PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT RICHMOND.

At a large and respectable meeting of the citizens of Ray county, held in the court house in Richmond, on Wednesday the 26th day of December, 1838, the Hon. A. A. King was called to the chair, and Orville H. Searcy appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting having been explained by the Chair, on motion of Amos Ross, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee to prepare a preamble and resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting, viz: Amos Ross, Thomas C. Burch, Philip L. Edwards, George Woodward, Robert B. Ellis, James Holman, and Elliott Roberts, Esq's, who retired, and after a few minutes reported the following:

WHEREAS, a letter, under date of the 29th November, 1838, has been written by Michael Arthur, of Clay county, to the delegation from that county in the General Assembly, now in session, from which the following is an extract: "Humanity to an injured people prompts me at present to address you this. You were aware of the treatment (to some extent before you left home) received by that unfortunate race of beings called Mormons, from devils, in the form of human beings, inhabiting Daviess, Livingston and a part of Ray counties. Not being satisfied with a recognition of all their rights as citizens and human beings, in the treaty forced upon them by Gen. Lucas, by giving up their arms, and throwing themselves upon the mercy of the State and their fellow-citizens generally, hoping thereby protection of their lives and property, they are now receiving treatment from those demons which makes humanity shudder, and the cold chills run over any man not entirely destitute of humanity. These demons are now strolling up and down Caldwell county, in small companies, armed, insulting the women in any way, and plundering the poor devils of all the means of subsistence (scanty as it was) left them, and driving off their horses, cattle, hogs, &c. and rising their houses and farms of every thing thereon, taking beds, bedding,
H. W. SHEPARD, OF

N. A.

Resolute acquaintance with the Editor he has always paid for the law, he has been a member of the bar of his State, and a jurist, and his name is respected by the profession. In the western district, in the House at the time he was Speaker, and afterwards, in the Senate, he was a member of the federal government. His memory is honored by the people of the district, and his name is associated with the history of the country. We are, therefore, entitled to consider him an enemy of the public, and the administration of justice. He is a man of singular ability, and his writings are a monument of his present power.

Admirable for the President's speech, within the limits of his power, he has done the duty of a party, from which his own members are deposed, and his name is respected by the people of the district. He has done the duty of a party, from which his own members are deposed, and his name is respected by the people of the district.

And whereas, as this meeting is informed, the letter has been presented to both branches of the General Assembly, now in session, suggesting the propriety of organizing a military force, consisting of a company of twenty-five, to be taken from the county of Clay, as the letter indicates, to protect the Mormons against the aspersions of the offender.

And whereas, as this meeting is informed, the letter has been presented to both branches of the General Assembly, now in session, suggesting the propriety of organizing a military force, consisting of a company of twenty-five, to be taken from the county of Clay, as the letter indicates, to protect the Mormons against the aspersions of the offender.

When those people were driven from the county of Clay by her citizens, we received them, and consented to their location where they now live, (then in our county,) and this we did by the resolutions of a public meeting, and published them to the world. From that time to this, and amidst all the convulsions which have shaken the community to its centre in relation to Mormon outrages, and when civil war had reared its head upon our borders, and held itself in contemplation for a participation therein, which virtue and patriotism and fortitude alone could withstand, the county of Ray stood firm, or moved only to resolve its fidelity to, and unshaken confidence in our Government to meet and repress the then existing evil, or any other that might arise, so long as there was virtue and patriotism enough among its citizens to uphold and enforce its institutions; and these resolves she published to the surrounding counties and to the world. We defy even envy to charge that a mob as large as a corporal's guard has ever been organized in or marched from the county of Ray. We saw the evil; we knew it was out of the power of the civil authorities to suppress it; but we
saw the evil; we knew it was out of the power of the civil authorities to suppress it; but we knew there was a more powerful arm of the Government, and we sought and awaited its exertion. But did Ray then do her duty?—

When General Atchison first called for the militia, were there any drafts in Ray? Not one. Did the officers and soldiers in Ray readily obey their orders and do their duty? They did; and the General has, and will again do them the justice to say so. And their conduct was the same upon the call made by the Governor.

