

NAUVOO NEIGHBOR,--EXTRA:

Sunday, 3 o'clock, P. M., June 30th, 1844.

Awful Assassination! The Pledged faith of the State of Illinois stained with innocent blood by a Mob!

On Monday the 24th inst., after Gov. Ford had sent word, that those eighteen persons demanded on a warrant, among whom were Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith, should be protected, by the militia of the State, they in company with some ten or twelve others, started for Carthage. Four miles from that place, they were met by Capt. Dunn, with a company of cavalry, who had an order from the Governor for the "State Arms." Gen. Smith endorsed his acceptance of the same, and both parties returned to Nauvoo to obtain said arms. After the arms were obtained, both parties took up the line of march for Carthage, where they arrived about five minutes before twelve o'clock at night. Capt. Dunn, nobly acquitting himself, conducted us safely at Hamilton's Hotel.

In the morning we saw the Governor, and he pledged the faith of the State, that we should be protected. Gen. Smith and his brother Hyrum were arrested by a warrant founded upon the oaths of H. O. Norton and Augustine Spencer, for treason. Knowing the threats from several persons, that the two Smiths should never leave Carthage alive, we all began to be alarmed for their personal safety. The Gov. and Gen. Deming conducted them before the McDonough troops and introduced them as Gen. Joseph Smith and Gen. Hyrum Smith. This maneuver came near raising a mutiny among the "Carthage Greys," but the Governor quelled it.

In the afternoon, after great exertions on the part of our counsel, we dispensed with an investigation, and voluntarily gave bail for our appearance to the Circuit Court, to answer in the case of abating the Nauvoo Expositor, as a nuisance. At evening the Justice made out a mitimus, without an investigation, and committed the two Gen. Smiths to prison until discharged by due course of law, and they were safely guarded to jail. In the morning the Governor went to the jail and had an interview with these men, and to every appearance all things were explained on both sides.

The constable then went to take these men from the jail, before the Justice for examination, but the jailor refused to let them go, as they were under his direction "till discharged by due course of law;" but the Governor's troops, to the amount of one or two hundred, took them to the Court House, when the hearing was continued till Saturday the 29th, and they were remanded to jail. Several of our citizens had permits from the Governor to lodge with them, and visit them in jail. It now began to be rumoured by several men, whose names will be forthcoming in time, that there was nothing against these men, that law could not reach them, but powder and ball would! The Governor was made acquainted with these facts, but on the morning of the 27th, he disbanded the McDonough Troops, and sent them home: took Captain Dunn's company of Cavalry and proceeded to Nauvoo, leaving these two men and three or four friends, to be guarded by eight men at the jail; and a company in town of 60 men, 80 or 100 rods from the jail, as a corps in reserve.

About six o'clock in the afternoon the guard was surprised by an armed mob of from 150 to 250, painted red and black and yellow, which surrounded the jail, forced in—poured a shower of bullets into the room where these unfortunate men were held, "in durance vile," to answer to the laws of Illinois; under the solemn pledge of the faith of the State, by Governor Ford, that they should be protected! but the mob ruled!! They fell as Martyrs amid this tornado of lead, each receiving four bullets! John Taylor was wounded by four bullets in his limbs but not seriously. Thus perishes the hope of law; thus vanishes the plighted faith of the State; thus the blood of innocence stains the constituted authorities of the United States, and thus have two among the most noble martyrs since the slaughter of Abel, sealed the truth of their divine mission, by being shot, by a Mob for their religion!

Messengers were dispatched to Nauvoo, but did not reach there till morning. The following was one of the letters:

12 o'clock at night, 27th June, Carthage, Hamilton's Tavern.
TO MRS. EMMA SMITH,
AND MAJ. GEN. DUNHAM, &c—

The Governor has just arrived; says all things shall be inquired into, and all wrong measures taken. I say to all the citizens of Nauvoo, my brethren, be still, and know that God reigns. Don't rush out of the city—don't rush to Carthage; stay at home, and be prepared for an attack from Missouri mobbers. The Governor will render every assistance possible—has sent out orders for troops—Joseph and Hiram are dead, but not by the Carthage people—the guards were true as I believe.

We will prepare to move the bodies as soon as possible. The people of the county are greatly excited, and fear the Mormons will come out and take vengeance—I have pledged my word the Mormons will stay at home as soon as they can be informed, and no violence will be on their part, and say to my brethren in Nauvoo, in the name of the Lord—be still—be patient—only let such friends as choose come here to see the bodies—Mr. Taylor's wounds are dressed & not serious—I am sound.

