

We were quite willing to go, for the best of all reasons, we could not stay. There was no chance under the heavens for us to stay, and be protected in any State in the Union; and I suppose some of them felt as the pious old quaker did when he was on board a vessel which was attacked by pirates, he was too pious to fight, it was against his conscience, but when one of the pirates started to climb a rope and get upon the vessel, the old quaker picked up a hatchet and said, "friend if thee wants that piece of rope, thee can have it and welcome," and immediately cut the rope and let him drop into the sea, where he was drowned. So our enemies thought they would let us go into the heart of the Great American Desert and starve, as they compelled us to leave every thing that would make life desirable.

It was even counselled in high places to disarm the Mormons after they started, that is, to take from them the few old fuses and cheap arms which they had been able to scrape together, after they had been disarmed the third time by executive authority. And they had subsequently picked up some old fuses to kill game with; and it was gravely discussed to disarm them so that they would not be able to kill game or defend themselves against the Indians; but through the providence of God, and our prayers, we were enabled to pack off the few old guns, and started for the mountains. But instead of starting to kill the Indians, as our puritan fathers did, we began endeavoring to teach them to work and be industrious; and had it not been for the interference of other spirits, we would have got along very smoothly; and this has been the result of the united efforts of those who have been willing to listen to the counsel and instruction given to this people. Those who have been unwilling to listen to the counsel and instructions of President Young have caused us more trouble than every thing else we have had to contend with among the Indians.

For instance, in the year 1849, a company of Missourians passing through the country to California, shot a number of squaws, for the sake of stealing their horses, and pursued their journey. This produced enmity among the Indians towards the white men.

A few such circumstances have caused some of our brethren to lose their lives; but not a thousandth part of troubles have occurred here, that was brought upon those colonies established upon the coast, with the single exception of Pennsylvania.

No man that has had to do with the Indians, has ever been able to do the good to them that Gov. Young has done; and some of the statesmen have acknowledged it.

And the discovery has actually been made, that the Mormons do not starve to death, and that the Almighty did sustain them in the midst of every difficulty which possibly could be brought upon their heads.

I have seen men, even in this church, who have become discouraged at a few trials. I can tell you, brethren and sisters, if all such men will trace their conduct to its source, they will find that they have fostered an evil spirit, evil principles, and lived in open rebellion to the religion which they have professed; and consequently darkness has come over their minds, and they soon felt as a very self righteous man did some years ago. He was in the church, and he said he had proved the revelations of Joseph Smith to be untrue. "How did you prove them so?" "Why," said he, "one of Joseph Smith's revelations says, that if a man shall commit adultery, he shall lose the spirit of the Lord, and deny the faith, and shall be cast out." "Now," says he, "I have been guilty of that crime, and I have not apostatized, and consequently that revelation is not true, and that proves Joseph Smith is not a true prophet." This was the darkness which his corruptions had brought upon him, and this is the kind of darkness which transgression will bring upon all men in this church.

This people are different from any other people that live upon the face of the earth; they have the Holy Priesthood, and there is no man in all the house of Israel that fulfils the duties of his calling as a saint, but receives a portion of the holy priesthood, and every person has his duties to fulfil.

Every man that would believe on the Lord Jesus Christ, that would receive the doctrines he taught, and those taught by his apostles, that would listen to his counsel, and obey his precepts, were promised, and did receive the gift of the Holy Ghost, and that Spirit did lead, and guide, and teach him or her that received it, into all truth, unless the receiver afterwards defiled his temple by wickedness and corruptions. And he (the Spirit) would lead into all truth, and that truth when revealed would become a matter of knowledge in the breast of every saint. And no man can rise up that has lived in obedience to those principles, and say that he has not realized the very thing promised.

The very first thing that Joseph told the brethren when they were going out to preach, was, that their salary would be *tar and feathers*, abuse, and persecution, you will be driven from house to house, and from country to country, and be hated of all men because of your religion; and this has been fulfilled, and that too by the people in free America. Thousands of people have been driven over and over again by people living under the free institutions of the United States. Who could have thought that their teachers and leaders would have been murdered while under the protection of the Governor of a State? And who could have believed that this could have been done in free America, without a single murderer being brought to justice?

When Joseph proclaimed these things to the world beforehand, all men said let him alone, he will prove himself a liar in that; but even that was proved true; the vengeance of the wicked fell upon him, and they took his life, and not a single individual was ever brought to justice for it!