The people of Ray are now in the same spirit of respecting and enforcing the laws that they ever have been; and we know that the civil authorities can now be exerted most effectively, and especially against all such as may commit crimes in the county. Caldwell against the Mormons, for Mormon grand jurors will indict them. The difficulty has heretofore been that the Mormons would not indict each other, and indictments under the law can be preferred only in the county in which the offence was committed. Why, then, if Mr. Arthur knows of the commission of the crimes he charges to have been perpetrated, does he not give information to the civil authorities in due form of law, and have the offenders brought to justice? It is his duty to do so if he knows the fact, and a failure to do it is an indictable offence by the existing laws of the land. Why, then, is he not found doing the part of a good citizen, by enforcing the laws already in existence, rather than sending letters to the law-making power, containing a foul and scandalous charge upon his neighbors, founded upon hearsay and rumor, as his letter shows, and which he says most likely originated with the Mormons themselves, and impatiently and insultingly asking a military guard from the county of Clay, to keep down lawless aggressions of a portion of the citizens of this county.

We mean no disrespect for the citizens of Clay county. We believe them to be generally a virtuous and honest people, and we are glad that we are able to say so. But we claim, at the same time, common honesty for our-selves, and protest against the necessity of a military guard from any county in this State, to regular their property at one fee our property from the I from us by them, acts on the account of others. We learn, with deep the members of the Legis
cided stand in favor of king great exortications, to for his measures in relat
Mormon banditi—we entertain engaged in a cause.
It would seem superfi
t the wrongs and grievances ed from the hands of Mormon mob, but cer abroad appear ignorant mon insurrection. We public prints, of perse
t their religion; to this guilty, and believe it a to declare to the world, thus, do us great injus abroad to the Mormon
dence, delivered by S
Day of July last. We properly acquainted with this unpre edent ed it prepared to decide the not till then, are we the opinion for our justic

Be it therefore resol

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3. Resolved, That against the course of the Louis, and others, who the champions of Morr and fear that their mean leterious and withering harmony of upper Miss

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Mormon insurrection many anathemas are bu jured citizens of this co

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We mean no disrespect for the citizens of Clay county. We believe them to be generally a virtuous and honest people, and we are glad that we are able to say so. But we claim, at the same time, common honesty for ourselves, and protest against the necessity of a military guard from any county in this State, to regulate any portion of the people of Ray; and can view the insinuation of such a necessity in no other light than that of an arrogant, impudent calumny.

1. Resolved, therefore, That for all “the sober decencies of life,” we are willing to have our characters weighed in the balance against Mr. Arthur’s, and fear not the result.

2. Resolved, That if the outrages, or any of them charged in said letter, have been committed, we have no knowledge of the fact; and that if the said Arthur or any other person has, it is his duty to give information thereof, in due form of law, and have the offenders brought to justice; & that we will cheerfully do all that the laws may require of us to enforce the laws upon those or any other offenders.

3. Resolved, That we have seen with deep regret, the efforts of certain newspaper writers to misconstrue and misrepresent the true spirit and meaning of the Governor of the State, in his order calling out the militia for the late Mormon expedition. That, in our opinion the order, fairly construed, has nothing in it illegal, and that the exigency of the occasion rendered the order highly expedient. That, in our opinion, the abuse he has received for issuing said order, are the emanations of malevolence, engendered by personal or political prejudice.

4. Resolved, That we refrain from saying anything at this time in relation to the facts which have been developed concerning the late Mormon difficulties, as these matters are to undergo among us a judicial investigation.

5. Resolved, That the communication of Michael Arthur, of Clay co., to General D. R. Atchison, J. T. V. Thompson, and others, many anathemas are hurled at the citizens of this county.

6. Resolved, That the proposition of Mr. Wilson, to supply the ratio journal.

7. Resolved, That R. Wilson, Secretary.

The end of the interesting event—public duty say, to those who have been predicted a great St. John’s and Danieas as they under encouragement from the State, if necessary the country, was dictated by the office, as Governor.

R. WILSON, Secretary.
Twenty-Fifth:

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to inquire into an appropriation for the completion of the harbor also, an appropriation for navigation of the Mississippi of the Ohio to the mouth of also, an appropriation for navigation of the Missouri far up said river as Fort Le.

