THE MORMONS.

The corrupt bargain by which the leaders of the Van Buren party, have sought to purchase the votes of the Mormons, and the open appeal by Joe Smith, that the Mormons shall support the candidate of the party, because Judge Douglass and other party leaders have secured to them certain extraordinary chartered privileges—over and above those enjoyed by any other sect—has called public attention to the movements of Joe Smith—to the tyranny exercised by him over his followers,—to the moral principles by which he is governed,—and it is now not likely that he will much longer deceive the mass of the People, however much he may deceive those who have surrendered all their interests—spiritual and temporal—into his hands.

There are individuals in his flock, possessed of talents and disposition to use them for the benefit of their sect and the country. Among these individuals we reckon Gen. Bennett, Sidney Rigdon, Esq., Mr. George Robinson, and others. But the Prophet will scarcely permit them to think or act except in entire subservience to his wishes. It is now understood, that within a few days past, Smith has made a desperate blackguard and abusive public attack on Gen. Bennett, Mr. Rigdon and Mr. Robinson—and reports, and we place great reliance upon them, go far as to say that the life of the former has been threatened, and the orders have been issued to the Danite band to murder him in a clandestine manner on the first opportunity. Indeed, the report goes further and states that two of the Danites have been in hot pursuit of Gen. Bennett for several days, in order to accomplish the nefarious purpose, and thus prevent a public exposure of the corruptions of the great impostor.

We call upon the people of our State to have an eye upon this matter—and if either of the individuals mentioned should be missing,—that there shall be no hesitating in placing the responsibility of the act upon its proper authors, and in making them feel in their own persons that murder shall be avenged.

We take no pleasure in placing these remarks upon paper. If a secret band of assassins shall prove among the commonalty, who is safe? The fate of Gov. Boggs is an event not to be unheeded. But we should be unworthy of our position should we fail to meet this matter as it deserves,—and we now call upon Gen. Bennett, if the rumors we have stated have just foundation, "to inculcate his life into his hands," if that be required, and, with the true spirit of a soldier and a patriot, expose the crimes, if such exist, of the heaven-daring impostor.

We call upon Gen. Bennett, to come out NOW. We appeal to him to do this in behalf of his fellow-citizens, who claim this of him, by all the considerations which can be presented to him as a lover of his species and which deeply interest the mass in this country; and they cannot give it too much of their consideration. The claims are in favor of a discriminating tariff, which, while it secures a sufficient revenue to support the government and pay its debts, will secure markets for the produce of the farmer, and employment and fair wages for every man who is ready and willing to work. Not so with our opponents. They are opposed to a protecting tariff. They wish to raise the means to support the government by direct taxation; and they argue that to sustain manufacturers and laborers in this country, wages should be so reduced that our farmers, mechanics and laborers, all come into competition with the wretched pauper population of foreign countries—who, by their own labor and the means furnished by poor rates, elude a miserable existence.

Should any of our loco friends be anxious to get up another State Bank, we can furnish them with the profound scheme of Mr. W. Ormsbee, from which they can obtain valuable hints to assist them in this task. We regard it as extremely fortunate that Mr. O. has left his views to the world in a "book form." We shall bind them with Gov. Ewing's message on the same subject, and Col. McLernand's letter, and Mr. Ullet's speeches in favor of Bank suspensions.

Why don't some of our loco face editors publish Judge Foote's volunteer opinion in favor of the Constitutionality of the Woman's Bank? So, "Bankish" was this gentleman, that he caused his volunteer opinion to be read in Court, while he was travelling somewhere in Florida!

Some person has been silly enough to write to the St. Louis Reporter, that Mr. Van Buren was received here with enthusiasm. If there was enthusiasm, it was not among the People—but confined to two individuals, who monopolized most of the time and attention of the defeated candidate, much to the dissatisfaction of the rank and file of the party.

Monroe Edwards, the great forgery, has been tried in New York, and convicted on one indictment. There are seven more indictments pending against him.

The St. Louis Republican states that Shawnetown Bank paper is not received at the Mo. Bank, and that the Mo. Bank will hereafter deal only in its own paper and specie.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has repealed all the laws of that State in relation to the Fugitive Slave—the Supreme Court of the U. States having pronounced them unconstitutional.

Mr. Van Buren, while travelling on the National Road, was upset. He was always opposed to that road, but we were not aware that the road held a grudge against him! He fell very handsomely into a very
NOW. We appeal to him to do this in behalf of his fellow citizens, who claim this of him, by all the considerations which can be presented to him as a lover of his species and as the servant of his God. Such an exposure may save life—may preserve corruption—may avert consequences which no man can contemplate without fearful apprehensions.