Now in the days of early christians, when

Pagan Rome persecuted the apostles, it was a different case altogether; for the Pagan religion was the acknowledged creed of the land, therefore the Pagan religion being established by law, made the innovation by the early christians a violation of their laws; but it has not been so in this land, where freedom of opinion, upon all subjects is guaranteed to all, by both State and Federal constitutions. And every murder, every house that has been robbed or burnt, and every act of cruelty and oppression which has been committed upon the Mormons, has been in violation of both laws and constitution, and these things have been known to the officers of state, and yet remarkable to tell, not one has ever been punished; still the evidence was in their possession which would have brought the perpetrators of those crimes to justice. They were sworn to support the constitution and to faithfully execute the laws, the neglect of which, was perjury; and they had the laws of their country, and of their senate to back them.

Not so with the Romans. When the Romans carried on their persecution of the apostles, the laws of their country, and senate supported them, for the proclamation of the disciples of Christ was defaming the Gods that the laws of their country commanded to be worshipped; but in this instance it was entirely another thing, for freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of conscience in religious matters is guaranteed to all people who might choose to come there, and in the face and eyes of all this not only were their privileges taken away as citizens, but the laws and constitution of their very country, the country in which many of their fathers fought and bled, were treated with utter contempt. And religious prejudices, and christian stupidity that defy a comparison, or parallel in the history of nations, produced this identical effect.

This, however, is not all the work which is presented to us as an illustration of the fulfilment of the prophecies of the prophet that has been accomplished. It is only the commencement of the mighty purposes which have been predicted, for when the prophet first made his appearance he proclaimed the distresses that were to come upon the nations of the earth; and what has been the result? Why at the present time the nations are filled with madness; they are dashing against each other with perfect madness, slaying their thousands daily. It appears as if all the rulers and great men of the earth had lost their reason, and as if the feelings of the human race were bent perfectly like butchering and destroying each other. Millions of lives during the past year have been sacrificed, either in the battle field or in sickness, or accident by sea, or the sickness which is the result of the war, and yet greater preparations are being made to contest the point; and what point is it? Why, whether a certain tract of land, which neither of the great parties ever saw, or probably ever will see, shall be governed by a man called Sultan, or by a man called Czar. But the real thing is, the spirit of peace is taken from the earth, and the spirit of war and bloodshed runs through the earth, and that to an extent hitherto unknown.

We sometimes see men make their appearance among us, and after a short stay they will say, "why I believe I will go off to some place and wait till ancient Mormonism comes round again, for this is not ancient Mormonism; these are not the original doctrines that were preached." Well there were similar persons in the days of the apostle Paul, he in writing to the Hebrews, 5 c. 12 v., says, "for, when for the time ye ought to be teachers," that is when you have been long enough in the church to become teachers, "you have need that some one teach you the first principles of the oracles of God; and are become such as have need of milk, and not of strong meat." "You," says he, "have need that one teach you again which be the first principles of the oracles of God; and you belong to that class who have need of milk." Now when I hear a Mormon talk of going back to 'ancient Mormonism,' it forcibly reminds me of this passage of scripture which I have just cited.

To be sure when the work first commenced, men would rise up and say, "show us the wonderful power and miracles which were performed by Moses."

The text shows the kingdom of heaven is likened unto seed cast into the ground; it is compared to corn; it springs up first the blade, then the ear, and then the full corn in the ear.

You are all aware that it has never been in any one period of the world's history that corn or any other grain has come to maturity at once, and you are also aware that a kingdom or country, or nation of any kind or condition is not the work of a moment. But the kingdom of heaven was likened by our Savior to seed sown in the ground; it springs up, first the blade, and afterward the full corn in the ear, and when harvest comes, the sickle is thrust in and the harvest is gathered, and thus the work is progressive. And the prophets in speaking of the work of the last days, have said that the Lord will give line upon line, precept upon precept, here a little and there a little, and that a little one shall become a thousand, and a small one a great nation; I the Lord will hasten in its time: so is the kingdom of God.

This people have nothing to expect but persecution, for just as long as they adhere to the principles of revelation, just so long as they are governed by the original principles of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, will every priest upon the face of this earth, that is an hireling, raise his influence to destroy the kingdom and those who bear the Holy Priesthood.

The fulfilment of the predictions of the apostle is in our own day, viz., that "men would after their own ungodly lusts heap to themselves teachers having itching ears, and turn their ears from truth unto fables;" not wait till God sent men among them, they would not listen to men whom heaven might send with new revelation, but they would go to work to educate themselves; heap to themselves teachers of their own manufacture, get up their own factories, and

manufacture their own teachers or preachers, who should turn the hearts of the people from the truth, and turn them unto fables, and teach for doctrines the precepts of men.