Mr. M. also presented Graham and John O'Fallon a law for their E. T. Langham, late so as to authorize the of the Treasury Department according to the principles amount that may be due to the securities of the

Mr. Harrison, on motion of John Moore, for redress of the Black Clay, praying the confirmation of Henrietta De Kersaint, mission of duties; of Riches for horses lost during

On motion of Mr. C. Resolved, That the committee be instructed to lay of making a road from D. of Iowa, to the Missouri. As many of the county are to terminate in Van Buren also inquire into the expen canal from Bloomington, to some suitable point on of the expediency of the construction of the same.

Resolved, That the lands be instructed to issue of reporting a bill granting the quantity of land usuries for the benefit of granting the pre-emption lots in certain towns rest of congress of 1833.

Resolved, That the committee be instructed to inquire into the a bill defining...
And, upon motion, the meeting then adjourned.

A. A. King, Chairman.
O. H. Searcy, Sec.

PUBLIC MEETING AT GALLATIN.

At a large and respectable meeting held at Gallatin, Daviess County, on Saturday the 29th day of December, 1838. The Rev. James Moore was called to the chair and R. Wilson appointed secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by the chairman, it was unanimously agreed that R. Wilson, Col. W. Peniston and Dr. J. K. Kerr be appointed to draft a preamble and resolutions suitable to the occasion; whereupon said committee retired a few minutes, and returned with the following preamble and resolutions, which were read and unanimously adopted:

Inasmuch as many misrepresentations in relation to the late difficulty with the Mormons are going the rounds of the public prints; and inasmuch as several individuals of our neighboring counties are acting a conspicuous part, in circulating these misrepresentations, it becomes our duty as an injured people, to meet together and remonstrate against a course so illiberal and so fraught with mischief. We believe that no man in his sense, properly acquainted with the disturbance referred to, can censure or charge us with treating our avowed enemies and the enemies of the laws of our country with too much severity. There are, however, a few individuals in upper Missouri, who are ambitious of nothing so much as traducing and excoriating the names of those men who have had the hardihood to stand forth in the defence of themselves and their families. See Mr. Michael H. Thompson of the 29th November, to David R. Atchison and J. S. Vens, in which he states that the citizens of Daviess, Livingston and Ray counties are strolling up and down through Caldwell county, daily robbing, plundering, driving off stock and insulting the women, &c. &c.; and suggested the propriety of placing a guard to patrol the lines of Caldwell county, rendering to the Mormons that protection which will ensure their safety. And should this suggestion not meet the approbation of the Mormon friends, he prays that their arms be returned to them to defend themselves. Now, so far as we are concerned in this matter, we take the liberty to declare the above charge a base lie libel on us, and believe it to be the same on our fellow-citizens of Livingston and Ray. But we think it not strange that that gentleman should thus misrepresent us. The man whose conscience would permit him to furnish the Mormons with munitions of war at the time they were carrying forward their treasonable designs and desolating the country, we think acts quite consistent with himself; and again, we think the man who can spend weeks in passing through the Mormon country, swindling the Mormons out of their property at one fourth its value and buying our property from the Mormons, (property stolen from us by them,) acts consistently to charge it to the account of others.

We learn with deep regret, that a number of the members of the Legislature, have taken a delinquent part in the expediency of granting lands to the construction of the same.

Resolved, That the committee on the lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill granting to the territory the quantity of land usually given to the citizens for the benefit of education. Also granting the pre-emption right to the claimants in certain towns reserved for sale by Congress of 1833.

Resolved, That the committee on the issue be instructed to inquire into the expedient of reporting a bill to define the eastern boundary of the territory of Iowa; a bill to authorize the muster of judges of probate, sheriffs, justices of the peace, and county surveyors, in the territory of Iowa, to issue a bill to authorize the people of said territory to form a Constitution and State Government, for its admission into the Union.

Resolved, That the committee on the public roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a post route from Dubuque, through the counties of Jones, Slaughter, and Henry, to the town of Keokuk in the territory of Iowa.

Resolved, That the committee on public instruction be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the counties of Lee, Des Moines, and Dubuque, in the territory of Iowa, to aid in the erection of court-houses and the purchase of lands sold by the government.

Resolved, That the Secretary of State be directed to communicate to this House, at as early a period as possible, any report he may have received from the commissioners appointed to run the western boundary line of the state surveyed.

IN SENATE.

The Senate on the 6th, resumed consideration of the special order, which bill to provide for the reduction and granting of the public lands.