We call upon Gen. Bennett to produce documentary evidence, that the public may form opinions that cannot be gainsaid—that they may understand the entire character, as it stands matured before his God, of a long successful religious impostor.

Among the subjects which we call upon Gen. Bennett, Messrs. S. Higgin, G. W. Robinson and others to notice, are the rumors that Joe Smith, some two years before he applied for the benefits of the Bankrupt Law, was in possession of the most valuable property—a part of which he made over to himself as sole trustee for the use of the Mormon Church, and another part for the use of his wife and children. The Records of Hancock county will show if these things are so. And if these rumors are true, we call upon Mr. Robinson to come here with his proofs and let it be placed before the U.S. Circuit Court at its first session. We trust that there will be no hesitation in doing this—that there will be no compromise—no efforts to injure the innocent, and no pains spared to expose the guilty.

Such is the opinion we hold of Gen. Bennett; that we shall expect him to respond to the calls made in this article. It appears to us, under all the circumstances of the case, he will not refuse to do so. While he will be upon his guard against midnight assassination—while he will regard with contempt the “bulls of excommunication” issued against him, he will always oppose that road, but we were not aware that the road held a grudge against him! He fell very handsomely into a very soft place.

Thomas H. Blake, Esq., the newly appointed Commissioner of the Land Office, has entered upon the duties of his station.

The pickpocket gangtry are still flourishing about Mr. Van Buren. Several pockets were picked in the crowd gathered on his arrival at St. Louis.

MR. CLAY has been invited by a committee of citizens of Wayne county, to visit Indiana. Mr. Clay replied, that he should be happy to visit Indiana, but he did not feel willing to give assurances at this time that he would do so. Mr. C. is in excellent health.

A company have taken the Madison and Indianapolis Rail Road, in Indiana, with a view to its immediate completion; and have advertised for proposals for contracts.

The Loco Foco State Senators of Tennessee, have backed out of a proposition of their own to resign, and refer the question of U. S. Senators again to the people.

The Chicago Democrat publishes with approbation, a speech of Col. Benton's, in which Bankrupt Courts are stigmatized as "the Gates of Hell."—This is not very complimentary to the unfortunate individuals who have been compelled to avail themselves of the benefits of the Bankrupt Law in the Northern part of the State—a large number of whom belong to the Democracy's party.

Mr. Van Buren is expected at Chicago on the 4th of July.

The sum total of the argument is—"What is the situation of the present times?—What is the situation of the Agricultural interest?—Where has the American farmer a market for his surplus products?—Except for cotton, he has neither a foreign nor a home market. It is time we should become a little more Americanized, and instead of feeding our grain to the Indians, we should live at peace with them.

The President of the Senate, Mr. Crisp, will hold the first day of the session, to be held on the 1st of September, with special full will be held on the 1st of September, with special full

CANDIDATES FOR SHERIFF.

State of Illinois, McLean county Court House, February 22, 1842.

The following candidates for the office of Sheriff of McLean county, will be candidates for the office, for the purpose of the general election on the 5th day of August, and said candidates are hereby ordered to do the best he can, and if not the same, Prince M. A. C. A.
against him—he will proceed to make developments that will astonish the world.

The People of Illinois will then see the character of that man who has shown his determination to fill the two first offices of this State with his own creatures—Thomas Ford and John Moore.

REduce the Wages of the Laborer.

The loco politicians are opposed to a tariff for the protection of the industry of the Farmer, Mechanic and Laborer. They are ready to admit that the interest of manufacturers, and other classes mentioned should be sustained in this country, but it should be done by a reduction of wages. They wished to reduce the people of this country to the condition of the laborers of Europe, so that if a tenant in England could be hired to work for 10 cents a day, the same wages should be paid for the same labor in this country; if a laborer in England can get employment at 10 cents a day in England, he will only be paid the same amount here. And so of all other classes of mechanics and laborers.

Unquestionably, if this loco foma doctrine should succeed, and our high-minded and industrious classes should be reduced to the level of the laborer in England, we could manufacture as cheap as it can be done in that country. But we are opposed to this loco doctrine which we occasionally hear in our streets from men who never did a hard day's work of manual labor in their lives. We wish to see good wages by a tariff for protection. We wish to see the laboring classes of the country reared, as they are now, the glory of the country, and not sunk to the pitiful condition of the paupers in England. This is a matter which deeply interests the mass of this country: and they cannot give it too much of their consideration. The wages are in favor of a discriminating tariff, which, while it secures a sufficient revenue to support the government and pay its debts, will secure markets for the produce of the farmer, and employment and fair wages for every man who is ready and willing to work. Not so with our opponents. They are opposed to a protecting tariff. They wish to raise the means to support the government by direct taxation, and they argue that to sustain manufacturers and laborers in this country, wages should be so reduced that our farmers, mechanics, and laborers, all come into competition with the wretched, pauperized population of foreign countries—who barely, by their own labor, and the means furnished by poor rates, eke out a miserable existence.