These will act as the apostle Peter tells us, for says he, "there shall come false preachers and false teachers in the last days, who shall turn the hearts of the people from the truth, and shall say unto them, where is the promise of his coming, for since the fathers fell asleep all things remain as they were from the beginning, and the great day is past and we are under the necessity of rejecting anything and everything that professes to be revealed from God."

And unless this people so live before God as to have the light of revelation constantly before their eyes, the powers of darkness will prevail over them, for that very day spoken of by the Savior is near at hand, when nation is lifting up sword against nation, and when it is necessary that we should see and understand the signs for ourselves, for it is nearly the time when the sign of the son of man shall be again seen.

The signs of the times thicken in the heavens, and the earth shows forth her wonders. And as this is frequently denominated the fast age, I will say that it is fast ripening for the burning, for ere long the Savior will make his appearance among his people, when they are sufficiently united, when they become sufficiently agreed that they can all work with one feeling, one mind, one soul, and with one spirit; the heavens then can be revealed, the curtains unrolled, and the Savior appear in the midst of his saints.

Some feelings have been created in the world because the saints are so firmly united. Now they need not be afraid, for it is the work of God, and although they scatter us a hundred times to the four winds of heaven; although they murder thousands of us, and burn and destroy our property, it is the work of the Almighty, and they cannot prevail against it. Whatever may be done will only serve to roll it forth, and hurry forward the work of the Almighty.

The fact is, the time is near at hand when the consummation of the wicked will take place; the day of the Lord is near; the harvest is not far ahead. The wicked are slaying the wicked, and times are growing worse and worse; all the world feel it; and we should watch for the coming of the Son of Man.

This puts me in mind of a little anecdote that I have heard our Irish Brother tell of a son of the Green Isle who was placed in prison with a Yorkshireman. The Yorkshireman had stolen a cow, and Patrick had been stealing a watch. While they were there, Yorkshire concluded that he would joke his companion about stealing the watch, so says he to Patrick, "what time is it?" "About milking time," said Pat. And I say that it is about harvest time, and it will not be long before the story of the Kilkenny cats will be acted out in earnest; the nations will devour and destroy each other, for peace is taken from the earth.

I shall close, praying the blessings of heaven to rest upon you continually in the name of Jesus Christ, AMEN.

Scraps from the Mayor's Office.

For the people, and especially for those living in G. S. L. City.

First:—Your fences, in what condition are they, and in what condition should they be, to be worthy of imitation by other cities? This city should be a pattern in all things for the multitude of cities now building through this wide spread Territory. Heretofore you could not have been called upon to build substantial fences around your city lots, with the same propriety as you can now, for you had to build houses and raise grain for your families. At the present time, with but very few exceptions, you have comfortable houses, and more land than you can farm as it should be farmed, for if the lots of this city were properly fenced and cultivated they would yield an abundance of grain, fruits, and vegetables for all the inhabitants of this corporation, and it is confidently believed there would be a large surplus to supply the wants of others. You who have not, are hereby very respectfully called upon to go to with your mind, might, and strength, and fence in your lots with a good and substantial fence. All who will do this, may your sleep be sweet and undisturbed, and your bodies invigorated with a clear conscience. May all the sluggards and the drones who will not do this, be bit by bed-bugs, and tormented by the nightmare, and have their bodies clogged with a conscience clear as mud.

Second:—Your water ditches, are they kept clean, and bridges built over them, as the ordinance of the city requires? All the city supervisors and water masters should, without delay, do their duty, calling loudly upon the people to do theirs, until every ditch is put where it should be and kept clean, with crossways and bridges placed where they are needed. The supervisors in their respective wards have all the authority they can ask or wish for to improve and keep in order the water ditches, that health and life may flow in our streets instead of filth and death. Clean your ditches, O Israel! why will you die? Work with shovel, spade, and hoe, while it is day, for when the night cometh the clean may rest, but filth I hate; the sluggard and drone deserve their fate.

Third:—What attention are you paying to setting out shade trees along the ditches, to ornament and make beautiful the side walks of this great city? Great because it is good, good because the great are here. When the angels came to visit Abraham, he could invite them to rest under the tree, until the tender and good calf was dressed and, with butter and milk, eaten by them while he and his guests enjoyed the shade. If angels wait until some men in our city raise a tree as large as the one the calf was eaten under, it will be a long time before their women laugh the laugh of Sarah. But if the tree is raised, and the angels come and deliver a similar message

causing some of the daughters of Sarah to laugh, I hope they will not deny laughing.