The question being on Mr. Clay of Alabama amendment to the amendment which the committee on the Public Lands reported instructions, to allow persons already settled and cultivating farms, to purchase contracts at the reduced price.

After a debate, in which Messrs. B. Fulton and Walker took part.

Mr. Niles moved to modify the same so as to restrict the right of entry to those who "own, reside upon, and cultivate" the lands, instead of "who own" the lands.

This modification being agreed to,

The question was taken, and the same to the amendment was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 24 yeas, 22 nays, as follows:

powerful arm of the state, and awaited its call for service. It is not in the interest of the commonwealth to have such a body as the Mormon bandit. We are sorry to see men of talent engaged in a service unprofitable.

It would seem superfluous for us to recapitulate the wrongs and grievances which we have received from the hands of that lawless bandit, the Mormon mob, but certain it is, that the public abroad, at the hands of the Mormon Declaration of Independence, delivered by Sydney Rigdon on the 4th day of July last, when the people abroad become properly acquainted with the facts which led to this unprecedented intemperate commotion and prepared to decide the case impartially, then, and not till then, are we willing to appeal to public opinion for our justification.

Be it therefore resolved, That we highly and cordially approve of the measures adopted by the Executive in relation to the Mormon difficulty, and devoutly pray that the same be promptly carried into effect.

2. Resolved, That we esteem George W. Boggs a sound patriot, a talented statesman, and any way worthy of the responsible office he fills.

3. Resolved, That we earnestly remonstrate against the course pursued by Mr. Geyer, of St. Louis, and others, who have declared themselves the champions of Mormon rights and privileges, and that their measures will have a most deleterious and withering effect on the peace and harmony of the Missouri.

4. Resolved, That we earnestly recommend to the public, that a thorough investigation of the Mormon insurrection should be made, before so many anathemas are hurled against the much injured citizens of this state.

5. Resolved, That we view the course recommended by Michael Arthur and other Mormon friends, to be a dangerous and mischievous one, and if adopted, would inevitably lead to more collisions and shedding of blood.

6. Resolved, That we esteem the laws of our country our great bulwark, and the only safe refuge to protect us in this and every other emergency.

7. Resolved, That we highly approve of the course of the Executive in superseding Gen. D. R. Atchison, and placing Gen. Clark in command of the forces ordered out against the Mormons, and that his order to organize and drive them from the State, if necessary to secure the peace of the country, was dictated by the imperative duty of his office, as Governor of the State.

JAMES McMAHAN, Chairman.

R. WILSON, Secretary.

Mr. Buchanan, after a few remarks, an amendment to limit the operation of the bill more strictly to actual settlers, by what we hoped would not be issued for made under it until two years thereafter, the end of the session, shall be made of the actual settlers under such regulations as the Secretary of the Treasury shall prescribe; in default of the entry shall be void, and the land reverts to the United States.

This amendment was agreed to—names not counted.

Mr. Buchanan then offered a second amendment, to limit the quantity to be entered on the provisions of this bill, by each settler; to 320 acres; which amendment was agreed to. After which,

Mr. B. offered another amendment to the operations under this bill for five years, after its passage, and no longer, excepting a purpose of granting patents to those who made their entries, but have not had an opportunity of making their proof.

This amendment was also agreed to 25. names not counted.

Mr. City of Kentucky, then offered two amendments in lieu of the whole bill. The first authorizes the purchase, by actual settlers, of the public lands as have been in the state for fifteen years, at the following rates, and following quantities, viz: 8 acres at 50 cents per acre; 160 acres at 75 cents per acre, and 3 acres at $1 per acre. And the second amendment reduces the bill formerly brought in by M. and passed in 1832, and vetoed by President Jackson, to divide the proceeds of the sale to the public lands among the States.

Mr. Bentan said that he wished to make the first step towards the re-establishment of the old tariff, and he wished to draw attention of Senators to it. This distribution is intended to commence in 1840, when the tax would be reduced to its lowest point, the amount thus distributed will have been raised by reviving the old tariff.

The amendment was then ordered to be referred.

And the Senate adjourned.