Should any of our local friends be anxious to get up another State Bank, we can furnish them with the profound scheme of Mr. J. W. Ormsbee, from which they can obtain.

A TAMP SPEAKING.

We learn from the Illinoisan, that agreeably to appointment Governor Duncan addressed the citizens of Morgan county, at Jacksonville, on Monday of last week, being the first day of Court. He opposed the corruptions of the Legislature, and by his influence urged the Legislature to purchase the influence of Judge Smith to be used in Illinois. To prove this, he referred to the manner in which the Mormon charters were passed through the Legislature without reading—to Major Hix's statement, to Judge Smith's proclamation—to the publication of Judge Smith, announcing that Judge Douglas, while Secretary of State, labor to obtain for the Mormon leaders, Judge Smith's advice and aid. The Illinoisan says his reply was made up of suggestions, assertions without proof, etc., and he asserted that the people of the North, and in the neighborhood of the Mormons, were preparatory to acting on the scene in Illinois. Gov. Dun can declared this last statement a calumny—referred to the fact that he adjourned. He then related the story of the Indians in New Mexico and the 'Sympathies of the Prophet'—that he had assured Judge Douglas of the Mormon doctrine, etc., and Judge Douglas denied that he had any such sympathy. He then said that the Governor had informed Judge Smith of his intention to adjourn the Legislature, and that Judge Smith had given up his bill and the cause it was for. We find in the late Battle Azr, the following statement in this point, which fully substantiates the charge of Gov. Duncan.

"On the 29th day of June, 1843, we happened to be in company with Judge Douglas and several other gentlemen, in Jacksonville, when the Mormon question was the general topic of conversation. The conversation was interrupted by the entrance of a man who had been at the house before the Judge stated in substance that he believed there was as much truth among them as in any other sect, and that they were misrepresented—that he thought they were more upright and correct in their conduct than other denominations, because every one was watching them—he used the words that 'new brooms sweep clean'—they were new, but when they grew old and wealthy they might become corrupt.

We have made this statement in justice to ourselves and the people implicated, and in the interest of justice to both parties and to ourselves.

So it appears that Judge Douglas is willing to be thought a Mormon when political capital is to be made of it. We should not be surprised if the Judge and half a dozen other Van Buren leaders were to go into the water with Joe Smith before the election.

GEN JACKSON—THE TARIFF.

It is the favorite doctrine of many of our leading loco fomists, that the true way of promoting manufactures in this country, is by a tariff—by reducing the wages of our mechanics and laborers, so that their labor can be obtained as cheap as the labor in England, etc., at an average 10 cents a day. If this local policy should be carried out, our independent mechanics—indeed, all the laboring interest, would be placed in regard to clothing, production, etc.
Astounding Mormon Disclosures!
Letter from Gen. Bennett.
Bankruptcy of Joe Smith—Threatened murder of Gen. Bennett, to prevent disclosures—Gen. Bennett, in his letter, claims to have knowledge of the secret plans of the Mormon Church, and states that he will make public these disclosures at a future date.

The Mormon religion has been under suspicion for many years, and the disclosures made by Gen. Bennett have caused great concern among religious leaders.

The Mormon Church has denied all allegations made by Gen. Bennett, and has stated that he is a lying, false accuser.

The government is investigating the matter, and will take necessary action to prevent any harm that might result from these disclosures.

The public is urged to remain calm and wait for the government's investigation to be completed.

The Mormon Church has stated that they will do everything in their power to prevent the release of any documents or information that might harm the church.

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this place having been settled three years ago.

Of the U.S. Artillery, no other questions were asked. We ask the State, shall Joe Smith dictate to or tell them for whom they shall, or shall the Governor? Let the

Carrollton (People's Advocate). Descendant of the "Wasp" paper. Carrollton, contains a letter dated Madison county, in this State, reflecting the highest regard of the honor and honor of his candidate for Governor.

