PROSPECTUS

OF THE

EXPOSITOR. o o v u a *n*

The "Nativoo Expositor" will be issued on Friday of each I time exercising their own judgment in cases of flagrant abuses,

cerning and an enlightened public.

The Expositor will be devoted to a general diffusion of useful. knowledge, and its columns open for the admission of all cour-Leous Communications of a Religious, Moral, Social, Literary, or Political character, without taking a decided stand in favor of either of the great Political Parties of the country. A few of its columns will be deroted to a few primary objects, which the Publishers deem of vital importance to the public welfarc. Their particular locality gives them a knowledge of the many Gross abuses exercised under the "pretended" authorities of the Charter of the City of Nauvoo. by the Legislative authorities of said city; and the Insupportable OPPRESSIONS of the MINISTERIAL powers, in carrying out the Unjust. Illegal, and Unconstitutional Ordinances of the same. The Publishers, therefore, deem it a sacred duty they owe to their country and their fellow citizens, to advocate, through the columns of the Expession, the Unconditional REPEAL of the NAUVOO CITY CHARTERto 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 RE-VELATIONS, and to censure and decry gross moral imperfections wherever found, either in the Plebian, 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 Roligious sentiments, and sus tain ALL in worshiping their God according to the monitions of their consciences, as guarantied by the Constitution of our country, and to oppose, with uncompromising hostility, any Co-Union of CHURCH and STATE F or any preliminary step tending to the same—to sustain ALL, however humble, in will will LAW, ace 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

week, on an Imperial sheet, with a new Press and materials of or moral delinquencies—to use such terms and names as they the best quality, and rendered worthy of the patronage of a dis- 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 productions of all corres pendents 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 Mcchanic 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 num-

ber of copies to issue.

The publishers take pleasure in announcing to the public; that they have engaged the services of SYLVESTER EXMANS, 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.

TERMS of the "NAUVOO EXPOSITOR."

The TERMS of the paper will be

\$2,00 per annum, in advance.

\$2.50 at the expiration of six months.

\$3,00 at the end of the year.

Six copies will be forwarded to one address for \$10,00 in ad-

vance-Thirteen copies for \$20,00, &c., &c.

All Letters and Communications must be addressed to "Charles A. Foster, Nauvoo, Ill.," post paid, in order to in-

> WILSON LAW CHARLES IVINS. Francis M. Higber CHAUNCEY L. HIGBEE, ROBERT D. FOSTER, CHARLES A. FOSTER.

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Nauvoo, III, May 10th, 1844.

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PUBLISHERS.

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POETRY.

THE LAST MAN. BUTHOMAS CAMPBELL.

All worldly shapes shall meet in gloom, The sun himself shall die, Before this awrial shall assume Its immortality!

I can a vision in my sloop.
The days for spirit strength to sweet The bayes of strength to Adopte the gulf of time!

I saw the last of human mould That shall creation's death behold, As Adam saw her prime!

The sun's eye had a sickly glare, The earth with age was wan; The skeletons of nations were Around that lonely man! Some had expired in fight,—the brands Still rusted in their bony hands! In plagues and famine some! Earth's cities had no sound nor tread; And ships were drifting with the dead

To shores where all was dumb!

Yet prophet like, that lone one stood, With dauntless words and high, That shook the sere leaves from the woo As if a storm pass'd by,— Saying, "We are twins in death proud Sur Thy face is cold, thy race is run, 'Tis mercy bids thee go.
For thou ten thousand thousand years

Hast seen the tide of human tears, That shall no longer flow. What though beneath thee man put forth His pomp, his pride his skill; And arts that made fire, flood, and earth,

The vassals of his will; Yet mourn I not thy parted sway, Thou dim, discrowned king of day: For all those trophied arts And triumphs that beneath thee sprang, Healed not a passion or a pang Entail'd on human hearts.

"Go, let oblivion's curtain fall Upon the stage of men; Nor with thy rising beams recall hife's tragedy again. Its piteous pageants bring not back Nor waken flesh, upon the rack Of pain anew to writhe; Stretch'd in disease's shapes abhorr'd. Or mown in battle by the sword, Like grass beneath the scythe.

"Ev'n I am weary in you skies To watch thy fading fire; Test of all sunless agonies, Behold me not expire. My lips that speak thy-dirge of death,

Their rounded grasp and gurgling breath To see thou shalt not boast. The celipse of nature spreads my pall, The majesty of darkness shall Receive my parting ghost!

This spirit shall return to him! That gave its heavenly spark; Yet think not Sun, it shall be dim When thou thyself art dark!

No it shall live again, and shine In bliss unknown to beams of thine, By Him recall'd to breath, Who captive led captivity,

Who robbed the grave of victory, And took the sting from Death!

"Go, Sun, while mercy holds me up On nature's awful waste, To drink this last and bitter cup Of grief that man shall taste;

Go, tell the night that nides thy face, Thou saw'st the last of Adam's race, On earth's sepulchral clod; The dark'ning universe defy To quench his immortality, Or shake his trust in God!"

Misoellaneous.

ADELINE:

OR, The Two Suitors.

It was on a beautiful evening in nummer, when, as the evening sun was hiding his red disk behind the distant mountains, and nature seemed sinking to a sweet repose, a horseman was jogging at a gentle pace down a lane, which led to the quiet village of E He was a young man of about two and twenty, and with the ladies, might

THE TRUTH, THE WHOLE TRUTH, AND BUTTING BUT THE TRUTH.

NAUVOO, ILLINOIS, FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1844.

[NO. 1.

steed, with a powerful jerk, at his side. They rode on for some distance in silence, until Henry, for that was our hero's name, addressed him with-

"A fine evening, sid"
"It is," answered the stranger—
whose features and accent denoted

and, after a short time resumed: "I suppose you reside in E-

"Why, not exactly a resident, but rather a frequent visitor, as you may suppose,22 answered the light-hearted Henry, "when I tell you that the mag-

confidence, you shall hear my story,

became acquainted with the gentleman, who invited me to his house; but as his daughter was constantly in attendance on her mather, I never could meet her. I called again and again for the same purpose, but was as often disappointed, until shortly after, the old lady dying, I, with some other neighbors, was nvited to the funeral. I saw her then in all the loveliness of woman's sorrew, bending over her mother's grave, and thought that I had never beheld a being so beautiful—From that moment I love, and the mean I love, and the many not be held a being so beautiful—From that moment I love, and the solicit her hand. After waiting to allow her grief to subside, I called, and finding her alone, at once

man you loved to misery?"

"Young man, you know not the fiery pangs of rejected love; or, at least, we, sons of the South, are warmer in such matters than you of this colder

daughter to whom this gallant speeds? For his sale, I hope not; that, however, I must ascertain."

They had now arrived at the inn when Henry, having alighted, walked on to the house of De Moncey, promising to call on the stranger early the

next morning. . The road to the mansion lay up an

tinueds "Boipe alranger in this that I wight the standard on t "Willingly," replied Henry; "it is to E— that I am going, and, if I shall not intrude, shall be happy to accompany you."

The stranger expressed his thanks, and if you heard his story, and offer a thest time result of the stranger expressed his thanks, and offer a thest time result of the stranger expressed his thanks, and offer a thest time result of the stranger expressed his thanks, and offer a thest time result of the stranger expressed his thanks, and offer a thest time result of the stranger expressed his thanks, and offer a thest time result of the stranger expressed his thanks, and offer a thest time result of the stranger expressed his thanks, and offer a thest time result of the stranger expressed his thanks, and offer a thest time result of the stranger expressed his thanks, and offer a thest time result of the stranger expressed his thanks, and offer a thest time result of the stranger expressed his thanks, and offer a thest time result in the nearest, which, rest.

"Better taugh than erg."—So say we. It's no use rubbing one's eyes, at the oddity of the direction; and, rest.

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net which attracts me is a lady."

"And by such a magnet," replied the stranger, with a sigh, "I have been drawn from the sunny shores of Italy; attend awhile, and, in return for your this unhappy tale than you imagine; I such mext the mext time.

They had now reached the house, "Is dame fortune as shy as a wease!"
Tell her to go to thunder, and laugh the garden, ran to acquaint her with the result of their walk. She was attend awhile, and, in return for your this unhappy tale than you imagine; I greatly relieved by the news; and, with and had't a shilling in his pocket, and it is pocket, and it is the pressure of confidence, you shall hear my story, have reason for supposing that I am light hearts, they entered the break-and during its relation, our horses will the female of whom he is in search." fast-room. The breakfast was soon

"You! Adeline?" "About a year ago, there came to Naples an old gentleman with his wife, who was an invalid, and a lovely daughter. They engaged a villa near my dear Honry, that my mother, being daughter. They engaged a villa near my dear Honry, that my mother, being the one in which I resided; I, thereby, in a bad state of health, by the physi-

since, but have followed them hither with the intention of again preferring my suit."

"And if, when you have found her, sho is engaged to another?"

The stranger's brow darkened, and his eyes flashed fiercely, as he exclaimed, "It should not be! This hand would deprive him of the happiness denied to me."

"What! would you reduce the woman you loved to misery?"

and love, replied—"Yours till death."

He would have clasped her in his ultameously out, and mounting every horse they could find, started in pursuit, a rustling in the bushes near them caused them both to start from their seats. Adeline, greatly terrified, clung to her lover; who, after a time, hearing nothing else, attempted, though vainly, to calm her fears; but she begged him to conduct her into the house, which request he very reluctantly complied to the lane. "Would you follow him over the lane. "Would you follow him over the lane. "Would you follow him over the lane." A sharp before he can stop his horse." A sharp

with... Passing through one of the rooms, we, sons of the South, are warmer in such matters than you of this colder clime."

"Well, well! I wish you success, and will, if you allow me, mention your case to a friend at E——, in whose house I shall sleep; preobably he will be able to assist you in your search; by-the-bye, De Moncey has been in Italy, so I have no doubt will be declighted to have you for his guest; but here is the village. I will conduct you in the precident the father of Ade-line begins the precidition, and all was silent.

