answer to a question by sister Emma, he said he had no warrant authorizing him to search, but insisted upon searching the house. She did not refuse, and accordingly they searched through, but to no effect.

This is another testimony and evidence of the mean, corrupt, illegal proceedings of our enemies. Notwithstanding the constitution of the United States says, Article 4th, "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers, and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue, but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation, and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Yet these men audaciously, impudently, and altogether illegally demanded, and searched the house of President Joseph, even without any warrant or authority whatever. Being satisfied that he was not in the house, they departed. They appeared to be well armed, and, no doubt, intended to take him either dead or alive; which we afterwards heard they had said they would do; but the Almighty again delivered his servant from their blood thirsty grasp.

It is rumored that there are fifteen men in the city along with the Sheriffs, and that they dined together to-day at Amos Davis's. Soon after sun down Thomas King and another person arrived at the house and demanded to search, which they immediately did, but finding nothing they also went towards Davis's. Some of them were seen about afterwards, but at about 10 o'clock all was quiet.

It is said that they started from Quincy yesterday, expecting and fully determined to reach Nauvoo in the night, and fall upon the house unawares, but report says, they lost the road, and got scattered away one from another, and could not get along until daylight. This, in all probability is true, as they appeared much fatigued, and complained of being weary and sore from riding.

President Joseph, accompanied by brother Erastus H. Derby, left brother Whitney's about 9 o'clock, and went to brother Edward Hunter's, where he was welcomed, and made comfortable by the family; and where he can be kept safe from the hands of his enemies.

The High Council met in Nauvoo at 4:30 p.m. There were present Pres. Marks, Austin Cowles, Charles C. Rich, James Allred, Alpheus Cutler, George W. Harris, Aaron Johnston, Wm. Huntington, Joshua Smith, James Sloan, Samuel Bent, Lewis Wilson, David Fullmer, Simeon Carter, Newel Knight, and Leonard Soby.

A charge was preferred against Gustavus Hills, by the Teachers of the Church for illicit intercourse with a certain woman by the name of Mary Clift, by which she is with child, and for teaching the said Mary Clift that the heads of the Church practised such conduct, and that the time would come when men would have more wives than one, etc

*Edward Hunter's Home
for the Prophet
Sept 1842*

Friday, May 17. The State Convention met in the Assembly Room, in Nauvoo. Following are the minutes:-

Convention met according to appointment, and was organized by appointing Gen. Elijah...

Dr. G. W. Goforth presented the following letter, and took his seat in the Convention. Several letters of the same character were presented by other gentlemen, but we have not room to insert them.

Muscotah, St. Clair Co., Ill., May 4th, 1844.

Mr. G. W. Goforth:- Sir:- At various meetings held in this county, where I have had the honor of attending...

A Convention being about to be held in the city of Nauvoo on the 17th of this month, (May) your name has been on every occasion given as a delegate to said convention...

Please say for us as Americans, that we will support Gen. Joseph Smith in preference to any other man that has given, or suffered his name to come before us as a candidate. And that at the great Baltimore Convention, to be held on the 13th of July, our delegation to said convention be authorized to proclaim for us submission to the nominee as may be by them brought before the people in case of a failure to nominate Joseph Smith, (our choice) and unite approbatively for his support.

Respectfully, sir, this communication and authority usward is forwarded you as your voucher at said convention, with our hearty prayers for the success of him whose special name is given in the important affair.

HENRY R. JACOBS,

Agent for the friends of Gen. J. Smith.

Mr. Clay's letter to General Joseph Smith was then read by Mr. Phelps, and also General Joseph Smith's rejoinder, which was applauded by three cheers.

It was moved and seconded that the following gentlemen be appointed a committee to draft resolutions for the adoption of this convention:-

Dr. G. W. Goforth, John Taylor, Wm. W. Phelps, William Smith, and Lucian R. Foster.

It was moved and seconded that the correspondence of the central committee for government reform of New York be read by W. W. Phelps, also General Joseph Smith's answer to the same.

New York, April 20, 1844.

Joseph Smith, Esq.: Sir:- The subscribers, the Central Committee of the National Reform Association, in accordance with a duty prescribed by their constitution, respectfully solicit an expression of your views as a candidate for public office, on a subject that, as they think, vitally affects the rights and interests of their constituents.

We see this singular condition of affairs, that while wealth in our country is rapidly accumulating; while internal improvements of every description are fast increasing, and while machinery has multiplied the power of production to an immense extent, yet, with all these national advantages, the compensation for useful labor is getting less and less.

We seek the cause of this anomaly, and we trace it to the monopoly of the land, which places labor at the mercy of capital. We therefore desire to abolish the monopoly, not by interfering with the conventional rights of persons now in possession of the land, but by arresting the further sale of all lands not yet appropriated as private property, and by allowing these lands hereafter to be freely occupied by those who may choose to settle on them.

We propose that the public lands hereafter shall not be owned, but occupied only, the occupant having the right to sell or otherwise dispose of improvements to any one not in possession of either land; so that by preventing any individual from becoming possessed of more than a limited quantity, every one may enjoy the right.

This measure, we think, would gradually establish an equilibrium between the agricultural and other useful occupations, that would enable us to all full employment and fair compensation for their labor.

Should their labor be so lowly as to be unable to support a family, we would have the land laws so framed as to give them the right to sell the land, and to have the proceeds applied to their support, at the rate of...

An answer, as soon as convenient, will much oblige Your fellow citizens.

- JOHN WINDT, EGBERT S. MANNING, JAMES MAXWELL, LEWIS MASQUERIER, DANIEL WITTER, GEORGE H. EVANS, ELLIS SMALLEY.