In the North.—Mrs. Matilda B. Reall

baldlyness, is a hard working

here that Joseph Duncan is

if he is elected, I shall say that

influence on him, but it was

for him. Ironded for his family to the
dollars and seventy-five cents,

we lived in a wrecked old

cent would be pay, but gave

abusive language that I am

it, without the least provocation

the man whom the wise people

have been extolling to the
generosity which has done

the Temperance and other

institutions, prejudices by its being

honesty as it is.

An individual and his washerwoman out of

seven dollars—five cents, is as

honesty as he is.

To Duncan, of this mind, act

quality of this man, act.

I don't know if there are

those who steal the

heaven to serve the devil in

advocate suppose that these

will affect the reputation of Gov.

Duncan has lived too long in

his reputation stands too high

but he is not driven by the low

or his endeavor, the People's

Mormon Disclosures!

from Gen. Bennett.

Joe Smith—Threatened murder of Gen.

presence discouraged. In the Union or in the South, I shall

purpose of the Utah State says that the State

suffering hand in hand. In the Union, General Joe

Smith is of low character. The Times, the General, which

Joe Smith on an equal footing with Washington.

Gen. Smith, is unphilanthropic, unchristian, unchristian, unchristian.

in my way of thinking, he has

he should have been thrown from the

Mormon's vessels was to the

particulars:

Joe Smith, as a slave, to

in the name of the Lord. The

disclosures are made.

In the 17th of May, 1855, I received from

President and Clerk of the Masonic Lodge, a

certificate to that effect. And I do not

the said certificate, of which the following is an

May 17th, 1855.
The public will be astounded at the statements made by Gen. Bennett in the article which follows from under his own hand:

"That in this day of light and intelligence, such an institution as the Mormon church is to be allowed to exist, is a matter of astonishment and will manifestly become more in the future.

We presume that the Journal has been the medium through which Gen. Bennett's publication has been given to the press, on the ground that the political party of his own party, (Gen. Bennett belongs to the Democratic party,) are at this time making common cause with Joe Smith, for the purpose of securing his influence in opposition to Gov. Dungan and in favor of Thomas Ford. Gen. Bennett has judged correctly, that in a case like this, where the interests of morality and of civil and religious liberty are so deeply concerned, the use of the columns of the widely circulating paper is free to a political opponent.

Gen. Bennett is the individual appointed by Judge Douglas, Master in Chancery for Hancock County—a most imitable and responsible officer, from the fact that the Master in Chancery in many cases performs the duty of a Judge of the Supreme Court. We have therefore the official endorsement of Judge Douglas, which, however, is not needed, in support of the character of Gen. Bennett for truth, and all those qualities required of one who fills an office of high responsibility.

We state these facts, that the public may duly appreciate the attitude of these men up on Gen. Bennett, who are acting with Joe Smith, to destroy and to destroy himself—and which attacks, so far, are made invariably by the friends of Thomas Ford and John Moore.

From some remarks of Gen. Bennett in the article below, we are induced to believe that the people will hear further from him through the medium of the Journal.

For the Sangamo Journal.

NAIROO, Ills., June 27, 1843.

To the Editor of the Journal:

The city is the scene of a great public meeting. The city is filled with the press of people, and there is a general excitement. The people are not very peaceable, but the lion is asleep. Take care, and don't come near.

The Mormon number in Europe and America is about one hundred and fifty thousand, and is constantly increasing in the neighboring country. There are probably in this and the adjacent territories, not far from 60,000,000 acres of valuable territory for the Mormons to settle on, and the only way to prevent the Mormons from settling on it, is to pay them a fair price for the land. The Mormons, it is true, are not peaceable, but the lion is asleep. Take care, and don't come near.

The Mormons are constantly pouring into Nauvoo and the neighboring country. There are probably in this and the adjacent territories, not far from 60,000,000 acres of valuable territory for the Mormons to settle on, and the only way to prevent the Mormons from settling on it, is to pay them a fair price for the land. The Mormons, it is true, are not peaceable, but the lion is asleep. Take care, and don't come near.

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THE JOURNAL.

Bennett's Second and Third Letters.

We publish this week the second number of General Bennett's "disclosures" of Joseph Smith's villainy and imposture, which circumstantial and incautious, any thing that has been brought to light in the history of civilization society, -which must, we think, arouse the indignation of every friend of morality, and the peace and happiness of civilized society. Enough has been done heretofore to have satisfied every intelligent mind that Joseph Smith was the greatest knave and impostor of modern times; but never until now has there been any tangible legal evidence of the fact. If it be true as charged by the Smiths and the friends of the Mormon candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor, (Ford and Moore) that the testimony of Gen. Bennett is unworthy of credit, yet there are circumstances, and other collateral evidence, going to establish the charges, that cannot be resisted without a violation of every principle of legal evidence.