In deep silence, each meditating on the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning, they returned the facts alleged. Hereafter, no the events of the morning the events of the morning the vents of the morning the events of the fac

> ing, the sun was shining brightly into his chamber, and the wild little vocal-

But here his musings were inter- ing into the bower, clasped her to his ses to her, so I up un told um that as —we forgett and when at last we arrupted by the clatter of horses' hoofs, breast. The blush-which-roverspread how I b'lieved so, and that there was rise with exhausted strength from the approaching at a swift pace behind her face at being thus caught, was dishim, and the uext moment a horseman, pelled by the joy of beholding him in love you, sir, he look'd the colour of a long night into a new morning.—
mufflled in a large cloak, reined up, his whom her earthly happiness was cenold waite Progy there; till I thought So many things, during the illness of tred.

"Now, I declare," said Adeline, playfully tapping his shoulder; "that you have become quite a truent! I have not seen you for more than a way land at old the starts an old friend, and war in order 'cause' voices; and then, more than all, the whole d m. "."

ing at Adeline, as he concluded, was the hopele sness of the case, and more over that you, to whom he seems to and always cheering yourself with have taken a liking, were his rival, taking her hand, "let it not affect you.

They had now reached the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, "Tall her to go to thunder, and leach the house, her the hous

dispatched, and the joyous party set out on their journey to the church, which was situate at one end of the park, through which, as the cavalcade passed, it was saluted by the clear. passed, it was saluted by the glad shouts of the assembled tenantry, whose merry faces bore witness of the

ed. The spectators, horror-struck, stood gazing vacantly at each other, told her the state of my feelings regarding her; but she, with apparent grief for my disappointment, firmly rejected my advances. They quitted Naples suddenly, and I have not seen them since, but have followed them hither with the intention of again preferring my suit."

It is."

"And if it is," said Henry, fixing they were aroused by a voice in the crowd, crying "Seize him, seize h

before he can stop his horse." A sharp cry of terror announced the truth of

by-the-bye, De Modeey has been in Italy, so I have no doubt will be delighted to have you for his guest; but here is the village. I will conduct you to the inn, as I intend leaving my horse there."

The start given by the stranger, together with the ashy paleness which overspread his features, at the mention of the name of "De Moncey," were unnoticed by the gay and unsuspecting Henry, who, spurring his suspecting Henry, who, spurring his suspections are suspections of the stranger, the stranger should man bending over this wreck of his fond hopes, and of our own souls, that we have and our country's laws have guaranties do of our own souls, that we have and our country's laws have guaranties do of our own souls, that we have have substituted this day assembled. Feigh would we have substituted this day assembled. Feigh would we have substituted the body of the stranger, and the spirit with the solon has been brooding among the ruins of our peace; this day assembled. Feigh would we have covered as on called the to us—freedom of speech, the hard been; but this day assembled. This day assembled. Feigh would we have and our country's laws have guaranties do of our own souls, that we have this day assembled. The horse with the solve have substituted to us—freedom of the ruins of our own souls, that we have this day assembled. The substitute of the ruins of our own souls, that we have this day assembled. The have have substituted to us—freedom of the substituted to the evening the melancholy of Adeline fled forever. Her father was, suspecting Henry, who, spurring his horse, cantered gaily on to the inn.

"De Moncey!" ejaculated the stranger. "Ha! this is well, my search is ended—but can it be De Moncey's ing, the sun was shining brightly into cup of happiness, so cruelly snatched from his lips, had left him a heart-bro-

The Sick Chamber .-- Health and the ists without, chirping their merry songs of greeting to the day. He arose ed; I will now celebrate sickness and with the fondest anticipations of happiness; and hastily dressing, descend-sickness, when thou layest thy hand on ed to the garden, where he found De the head and heart of man, and sayest nand twenty, and with the ladies, might have passed for a tolerably handsome man. By the appearance of his horse haded on each side by a thick row of tall pines. He had now reached the house, and are and was proceeding to the door, when the tinking of a guitar, in the him as he slackened his pace:

"The morrow, then," cried he, joy, when the tinking of a guitar, in the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who was the musician, he entered the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who was the musician, he entered the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who was the musician, he entered the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who was the musician, he entered the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who was the musician, he entered the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who was the musician, he entered the garden, and stealing behind a bower, he beheld, through the leaves, his belovation and was proceeding to the door, and a stealing behind a bower, he beheld, through the leaves, his belovation and was proceeding to the door, when the tinking of a guitar, in the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who had now reached the man who had taken his horse on the preceding evening, informed them that, on Henry's departure from the inred two the had some act still, when the tinking of a guitar, in the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who was the musician, he entered the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who was the musician, he entered the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who was the musician, he entered the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who was the musician, he entered the garden, caught his ear. Guessing who was the form the first had storms are still. More than once hast thou prevented suicide, and its wild storms are still. More the soult rest after the found the man she slackened his pares. The house, and taken his horse and the first him on the first had the with understanding to consummate his purposes; and it it is necessary, he that one his had some act acts of the full who of the his purposes; and it is necessary, he the soult had no re

whose features and accent denoted him to be a foreigner—"It is very bracing her, "you must foreign me; I staid but to settle form affairs now, ing?"

"Will my good fellow, did he not haps a tear in their solicitude, per haps a tear in their eyes; all this does say inviting at starting, this morning."

Then, after a pause he constituted when the wise Solomon ing?"

"Will my good fellow, did he not haps a tear in their eyes; all this does say inviting at starting, this morning?"

"Will my good fellow, did he not haps a tear in their eyes; all this does not haps a tear in their eyes; all this does not happen to stranger in this that I might am a might be supported in the solicitude. Per haps a tear in their eyes; all this does not happen to stranger in this that I might am a might be supported in the solicitude. Per happen to stranger in the solicitude, per hap got to celebrate sickness among the

Adeline, however, would rather hear it then. Henry, therefore, related the story of the stranger, and look- was my It lian friend, who, on finding take the good things and the evil as

favorites. She's of no consequence any how, and never buttered a piece of bread or furnished a man a clean dickey.

Is your heart broken by "Some maiden fair,"
Of bright blue eyes and auburn hair?"

Then thank your stars that you have scaped with your neck, and make the welkin ring with a hearty laugh. It lightens the weight of one's heart

amazingly.

Take our advice under all circum be in a hurry to get out of the world, considering the creatures who inhabit it, and it is just about as full of fun as it can be. You never saw a man cut his throat with a broad grin on his face; it's a grand preventative of sul-cide. There's philosophy and reli-gion too, in laughing; it shows a clear conscience and gratitude for the good things of life, and elevates us a the bruit creation. So here goes for fun—and we'll put in for our share while the ball is rolling, ha! ha!!

We give place this week to the following Preamble, Resolutions and Affidavits, of the Seceders from the Church at Nauvon. The request is complied with on account of their deeming it very important that the public should know the true cause of their dissenting, as all manner of falsehood is spread abroad in relation to the schism in the Church. In our subsequent numbers

the salvation of the Human Family, rious privileges which nature's brooding among the ruins of our peace: but we rely upon the arm of Jehovah, the Supreme Arbiter of the world, to whom we this day, and upon this oc-casion, appeal for the rectitude of our intentions

If that God who gave bounds to the mighty deep, and bade the ocean cease —if that God who organized the physical world, and gave infinity to space, be our front guard and our rear ward Moncey already awaiting him. Think-ing it the best time for their visit to the sufferings of his spirit, Enough! it is futile and vain for man to raise Thou are called on earth an evil; oh! his puny arm against us. God will inspire his ministers with courage and

istory, then we have every reason to believe we are. We all verily believe, heneve we are. We all verily beheve, and many of us know of a surety that the religion of the Latter Day Saints, as originally taught by Joseph Smith, which is contained in the Old and New Testaments, Book of Covenants, and Book of Mormon, is verily true; and that the pure principles set forth in those books, are the immutable and eternal principles of Heaven, and speaks a language which, when n in truth and virtue, sinks deep nto the heart of every honest man. Its precepts are invigorating, and in every sense of the word, tend to dig-nify and ennoble man's conceptions of God and his atributes. It speaks a language which is heard amidst the roar of Artillery, as well as in the si-lence of midnight: it speaks a language understood by the incarcerated spirit, as well as he who is unfettered and free; yet to those who will not see, it is dark, mysterious, and secret as

the grave.
We believe that all men, professing to be the ministers of God, should to be the ministers of too, had keep steadily in view, the honor and glory of God, the salvation of souls, tion: and among their cardinal virtues ought to be found those of faith, hope, virtue and charity; but with Joseph Smith, and many other official characters in the Church, they are words without any meanings attached - ora as ornaments; exotics nurtured for display; virtues which, throwing aside. the existence of a God, the peace, happiness, welfare, and good order of society, require that they should be preserved pure, immaculate and uncorroded.

We most solemnly and sincerely declare, God this day being witness of the truth and sincerity of our designs and statements, that happy will it be with those who examine and scan Jo-seph Smith's pretensions to righteous-ness; and take counsel of human affairs, and of the experience of times gone by. Do not yield up tranquilly. a superfority to that man which the reasonableness of past events, and the laws of our country declare to be per-nicious and diabolical. We hope many items of doctrine, as now taught, some of which, however, are taught secretly, and denied openly, (which we know positively is the case,) and oth-era publicly, considerate men will reat with contempt; for we declare them heretical and damnable in their influence, though they find many devo-tees. How shall he, who has drank of the poisonous draft, teach virtue? In the stead thereof, when the criminal enginess pleading by to the court, the court is obliged to plead guilty to the criminal. We appeal to humanity and ask, what shall we do? Shall we lie supinely and suffer ourselves to be metamorphosed into beasts by the Syren tongue? We answer that our country and our God require that we should rectify the tree. We have called upon him to repent, and as soon as he shewed fruits meet for repentance, we stood ready to seize him by the hand of fellowship, and throw around him the mantle of protection; for it is the salvation of souls we desire, and not our own aggrandize-

We are exmestly seeking to explode the vicious principles of Joseph Smith, and those who practice the same abominations and whoredoms; which we verily know are not accordant and consonant with the principles of Jesus Christ and the Apostles; and for that purpose, and with that end in view, with an eye single to the glory of God, we have dared to gird on the armor, and with God at our head, we most solemnly and sincerely declare that the sword of trum sum nor from the thigh, nor the buckler from the arm, until we can enjoy those glothe sword of truth shall not depart or set of men combined, shall, with impunity, violate obligations as sacred as many which have been violated, unless reason, justice and virtue have become ashamed and sought the haunts of the grave, though our lives be the

ment.