WILLARD RICHARDS,
JOHN TAYLOR,
SAMUEL H. SMITH.

Defend yourselves until protection can be furnished necessary, June 27th, 1844.

THOMAS FORD, Governor
and Commander in chief.

MR. OLSON SPENCER,
Dear Sir:—Please deliberate on this matter; prudence may obviate material destruction. I was at my residence when this horrible crime was committed. It will be condemned by three

fourths of the citizens of the county—be quiet or you will be attacked from Missouri.
M. R. DEMING.

The Governor, as well as the citizens of Carthage, was thunder struck! and fled.

The Legion in Nauvoo, was called out at 10 A. M. and addressed by Judge Phelps, Col. Buckmaster, of Alton, the Governors aid, and others, and all excitement and fury allayed and preparations were made to receive the bodies of the noble martyrs. About 3 o'clock, they were met by a great assemblage of people, east of the Temple on Mulholland street, under the direction of the City Marshal, followed by Samuel H. Smith, the brother of the deceased, Dr. Richards and Mr. Hamilton, of Carthage. The wagons were guarded by 8 men. The procession that followed in Nauvoo, was the City Council, the Lieut. Gens. Staff the Major Gen. and staff, the brigadier and staff, commanders and officers of the Legion and citizens generally, which numbered several thousands, and the most solemn lamentations and wailings that even ascended into the ears of the Lord of Hosts to be avenged of our enemies!

When the procession arrived the bodies were both taken into the 'Nauvoo Mansion'; the scene at the Mansion cannot be described: the audience addressed by Dr. Richards, Judge Phelps, Woods and Reed Esq. of Iowa and Col. Markham. It was a vast assemblage of some 8 or 10,000 persons, and with one united voice resolved to trust to the law for a remedy of such a high handed assassination, and when that failed to call upon God to avenge us of our wrongs! Oh widows and orphans! Oh Americans weep for the glory of freedom has departed!

STATEMENT OF FACTS!

At the request of many persons who wish that the truth may go forth to the world in relation to the late murder of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, by a band of lawless assassins, I have consented to make a statement of the facts so far as they have come to my knowledge, in an authentic shape, as one of the attorneys employed to defend the said Smiths against the charges brought against them, and other persons at Carthage, in the State of Illinois.

On Monday the 24th inst., at the request of Gen. Joseph Smith I left Fort Madison in the Territory of Iowa and arrived at Carthage where I expected to meet the General, his brother Hyrum and the other persons implicated with them. They arrived at Carthage late at night and next morning voluntarily surrendered themselves to the constable, Mr. Bettersworth, who held the writ against them on a charge of riot for destroying the press, type and fixtures of the Nauvoo Expositor, the property of William and Wilson Law, and other dissenters, charged to have been destroyed on the 10th inst.

Great excitement prevailed in the county of Hancock, and had extended to many of the surrounding counties. A large number of the militia of several counties were under arms at Carthage. The Head Quarters of the commanding Gen. Deming; and many other troops were under arms at Warsaw and other places in the neighborhood. The Governor was at Head Quarters in person, for the purpose of seeing that the laws of the land were executed and had pledged his own faith and the faith of the State of Illinois that the Smiths and the other persons concerned with them should be protected from personal violence, if they would surrender themselves to be dealt with according to law. During the two succeeding days his Excellency repeatedly expressed to the legal counsellors of the Smiths his determination to protect the prisoners and to see that they should have a fair and impartial examination so as depended on the Executive of the State. On Tuesday morning soon after the surrender of the prisoners on the charge of riot, Gen. Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum were both arrested on a charge of treason against the State of Illinois. The affidavits upon which the writs issued were made by Hyrum Norton and Augustus Spencer.

On Tuesday afternoon the two Smiths and other persons on the charge of riot appeared before R. F. Smith, a justice of the peace residing at Carthage, and by advice of counsel in order to prevent if possible, any increase of excitement, voluntarily entered into recognizance in the sum of five hundred dollars each with unexceptionable security, for their appearance at the next term of the Circuit Court for said county. The whole number of persons recognized is fifteen, most if not all of them leading men in the Mormon church.