As long ago as 1839, the existence of the murder of Dan. Bult, and the object contemplated by its organization, was disclosed by a gentleman in Missouri, who had become satisfied of the imposture of Joseph Smith, and the dangerous and disorganizing tendency of his doctrine. We have the pamphlet of Mr. Jones Conner, now before us, from which we make the following extract:

"Some time in June (1839) a few individuals began to form a movement in Missouri against the church, and entered into secret conventions, before God, and bound themselves under oath, to destroy the sects. The sects were considered to be another in difficulty, whether they were right or wrong, and they would arrest each other without awarding themselves. As the president stood in the church, and between the church and the circle, through which the word and will of God was communicated to the church, they desired to execute every possible work against God through them, strictly adhered to. They therefore entered into a covenant, that the word of the presidency should be obeyed, and all persons should be required to take his oath or write against him; for, as they stood at the head of the church, it might not be possible to continue any longer, and they would not submit willingly should be forced to leave the country. Without the church, instead of God, or rather, the church in the hands of God, was to bring about these changes; and I cannot describe the horror of my soul, that some of the men went to fanatical places, then how they might arise and justly punish and destroy, as well as the malicious words they think it is judgment upon God. But here let me remark, that this was known only to some and was shrouded as such, and that it was not carried out.

"The most extraordinary fact is, that this intention was formed in the summer of 1841, in which the presidency should transmit the word to all things. In the year 1841, there were much more serious and more to be endured, for several weeks many persons have not spoken with each other, and have been prohibited from doing so. I have heard of persons being placed in jail, and of some suffering much. From these facts, there is no other explanation, than that the zealous and faithful members of this church are being persecuted.

Further Mormon Developments.

Letter from Gen. Bennett.

Gen. Bennett held a council on the Sunday evening of the 26th instant, and the subject of the church was discussed in an animated manner. The General stated that Smith recommended the murder of Bennett for the protection of the church, and that he had united to defend Smith against application to the Governor. He also declared that Smith has united to defeat and destroy the church, and that he has united to secure the safety of the church, and that he has united to destroy the church. He also declared that Smith has united to secure the safety of the church, and that he has united to destroy the church. He also declared that Smith has united to secure the safety of the church, and that he has united to destroy the church. He also declared that Smith has united to secure the safety of the church, and that he has united to destroy the church.
We cannot say that all have partaken of the indulgence which these disclosures could have procured. A knot of politicians, including our State officers here, have felt no interest in the matter, and it is likely to affect the election of their candidates for Governor and Lieutenant Governor. They have, therefore, made it their business to destroy Gen. Bennett and remove Joe Smith's. The State Register is the faithfuil mirror of their sentiments and wishes. Their paper, joins with Joe Smith in tradition Gen. Bennett, and, meanly intimates that he may be a horse thief!—Scriptures shews upon these allies of Smith.

The Register represents the disclosures of Bennett, because they will prevent the election of Bennett. Most of the articles of the last Register were seemingly designed to pollute the reputations of all men, human and divine, disclosed by Gen. Bennett. The Register even goes so far as to say—

"Why did Bennett wait till after the election to make disclosures?"

This question can readily be disposed of by asking another,—if the party leaders here have not made a contract with Joe Smith for his Mormon votes, why should they, at this time, disclaim the disclosures of Gen. Bennett? This question can answer, with truth, in no other manner than this,—that they have contracted with Joe Smith for the Morman votes, and they apprehend that the disclosures of Bennett, connected with the knowledge of that contract, will produce a general impugnation among the people, and result, as they should do, in the next expected defeat of Ford and Moore, the advancement of whom was the object of that impudent contract.

The Register quotes an article from our paper of an old date, depreciating the introduction of the Mormon religion into politics. When that article was written, we presume no man believed that the Mormon religion permitted such atrocities as have been disclosed by Gen. Bennett. We received the Mormons into this State as we did every other sect. Disclosures have shown that the head of that church acts not under the influence of that pure religion which Jesus Christ established upon the earth; and that his vaunting ambition would secure to himself control over our State elections.

The Register judges well that we are opposed to the Mormon religion as illustrated by Gen. Bennett and the confiscation of Missouri with the election of Ford and Moore. We are glad that Gen. Bennett has made his disclosures before the election—because they will open the eyes of the people and will prevent the success of that FOUL PLOT—that INFAMOUS BARGAIN—between the Register and other heads of the party and Joe Smith, to secure the election of Thomas Ford and John Moore, with Mormon voives, and to give Joe Smith, what he alights claims, "the power to dictate to the State."