Many of us have sought a reform tion in the church, without a public exposition of the enormities of crimes practiced by its leaders, thinking that if they would hearken to counsel, and shew fruit meet for repentance, it would be as acceptable with God, as

him with, he would not make acknowled ment, but would rather be damued; for it would detract from his dignity, and would consequently ruin and prove the overthrow of the Church. We would ask him on the other hand, if the overthrow of the Church was not inevitable, to which he often replied, that we would all go to Hell together, and convert it into a heaven, asting the Devil out; and says he, lifeld is by no means the place this world of fools suppose it to be, but on the contrary, it is quite an agreeable place to which we would now reply, he can enjoy it if he is determined not to desist from his evil ways; but as for us, and ours, we will serve the Lord our God!

It is absurd for men to assert that all is well, while wicked and corrupt men are seeking our destruction, by a perversion of sacred things; for all is nit well, while whordoms and all mander of abominations are practiced un-der the cloak of religion. Let the wolf is in the fold, arrayed in sheep's elothing, and is spreading death and devastation among the saints: and we may to the watchmen standing upon walls ery aloud and spare not, for the day of the Lord is at hand-a day ernel both with wrath and fierce an-

ger, to lay the land desolate. It is a notorious fact, that many female in foreign climes, and in counters that lie stretched over the greater portion of the globe, as they supposed, by stand acquitted in the great day of but death can rest. re.

God Almighty. But what is taught them on their arrival at this place?—

They are visited by some of the Stri- of midnight. But I blessings awaiting the righteous; and that God has great mysteries in store geance.
for those who love the Lord, and cling It is d to brother Joseph. They are also no-tified that brother Joseph will see them soon, and reveal the mysteries of Hea-the feelings of the benevolent, or to brother Joseph. They are also no-tified that brother Joseph will see them ven to their full understanding, which shocking the delicacy of the refined; seldem fails to inspire them with new but the truth shall come to the world. confidence in the Prophet, as well as The remedy can never be applied, una great anxiety to know what God has less the disease is known. The sym-laid up in store for them, in return or pathy, ever anxious to relieve, cannot the great sacrifice of father and mo-ther, of gold and silver, which they gladly left far behind, that they might be gathered into the fold, and numbered among the chosen of God .-They are visited again, and what is the death-shades of heathenism.—
the result? They are requested to Sall we then however painful the meet brother Joseph, or some of the sight, shrink from the contemplation Twelve, at some insulated point, or at some particularly described place on will not, if permitted to live. As we some particularly described place on will not, if permitted to live. As we the bank of the Mississippi, or at some have before stated, it is the vicious room, which wears upon its front-Positively NO admittince. The harmless, inoffensive, and unsuspecting private feelings to gratify, or any pricreatures, are so devoted to the Prophet, and the cause of Jesus Christ, that they do not dream of the deeptid and fatal scheme which prostrates hope of reformation: but there is happiness, and renders death itself desirable; but they meet him, expecting to receive through him a blessing, and fearn the will of the Lord concerning them, and what awaits the faithful follower of Joseph, the Apostle and Prophet of God, when in the stead thereof, they are told, after having been sworn in one of the most solemn manners, to never divulge what is revealed to not believe that God ever raised up ed to them, with a penalty of death a Prophet to christianize a world by estached, that God Almighty has revealed it to him, that she should be not the way God captivates the heart his (Joseph's) Spiritual wife; for it of the unbeliever; but on the contrary, was right acciently, and God will tole-rate it again: but we must keep those simplicity, and in its own original pupleasures and blessings from the world, for until there is a change in the government, we will endanger ourselves by practicing it—but we can enjoy the blessings of Jacob, David, and others, as well as to be deprived of that he only desires an influence of a supplementation of the pleasures and blessings of the pleasures and blessings of Jacob, David, and the petitions treated with contempt by the general government, and that he only desires an influence of a others, as well as to be deprived of the law of the lamb. She is thunder-struck, faints, recovers, and reflexes. The Prophet dams her if she rejects. She thinks of the great sacrifice, and of the many thousand miles she has traveled over sea and land, that she might save her soul from pending ruin, and replies, God's will the done, and not mine. The Prophet and his devotees in this way are gratified. The next step to avoid public exposition from the common course of things, they are sent away for a time, and a cordial to assuage an agonized mind.

Among the many items of false docthings, they are sent away for a time, agonized mind. things, they are sent away for a time, uctil all is well; after which they refurn, as from a long visit. These whom no power or influence could seduce, except that which is wielded by some individual feigning to be a God, must realize the remarks of an able writer, when he says, "if woman's feelings are turned to ministers of sorrow, where shall she look for consolation?" Her lat is to be wood and It is contended that there are innumerically. row, where shall she look for consola-tion?" Her lot is to be wooed and It is contended that there are innume won; her heart is like some fortress that has been captured, sacked aban- that presides over this universe, as he doned, and left desolate. With her, the desire of the heart has failed—the great charm of existence is at an end; with all his creatures, will be cast

and beauty, should so speedily be brought down to darkness and despair, you will be told of some wintry chill, of some casual indisposition that laid her low! But no one knows of the mental inalady that previously sapped her strength, and made her so easy a pray to the spoiler. She is like some tender tree, the pride and beauty of the grove—graceful in its form, bright in its foliage, but with the worm pray-ing at its heart; we find it withered when it should be most luxuriant. We see it drooping its branches to the pages of the historian earth, and shedding leaf by leaf until It was in Rome, and wasted and perished away, it falls in the stillness of the forest; and as we lill, ordered father Dominic muse over the beautiful ruin, we strive the Catholic princes and perished to really the blast or the Catholic princes and perished the contract of the Catholic princes and perished the catholic princes are catholic princes and perished the catholic princes and perished the catholic princes are catholic princes and perished the catholic princes are catholic princes. in vain to recollect the blast or thun-der-bolt that could have smitten it with decay. But no one knows the cause except the foul fiend who perpetrated the diabolical deed. Our hearts have mourned and bled

at the wretched and miserable condition of females in this place; many orphans have been the victims of misery and wretchedness, through the influtries to us unknown, even in the most ence that has been exerted over them, distant regions of the Eastern hemis-phere, have been induced, by the wards, in consequence of that jeulous sound of the gospel, to forsake friends, disposition which predominates over and embark upon a voyage across wa- the minds of some, have been turned upon a wide world, fatherless and motherless, destitute of friends and forto glorify God, that they might there- tune; and robbed of that which nothing

kers, for we know not what else to day, and the dark deeds of foul fiends call them, and are requested to hold shall be exposed from the house-tops. on and be faithful, for there are great A departed spirit, once the resident of St. Louis, shall yet cry aloud for ven-

It is difficult—perhaps impossible be felt before the misery is seen .-The charity that kindles at the tale of wo, can never act with adequate efficeiency, till it is made to see the pollution and guilt of men, now buried in principles of men we are determined to explode. It is not that we have any vate pique to settle. that has induced us to be thus plain; for we can respect and love the criminal, if there is any point beyond which forbearance ceases to be a virtue.

The next important item which presents itself for our consideration, is the attempt at Political power and influence, which we verily believe to be preposterous and absurd. We believe it is inconsistent, and not in accordance with the christian religion. We

rable Gods as much above the God

tice in the inquisitorial deliberations, which, however, might have been dictated by prudence, or the fear of consequences; but we are no longer forced to appeal to those states that are now situated under the influence of Popery for examples of injustice, cruelty and oppression—we can appeal to the acts of the inquisitorial department organized in Nuuvoo, by Joseph and his accomplices, for specimens of injustice of the most pernicious and di-abolical character that ever stained

It was in Rome, and about the twelfth century, when Pape innocent III, ordered father Dominic to excite the Catholic princes and people to extirpate heretics. But it is in this en lightened and intelligent century, and in Nauvoon a lace pro-fessing to be the nucleus of the world, that Joseph Smith has established an inquisition, which, if it is suffered to exist, will prove more formidable and terrible to those who are found opposing the iniquities of Joseph and associates, than even the Spanish in-quisition did to heretics as they termed them.

On thursday evening, the 18th of April, there was a council called, un-known to the Church, which tried, condemned, and cut off brothers Wm. Law, Wilson Law, and sister Law, (Wm's. wife,) brother R. D. Foster, and one brother Smith, with whom we are unacquainted; which we contend abhor and protest against any council ing the welfare of the Church, but throu or tribunal in this Church, which will their covetousness reducing those who h or tribunal in this Church, which will not suffer the accused to stand in its midst and plead their own cause. If an Agrippa would suffer a Paul, whose eloquence surpassed, as it were, the eloquence of men, to stand before him, and plead his own cause, why should Joseph, with others, refuse to hear individuals in their own defence?—

their covetousness reducing those who had the means to give employment to the poor, to the necessity of seeking labor for them selves; and thus the wealth which is brought into the place is swallowed up by the one great throat, from whence there is no return, which if it had been economically disbursed amongst the whole would have rendered all comfortable.

**Resolved 10th, That, notwithstanding our individuals in their own defence?—

same council cut off the brother Laws'. sister Law, and brother Smith, and all without their knowledge. They were not notified, neither did they dream of any such thing being done, for William Law had sent Joseph and some of the Twelve, special word that he desired an investigation before the Church in General Conference, on the 6th of which was twice ratified by General Conferences, assembled at Nauvoo, for Brigham Young, one of the Twelve, presided, whose duty it was not, but the President of the High Council.— See Book of Doctrine and Covenants.

RESOLUTIONS. .

you.