Making out the bonds and justifying, necessarily consumed considerable time, and when this was done it was near night and the Justice adjourned his court over without calling on the Smiths to answer to the charge of treason or even intimating to their counsel or the prisoners that they were expected to enter into the examination that night. In less than an hour after the adjournment of the court, constable Bettersworth who had arrested the prisoners in the morning appeared at Hamilton's Hotel, at the lodgings of the prisoners and their counsel and insisted that the Smiths should go to jail, Mr. Woods of Burlington, Iowa, and myself, as counsel for the prisoners, insisted that they were entitled to be brought before the justice for examination before they could be sent to jail. The constable to our surprise, thereupon exhibited a mitimus from said justice as follows:

STATE OF ILLINOIS,
Hancock County }
The people of the State of Illinois

to the keeper of the Jail of the said county greeting:

Whereas Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith of the county aforesaid have been arrested upon the oath of Augustine Spencer and Henry O. Norton, for the crime of treason, and has been brought before me as a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, for trial at the seat of justice thereof, which trial has been necessarily postponed by reason of the absence of material witnesses, to wit: Francis M. Higbee and others; therefore I command you in the name of the people to receive the said Joseph Smith and Hyrum Smith into your custody in the jail of the county aforesaid, there to remain until discharged by due course of law.

Given under my hand and seal this 25th day of June, A. D. 1844.

(Signed,) R. F. SMITH, J. P. [L.S.]

His Excellency did not think it within the scope of his duty to interfere, and the prisoners were removed from the lodgings to jail. The recitals of the mitimus so far as they relate to the prisoners having been brought before the justice for trial, and it there appearing that the necessary witness of the prosecution were absent, is wholly untrue, unless the prisoners could have appeared before the justice without being present in person or by counsel; nor is there any law of Illinois within my knowledge which permits a justice to commit persons charged with crimes, to jail without examination as to the probability of their guilt.

On Wednesday forenoon the Governor in company with one of his friends, visited the prisoners at the jail, and again assured them that they should be protected from violence, and told them that if the troops marched the next morning to Nauvoo as his Excellency then expected they should be taken along in order to insure their personal safety.

On the same morning, some one or more of the counsel for the prosecution, expressed their wish to me, that the prisoners should be brought out of jail for examination; they were answered that the prisoners had already been committed, and that the justice and constable had no further control of the prisoners, and that if the prosecutors wished the prisoners brought out of jail, they should bring them out on a writ of Habeas Corpus or some other due course of law. The constable after this conversation went to the jail with the following order to the jailor:

STATE OF ILLINOIS, }
Hancock County, } ss.

To David Bettersworth, constable of said county:
You are commanded to bring the bodies of Joseph Smith & Hyrum Smith from the jail of said county, forthwith before me at my office for an examination on the charge of treason, and having been committed for safe keeping until trial could be had on such examination and the state now being ready for such examination.

Given under my hand and seal this 26th day of June 1844.

(Signed,) R. F. SMITH, J. P. [L.S.]

And demanded the prisoners, but as the jailor could find no law authorizing a justice of the peace, to demand prisoners committed to his charge, he refused to give them up, until discharged from his custody by due course of law. Upon the refusal to give up the prisoners, the company of Carthage Greys marched to the jail, by whose orders I know not, and compelled the jailor against his will and conviction of duty, to deliver the prisoners to the constable, who, forthwith, took them before Justice Smith, the Captain of the Carthage Greys. The counsel for prisoners then appeared, and asked for subpoenas for witnesses on the part of the prisoners, and expressed their wish to go into the examination, as the witnesses could be brought from Nauvoo to Carthage; the justice thereupon fixed the examination for 12 o'clock on Thursday the 27th inst.; whereupon, the prisoners were remanded to prison. Soon after a council of the military officers was called by the Governor, and was determined to march on the next morning, the 27th inst. to Nauvoo, with all the troops, except one company which was to be selected by the Governor from the troops whose fidelity was more to be relied on to guard the prisoners whom it was determined should be left at Carthage. On Thursday morning, another consultation of officers took place, and the former orders for marching to Nauvoo with the whole army, were countermanded. One company were ordered to accompany the Governor to Nauvoo; the Carthage Greys, who had but, 30 days before, been under arrest for insubordination to the commanding General, and whose conduct had been more hostile to the prisoners, than that of any other company, were selected to guard the prisoners, and the other troops including those rendezvoused at Golden's Point, from Warsaw, and who had been promised that they should be marched to Nauvoo, were disbanded. A guard of only eight men was stationed at the jail, whilst the rest of the Greys were in camp at a quarter of a mile's distance, and whilst his excellency was haranguing the peaceable citizens of Nauvoo, and asking them to give up all their own arms, the assassins were murdering the prisoners in jail, whom the Governor had pledged himself and the faith of the State to protect.

