

One million and a half perished! They fell by the edge of the sword, by pestilence, and by famine, and the remnants of the Jews were carried captive among all nations; to remain how long?—As I have said, we know this prophecy has been literally fulfilled, for we see them scattered among all nations to this day.

I have seen them in San Francisco, in Chili, in Scotland, in England, and in every part of the United States and Canada; and wherever my brethren the elders of this church have been, I can assure them of one thing, if they have looked about them they have seen a Jew or Jews. Wherever there is a nation to be found, or a people of commerce, ships, camels or any other means of conveyance, there will be found Jews; that we know.

But about one stone of the temple at Jerusalem not being left upon another—the fire itself would not do this—but history has informed us that the Jews concealed their treasures under the stones of the temple, and the Roman army went to work and tumbled them about, and did not leave one stone upon another, and finally they were removed.

In fulfillment of another scripture, they took a plow and plowed the temple site—so completely was the scripture fulfilled.

Had I time I would quote the chapter and verse of this plowing, and the history which refers to it.

Now then this last line I have read has been fulfilling until now; that is certain. The Jews are among all nations in captivity—without being organized and nationalized; without being restored; without having returned to the God of their fathers; to his matchless power; to the administration of his Holy Spirit; to the enjoyment of heavenly communication, thro' holy prophets by the revelations of God; to the administration of angels; to the enjoyment of the religion of their fathers, and to the power of God to defend them, and deliver them from their enemies.

They have been 1800 years without these blessings. This is a fact foretold in this chapter, and literally fulfilled before the eyes of all men. All the nations know it that know anything about the Bible or about history.

Now there was a time allotted for the gentile powers to reign for their corruptions to bear rule, and during the time here designated as the times of the gentiles, the times of their polity, of their nationality, their religion, and to prove them and to see what they would do with the power committed unto them—the times spoken of by Daniel the prophet, in which the fourth monarchy, namely, the Roman, and all those divisions and subdivisions that should grow out of it in modern times, the times when these divided powers should bear rule.

There is just as much a time for these to have their day and prove themselves, and bring forth the fruits of their rule, and a time for them to come to an end, as ever there was a time for Jerusalem to rule or for the Jewish polity to come to an end. Now when that time arrives, ye nations look out, for there is a prophecy gone forth about you; it is in these words, and recorded in the Old Testament: "Though I make a full end of all nations where I have scattered you, yet will I not make a full end of you," speaking of Israel.

Now, when the times of the gentiles are fulfilled there will be an uprooting of their governments and institutions, and of their civil, political and religious polity. There will be a shaking of nations, a downfall of empires, an upturning of thrones and dominions, as Daniel has foretold, and the kingdom and power, and rule on the earth will return to another people, and exist under another polity, as Daniel has further foretold. But let me read it here—let Jesus speak in his own words, or the writer for him. Now, understand that we have got down to the present time, that is sure with this prophecy, no man can mistake it. Jerusalem has been overthrown, and not one stone of that magnificent temple has been left upon another. A great portion of that nation fell by the edge of the sword, and the residue went captive among all nations, and their city has been trodden under foot of the gentiles, and will be until their times are fulfilled, that is, until they have had their reign out. Then what will happen? We will read: "And there shall be signs in the sun." Has anybody seen them?—not away back among those other things; there was signs in the air then; Josephus tells you about it, and this book tells you about it, as I have been reading to-day in his chapter, about the signs which happened as a forerunner of the destruction of Jerusalem and the Jews as a nation.

Now after the Jews have remained among the gentiles until the times of the gentiles are fulfilled, as a forerunner of this latter overturn "there shall be signs in the sun and in the moon." Have any of you seen them during the last 30 years? I have. "And in the stars." Have you seen any signs in the stars? Think back for the last 30 years. "And upon the earth, distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring, men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth, for the powers of heaven shall be shaken." And THEN—not some other time. Are there any Millerites here who have been setting a time for the Son of Man to come? "Then shall they see the Son of Man coming in a cloud, with power and great glory." Not you, my disciples, whom I told a little while ago should be delivered up to the synagogues, and to prisons, and be beheaded, and suffer many things; not you whom I warned to take heed lest you are deceived by false Christs that shall come to you; and when you should hear of wars and commotions to be not terrified, etc.; but Jesus Christ now directs his attention to another age; this does not refer to you my followers, you will be dead, and in paradise when these things that I now refer to shall take place. BUT THEY. Who? The people who shall live when the times of the gentiles are fulfilled—when their reign is about to come to an end, the generation that will be alive when Jerusalem and the Jews are about to be restored, and

the full end of all gentile polity is about to usher in: "then shall they see," those that shall live in those days. And what shall they see? "The Son of Man coming in a cloud with power and great glory."