Resolved 2nd, Inasmuch as we have for years borne with the individual follies and iniquities of Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, and many other official characters in the Church of Jesus Christ, (conceiving it eduty incumbent upon us so to bear,) and having labored with them repeatedly with all Christian love, meckness and humility, yet to no effect, feel as if forbearance has ceased to be a virtue, and hope of reformation vain; and inasmuch as they have introduced false and damnable dectrines finto the Church, such as a plurality of Gods into the Church, such as a plurality of Gods above the God of this universe; and his hability to fall with all his creations; the doned, and left desolate. With her, is above us; and if he varies from the thie desire of the heart has failed—the great charm of existence is at an end; with all his creatures, will be cast she neglects all the cheerful exercises of life, which gladen the spirits, forth a doctrine which is effectually quicken the pulses, and send the tide calculated to sap the very foundation of life in healthful currents through the veins. Her rest is broken. The west still and be silent, while thy was the refreshment of sleep is poison—the conditions and thine sweet refreshment of sleep is poison—the conditions and the plurality of wives, for time and eternity; the doctrine of unconditional sealing up to eternal life, against all crimes except that of sheding innocent blood, by a pervention of their priestly authority, and thereby forfuling the holy priesthood, according to the word of Jesus; "If a man above us, and thereby forfuling the holy priesthood, according to the word of Jesus; "If a man above us, and the silent, while thy are burn-in the conditional sealing up to eternal life, against all crimes except the doctrine of unconditional sealing up to eternal life, against all crimes except the conditional sealing up to eternal life, against all crimes except the doctrine of unconditional sealing up to eternal life, against all crimes except the doctrine of unconditional sealing up to eternal life, against all crimes except the doctrine of unconditional sealing up to eternal life, against all crimes except the total version of their priestly authority, and thereby forfuling the holy priesthood, according to the word of Jesus; "If a man above up to the doctrine of unconditional sealing up to eternal life, against all crimes except the control of the control

ed by melancholy dreams; dry sorrow drinks her blood, until her enfeabled frame sinks under the slightest external injury. Look for her after a little while, and you find friendship weeping over her untimely grave; and wondering that one who but so recently glowed with all the radiance of health and her was some semblance of juston and postures of the pure and holy dectrines of the contract of the doctrine of t apostates from the pure and holy doctrine

of Jesus Christ.

Resolved 3rd, That we disapprobate and

church and state; and that we further be-lieve the effort now being made by Joseph Smith for political power and influence, is not commendable in the sight of God. Resolved 4th, That-the hostille spirit and conduct manifested by Joseph Smith, and many of his associates towards Missouri, and others inimical to his purposes, are decidedly at variance with the true spirit of Christianity, and should not be encour-aged by any people, much less by those professing to be the ministers of the gospel of peace.

peace.
Resolved 5th, That while we disappro bate malicious persecutions and prosecu-tions, we hold that all church members are alike amenable to the laws of the land; and that we further discountenance any chican-ery to spress them from the just demands

of the same.

**Resolved 6th, That we consider the religious influence exercised in financial concerns by Joseph Smith, as unjust as it is unwarranted, for the Book of Doctrine and Covenants makes it the duty of the Bishop to take charge of the financial affairs of the Church, and of all temporal matters pertaining to the same.

Resolved 7th, That we discountenant and disapprobate the attendance at houses of revelling and dancing; dram-shops and

of revelling and dancing; dram-shops and theatres; verily believing they have a tendency to lead from paths of virtue and holiness, to those of vice and debauchery.

Resolved 8th, That we look upon the pure and holy doctrines set forth in the Scriptures of Divine fruth, as being the immutable doctrines of salvation; and he who abideth in them shall be saved, and he who abideth at in them can not inherit he who abileth not in them can not inherit the Kingdom of Heaven. Resolved 9th, That we consider the gath-

Men solace themselves by saying the facts slumber in the dark caverns of midnight. But Lo! it is sudden day, and the dark deeds of foul fiends shall be exposed from the house-tops.

The facts slumber in the dark caverns of midnight. But Lo! it is sudden day, and the dark deeds of foul fiends and Covenants, for our law condemnent of the purpose of enabling them to sell property at most exhoustiant prices, not regarding the welfare of the Church, but through the purpose of the Church, but through the welfare of the Church, but the welfare of the Church, but through the welfare of the Church, but through the welfare of the Church, but the welfare of the church, but the welfare of the church the welfare of the chur

Joseph, with others, refuse to hear individuals in their own defence?—
We answer, it is because the court fears the atrocity of its crimes will be exposed to public gaze. We wish the public to thoroughly understand the nature of this court, and judge of the legality of its acts as seemeth them good.

On Monday, the löth of April, brother R. D. Foster had a notice served on him, to appear before the High Council on Saturday for whigh the 20th, and answer to charges preferred against him by Joseph Smith. On Saturday, while Mr. Foster was preparing to take his witnesses, 41 in number, to the council-room, that he might make good his charges against Joseph, president Marks notified him that the trial had been on Thursday evening, before the 15th, and that we sate of from the Church; and that same council cut off the brother Laws', sister Law, and brother Smith, and all cert societies, and combinations under personal cert societies.

Resolved 11th, That we consider all se-cret societies, and combinations under pe-nal oaths and obligations, (professing to be organized for religious purposes,) to be anti-Christian, hypocritical and corrupt.

Resolved -12th, That we will not acknowledge any man as king or law-giver to the church; for Christ is our only king

nd law-giver.

Resolved 13th, That we call upon the Ap?). The court, however, was a tribunal possessing no power to try Wm.

Law, who was called by special Revelation, to stand as counsellor to the President of the Church, (Joseph.)

which was twice ratified by General works meet for reperlance.

Resolved 13th, That we call upon the honest in heart, in the Church, and through-houst lines of Jesus Christ, whether set forth in the Biole. Book of Mermon, or Book of Covenants; and we hereby withdraw the hand of fellowship, from all those who practice, or teach doctrines contrary to the above, until they cease so to do, and show works meet for reperlance.

an't make satisfaction, and have their licences renewed.

Resolved 15th, That in all our controversies in defence of truth and righteousness,
the weapons of our warfare are not carnal,
but mighty through God, to the pullings
town of the strong hades of Satan; that our
triles are not against flesh, blood, nonones; but against principalities and power;
transt spiritual wickedness in high places;
and therefore we will not use carnal weapms save in our own defence.

AFFIDAVITS.

I hereby certify that Hyrum Smith lid, (in his office,) read to me a certain written document, which he aid was a revelation from God, he aid that he was with Joseph when it was received. He afterwards gave ne the document to read, and I took t to my house, and read it, and showed it to my wife, and returned it next lay. The revelation (so called) authorized certain men to have more wives than one at a time, in this world and in the world to come. It said this was the liw, and command-ed Joseph to enter into the liw.—And ilso that he should administer to others. Several other items were in the revelation, supporting the above doctrines. WM. LAW.

State of Illinois, Foster, certify Hancock County, that the above certificate was swor to before me, as true in substance this fourth day of May A. D. 1844.

ROBERT D. FOSTER, J. P. I certify that I read the revelation eferred to in the above affidavit of my hosband, it sustained in strong terms the doctrine of more wives than one at a time, in this world, and in the next, it authorized some to have to the number of ten, and set forth that those women who would not allow their husbands to have more wives than one should be under condemnation before God.

JANE LAW.

Sworn and subscribed before me this fourth day of May, A. D. 1844.

ROBERT D. FOSTER, J. P.

To all whom it may Concern:

Forasmuch as the public mind hath been much agitated by a course of procedure in the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, by a number of persons declaring against certain doctrines and practices therein, (among whom are one,) it is but meet that I should give my reasons, at least in part, as a cause that hath led me to declare myself. In the latter part of the summer, 1843, the Patriarch, Hyrum Smith, did in the High Council, of which I was a member, introduce what he said was revelation given through the Prophet; that the said Hyrum Smith did essay to read the said revelation in the said Council, that according to his reading there was contained the following doctrines; 1st, the sealing up of persons to eternal life, against all sins, save that of sheding innocent blood or of consenting thereto; 2nd, the doctrine of a plurality of wives, or marrying virgins; that "Da-vid and Solomon had many wives, yet in this they sinned not save in the matter of Uriah. This revelation with other evidence, that the aforesaid heresies were taught and practiced in the Church; determined me to leave the office of first counsellor to the president of the Church at Nauvoo, inasmuch as I dared not teach or administer such laws. And further deponent saith not. AUSTIN COWLES.

State of Illinois, and To all whom Harcock County, so it may concern I hereby certify that the above cerificate was sworn and subscribed be fore me, this fourth day of May, 1844. ROBERT D. FOSTER, J. P.

THE EXPOSITOR.

FRIDAY, JUNE 7, 1844.

SYLVESTER EMMONS, EDITOR

INTRODUCTORY. In greeting our patrons with the first num

per of the Expositor, a remark is necessary for the expression of some views, and certain principles by which we intend to be governed in our editorial duties. Many questions and surmises are made by those ho suppose we will come in conflict with some of their darling schemes of self-aggrandisement. Others, more honest, desire to know whether our object is to advocate any particular religious tenets, or any favorite measures of either of the political parties of the country. To all such questions we answer in the negative. Free toleration in religious sentiments, we deem compatible with the organization of our government, and should not be abridged. On the other hand, we believe religious despotism to be incompatible with our free institutions. What we conceive to be despotism, engendered by an assumption of power works me et for repeniance.

**Resolved 14th, That we hereby notify all those holding licences to preach the gospel, who know they are guilty of teaching the dectrine of ofther Gods above the God of this creation; the plurality of wives: the unconditional scaling up against all crimes, save that of sheding innocent blood; the spoiling of the gentiles, and all other loctrines, (so called) which are contrary to the laws of God, or to the laws of our country, to cease preaching, and to come and make satisfaction, and have their licences renewed.