H. T. REID.

At the request of the friends of Joseph and Hyrum Smith, I have consented to give a statement of such matters as I had

a knowledge of in relation to their murder at Carthage, and what occurred under my observation. I arrived in Nauvoo from Burlington, Iowa, on Friday, June 21st; inst. about 9 o'clock, P. M. I found all things quiet, had an interview on Saturday morning the 22nd, with Joseph and Hyrum Smith, who was in consultation with some of their friends in relation to a communication from Gov. Ford, during interview heard Gen. Joseph Smith give orders to disband the Legion, and withdraw the guards and sentinels, who were co-operating with the police to preserve the peace of the city, as he said by order of Gov. Ford; that I went from Nauvoo to Carthage, on the evening of the 23d, when I had an interview with Gov. Ford, assuring him as to the quiet of Nauvoo, and that Smith and his friends were ready to obey the laws. It was told that the Constable with a posse had that evening gone to Nauvoo with a writ for Smith and others, and that posting short of an unconditional surrender, the laws could not be enforced. I was then informed by Gov. Ford that I pledged to protect all such persons as might be arrested and that they should have an impartial examination, and that if Smiths and the rest against whom warrants had been issued, would come to Carthage by Monday the 24th inst., it would be a compliance on their part, and on Sunday morning the 23d, Gov. Ford pledged his word that if Gen. Smith, would come to Carthage, he should by him be protected, with such of his friends as might accompany him, and that I as his counsel should have protection, in defending Smith, that I returned to Nauvoo, on Sunday evening the 23d, and I found Gen. J. Smith and Hyrum Smith, making preparation to go to Carthage on Monday, and on Monday morning the 24th I left the city of Nauvoo in company with Joseph and Hyrum Smith, and some fifteen other persons, parties and witnesses for Carthage, that about four miles west from Carthage, we were met by a company of about 60 men under Capt. Dunn, that at the request of Gen. Joseph Smith, I advanced and communicated with the Commander of the company and was informed, he was on his way to Nauvoo, with an order from Gov. Ford, for the State Arms at that place, that it was agreed by myself on behalf of Gen. Smith, that the order for the arms should be endorsed by Gen. Smith, and that he should place himself under the protection of Captain Dunn, to return to Nauvoo and see the Governor's order promptly obeyed and return with Capt. Dunn to Carthage; Captain Dunn, pledging his word as a military man, that Smith and his friends should be protected, that the order was endorsed by Gen. Smith, which was communicated by Captain Dunn, to Gov. Ford, with a letter from Gen. Smith informing the Gov., that he would accompany Captain Dunn to Carthage. I left the company and proceeded to Carthage, that about 12 o'clock at night of the 24th Capt. Dunn returned with the State Arms from Nauvoo accompanied by Joseph and Hyrum, with some 13 others, who were charged with a riot in destroying the Printing Press of the Nauvoo Expositor, that on the morning of the 25th, Joseph and Hyrum Smith with the others charged, surrendered themselves to the Constable and at the same time Joseph and Hyrum Smith were arrested on a charge of treason against the State of Illinois; that about 3 o'clock P. M. on the 25th the Justice, proceeded to the examination in relation to the riot and after a good deal of resistance on the part of the prosecution, we were permitted to enter into recognizance; to answer at the next term of the Circuit Court, that we were engaged, until dark, in making out and giving our recognizances, that in consequence of the rumors as to the excitement at Warsaw and other points and to allay the fears of the citizens of Nauvoo, I requested Governor Ford to detail a company to Nauvoo, to protect the city, which request was promptly complied with, and that night Capt. Singleton, with a company of men from McDonough county marched to Nauvoo and took possession of the city and remained until the evening of the 27th, when they took up their line of march for Carthage.

After the matter of the riot was disposed of, the Justice left, without saying anything in relation to the examination for treason, and in about one hour the constable returned with a mitimus, a copy of which accompanies the statement of my colleague, H. T. Reid, a copy of which was demanded and refused; that I requested the officer to wait until I could see Gov. Ford, and was told he would wait five minutes, and as I went to the door I met Capt. Dunn, with some twenty men to guard the prisoners to jail; but I accompanied Gov. Ford to the Justice, R. F. Smith, who gave as a cause for issuing the warrant of committal; that the prisoners were not personally safe at the hotel.