Nauvoo, Ill., May 15th, 1844.

To John Windt, Egbert S. Manning, James Maxwell, Lewis Masquerier, Daniel Witter, George H. Evans, and Ellis Smalley, Esqrs. Gentlemen:-

Your communication of April 20th, soliciting views relative to the public lands is before me; and I answer, that as soon as the greater national evils could be remedied by the concerted efforts of a virtuous people, and the efficacious legislation of wise men, so that we could not occupy one half of the United States for speculation, competition, prodigality, and fleshy capital, and so that enormous salaries, stipends, fees, perquisites, patronage, the wages of spiritual wickedness in 'erring and lacer,' could not swallow up forty or fifty millions of public revenue, I would use all honorable means to bring the wages of mechanics and farmers up, and the salaries of servants down; increase labor and money, judicious tariff, and advise the people - we are the only sovereigns of the soil - to petition Congress to pass a uniform land law! The air, the water, and the land of the domain of the oppressed might be free to free-

With considerations of the highest regard to unadulterated freedom, I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant, JOSEPH SMITH.

It was moved and seconded that the following gentlemen be constituted a committee to select electors for this State: Dr. G. W. Goforth, E. Robinson, L. N. Phelps, Peter Hawes, and John Reid.

It was moved and seconded that the following gentlemen be constituted a central committee of correspondence, having power to increase their number: Willard Richards, Dr. J. M. Bernhisel, W. W. Phelps, and Lucian R. Foster.

The following delegates from the different States of the Union were then received by vote:

Table with columns: NAMES, COUNTIES, STATES. Lists delegates from various states including Illinois, New York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Delaware, and Vermont.

Delegates to represent Montcalm Co. Pa.

20 APR 1844

Monday, April 29. The following is Joseph the Prophet's journal entry for this day:

—At home; received a visit from L. R. Foster of New York, who gave me a gold pencil case, sent me by brother Theodore Curtis, who is now in New York, and the first words I wrote with it, were "God bless the man."

At 11 a.m., Robert D. Foster came up for trial. I transferred the case to Alderman William Marks. Foster objected to the jurisdiction of the court, also to an informality in the writ, &c.

The court decided he had not jurisdiction. Esq. Noble, from Rock river, assisted the city attorney. Esq. Patrick was present.

I called a special session of the city council at 3 p.m., when it was voted that W. W. Phelps take the place of John Taylor during his absence this season; also Aaron Johnson in place of Orson Hyde; Phineas Richards in place of Heber C. Kimball; Edward Hunter in place of Daniel Sarcey; Levi Richards in place of Brigham Young as councilors in the city council, and Elias Smith as alderman in place of George A. Smith.

Lieut. Williams filed his affidavit versus Major General Wilson Law, and he was suspended from office to await his trial before a court martial of the Nauvoo Legion, for ungentlemanly conduct, &c., and he was notified of his command in the Legion being suspended, and Charles C. Rich was notified to take command, and also notified seven officers to sit as a court martial. *

William Law was suspended for trial about the same time.

Steamer "Mermisid" touched at Nauvoo House, landing at 5 p.m., for a short time when going down.

John P. Greene published the following in the Neighbor:

"All is peace at Nauvoo among the Saints: But, Mr. Taylor, I wish you to give the following outrage an insertion in the Neighbor, that the public mind may be disabused and the disgrace and shame fall on those who have so fully deserved it and merited the people's rebuke!

On Friday morning the 26th inst. I was informed by M. O. P. Rockwell that one Mr. Augustine Spencer had committed an assault on the person of Alderman Orson Spencer, and the mayor of the city had sent for A. Spencer and taken him in Mr. Marr's law office; made him a prisoner and informed him he must go with me to the mayor's office, when he said he would not go.

I then called upon R. D. Foster, C. L. Higbee and C. A. Foster, to assist me in taking said Spencer to the mayor's office; but they swore they would not, and used many threatening oaths and aspersions, saying they would see the mayor and the city damned and then they would not, but soon followed me and Mr. A. Spencer to the office door, when the mayor ordered me to arrest those three men for refusing to assist me in the discharge of my duty, and when attempting to arrest them they all resisted and with horrid imprecations threatened to shoot.

I called for help, and there not being sufficient, the mayor laid hold on the two Fosters at the same time. At that instant C. A. Foster drew a double barrel pistol on Mr. Smith, but it was instantly wrenched from his hand, and afterwards he declared he would have shot the mayor if we had let his pistol alone, and also he would thank God for the privilege of riding the world of a tyrant! C. L. Higbee responded to Foster's threats and swore that he would do it.

However, the three were arrested and brought before the mayor, whereupon O. P. Rockwell, Joseph Coudige, J. P. Greene and C. Tutis testified to the amount of the above statements, upon which evidence the court assessed a fine of one hundred dollars to each of the above named aggressors, who appealed to the municipal court.

I wish the public to know who it is that makes insurrections and disturbs the peace and quiet of the people of the city of Nauvoo, and in order to do this I need only to tell the world that this R. D. Foster is a county magistrate; and the same R. D. Foster that was fined for gambling a few weeks since, and that this C. L. Higbee is a lawyer and notary public of Hancock county; and the same C. L. Higbee that was fined for insulting the city officers (the marshal and a constable) when in the discharge of their official duties, a few weeks since.

"When the wicked rule the people mourn, but righteous exulteth any nation."—[Solomon.]

J. P. GREENE, City Marshal.
N.B. We wish it to be distinctly understood that neither of the three above named individuals are members of the Church of Latter Day Saints, but we believe C. A. Foster is a Unitarian.
J. P. G."

*Edward Hunter
to sit on city council
in the absence of Daniel Spencer*