**Hestolited y an assumption of power in the name of religion, we shall have occasion to show hereafter. In relation to content the federal measures that now, or may, hereafter agitate the country, the Expositor will not be the exponent thereof; and all the strift and party zeal of the two great antagonistical parties for the success of their respective candidates for the Presidency, we shall remain neutral, and in an editorial capacity, inactive. Another party, however, strife and party zeal of the two great antag- ties of Nauvoo, for high crimes committed has sprung up in our midst, the leader of which, it would seem, expects, by a flourish of Quinotic chivalry, to take, by storm, the Presidential chair, and distribute amon his faithful sapporters, the office of governor in all the different States, for the purose, we presume, of more effectually consolidating the government. This party we may be disposed to treat with a little levity, out nothing more. As it respects the local questions which may arise in our own coun ty, and the candidates for the legislature from this county, we reserve the right to expatiate upon the respective claims not or account of their politics—be they whig or democrat, but on account of a combination which we believe has for its object the ut-'er destruction of the rights of the old citizens of the county, who have borne the heat and burden of the day; who have labored favor upon us, by noticing, exchanging, and hard as pioneers of the county; who have settled and organized the county; who have rights that should be respected by every principle of honor and good faith, and whose wishes should be consulted in the choice of officers, and not have men imposed upon them, who are obnoxious, for good and suf- thousand copies of the first number of the Geient reasons. In relation to such questions, we lutend to express our mind freely,

I Robert D. taken by the dominant party at Nauvoo, we they do not pursue that course, we shall be prepared for the wasfare. We must confess, however, if we are to judge of the future by the past, we have little to expect from that quarter: but apart from local pofitical considerations, we have a high and more noble duty to perform. We shall spread the banner to the breeze for a radical reform in the city of Nauvoo, as the departure from moral rectitude, and the abuse of power, have become intolerable. We shall speak out, and spare not, until certain grievances are redressed or corrected; until nonor, virtue, and reputation shall take their accustomed habitations, and be respected; until we teach men that no exclusive privileges can be allowed to any individual under our form of government; that the law of the land, based upon the revealed laws of heaven, are paramount to all other earthly considerations; and he who sets the laws at defiance, and evades their operation, either by direct or indirect means, pursues a course subversive of the best inerests of the country, and dangerous to the well-being of the social compact. That there does exist an order of things with the systematic elements of organization in our midst—a system which, if expessed in its naked deformity, would make the virtuous mind revolt with horror; a system in the exercise of which lays prostrate all the dearest ties in our social relations—the glorious fabris upon which human happiness is based-ministers to the worst passions of our nature, and throws us back into the benighted regions of the dark ages, we have the greatest reason to believe.

> nob upon us? In answer to that, we as sure all concerned, that we will be among the first to put down anything like an illegal force being used against any man or set of men. If any one has become amenable to the law, we wish to have him tried impartially by the laws of his country. We are among the number who believe that there is virtue and integrity enough in the administrators of the law, to bring every offender to justice, and to protect the innocent. If it is necessary to make a show of force, to execute legal process, it will create no sympathy in that case to cry out, we are mobbed. There is such a thing as persons being deceived into a false sympathy once, who, the second time, will scrutinize very closely, to know who, or which party, are the persecutors. It is not always the first man who cries out, stop thief, that is robbed. It is the upright, honest, considerate and moral precepts of any class that will be respected in this or any other enlightened age-pre-cepts which have for their end the good of mankind, and the establishment of fundamental truths. On the other hand, paradoxical dogmas, new systems of government, new codes of morals, a new adminisration of the laws by ignorant, unlettered, and corrupt men, must be frowned down by every lover of his country. The well-being of society demand it at our hands. Our country, by whose laws we are protected, asks us for a manifestation of that patriotism which should inspire every American citizen-the interests of the State of Illinois require it, and as a citizen of Illinois, we intend to respond to the voice of duty, and stand the hazard of the die.

The question is asked, will you bring a

We believe that the Press should not be the medium through which the private character of any individual should be assailed, delineated, or exposed to public gaze: still, whoever acts in an official character, who sets himself up as a public teacher, and reformer of morals and religion, and as an aspirant to the highest office in the gift of the people of this glorious republic, whose institutions he publicly condemns, we assert and maintain the right of canvassing all the public acts and animadverting, with terms of the severest repreach upon all the revolutionary measures that comes to our notice, from any source. We would not be worthy of the name of an American citizen, did we stand by and see, not only the laws of the State, but the laws of the United States set at defiance, the authorities insulted, fugitives from justice fleeing for refuge, asking and receiving protection from the authoriagainst the government of the United States, the Mayor of a petty incorporated town interposing his authority, and demanding the right of trial for the fugitive on the merits of the case, by virtue of a writ of Habeas Corpus, issued by the Municipal Court of Nauvoo. It is too gross a burlesque upon common sense—a subterfuge too low to indicate any thing but a corrupt motive.-Such acts, whether committed in a private or public capacity, will be held up to public scorn. An independent Press is bound by every sense of duty, to lay before the public every attack upon their rights: we, there-fore, in the exercise of our duty, expect the support and the aid of our fellow citizens in our enterprise.

We hope all those who intend subscribing for the "Expositor," will forward their names as soon as possible; Editors, Post-masters, and others, to whom the Prospec-tus, and paper may be sent, will confer a circulating the same, in their respective vocations, and forwarding accordingly.

In consequence of the importance of the ause in which we have engaged, and the assurances we have received from different ources, we have concluded to issue one paper, that all who wish, may be supplied, and further, that none may plead ignorance as our duty dictates, regardless of conse-uences. If a fair and honorable course be from an interest in our behalf. We do not

profits neither do we believe the public wil effer it to prove a loss. It is a subject in which we are all interested, more particularly the citizens of this county, and surrounding country; the case has assumed a formidable and fearful aspect, it is no the destiny of a few that is involved in case of commotion, but that of thousands, wherein necessarily the innocent and help less would be confounded with the crimi nal and guilty. We have anxiously desired, and strenously advocated a peaceable redress of the injuries that have repeatedly been inflicted upon us, and we ve now the means in our hands, through which we can peaceably and honorably effect our object. For ourselves, we are firmly resolved not to quit the field, till our efforts shall be crowned with success. And we now call upon all, who prize the liberty of speech, the liberty of the press, the righ science, and the sacred rights of American citizenship, to assist us in this undertaking. Let us stand up and boldly and tearlessly oppose ourselves to any and every encroachment, in whatever form it may appear, whether shaped in superstipublic abroad have not been informed in relation to facts as they really existed in our midst, many have supposed that all was rumor, and having no organ through which to speak, our silence has been to them sufficient proof.

The facts have been far otherwise, we have watched with painful, emotion the progress of events in this city, for some past, until we were sick with the sight; injury upon injury has been repeated, insult has been added to insult till forbearance has ceased to be virtuous, and we now have the proud privilege, we have long wished for, of defending ourselves against their foul aggressions and aspersions and of informing the public of things as they really are. We intend to tell the whole tale and by all honorable means to bring to light and justice, those who have long fed and fattened upon the purse, the property, and the character of injured innoceace; yes, we will speak, and that too in thunder tones, to the ears of those who have thus ravaged and laid waste fond hopes, bright prospects, and virtuous principles, to gratify an unhallowed embition. are aware of the critical position we occupy, in view of our immediate location; but we entertain no fears, our purpose is fixed and our arm is nerved for the conflict, we stand upon our rights, and we will main-tain those rights, whatever may be the consequence; let no man or set of men assail us at the peril of their lives, and we hereby give notice to all parties, that we last in attack, but the first and forejost in defence. We would be among the last to provoke the spirit of the public abroad unnecessarily, but we have abundant as-surance, in case of omergency, that we shall be all there.

An individual, bearing the cognomen of Jeremiah Smith, who has evaded the officers for some time, has taken refuge in the city of Nauvoo. It appears he is a fugitive from justice for the offence of procuring four thousand dollars from the United States Treasury at the city of Washington, under false pretences. A bill of indictment was found in the District of seph Smith a candidate for the Presi-Columbia against him, and a warrant issued for his arrest. The Marshal of Iowa Territory got intelligence of his necessary papers for his arrest, proceeded to this place in search of him, about three weeks ago. After making inquiry, and becoming satisfied that he was secreted in Nauvoo, under the he said to him (the Prophet,) that he elected to the Presidency. Smith has was authorised to arrest the said J. not been troubled with any inquiries Smith, for an offence committed by of committees as to what measures he him against the United States government, and wished to know where he theless he has come out boldly and -was-to which the Prophet replied, that he knew nothing about him. The sures which he is in favor of having Marshal said he knew he was secre- adopted. One is for the General ted in the city, and was determined to Government to purchase the slaves have him; and, unless he was given of the south and set them free, that up, he would have the aid of the Dragoons to find and arrest him. Joseph Smith then replied, that was not ne- certainly requires the spirit of intercessary; but, if the Marshal would pretation to show its meaning as no pledge his word and honor that he should have the benefit of a city writ of Habeas Corpus, and be tried before nial to the candidate's nervous syshim, he would produce the fugitive in tem, is to open all the prison doors in half an hour. After some hesitancy, the country, and set the captive free. the Marshal agreed to do so, when These with some other suggestions the prisoner was produced in the time equally as enlightened, ought to be specified. A writ of Habeas Corpus sufficient to satisfy any man that Jowas assued, and the prisoner taken seph Smith is willing that his princifrom the Marshal and brought before ples shall be publicly known. If howthe Municipal court of Nauvoo for ever any individual voter, who has trial. The court adjourned until thursday, the 30th ult., when he was tried, principles, should not be satisfied, and discharged, as a matter of course. In the interval, however, application had been made to Judge Pope, of the inquest of Hancock County. District court of the United States for the State of Illinois, who issued his warrant, directed to the United States not been the man to answer frankly

cer did not succeed in taking him from rate powers of the city again to interpose their authority. The potent writ was again issued-the prisoner taken from the Marshal-a trial had, during which, the attorneys for Smith relieved themselves of an insupportable burthen of legal knowledge, which completely overwhelmed the learned court, and resulted in the trimuphant acquittal of the prisoner, with a judgment for costs against the U. States Now we ask if the executive and

judicial authorities of Illinois deem it politic to submit to such a state of things in similar cases? Can, and will the constituted authorities of the federal government be quiescent under such circumstances, and allow the paramount lands of the Union to be set at defiance, and rendered nugatory by the action of a court, having no more than co-ordinate powers, with a common justice of the peace? If such an order of things is allowed to exist, there is, every reason to believe that Nauvoo will become a sink of refuge for every offender who can carry in spoils enough to buy protection. The people of the State of Illinois will, consequently, see the necessity of repealing the charter of Nauvoo, when such abuses are practised under it; and by virtue of said chartered authoritity, the right of the writ of Habeas Corpus in all cases arising under the city ordinance, to give full scope to the desired jurisdiction. The city council have passed ordinances, giv ing the Municipal court authority to issue the writ of Habeas Corpus in all cases when the prisoner is held in custody in Nauvoo, no matter whether the offender is committed in the State of Maine, or on the continent of Europe, the prisoner being in the city under arrest. It is gravely contended by the legal luminaries of Nauvoo, that the ordinances gives them jurisdiction, not only jurisdiction to try the validity of the writ, but to enquire into the merits of the case, and allow the prisoner to swear himself clear of the charges. If his own oath is not considered sufficient to satisfy the adverse party, plenty of witnesses are ready t . swear that he is to be believed on oath, and that is to be considered sufficient by the court to put the quietus on all foreign testimony and the discharge of the prisoner follows, as a necessary consequence.