MORE DISCLOSURES

The attempted assassination of Governor Booth, of Missouri, under the circumstances, and the murder and mysterious disappearance of individuals who had refused implicit obedience to the "Lord's Anointed," Joe Smith, that have recently occurred, together with the statements of Gen. Bennett, corroborated by the affidavits of unimpeachable witnesses, are calculated to excite serious alarm and apprehension throughout this community, and call loudly upon the legal authorities of the State for their interference.

We regard the lives of those who have had the moral firmness to lend their aid in bringing to light the villainy of this arch impostor, as in imminent danger, and we should not be surprised at any time to hear of their assassination, or mysterious disappearance. We know that the life of Gov. Dunham has already been threatened publicly, and who among us is safe from vile assassination while sitting around the domestic fireside, if his name dares to question the truth of the book of Mormone, the infallibility of their prophet Joe Smith, so long as the murderous habits of the "Danties" are suffered to go at large?

There are many good and conscientious people among the Mormons, who have been the dupes of the impostor, we do not entertain a doubt; but all who adhere to Joe Smith, after these proofs of his knavery, must be regarded by the world as deluded creatures, and entitled to their compassion; or, as willing participants in his infamous frauds and debaucheries.

We hope Gen. Bennett will continue his investigations and developments, regardless of the abuse and calumnies solvably bestowed upon him by our political opponents, led on by Joe Smith in person; and that those to whom he has referred for confirmation of his statements, will have the moral and physical courage to speak out boldly, and tell what they know from experience of the frauds and imposture of the infamous Prophet, and cunning knave, Joe Smith. They owe it to their own characters for integrity; and to the thousands of their devoted fellow sufferers; and above all, they owe it to their God and their Country!

We repeat, that a sense of duty to the community in which we live, impels us to call upon Messrs. Orion Pratt, Sidney Rigdon, George W. Robinson, William E. Jones, and others, to come forward and take the lead.

The city of N[ew Haven] is early to complete for the Leipsig exposition; and the hotel will be the scene of much business. Let the sound of the clarion give the alarm! Homesteads and chariots will tell the story, until one stone shall be left upon another.
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The Register judges well that we are
opposed to the Mormon religion as illustrated
by Gen. Bennett and the conviction of
Mormonism on the election of Ford and
Moore. We are glad that Gen. Bennett has
made his disclosures before the election—
because they will open the eyes of the people
and prevent the success of that POU
PLOT—INFAMOUS BARGAIN—be-
tween the Register and the leaders of the
party and Joe Smith, to secure the election
of Thomas Ford and John Moore, with
Mormon votes, and to give Joe Smith, whom he
already claims, "the power to dictate to the
State."

MORE DISCLOSURES.
We have reason to believe that Bennett
is now in St. Louis, or at the residence of
Gov. Hayne, at Jefferson City, for the
purpose of making disclosures in relation to the
attempted murder of Gen. LIEBURN W.
BROOKS. Gen. Bennett has not undertaken
the most important matter, but it seems conclusive
evidences. We are aware, it is a matter of
huge importance, for Joe Smith, Judge Daughhie will not agree
discharge him under a writ of Habeas Corpus,
and make that political consideration will pre-
vent from having a full, fair, and impartial trial,
for his other charges, by the authorities of
Missouri.

Now, of Missouri, under the circumstances,
and the murder and mysterious disappearance
of individuals who had refused implicit obe-
dience to the "Lord's Anointed," (Joe Smith),
that have recently occurred, together with the
statements of Gen. Bennett, corroborated
by the affidavits of unprejudiced witnes-
ses, is calculated to excite serious alarm
and apprehension throughout the commu-
nity, and call loudly upon the legal authori-
ties of the State for their interference.

We regard the lives of those who have
had the moral firmness to lend their aid in bring-
ing to light the villainy of this arch impostor,
as in imminent danger, and we should not
be surprised at any time he hears of his
assassination, or mysterious disappearance.
We know that the life of Gen. Dunkan has
already been threatened publicly, and that
people in east of Missouri while sitting
around the domestic firesides, is to
shudder to think the truth of the book
of Mormon, or the infallibility of their
prophet Joe Smith, as long as this murderous band
of "Danties" are suffered to go at large.

That there are many good and conscion-
ous people among the Mormons, who have
been the dupes of the impostor, we do not
entertain a doubt; but all who adhere to Joe
Smith, after these proofs of his knavery,
must be regarded by the world as deluded
creatures, and entitled to their condemnation;
or, as willing participators in his impious
frauds and debaucheries.