I then requested the Governor to have a company detailed to guard the jail, which was done, and they arrived at the jail about the same time as the prisoners. On the morning of the 28th, the Governor visited the jail in company with a friend, at which interview the Governor again pledged himself for their personal safety, and said if the troops went to Nauvoo, as was then contemplated, that they should go along to ensure their protection, that after the interview at the jail, the counsel for the prosecution wanted the prisoners brought before the justice for an examination, to which the counsel for the prisoners replied, that they were committed until discharged by due course of law, and that we could do nothing until the prisoners were legally before the court, where we would appear and defend; that the Justice, R. F. Smith, gave the constable an order (a copy of which accompanies the statement of H. T. Reid, Esq.) for the jailor to deliver up the prisoners, which the jailor refused to do; that the constable then repaired to the jail with a company called "Carthage Greys," of whom the Justice, R. F. Smith, was the captain, but not then in command; and by intimidation and

threats, forced the jailor to give up the prisoners to the constable, who took them before the Justice, R. F. Smith, at the Court House, that on the motion of the counsel for the prisoners, the examination was postponed until the 27th, 12 o'clock, and subpoenas issued for witnesses on the defence. The two Smiths were then remanded to jail and orders were issued for a consultation of the officers, with the commander-in-chief, and it was determined that the troops should take up a line of march at 3 o'clock, on the morning of the 27th, for Nauvoo, and after the consultation, the Justice, who was one of the officers in command, altered the return of the subpoenas until the 29th, and continued the hearing until that time, without consulting either their prisoners or the counsel; that on the morning of the 27th, the order for marching to Nauvoo, was countermanded, and all the troops disbanded but the company under Capt. Singleton at Nauvoo, Capt. Dunn's company of horse, and the Carthage Greys, that the Governor determined to visit Nauvoo, escorted by Capt. Dunn's company; and the Carthage Greys were left as a guard for the prisoners at the jail, that after the troops were disbanded, I requested Gov. Ford to detail some men to guard the route to Warsaw, as I apprehended much danger from that place, but I do not know whether it was done or not, as I left Carthage about 11 o'clock, A. M., and came to Nauvoo; that Gov. Ford and his aid, Col. Buckmaster, escorted by Capt. Dunn's company, arrived in Nauvoo about 5 o'clock, P. M., when I addressed the citizens, and promised them protection, and a just execution of the laws, and immediately left the city for Carthage.

JAMES W. WOODS,
Attorney at Law, of Burlington, Iowa.

BY EXPRESS!
Sunday morning 9 o'clock.
The following proclamation has just reached us from head quarters. We assure the governor, if he can manage human butchers, he has nothing to fear from armless, timid, and law abiding Latter day Saints:
TO THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS.
I desire to make a brief but true statement of the recent disgraceful affair at Carthage, in regard to the Smiths, so far as circumstances have come to my knowledge. The Smiths, Joseph and Hyrum, have been assassinated in Jail, by whom is not known, but will be ascertained.—I pledged myself for their safety, and upon the assurance of that pledge, they surrendered as prisoners. The Mormons surrendered the public arms in their possession, and the Nauvoo Legion submitted to the command of Capt. Singleton, of Brown County, deputed for that purpose by me. All these things were required to satisfy the old citizens of Hancock, that the Mormons were peaceably disposed; and to allay jealousy and excitement in their minds. It appears however that the compliance of the Mormons with every requisition made upon them, failed of that purpose. The pledge of security to the Smiths, was not given upon my individual responsibility. Before I gave it, I obtained a pledge of honor by an unanimous vote from the officers and men under my command, to sustain me in performing it. If the assassination of the Smiths was committed by any portion of these, they have added treachery to murder, and have done all they could do to disgrace the State, and sully the public honor.

On the morning of the day the deed was committed, we had proposed to march the army under my command into Nauvoo. I however discovered on the evening before, that nothing but utter destruction of the city would satisfy a portion of the troops; and that if we marched into the city, pretexts would not be wanting for commencing hostilities. The Mormons had done every thing required or which ought to have been required of them. Offensive operations on our part would have been as unjust and disgraceful as they would have been impolitic, in the present critical season of the year, the harvest and the crops. For these reasons I decided, in a council of officers, to disband the army, except three companies, two of which were retained as a guard for the jail. With the other company I marched into Nauvoo, to address the inhabitants there, and tell them what they might expect in case they designedly or imprudently provoked a war. I performed this duty, as I think plainly and emphatically, and then set out to return to Carthage. When I had marched about three miles a messenger informed me of the occurrences at Carthage. I hastened on to that place. The guard is said: did their duty but were overpowered. Many of the inhabitants of Carthage had fled with their families. Others were prepared to go. I apprehended danger to the settlements from the sudden fury and passion of the Mormons and sanctioned their movements in this respect.