JOE. SMITH-THE PRESIDENCY. We find in the Nauvoo Neighbor of

May 29th, a lengthy letter from Jodency on his own hook, to Henry Clay, the Whig candidate for the same office. It appears to be a new being in this place, and procuring the rule of tactics for two rival candidates to enter into a discussion of their respective claims to that high office, just preceding an election. Smith charges Clay with shrinking from the responsibility of promising to grant immediate protection of the Prophet, whatever the Mormons might ask, if will recommend if elected: nevervolunteered his views of certain meas we can understand, - Another is to pass a general uniform land law, that explanation accompanies it. Another which no doubt will be very congea perfect right to know a candidates he may further aid his inquiries, by a reference to the record of the grand

> Martin Van Buren is charged with non-commitalism; Henry Clay has al of rich and interesting matter.

wish, or expect, the publication of the "Ex- | Marshal, who sent his deputy to make | the question whether he would restore | a second arrest, in case the other offi- to the Mormons their lands in Mis- The May Term of the Circuit Court souri. Joseph Smith is the only can- of this county closed on the 30th ult. for an enemy to your government, hear Phelps to Joe in his affidavit bethe city. Smith was found by the Il- didate now before the people whose after a session of ten days. We untinois Marshal and arrested, when it became necessary for the high corpo- remembered there are documents the were disposed of, none, however of law?" "I have," says Joe have inquired into and reported upon his claims in due form of law. Shades of Washington and Jefferson—Henry Clay the candidate of a powerful party, is now under bonds to keep the peace; Joseph Smith, the candidate of another "powerful" party has two indictments against him two indictments against him, one for of A. Davis vs. Joseph Smith, and are voting; it is for one of the black-fornication and adultery, another for J. P. Green, for trespass, were all est and basest scoundrels that has fornication and adultery, another for transferred to the County of McDo-existence since the days of Nero, and their own comments.

> We have received the last number other things it contains a lengthy let- nesses being absent, the case was deter from J. H. Jackson, giving some ferred to the October term. items in relation to his connection with the "Mormon Prophet," as also his reasons for the same. It will be perceived that many of the most dark and damnable crimes that ever darkened human character, which have hitherto been to the public, a matter of rumor and suspicion, are now reduced to indisputable facts. We have reason to believe, from our acquaintance with Mr. Jackson, and our own observation, that the statements he makes are true; and in view of these facts, we ask, in the name of heaven, where is the safety of our lives and liberties, when placed at the disposal of such heaven daring, hell deserving, God forsaken villains. Our blood boils while we refer to these the ex-tinguished City Attorney, this blood thirsty and murderous propensities of men, or rather demons in the suit and issue a procedendo to the human shape, who, not satisfied with lower court, which was accordingly practising their dupes upon a credu- done. lous and superstitious people, must wreak their vengeance upon any who abundant reason both for complaint may dare to come in contact with and comment. We intend as soon as state of things to which we are necessarily brought, but, we say to our friends, "keep cool," and the whole enact a string of ordinances contrary tale will be told. We fully believe to reason and common sense, and in bringing these iniquities and enormities to light, and let the majesty of violated law, and the voice of injured innocence and contemned public opinion, speak in tones of thunder to these miscreants; but in behalf of hundreds records of the grand Jury of Hancock Co. and thousands of unoffending citizens, whose only fault is religious enthusiasm, and for the honor of our own thereby dishonor ourselves in revenging our own wrongs. Let our motto be, "Last in attack, but first in defence;" and the result cannot prove otherwise than honorable and satis-

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

In consequence of a press of other duties preparing our first number for the press, we have not had time to examine severa communications that have been forwarded for publication. We respect the motives of our friends in the interest they manifest in carrying forward the work of reform; but we wish it to be distinctly understood, that forth in the Prospectus; that is the chart by which we intend to navigate the "Expositor," carefully avoiding any thing and every thing that may tend to diminish the the interest, or tarnish the character of its columns. We already feel that we occupy an uneaviable position in view of the y riety of opinions that exist, but, we stand committed as to our course, and having faithfully and fearlessly adhered to those terms, without partiality to friends, or personality to foes, we shall consider our selves honorablydischarged of duty.

We offer an apology to our readers for the want of arrangement and in order; the short time we have had to get a press and materials has prefor several days preceding our first issue, renders this apology necessary. In our subsequent numbers we intend to make good the insufficiency by giving to our readers a good selection of miscellany, and an editori-

PROPRIETORS.

nough. The Grand Jury found two Caligula. bills against Smith, one for perjury, and another for fornication and adulwith anti-Mormon matter, both edi-torial and communicated. Among State not being ready, material wit-

The regular session of the Municipal Court of this City came off on Monday last. The cases of R. D. Foster, C. L. Higbee, and C. A. Foster, on appeals from the Mayor's fined in the sum of one hundred dollars, (for the very enormous offence of refusing to assist the notorious O. P. Rockwell, and his "dignity" John P. Green, in arresting a respectable and peaceable citizen, without the an ifluence upon our fathers, which regular process of papers) and of A. Spencer, wherein he was fined in the same sum on a charge of assault and honorable body concluded to dismiss

The cases referred to above, afford views fully and freely upon this feanot observing them.

We see that our friend the Neighbor for the Presidency; we also see from the

. Nauvoo, June 5th, 1844.

CITIZENS OF HANCOCK COUNTY. the August election is fast approach- a long handled gourd. ing, and with it comes the great and base seducer, liar and perjured rep-terrible conflict. It is destined to be resentative, to represent us in Springa day pregnant with big events; for field, but while Murrill represents it will be the index to the future.— Tennessee in Nashville, Munroe Ed-Should we be defeated upon that oc- wards, New York, in Sing Sing, Br. casion, our die is cast, and our fate Joseph may have the extreme good-is scaled; but if successful, alike may ness to represent Illinois in Alton, if Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, and his lawyers do not succeed in quash-Joseph Smith, Hyrum Smith, and their devoted followers, as well as ing the indictments found against their enemies, expect that justice will be meted out. The present is portentious of the great effort that is to FRANCIS M, HIGBEE. seph for power; Hiram Smith is al-ready in the field as a candidate for the legislature, but will you support him, that same Hyrum Smith the devoted follower and brother of Joe, who feigned a revelation from God, directing the citizens of Hancock elected I pleas County to rete for J. P. Hoge, in preference to Cyrus Walker, and by and fidelity. so doing blaspheming the name of God? Will you, gentlemen of Hancock County, support a man like that, who claims to move in a different sphere, a sphere entirely above you; one who will trifle with the things of God, and feign converse with the Diders for the want of arrangement and vinity, for the sake of carrying an taste in our first number on account election? I will unhesitatingly asof our materials and press not being sume to myself the responsibility of sume to myself the responsibility weeks since the answering in the negative. I flatter ed in this city. What success the myself you are not so deprayed, and concern met with while absent I am the only thing of included the possibility of getting the to support a man totally ignorant of first number out according to our the laws of your country, and in every cover, is, that the Rev. G. J. Adams

> porting Joseph Smith, for whom he (Hyrum) goes teeth and toe nails, for President of the United States. The question may arise here, in voting for Joseph Smith, for whom am I in the content of the United States. voting? You are voting for a man who contends all governments are

to be put down and the one established upon its ruins. You are voting In supporting Hyrum Smith, the

are you not supporting Joseph Smith? of the "Warsaw Signal;" it is rich tery; on the first of which Smith de-with anti-Mormon matter, both edi-with anti-Mormon matter, both edi-licard himself up for trial, but the trymen, and consider cooly, calmly torial and communicated. Among State not being ready material witport not that man who is spreading death, devastation and ruin through out your happy country like a torna-do. Infinite are the gradations which mark this man's attempts for power, which if not checked soon, must not only shed a deleterious influence on the face of this county, but on the face of the adjoining counties. He is already proudly boasting that he is Court, wherein they had each been beyond your reach; and I regret to think I am under the painful neces-sity of admitting the fact. Is it not a shame and a disgrace, to think we have a man in our midst, who will defy the laws of our country; the laws which shed so gentle and nourishing fostered and protected them in their old age from insult and aggression; shall we their sons, lie still and suffer Joseph Smith to light up the lamp of battery, were all taken up and grave-ly discussed; after the most mature God forbid, lest the departed spirits deliberation, with the assistance of our fathers, cry from the ground the extinguished City Attorney, this against us. Let us arise in the masty of our strength and sweep the influence of tyrants and miscreants from the face of the land, as with the breath of heaven. The eagle that is now proudly borne to earth's remotest regions by every gale, will perch himself in the solitude of mid-night if we do not arouse from our lethargy.
It is the worst of absurdities for them. We deplore the desperate our time will allow, to express our any individual to say their is a man in our midst who is above the reach of

ture of Mormon usurpation; first, violated law, and not lend a helping ship, and Stylographic Card Marking, band; all talk and nothing more will are informed that the above branches to reason and common sense, and and your God, which the acts of then inflict the severest penalties for Washington did. Then gentlemen organize yourselves and prepare for the dreadful conflict in August; we go with you heart and hand, in the advocates the claims of Gon. Joseph Smith attempt to suppress this contaminating influence which is prostrating our records of the grand Jury of Hancock Co. fairest prospects, and spreading deso-at their recent term, that the general is a lation throughout our vale. Call into candidate to represent the branch of the state government at Alton. We would respectfully suggest to the Neighbor, whether names and reputation, let us not fol-low their desperado measures, and cach other. not; when a friend presents us with a draught of cool water, we do not stop to inquire whether it is contain-It is well known to all of you that ed in a silver vase, a golden urn or We want no

TO THE VOTERS OF HANCOCK COUNTY.

At the earnest request of a number of friends, I am induced to offer myself as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, at the od, ensuing August election. Should I be cleated I pledge myself to perform the du-in ties incident to the office with independence

> JOHN M. FINCH. Nauvoo, June 7th, 1814 .- te

Ma. Epiton,

As I have taken some little interest in the affairs of the "Nauvoo The-atre;" I wish to announce through the medium of your paper, that the establishment, which left this place a few weeks since to travel, has again arrivunable to learn; the only thing of interest which I have been able to diswishes, and the absence of the Editor respect alienated from you and your was hissed from the stage in Burlinginterests.