We hope Gen. Bennett will continue his
investigations and developments, regardless
of the abuse and calumnies savagely bestowed
upon him by our political opponents, led
on by Joe Smith in person; and that those
to whom he has referred for confirmation of
his statements, will have the moral and
physical courage to speak out boldly, and tell
what they know from experience of the frauds
and imposture of the infamous Prophe-
ter, and cunning knave, Joe Smith. They
owe it to their own characters for integrity
and to the thousands of their deluded fellow
sufferers; and above all they owe it to their
God and their Country.

We repeat, that a sense of duty to the
community in which we live, impels us to
to appeal to our fellow-citizens, ORSON PRATT, SID-
NEY RUGGLES, GEORGE W. ROBINSON, WILL-
IAM MARSHALL, FRANCIS H. HUDSON, not
to disappoint public expectations at this eventful
crisis, but to come out like honest and pure
men, and expose the corruptions of the im-
postor. We appeal to them, as they love
their country—as they would enjoy the res-
pects of others and of themselves—as they
would do honor to their own reputation.

NOW, and speak fearlessly like men, and secure the
respect of the good and patriotic of all parties, and
of all men, with the same purpose we also im-
}...
The attempted murder of Gov. Bagg was the subject of a letter to the editor in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch on July 15, 1842. The correspondent, John C. Bennett, an advocate of the Mormon cause, denounces the murder as a result of religious persecution and calls for the protection of the Mormon Prophet, Joseph Smith. Bennett also discusses the trial of the accused, Joe Smith, and his brother-in-law, John F. Smith, who were charged with treason and murder.

The letter is a call to action, urging the government to protect the rights of religious minorities and to prevent the persecution of the Mormon community.

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**General Note**

The letter is written to the editor of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, where it is published on July 15, 1842. The correspondent is John C. Bennett, an advocate of the Mormon cause, who writes from St. Louis. The letter discusses the attempted murder of Gov. Bagg, the trial of Joe Smith and John F. Smith, and calls for the protection of the Mormon community.

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**Disclosure**

The correspondent, John C. Bennett, provides a statement of facts regarding the attempted murder of Gov. Bagg and the trial of Joe and John F. Smith. He asserts that the murder was a result of religious persecution and calls for the protection of the Mormon community.

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**Miss Brotherton's Statement**

Miss Brotherton, a Mormon woman, provides a statement regarding the attempted murder of Gov. Bagg and the trial of Joe and John F. Smith. She asserts that the murder was a result of religious persecution and calls for the protection of the Mormon community.

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**Miss Brotherton's Statement**

Miss Brotherton, a Mormon woman, provides a statement regarding the attempted murder of Gov. Bagg and the trial of Joe and John F. Smith. She asserts that the murder was a result of religious persecution and calls for the protection of the Mormon community.
Disclosures—the attempted MURDER OF BOGGS!

To the Editor of the St. Louis Intelligencer:

St. Louis, July 13th, 1842.

Dear Sir,

I had just been alone since the close of the last session of the legislature, and I was about to go out when I heard the news of the murder of John W. Boggs, Ex-Governor of Missouri. The news was too shocking for words, and I could not believe it at first.

I have always been a strong supporter of the New Mexico movement, and I have been active in it from the beginning. I have been a member of the New Mexico Club for many years, and I have been a close friend of Governor Boggs for many years. I have always admired his courage and his integrity, and I have always been grateful to him for the many kindnesses he has shown me.

When I heard of his death, I was filled with horror and grief. I could not believe it at first, and I could not understand how it could have happened. I have always been a strong believer in the idea that no man should be killed in cold blood, and I have always been opposed to the use of violence in politics.

I have always been a strong supporter of the principles of the New Mexico movement, and I have always been willing to do anything to help advance them. I have always been willing to fight for what I believe in, and I have always been willing to risk my life for it.

I am now in St. Louis, and I am about to go to Washington to serve as a delegate to the next session of Congress. I will do my best to represent the New Mexico movement in Congress, and I will do my best to advance its principles.

I am now going to the office of the St. Louis Intelligencer to write a letter to the editor, and I will do my best to express my grief and my sorrow at the loss of Governor Boggs.