The Graduation Bill was discussed in the 9th and 11th inst. The following is a synopsis of the proceedings upon the prop
To the Editor of the Argus:

SIR: -- In consequence of so great an influx of strangers arriving in this place daily, owing to their late expulsion from the State of Missouri, there must of necessity be, and we wish to state to the citizens of Quincy and the vicinity, through the medium of your columns, that there are many individuals amongst the number who have already arrived, as well as among those who are now on their way here, who never did belong to our Church, and others who once did, but who, for various reasons, have been expelled from our fellowship. Amongst these there are some who have contracted habits which are at variance with the principles of moral rectitude, (such as swearing, dram-drinking, etc.,) which immoralities the Church of Latter-day Saints is liable to be charged with, owing to our amalgamation [with them] under our late existing circumstances. And as we as a people do not wish to lie under any such imputation, we would also state, that such individuals do not hold a name nor a place amongst us; that we altogether discountenance everything of the kind; that every person belonging to our community, contracting or persisting in such immoral habits, has hitherto been expelled from our society; and that we will hold no communion with all such as we may hereafter be informed of, but will withdraw our fellowship from them.

We wish further to state, that we feel ourselves laid under peculiar obligations to the citizens of this place, for the patriotic feeling which [p.342] has been manifested, and for the hand of liberality and friendship which has been extended to us in our late difficulties; and should feel sorry to see that philanthropy and benevolence abused by wicked and designing people, who under pretense of poverty and distress, would try to work upon the feelings of the charitable and humane, get into their debt without any prospect or intention of paying, and finally, perhaps, we as a people be charged with dishonesty.
We say that we altogether disapprove of such practices, and we warn the citizens of Quincy against such individuals, who may pretend to belong to our community.

By inserting this in your columns, you, sir, will confer upon us a very peculiar favor.

Written and signed in behalf of the Church of Latter-day Saints, by your very humble servant,

   JOHN TAYLOR.


FAYETTEVILLE LUMINARY,  
Reformed Methodist Intelligence.

THURSDAY, JUNE 29, 1839.

Fayetteville Luminary (Fayetteville, New York) June 29, 1839


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The Messenger - The Book of Mormon.

The latest issue of this book has been received, and it contains a full account of the events and experiences of the early days of the church. It is written in a clear and concise manner, and is well worth reading. The book is available at the bookstore.

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The Observer - The Frontier Life.

The frontier life is full of adventure and excitement. The settlers are always on the move, exploring new lands and seeking a better life. The book tells the story of one family's journey west, and the challenges they faced along the way. It is a great read for anyone interested in the history of the American West.

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The Chronicle - The Great Western Expedition.

The great western expedition was a major event in American history. The book tells the story of the expedition, from the planning stages to the final return home. It is a fascinating account of the journeys and adventures of the explorers, and is well worth reading.

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The Review - The Spiritual Life.

The spiritual life is a growing concern for many people today. The book provides guidance and support for those seeking to deepen their spiritual connection. It is a valuable resource for anyone looking to explore their faith.

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The Advocate - The Social Justice Movement.

The social justice movement is a growing force in society today. The book provides an overview of the movement, and highlights the work of some of the leading activists. It is a powerful read for anyone interested in social justice and equality.

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The Statesman - The Political Scene.

The political scene is always changing, and the book provides a detailed analysis of the current events. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in politics and government.

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The Critic - The Arts and Culture.

The arts and culture are an important part of any society. The book provides a exploration of the latest trends and developments in the arts, and highlights some of the leading figures in the field. It is a great read for anyone interested in the arts.

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The Citizen - The Community.

The community is a vital part of any society. The book provides an overview of the latest news and events in the community, and highlights the efforts of some of the leading organizations. It is a valuable resource for anyone interested in the community.
Fayetteville Luminary (Fayetteville, New York) June 20, 1839