In supporting Hyrum Smith, you, story." I understand that the establishment has closed for the present, I am Sir,

A FRIEND TO THE DRAMA.

PERMANSHIP.—We invite the attention of our waders to the advertisement of Mr. A. R. Dauton, found in another column of to day's paper. We have experience several sanctiments of this Gentleman's handling work, in the execution of his various style of penmanship, and we cheerfully award to him-the merit of excelling any thing of the kind in this department. Mr. Duntus/brings with him testimonials of the highest char-

SABRA A. MORRISON, of this city.

We tender our congratulations to the above parties upon their union of heart and hand, and express our warmest wishes for their future hap-

One Cent Reward.

THEREAS my husband, the Rt Rev. W. H. Harrison Sagers, Esq., has left my bed and beard without cause or provocation, this is to no-tify the public not to harbor or trust him on my account, as I will pay no debts of his contracting. More anon-LUCINDA SAGERS. June 7, 1844.-tf.*

Administrator's Sale.

ON the 20th of June, A. D. 1844, will be offered at public sale at the Now Brick Store of S. M. Marr, on Knight Street, east of the Temple in the City of Nauvon, the following described property, to wit: Household and kitchen furniture, consisting of beds and bedding, wearing apparal, cotton cloth, &c.

AUGUSTINE SPENCER,

Nauvoo, June 7th, 1844.--Itf.

Notice.

VIIE Subscribers wish to inform all those I who through sickness; or other misfor-tunes, are much limited in their means of procuring bread for their families, that we have allotted Thursday of every week, to grind TOLL FREE for them, till grain

P. S. Elder Cowles, or Bishop Ivins, will attend at our mill on those days set apart, and will judge very benevolently, in all cases where the above indulgence is

Nauvoo, June 7th, 1844,--tf

PENMANSHIP

PHOSE wishing to improve the present very favorable oppor-tunity for taking Lessons in Penmanhand; all talk and nothing most will be taught by Mr. A. R. Dunton, not accomplish that for your country will be taught by Mr. A. R. Dunton, and your God. which the acts of in a manner that cannot fail to prove satisfactory to all. The system he teaches has no superior, either in acquisition, facility of execution, or elegance and uniformity of the letters Mr. D. would beg leave to refer the Ladies and Gentlemen of this City and its vicinity, to the fact that he has borne off the FIRST PREMI-UM for the best Specimens of Penmanship from all competitors, at the late Mechanics' Fair held in Boston.

MR. DUNTON proposes to award the following premiums, viz: The person who shall make the

pest improvement in writing, shall be entitled to a specimen of penmanship worth from five to ten dollars. And if any person will produce a specimen superior to what Mr. D. execute, the person producing it shall be entitled to fifty dollars. For the best improvement in Sty-

ographic Card Marking, the person hall be entitled to their tuition. N. B. The above Premiums are to

be awarded by a committee mutually chosen. Those who have been disappointed by attending the Schools of incompetent teachers, are warranted perfect satisfaction at Mr. D's. School, or

their money will be refunded.
Writing Masters fitted for the profession. Teachers, Professional, and fession. Teachers, Professional, and Business men, and all good or bad writers, who wish to become complete masters of the art, are particu-

prete masters of the art, are particularly invited to attend.

Writing rooms at the new Masonic Hall Main st. Terms of tuition only \$1,50 for 12 lessons. Classes will be formed on Monday evening next at 7 P. M. June 7th, 1844.

C. A. Warren, C. L. Highee, WARREN & HIGBEE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW. NAUVGO, ILLINOIS.

S. EMMONS, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.

Deeds, bonds and all legal instru-nents drawn to order. Lands for sale or exchange. Office over S. M. Marr's brick Store, Knight St. east of the Temple.

Notice.

THE Subscriber has several brick and frame houses, situated in different parts of the city, which he effers for sale, or rent on good terms. Nauveo, June 7th, 1844.--

SONG.

The lads-I wender how they guess it, I'm sure Emeyer tell, And if I love, I ne'er confess it-How can they guess so well? I'm sure'twas no I told my laddie-I would not love-not I; He says 'twas yes, the saucy laddle! He saw yes in my eyer

My mother says tis naughty-very! For I am scarce fifteen; I vowed, to please the dame so chary, My love should ne'er be seen.
And still 'twas no I told my laddie, And still-I wonder why? He kissed me-ah, the saucy laddie! He saw love in my eye.

The love, I bade him tarry, Asteep, within my breast, But when he heard my gentle Harry,

And while I thought the boy was sleeping, Alack, he is so sly! I found the regue at Harry peeping, Ay, peeping through my eye."

[From the Philadelphia Times.] PHILADELPHIA RIOTS. The Rists in Kensington-The Irish and the Native Americans.

The late riots in Kensington be tween the Native Americans and the Irish Roman Catholics for the feud is now a religious one entirely, conceal the fact as we may-have filled our city with excitement, and every thoughtfal mind with deep reflection. What are we coming to? Are the people forgeting at once the elements of Republicanism, viz: tolerance of opinion, freedom of thought and action, and obedience to the laws, or can any man engaged in these dis-graceful broils believe that he is aiding by such conduct, however provoked, in carrying out the principles of civil and religious liberty?

As a Protestant, and a Native born citizen, we protest against this unnatural admixture of religion and politics. In the whole history of the human race, we find the bloodiest pages those in which are recorded the contest of the Church; are we willing to introduce this firebrand of destruction and desolation into the midst of our peaceful and happy country? Have we a mind to rival Europe in our chronicles of inhuman massacre and slaughter, or shall we bathe our hearth-stones in blood, and make our homes charnel-houses, because of differences of opinion, entertainment of which is guaranteed to every American citizen, whether the Church through as great dangers Native-born or Naturalized by our as the present, and has promised to glorious Constitution?

We are opposed to the political sentiments of the Native Americans, but we respect their sincerity, and would be the last to stand silently by and see them insulted; to see their peaceable assemblies broken up by an infuriated multitude, and see them or any other set of men, whether right or wrong in their views, way-laid and assaulted for promulgating their political notions. We are too much of a Republican, and have too much genuine American feeling for this; but, we are equally opposed to the introduction of religious abuse into political orations. into political orations; we entertain wisdom, the law-and-or-ler-loying dis-position, and the real Christianity of those demagogues who do it to ac-complish, by the fearful public or-gasm which must follow, their own selfish ends. a very contemptuous opinion of the

We give up to no man in our respect for the Bible, and our zeal for Smith was pretty much of a rough its dissemination. We give up to no man in our love for our beloved county that the dissenters, made out that Joe Smith was pretty much of a rough customer, especially in relation to man in our love for our beloved county the "spiritual wife" doctrine. Their be the first to rebel against any attempt to coerce others into its perusal; in jealously watching to prevent the political dominance of any other religious persuasion, we should be among the first to denounce any attempt at such dominance contemplated by the members of our own.

These are the dictates of patriotism; nay more, they are the dictates of Christianity. Without pretending to take any side in this unfortunate controversy—without pretending that the Roman Catholics are right or wrong, or that the Native Americans are right or wrong, for we conceived both to have committed a grievous error in appealing under any circumstances to physical force or to arms -let us ask, is such conduct charac teristic of either freemen or Chris-"tians? Is it the part of a true repub-Mican to thrust his opinions upon oth-loers, and to picture all those who differ from him as fit subjects for immolation; or did the great prototype of the Christian church when on the earth set his followers such a bellig-erent example? Was not the lan-guage of the later always "peace! that our citizens care about—as it Tearth set his followers such a belligerent example? Was not the lan-Was not his course exem plarily pacfic? Did he turn even on organization, over which he has al-his revilers and persecutors? Did he most supreme control—and which is

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towards retaliation?

If so, we are bound to follow the example as well as the advice of the head of the universal Christian church! And in doing so, we at once carry out the principles of good govern-ment, for republicanism and christianity are identical, and the very spirit of the one, is incorporated into and animates the other. Let us have peace then. Cease these wicked con-tentions. And in order that they may cease, stop at once this mingling together of religion and politics. Away with it. It is an unhallowed, an iniquitous, and incestuous union. The issue must be a monster, misshapen and deplorable, inimical to liberty, repulsive to tranquil government, and ever associated with but anarchy, discord, murder, and

The P sprey and the Great Powers. The Tablet, a Catholic newspaper takes a gloomy view of the present state of the Papal dominions, and the dangers which threaten them from several quarter. Amongst the most dangerous of these enemies is said to be Russia, whose Emperor is denounced as "the great Anti-christ of the north," and from whose rule, when once it includes Italy, is predicted "a hideous persecution and calamity, such as the Church has never yet hardly witnessed." The other ene-mies of the Papal see, besides its own insurgent subjects, are said to be England and France, and the following is a summary account of its alleged position at the present moment:

"Besides, then, the local and social convulsions of Italy, we have hanging over the Holy See---first, the armed Protectorate of Austria; secondly, the efforts of Russia to gain, at least, so much influence in Rome, as shall prevent the publication of unpleasant documents; thirdly, the en-deavors of England to cajole the Pope into putting the screw (spiritual) up on his too ardent subjects in Ireland and fourthly, the endeavors of France to secure the same advantage against the Catholic subjects of that kingdom. The Pope, unable to uphold his tem-poral dominion without Austrian bayonets, and the three most powerful cabinets of Europe applying all their craft and force to compel his Holiness to abuse his spiritual power to the common injury of Christendom! Luckily, the hand of God has carried carry her through all dangers; otherwise we would say that this was no very pleasant prospect."

THE MORMONS.

We last week gave some account of the dissensions and divisions which have sprung up in the holy city of Nauvoo-growing out of the arbi-trary conduct of "the Prophet." Since then, the breach has become still wider between the head of the church and his followers. The citizens have procured a press, and will soon commence a paper, for the pur-pose of expesing Smith on his own ground and among his own people. Last week, individuals of the Mor-mon faith, (Messrs. Blakesley and Highee,) representing the dissenters, addressed a large number of our citi-zens, in reference to the "flare up," at Nauvoo. We were not present but have it from others who were ast degree, corrupt in instances and religion. On Wednesday night, Mr. Smith, has made its appearance in the John P. Green, a Morning Chronicle:—

ressed a crowded house in defence of "the Prophet." The principal portion of the worthy elder's speech, while we were in the house, was taken up, in an apology for addressing the meeting, and when he did come month was neither lunar not come to the companion of to the substance of his address, ne could only disprove the statements made by the dissenters, from his own knowledge-he said he had been a Mormon for the last twelve yearsand had always been intimate with Smith, and that such doctrines as were ascribed to Smith by his enenies, had never been taught to him. He further said that Smith was like diamond, the more he was rubbed, he brighter he appeared-and he strongly insinuated, that the characers of the individuals, who had assailed Smith on the second evening previous, were none of the best, &c.