General Deming volunteered to remain with a few troops, to observe the progress of events, to defend property against small numbers, and with orders to retreat if menaced by a superior force. I decided to proceed immediately to Quincy, to prepare a force, sufficient to suppress disorders, in case it should ensue for the foregoing transactions or from any other cause. I have hopes that the Mormons will make no further difficulties. In this I may be mistaken. The other party may not be satisfied. They may recommence aggression. I am determined to preserve the peace against all breakers of the same, at all hazards. I think, present circumstances warrant the precaution, of having competent force at my disposal, in readiness to march at a moments warning. My position at Quincy will enable me to get the earliest in-

telligence, and to communicate orders with greater celerity.

I have decided to issue the following general orders:
HEAD QUARTERS,
Quincy, June 29, 1844. }
It is ordered that the commanders of regiments in the counties of Adams, Marquette, Pike, Brown, Schuyler, Morgan, Scott, Cass, Fulton, and McDonough, and the Regiments composing General Stapps Brigade, will call their respective Regiments and Battalions together immediately upon the receipt of this order, and proceed by voluntary enlistment to enrol as many men, as can be armed in their respective regiments. They will make arrangements for a campaign of twelve days, and will provide themselves with arms, ammunition, and provisions accordingly, and hold themselves in readiness immediately to march upon the receipt of further orders.

The independent companies of Riflemen, Infantry, Cavalry, and Artillery in the above named counties and in the county of Sangamon will hold themselves in readiness in like manner.
THOMAS FORD,
Governor and Commander-in-chief.

Proclamation.
Head Quarters, June 28, 1844, 4 o'clock, A. M.
To the People 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 12 hours there will be a sufficient 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 thereby justly command all citizens of Hancock county to abstain from violence towards the Mormon population, under penalty of the severest inflictions 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 28th June 1844, 4 o'clock A. M.
M. R. DEMING, Brig. Gen.,
4th Brigade and 5th Division.
It is hoped and expected that the Governor will be at Head Quarters in a few hours.

Head Quarters, Carthage,
June 29th, 4 o'clock, a. m.
Fellow citizens of Hancock County:—
Every prospect of danger from the Mormon population of this county is removed and those who have retired from their homes in its apprehension, are requested forthwith to aid in allaying public excitement by a speedy return. A communication, this a. m. received from the authorities of Nauvoo, brings the most satisfactory assurances that no retaliation or aggression will be resorted to by their citizens upon any part of the county. The butchery of the prisoners at Carthage has the execrations of the great mass of our citizens. The humane and patriotic of Adams co. are gathering at Carthage for the maintenance of our laws against the violators of law of any party. The command of Col. Flood consisting of 224 well armed and efficient men will be at Carthage this a. m. for the preservation of order. The Governor's return from Adams is hourly expected. It is believed that no other forces will be necessary for the public safety.
M. R. DEMING,
Brig. Gen.

Head Quarters,
Carthage June 29th 1844 }
Dr. Willard Richards.—

Your note by the return of the escort has been received with the request for Mr. Taylor and lady; considerations of prudence, should I think delay Mr. Taylor's return. I fear it would prove fatal to his recovery. He will receive every attention that my power or the sympathies of many kind persons can furnish. I send you this communication with my last order by the hands of Messrs. Wood and Conyers who are highly respectable citizens of Quincy—Mr. Woods is the Mayor of that City and a decided friend of law. Mr. Conyers was formerly the Mayor of the City. A safe conduct of troops that can be relied upon—In great haste,
Very respectfully yours,
M. R. DEMING,
Brig. Gen.

NOTICE.
A LARGE edition of the "Voice of a Warning" is now out and for sale at his office.
The Book of Doctrine and Covenants will be published in about one month from this time. Those wishing for an early supply had better make immediate application.
June 11, 1844.

CITY Script or orders will be received on subscriptions at this office, if applications are made immediately.
June 12th 1844.

NOTICE—THE subscribers from the east, would respectfully inform the citizens of Nauvoo, that they have taken a Shop on Main street, a few doors above the Nauvoo Mansion, where they are prepared to do all kinds of work in the millinery line.
A. & E. GRAY.
N. B.—A. & E. G. have furnished themselves with a patent press machine by which they are enabled to press their straw bonnets in a manner that will give perfect satisfaction.
June 10th 1844.