Very truly yours,

[Signature]

J. C. Bennett.
We have not been able to extract natural text from this page.
A way as will make Masons tremble at their credulity in relying upon the statements of this Mormon High Priest; and yet, that holy Patriarch, must have a few correct conclusions served up for his special benefit in our own good time. This may be important to remark here, that Calvin A. Waite, Esq., Smith's agent in bankruptcy, admitted in presence of Dr. Marshall, of Carthage, the County Clerk of Hancock, that Joe's big deed was made at the time I stated in my last, the Saturday preceding the Monday on which he applied for the benefit, and that, if that light will this place the Mormon Justice of the Peace, Enos Robinson, in auto-dating an official act under oath? I told you before, however, that the most of the Mormons would say, and answer to any thing that Joe Smith directed; and you now see it. Any one not now satisfied that most of them (the) there are some purely honest in the Church (are) kept in ignorance, are liars, thieves, robbers, murderers, and every thing that is vile, low and provoking.

On the 9th of July, the City Council of Nauvoo passed a Halibut Corpus to take Joe Smith from the Governor's warrant if demanded by Missouri!!! Congregations and parties were to be called upon to sign an official protest to the ordinances of Nauvoo—es that the council might exonerate them from the secular kingdom. This is a large bottle of fish, for Joe Smith to issue a Halibut Corpus to take himself from the Executive with!!! And that for the darkest deeds known to the black catalogues of history.

Transmitted by Dumas in Nauvoo, sworn to regard Joe Smith as the supreme head of the church, and to obey him and "the same as the Supreme God."

I have not time here to go into detail, but shall give a full account of them hereafter.

As to my own case, I shall not attempt to enter into a defense by that combination of wicked men and devils, until I accomplish the work before me. (nothing will divert me from my plans, then I will show up their lies in rather an unexpecting way to them. When Missouri seizes Joe, I shall be ready to make my changes good against him."

Yours, Respectfully,

JOHN C. BENNETT.

Disclosures—The Attempted Murder of Boggs!

To the Editors of the St. Louis Republican:

In accordance with your request I now proceed to give some account of the murder of Joe Smith, the Mormon Prophet, in a public house, Carthage, Mo., on Saturday, July 2nd, 1844. It is stated that Smith, after a short conflict, was killed by a number of men who opposed the Prophet, and that the murder was committed by a man named Boggs, who is said to be a relative of Smith. The Editors of the St. Louis Republican have requested me to give this account of the murder, and I shall be happy to comply with their request.

St. Louis, July 13th, 1844.

Miss Brotherton's Statement

St. Louis, Mo., July 12th, 1844.

Gentlemen: I am happy to have the opportunity of addressing the St. Louis Republican on the subject of the recent murder of my son, Joseph Smith, the Mormon Prophet. I have been compelled to leave my home, and am now residing in St. Louis, where I am employed in a newspaper office. I have been a resident of Carthage, Mo., for a number of years, and am well acquainted with the circumstances of the murder of my son. I am therefore able to give you a correct account of the affair.

I was at my home in Carthage, on Sunday, July 1st, 1844, when my son arrived from St. Louis. He was accompanied by a number of friends, who were anxious to hear him speak. My son was always a popular speaker, and was well received by the crowd.

On Tuesday, July 2nd, my son returned to St. Louis, and I was expecting him at any time. I was therefore surprised when I learned that he had been killed. I immediately went to Carthage, and found that my son had been murdered in a public house, where he had been staying with some friends.

I have no doubt that the murder was committed by a man named Boggs, who is said to be a relative of Smith. I have been unable to obtain any information as to the motives of the murderer, but I believe that he was actuated by a desire to oppose the Prophet. I am therefore anxious to have the murderer apprehended, and I shall be happy to give any information that may be of service in this matter.

J. BROTHERTON.

Masons' Tale

United States Circuit Court, Eastern District of Missouri, June 1844.

The petition of Wm. S. Marshall, Esq., for the appointment of a Receiver in Bankruptcy for the estate of the late Joseph Smith, late of Carthage, Mo., deceased, and of his wife, Sarah Smith, deceased, and of their children, Henry, John, and David, and of their wives, is presented to the Court for consideration.

The said Wm. S. Marshall, Esq., states that he is the son of the late Joseph Smith, and that he is the executor of the estate of said Joseph Smith, deceased, and that he is also the executor of the estate of said Sarah Smith, deceased.

He further states that he has been appointed Receiver in Bankruptcy for the estate of said Joseph Smith, deceased, and that he is now ready to take charge of the estate, and to discharge all the duties incident to the office of Receiver in Bankruptcy.

The petition is therefore presented to the Court for consideration, and the said Wm. S. Marshall, Esq., is desired to be appointed Receiver in Bankruptcy for the estate of the late Joseph Smith, deceased, and of his wife, Sarah Smith, deceased, and of their children, Henry, John, and David, and of their wives.