We think these Mormon missionaries are laboring under a mistake in one particular. It is not so much the particular doctrines, which Smith is the anti-republican nature of the

not take every occasion to teach his trained and disciplined to act in acdisciples forbearance, and radically cordence with his selfish will. The subdue in them the slightest impulse spectacle presented in Smith's case of a civil, ecclesiastical and military leader, united in one and the samperson, with power over life and liberty, can never find favor in the minds of sound and thinking Republicaus. The day has gone by when the precepts of Divine Truth, could be propagated at the point of the swordor the Bible made the medium of corrupt men to gratify their lustful appetites and sordid desires-[Quincy Whig. -

> We have received from Nauvoo Prospectus for a new paper, to be entitled the "Nauvoo Expositor." It is intended to be the organ of the Reformed Mormon Church, which has lately been organized in that place, and to oppose the power of "the self-constituted Monarchy" who has assumed the government of the Holy City. We care no more about the New Church than the Old one, as a church; for we regard both with indifference. Prospectus for a new paper, to be entitled the "Nauvoo Espositor." It Church than the Old one, as a church; for we regard both with indifference. But if it can be a means of humbling the haughty miscreant who rules in that city, and exposing his rank villiance, then we shall wish both Church and Paper a hearty God speed! The

subjects, and as such been brought back into the empire, shall be given led state paper, entitled, "Gen. Smiths up to the local government authorities, who shall deal with them according to the laws relating to deserters and vagrants, even when the former places of residence and the parishes to which they belong are known. According to these laws, they shall be employed in the military service; in case they are unfit for it, be placed in what are called the penal companies, without the right of being given up to their parishes, if the latter shall desire it. If they are not fit for hard labor in the public works, they shall be sent with their wives to settle in Siberia."

Anecitite of the Mayor of Twerton During the time when Wesley and Whitfield were gaining ro many converts in many parts of England, the former came one day to preach at Tiverton. This created considerable excitement in town, and the Mayor, fearing some riot might ensue, issued his proclamation, commanding Wesley to desist, as it was dangerous to the peace and good order that he should preach in that place. On being remonstrated with he made the following monstrated with, he made the following laconic reply: "I don't see what oc-casion there can be for any new religion in Tiverton! Why do we want another way of going to heaven when there is so many already? Why, sir, there's the old church and the new church; that's one religion: ther's Parson Kiddell's at the Pitt meeting; that't two: Parson Westcott's, in Peter street that's three; and old Parson Tarry's in Newport street; that's four. Four ways of going to heaven If they won't go to heaven by one or the other of these ways, by they shan't go to heaven at all from Tiverton, while

Sir—The loco-foco papers in America are, I observe, and of abuse of Mr. Everett, their minister for spending a month with me at Christmas, in Somersetshire. That month was neither lunar nor calender, but consisted of forty-eight hours—a few minutes more or less.

utes more or less.

"I never heard a wiser or more judicious desence than he made to me and others, of the American insolvency—not denying the injustice of .it, speaking of it on the contrary, with the deepest feeling, but urging with great argumentative elequence every topic that could be pleaded in extenuation. He made upon us the same impression he appears to make universally in this country; we thought him (a character which the English always receive with affectionate regard,) an amiable American republican, without estentation. If I had known that gentleman five years ago, (said one of my guests,) I should have been deep in the American funds; and as it is, I think at times that I see nineteen shillings in the

the American funds; and as it is, I think at times that I see nineteen shillings in the pound in his face.

"However this may be, I am sure we owe to the Americans a debt of gratitude for sending to us such an excellent specimen of their productions. In diplomacy, a far more important object than falsehood, is, to keep two nations in friendship. In this point, no fiation has ever been better served than America has been served by Mr. Edward Everett,

SYDNEY SMITH.

EXTRACT

From "Gen. Smiths Views." "The people may have fashes but they never should be trifled with. I think Mr. Bit's quotation in the British Parliament of Mr. Prior's couplet for the husband and wife, to apply to the course which the sing and ministry of England should purious to the then colonies, of the now United States, might be a require rule of action sue to me men colonies, of the now United States, might be a genuine rule of action for some of the breath made men in high places, to use towards the posterity of that noble during people.

"Be to her taults a little blind; Be to her virtues very kind."

We have bud democratic presidents; whig presidents; a pseudo democratic whig resident; and now it is time to have a president of the Urilled States; and let the beople of the whole union, like the infirst.

the fact before his eyes, that the state of New York, his native state, had abolished slavery, without a struggle or a groan. Great God, how independent! From hence-forth slavery is tolerated where it exists: men of character and talent; and have commenced the work in which they are engaged, in real earnest. We hope the public will encourage their effort.—Upper Mississippian.

The Jews in Russia.—A letter from St. Petersburgh, dated March 21, says, that to check the emigration of the Jews over the frontiers, the following, sanctioned by the Emperor, had been made law;—"Jews who without legal licenses, or with legal licenses which have expired, go over the frontier, when they have before been recognized as actual Russian subjects, and as such before his eyes, that the state of New York, his native state, had abolished slavery; without a struggle or a groan. Great God, how independent! From hence-forth slavery is tolerated where it exists: offer the voice of Matty. "Great God, how independent! From hence-forth slavery is tolerated where it exists: offer the voice of Matty." "The voice of Matty." "The voice of Matty." "The voice of the devil;" and peradventure, his great "Sub-Treasury!" scheme was a piece of the same mind: but the man and his measures have such a striking resemblance to the accede of the Welchman and his cart-tongue, thaf, when the constitution or no constitution; people or no people; right or wrong; vox Matti; vox Diaboli: "the voice of Matty." "The voice of Matty." "The voice of Matty." "The voice of the devite." The voice of the devite. The voice of the same mind: but the man and his measures have such a striking resemblance to the accedent of the Sub-Treasury? scheme was a piece of the same mind: but the man and his cart-tongue, that, when the constitution or ac constitution; people or the present

The above we extract from the celebra views of the powers and policy of the Gov-ernment of the United States," as a specimen of the original matter it con'ains. With such astute penetrating views, such exalted and dignified sentiments, emanating from a candidate for the Presidency, Father Miller must be pronounced a hum-bug, and the people of the nineteenth century may look for the dawn of a glorious era to burst upon their astonished vision in the fall of eighteen hundred and forty-four, an era in which a Prophet only can tell whether granny's cat has a long tail or not; or whether the Greek's cart will be before the horse or otherwise; the constitution we presume will be as long as the Welch-man's cart tongue, "peradventure" a little

A Witty Reply .-- When Mark Anthony gave orders for doubling the taxes in Asia, an intimate friend of his told him, he should "first order the land to yield a double harvest."

A Queer Ch mge .-- The old spiritstiring appeal to fight for your hearths, has become obsolete. It is now, "fight for your stoves and heaters!"

Not so Bad .-- "I wish you had beer Eve," said an urchin, to an old maid who was proverbial for her meanness. "Why so?"

"Because, said he, "you would have eaten all the apple instead of dividing with Adam!"

Domestic Order .-- We observe in the works of Madame Necker, what must be considered a good hint to housewives: "Domestic order, like theatrical machinery, produces the greatest pleasure when the strings are concealed."

of the one, and the weakest weapon may deprive us of the other.

Father, what does the printer live on? Why child? You said you had not paid him for two or three years, and yet you have his paper every week!

Wife, put this child under the floor, he is too personal in his remarks.

PROSPECTUS "and do of the out re

NAUVOO EXPOSITOR.

The undersigned propose publishing a Journal of the above title, which will appear on Friday of each week, on an Imperial sheet, with a new Press, and materials of the best quality, and rendered worthy of the patronage of a discerning and an enlightened public.

The Expositor will be devoted to a general diffusion of useful knowledge, and its

ral diffusion of useful knowledge, and its columns open for the admission of all courleous communications of a Religious, Mor-al, Social, Literary, or Political character, without taking a decided stand in favor of without (aking a decided stand in favor of spurious either of the great Political parties of the country. A part of its columns will be devoted to a few primary objects, which the Publishers deem of vital importance to the public welfare. Their particular locality gives them a knowledge of the many gross abuses exercised under the pretended authorities of the Naucoo City Charler, by the legislative authorities of said city; and the insupportable apprexions of the Miais-

terial powers in carrying out the unjust, il-legal, and unconstitutional ordinances of the s. to advacate, th their school citizens, to advocate, through the columbia of the Expositor, the UNION-DITIONAL REPEAL OF THE NAU-YOO 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 Nauveo and the surrounding country; to advo-cate unmitigated disobedience to Political Regulations, and to censure and decry gream portilimperfections wherever found, in the Plebian, Patrician, or self-constituted MON ARCH; to advocate the pure principles of morality, the pure principles of furth; designed not to destroy, but strengthen the main-apring of God's moral government; to advocate, and exercise, the freedom of appech in Nauvoo, independent of the ordinances abridging the same; to give free toleration to every man's religious sentiments, and sustain all in worshiping God according to the monitions of their consciences, as guarantied by the Constitution of our country, and to oppose, with uncompromising hostility, any Union of Church and State, or any preliminary step tending to the same; in the Plebian, Patrician, or self-constitute intending the Constitution of our country; and to oppose, with uncompromising hostility, any Union of 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 fifth. In a word, to give a full, candid, and sustant satement of facts, as they exist in the city of Nauroo, fearless of whose particular case they 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. We confidently look to an enlightened public for aid in this great and indispensable effort.

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The publishers take pleasure in announcing to the public, that they have engaged the services of SYLVESTER EMMONS, Esq., who will have entire charge and supervision of the editorial department. From an acquaintance with the dignity of character.

who will have entire charge and supervis-ion of the editorial department. From an acquaintance with the dignity of character, and literary qualifications of this gentle-man, they feel assured that the Nauvoo Ex-positor must and will sustain a high and honorable reputation.

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