That is the proud sight that is to be seen in connection with the end of the gentile rule, or the breaking up of the gentile nations; when their times are completed; when Jerusalem is to be rebuilt, to be no more trodden down nor governed by them, when the Jews are to be restored; and when there is signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars, and upon the earth, men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after the things that are coming, then shall they see, not the crucified Jesus hanging upon the ignominious cross, mocked by the wicked Jews, not persecuted by a Herod, clothed in all the pomp and pride of gentile authority, not a Roman army to overthrow and succeed the Jewish polity, but they shall see the Son of Man coming in a cloud clothed with great power and great glory.

[Concluded in next number.]

## THE DESERET NEWS.



ALBERT CARRINGTON:.....EDITOR.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY:

Wednesday---December 12, 1855.

### To the Readers of the News.

On taking up a copy of the 38 No. of the current volume, a few days after its publication, and glancing an eye over the editorial columns, we saw it announced that we were to take charge of the News during the temporary absence of the Editor, Hon. A. Carrington, while attending the session of the Legislative Assembly at Fillmore City as a member of the Council from this County.

We have more than once, in by-gone days, been called upon unexpectedly to perform duties of a public nature, at short notice, and with few exceptions have responded to such calls, and endeavored to discharge the duties required at our hands to the best of our judgment and ability, especially when called upon by those to whom we accorded the right to do so, tho' we never in our lifetime asked for an office, either civil, military, or ecclesiastical; neither aspired to situations of honor, trust, or emolument, nor to make ourselves conspicuous in the eyes of others in any sphere in which we have moved. During the time we have been in this Territory we have had as much on our hands as we could well do and have thought that no additional burden would be imposed on our shoulders till some others were removed, and never once dreamed of being called upon to conduct the News in the absence of the Editor, during the winter.

If we had been consulted upon the subject we certainly should have interposed some objections before accepting the situation. As it was, before we hardly had time to think, after seeing the notice referred to, the Editor was off and there was no alternative but to go to work and do the best we could.

At the time of the departure of the Territorial officers and members of the Legislative Assembly on the 3d instant, we were attending the sitting of the County Court for this county, in the discharge of a duty required of us by the laws of the Territory, and had little time to even think of the News, till after the 39th number was issued. As soon as we were at liberty we commenced looking about for matter for another number, and went to the Foreman of the office to ascertain how much, and what kind of copy had been furnished by the Editor, or selected by him before leaving, from the numerous files of exchanges received by the last Eastern mail.

On making inquiry, the Foreman informed us that the Historian had furnished as much of the history of Joseph Smith as would be needed for a length of time, but there was not much else on hand either original or selected; that there was a discourse by Elder P. P. Pratt, partly copied, but the reporter had a sore hand or was sick, and he did not know when it could be finished; and said further—that the Editor had announced that he had selected out all the news of importance contained in his exchanges, and in the late papers brought from the States by T. S. Williams, who had left the Missouri on the 25th of October, and there was nothing more in them worth publishing.

We took up a copy of the paper and sure enough there we saw the startling disclosure that the last item of news considered worth publishing from all the papers received by the last, or that would be received by the next mail, even if it should be brought through, was the simple fact, that Queen Victoria and Prince Albert visited

the French Capital on the 18th of August, and that it was said that Spain had joined the allies.—Following this short summary, was one of the Editor's ingenious excuses for its meagerness which blighted all hopes of obtaining any thing from that quarter to help out of the difficulty we were in, and now saw was likely to attend our efforts to get copy for another issue.

However we kept moving about, and among other sources from which we sought to gather up some thing that would do for copy was a small bundle of old papers we had taken to our dwelling to read now and then for amusement in our leisure moments, being part of those sent to us since we have been Post Master, by our friends in different parts of the world. The bundle was indeed small, for we have never taken many of our papers from the office, knowing that Post Masters were generally considered pilferers if seen with one about them even if it had their address written on it in full, or the abbreviation P. M., which most people construe to mean afternoon and not post master.

But no matter about the quantity, for on examination we found to our surprise that the Editor's scissors had mutilated most of them; reflection, however, soon brought to our remembrance the fact that we had generally loaned our papers to the Editor, and given him leave to cut them as much as he pleased, for which he had often tendered us his unfeigned thanks.

Headed on every tack, we next thought of our pen, but the idea of writing an article for publication was a damper, as we never made much pretension to literary attainments, having been born and raised in a new and thinly settled country where books and schools were little known, we had few opportunities of acquiring knowledge in our youthful days, and the little fund we possess has been mostly gathered up by observation and experience as we have passed through the world, and the idea of exposing our ignorance to the public, was extremely galling to our feelings, for we have always kept that fact hid from others as far as possible.

In the present case, there was no dodging something had to be done, and that immediately, as the devil (printers' devil) would soon be after us, so we made up our mind to go ahead, and risk the consequences, got some paper and sat down to our task.

The next thing was to think of something to write, or select a subject to write upon; there had no remarkable event transpired of late; all was peace and quietness in the city and country, as far as our knowledge extended, and we were completely puzzled to know where to begin and what to say. After some moments' reflection, it occurred to our mind that we would write a little of our experience during the last few days, which we have done, without attempting to be brief, and present it for what it is worth.