I am pleased with the prospects in many of our streets; several thousands of fine shade trees already add much to the beauty and comfort of our city; and many thousands more might be growing, to break still more the treeless monotony that did exist here, as it does now over almost this entire Territory. Many have failed in raising trees, in consequence of setting them out too late in the spring. The fall is the time for setting out pine, fir, and cedar. I think balm of Gilead, cottonwood, box elder, quaking asp, birch, sugar maple, and mahogany, will all live if set out in February or early in March. Now is the time to make your calculations and fix your ditches, and be ready for setting out trees. My experience has taught me that it is wisdom to keep the wild trees in the streets, and out of our lots, as those that are in them, cumber the ground without yielding any income of importance. If you will listen to my advice, or take Governor Young for a pattern, you will prepare your ground in a proper manner for all kinds of fruit trees adapted to this climate. To start with, set out the apple-tree, the pear, plum, cherry, peach, and apricot, not forgetting the grape, gooseberry, raspberry, currant, and strawberry, and soon, very soon, all will have plenty of the best fruit ever eaten since Adam was driven out of the garden of Eden, or since the bugs and flies commenced tormenting the drones and sluggards.

Fourth:—I wish, with many others, to see our side walks kept clear of wagons, carts, carriages, wood, poles, fencing materials, and even building materials, as far as those building can do so without too great a sacrifice. The city marshal and police have been ordered to aid in enforcing the ordinance in relation to cleaning streets and side walks. The cow pens, pigsties, &c., nearer the street than 20 feet, unless they are cleaned every day, will be removed forthwith at the expense of the owner or occupant. This may make the drones and sluggards grunt and whine, and perhaps leave the hive; if so there will be more room for the industrious bees to store their honey.

"PIGEON'S MILK."—We have often heard these words used in derision, but never supposed such an article existed till, last evening, we were reading some of the "leaves" of that wonderful naturalist, W. J. Broderip. He says:

"As the breasts or udders of mamiferous females become gradually enlarged and thickened, at the time of uterine gestation, so during incubation, are the coats of the pigeon's crop; and John Hunter, on comparing the state of that organ when the bird was not sitting with its appearance during incubation, found the difference very remarkable. In the first case, it was very membranous; but by the time when the young were about to be hatched, the whole, except the portion which lay under the trachea, became thicker, and assumed a glandular appearance, having its internal surface very irregular. It was likewise evidently more vascular than in its former state, in order to the conveyance of a quantity of blood sufficient for the nourishing substance."

"Whatever may be the consistence of this substance when just secreted, it most probably very soon coagulates into a granulated white curd, for in such form," says Hunter, in continuation, "I have always found it in the crop; and if an old pigeon is killed, just as the young ones are hatching, the crop will be found as above described, and in its cavity pieces of white curd, mixed with some of the common food of the pigeon, such as barley, beans &c. If we allow either of the parents to feed the brood, the crop of the young pigeons, when examined, will be discovered to contain the same kind of curdled substance as that of the old ones, which passes from thence into the stomach, where it is to be digested."

The joke about "pigeon's milk" is not so groundless, after all. But see how beautifully this dispensation is ordered, according to the exigencies of the nestling.

The young pigeon is fed for a little time with this substance only, as about the third day some of the common food is found mingled with it; as the pigeon grows older, the proportion of common food is increased, so that by the time it is seven, eight, or nine days old, the secretion of the curd ceases in the old ones, and of course no more will be found in the young. It is a curious fact, that the parent pigeon has at first a power to throw up his without any mixture of common food; although, afterwards, both are thrown up, according to the proportion required for the young ones.

I have called the substance curd, not as being literally so, but as resembling that more than anything I know; it may, however, have a greater resemblance to curd than we are perhaps aware of; for neither this secretion, nor curd from which the whey has been pressed, seems to contain any sugar, and do not run into the acetous fermentation. The property of coagulation is confined to the substance itself, as it produces no such when mixed with milk. This secretion in the pigeon, like all other animal substances, becomes putrid by standing, though not so readily as either blood or meat, it resisting putrefaction for a considerable time; neither will curd much pressed become putrid so soon as either blood or meat.

Those who wish to examine this phenomenon more closely will find preparations of the pigeon's crop in that noble museum, which is John Hunter's best monument. No young birds are in so forlorn a state as young pigeons. If the parents are killed before the young can provide for themselves. Birds of other species, stimulated by the cries of the starving young, which have been deprived of maternal aid, can and do give assistance to the little wretches; but none, except an old pigeon, with its crop in a proper state, can save the life of a nestling dove.

The soldiers in the U. S. army receive double pay to those of any other army in the world.