The Mormons - The Book of Mormon. - The fate of this people has been that of similar deluded sects that have gone before them. They have been hunted and persecuted and in some instances even unto death; but still it is quite probable that some of them will ultimately stand among the redeemed before the throne of God; not however on account of their Mormonism, but for the sake of the great sacrifice made for the sins of the world. Our opinion on this point is drawn from a personal knowledge of some of them. But what may be hoped of a few cannot be expected of them as a community or of their leaders, who by "lying wonders" and feigned revelations have deceived many of their adherents. But regarding them in the darkest shade that has ever been thrown over them, which we doubt not is not much exaggerated, it is obvious that they have been much abused, and that the right course has not been in many cases, taken to reclaim them and stop their delusions. - The fact that a person is persecuted, is considered by a certain class of men decisive proof that he is right. We shall not attempt to explain the philosophical principles by which the mind is brought to such conclusions; perhaps they are the character of those by which the sceptic is brought to deny the Bible because popery is wrong; but certain it is that anything that is new and persecuted possesses with them a peculiar charm. Mormonism possesses both of these qualities to an eminent degree. It claims to be a new revelation from God, and holds out new things to its votaries; it has shared not only the odium justly attached to it, but its adherents have been treated not as American citizens but as another race of men; which has no doubt served to strengthen their cause. It has enlisted the sympathies of the disinterested, in their favor, and many have therefore been induced firstly to plead for their rights, secondly, to espouse their cause who otherwise had remained unmoved. Such has been the aid that persecution and mobocracy have afforded to the cause of truth as well as error.

It appears from the following extract, that Sidney Rigdon did not act the part in copying the Book of Mormon which the article which we published in the last number attributed to him. The extract is as follows: --

The Book of Mormon. - Our readers noticed in the Banner and Pioneer, not long since, an article giving an account of the author and origin of the Book of Mormon. There is an error in that statement which should be corrected, otherwise the Mormons will take occasion to condemn and deny the whole statement. Sidney Rigdon had no hand in copying that book. He was not a Mormon when that was printed, but joined them, with a portion of his congregation, afterwards. Rigdon was first a Baptist preacher; then adopted the peculiarities of Alexander Campbell; was re-baptizd to get his sins pardoned; and subsequently became a Mormon; was baptized the third time into that faith.

Oliver Cowdery was Joe Smith's amanuensis, and did his copying. It is evident - and that we published in 1833, and again in 1835 - that Solomon Spaulding wrote the main portion of the Book of Mormon as a wild, historical romance; but portions of that book were written by Cowdery, or some of Joe Smith's cronies. When we can command a little more leisure we intend to give a more particular sketch of this singular and extraordinary delusion. We have the means to furnish a correct exposition. In 1833 we wrote a series of articles, which were published [in] a
little tract, at our own expense, and circulated in Illinois to expose the delusions of Mormonism; and we will again satisfy the inquiries of those who “ask for information” about Mormonism as soon as we can get time. — Baptist Banner and Pioneer.

Note: Rev. John Mason Peck’s 1833 series of articles in the Rock Spring Pioneer have not survived — unless, perhaps, some of their contents were reprinted in Cincinnati newspapers or in other obscure Baptist organs. The Exter, NH, Christian Journal, of May 28, 1835 reprinted Peck’s 1835 Pioneer article on the Spalding claims. Elder Oliver Cowdery chose to respond to the Pioneer article in his April 1835 issue of the Latter Day Saints’ Messenger and Advocate. paper later became the Louisville Western Pioneer and Baptist Standard-Bearer.
To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.
The enclosed article is replying to your letter of the 12th instant, in which you have stated that I was about to leave for the United States. I am happy to inform you that I have not yet made up my mind to do so. I am much engaged in my present work, and I am unable to spare the time necessary for the preparation of a long article.

The government is about to make an important change in the Constitution of Canada, and I am strongly opposed to it. I believe that the government is acting hastily in order to gain the consent of the people to the change. I am convinced that the change will be of great advantage to the people of Canada, and I hope that the government will be able to carry it through.

I am enclosing a copy of an article that I have written on the subject. I hope that it will be of interest to your readers.

Yours truly,

[Signature]

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To the Editor of the Quebec Gazette.

I am sorry to hear that you are about to leave for the United States. I hope that you will be able to return soon. I am interested in your work, and I am looking forward to reading your next article.

The government is about to make an important change in the Constitution of Canada, and I am strongly opposed to it. I believe that the government is acting hastily in order to gain the consent of the people to the change. I am convinced that the change will be of great advantage to the people of Canada, and I hope that the government will be able to carry it through.

I am enclosing a copy of an article that I have written on the subject. I hope that it will be of interest to your readers.

Yours truly,

[Signature]
The Mormons have purchased a tract of 20,000 acres at the head of Des Moines rapids of the Mississippi, on both sides of the town of Commerce. This name is changed to Nauvoo from the He-brew. The whole purchase money amounts to 70,000, a large portion of it on long payments.