Since writing the above, we have found some old papers, from which we have selected a few pieces and now have copy enough, such as it is, for this number, and feel much relieved; what the next week will bring forth we do not know.

We will however say that during the absence of the Editor, which will be till about the 1st of February, we will do the best we can to keep things moving.

If there were any experienced persons at hand to whom we could submit our compositions for criticism before going to the compositor we might be induced to try our hand at writing more or less every week; but to think of giving satisfaction to our readers, or to come up to the measure of those who have so ably conducted the News from the beginning up to the present time is entirely beyond our expectation, and we shall not attempt to do it.

Most of the principal men of the city are absent, either attending the sitting of the Legislative Assembly, at Fillmore city, or on missions in different parts of the Territory, and there is no one to whom we can apply for assistance or counsel in time of need, and shall have to depend solely upon our own exertion and judgment to keep the press in motion till the return of the editor. If errors are committed, no other person is responsible, for we have not even given bonds for the faithful performance of the duties assigned us.

As we stated before, we are not very aspiring, and least of all, do we aspire to the responsible station of an editor of a paper that is as widely circulated, and as universally read and criticised as the News. We do not expect to win any laurels during our temporary censorship; and if we so far succeed, as to prevent the subscription list from materially decreasing, we shall do as much as we expect.

We have not seated ourself in the editorial chair, nor assumed any privileges belonging or pertaining thereunto, neither do we intend to.

We shall use our own chair, our own pen, manufacture our own "thunder" as we pass along, for the little we have on hand is bottled up and labeled "for future use." In short, we shall do as well as we can under existing circumstances; and if we do wrong we expect to abide the consequences without a murmur or a complaint.

We expect to be remembered by our personal friend, the Editor, in his absence, and that he will, when not actually engaged in the duties he may have to perform as an active member of the Legislative Council, use his learned pen and furnish as much original matter as possible for the columns of the News.

We also expect that those who have been contributors heretofore will occasionally favor us with articles for publication; but unless their poetic boiler be in danger of bursting, we would prefer to have them write in prose, for we are no poet, and a poor judge of poetic effusions, as we suppose, for we have seen and read some in our life time that nearly gave us the ague, that had a decided different effect upon others. We do not wish to interpose any obstacle to prevent the free exercise of those gifts that have been bestowed upon our fellow beings, as it is their duty to exercise them in wisdom when needed. Should any feel slighted because their productions do not appear while we are in charge of the News, we cannot help it. We shall carefully preserve and hand them over to the Editor on his return, who is a better judge of these matters than we ever expect to be.—[E.S.]

To our SUBSCRIBERS.—We wish to say a few words in relation to the course pursued in the distribution of the papers to our subscribers in this city, and those in other cities and settlements in the Territory. With few exceptions the 'News' has gone to press regularly every Wednesday morning since the commencement of the present volume, tho' not always as early as desired, for our Pressman is not one of the earliest risers, or his wife is a slow cook, which we do not know nor care, so long as he gets his day's work done in season, and 1600 copies are ready for the Thursday morning mails, by which we forward the papers to all the subscribers north and to those in the southern part of this county, and in the counties of Utah, Juab, San Pete, and Millard.

On Thursday mornings we commence distributing to our city subscribers and to those in the settlements contiguous to the city, and in Western Jordan precinct, who take their papers from the Office in packages.

We wish it borne in mind that we have no Steam nor Power Press such as are used in the Eastern cities, and that with a Hand Press it is a day's work for a good Pressman to strike off as many papers as will supply the subscribers who take their papers from the office, consequently it is late in the day before all can be accommodated.

We make this statement in consequence of the complaints that have been made of late, because we have not been able to supply some of our city subscribers with papers till Thursday evening. Owing to the absence of the Editor and other unavoidable circumstances the News was a little behind time last week, and a few could not get their papers till Friday morning.

We are glad to see the anxiety that is manifested to get, and read the papers, and would be pleased if all in the city could be accommodated at once; but the facts are as we have stated, and we can do no better in future than has been done thus far. And if some who have threatened to stop taking the News, because we cannot print them faster, we sincerely hope they will carry out their expressed determination by subscribing to some paper in the States without delay, so they can get one paper at least in the course of the next year.—[E.S.]

### From Fillmore City.

By letter from Hon. D. H. Wells to D. Mackintosh, Esq., we learn that Governor Young and most of the members of the Legislative Assembly from this county, arrived at Fillmore city on the 7th inst., at 1 p.m., all well and in good spirits. The Governor was somewhat afflicted with ague in his face; his health otherwise, and that of the Hon. H. C. Kimball had continued to improve during the journey.

Preparations for the convening of the Legislative Assembly on the 10th were in rapid progress.

Arrangements for an express from the capital to Salt Creek, once a week, had been made as was anticipated. Those wishing to forward any mailable matter to their friends at the seat of government during the winter, will do well to remember that the southern mail, by which it will be sent from the Post Office in this city, is closed on Wednesday evening.—[E.S.]

[Concluded on page 32.]