

The Latter Day Saint in the vision of his mind sees displayed on the great panorama of the world all the scenes that are to transpire in the present day, while the wicked are ignorant of what is about to transpire; they do not know what is the matter; while there are cholera, whirlwinds, storms, thunder and lightning, and earthquakes in divers places, and kingdoms are rising against kingdom in battle array; they are ignorant of what will be the end of these matters, and the cause of their existence, because the things of God are not before their eyes. They see naturally but do not understand. They read the Scriptures but do not look for the fulfillment of the words of the prophets, and they do not understand what those things mean when they are fulfilled before their eyes. Did they understand the Scriptures they could see and understand what is the matter in the world.

But this is only the beginning of sorrow and trouble; the heavens are full of great judgments which are about to be poured out on the world. The words of the prophets cannot have their fulfillment unless these things take place. Read the revelations of Saint John touching the fall of Babylon, and you there have a faint picture of what is about to transpire.

I feel thankful that the Lord has revealed these things for our benefit, and that he has given us power and authority to stand up in the defence of that which is right before the Lord, and to bear testimony of the truth and to proclaim these things which will assuredly come to pass in this generation. It is better for us to fall in defence of truth, than to deny the words of God, and go to hell. It is better to suffer stripes for the testimony of Christ, than to suffer and fall by our sins and transgressions, and then have to suffer afterwards. I would rather seal my testimony with my blood, and lay my body to rest in the grave, and have my spirit go to the other side of the veil, to enjoy a long eternity of light, truth, blessings, and knowledge which the Lord will bestow upon every man who keeps his law, than to spend a few short years of earthly pleasure, and be deprived of those blessings, and the society of my friends and brethren behind the veil.

There is no man in his sober senses that would not desire this. There is no man that has an understanding of the blessings that God has promised to give to his children but what will desire that in preference to the fading enjoyments, and empty honors of this world. You may surround any man or woman with all the wealth and glory that the imagination of man can grasp, and are they satisfied? No. There is still an aching void. On the other hand, show me a beggar upon the streets, who has got the Holy Ghost, whose mind is filled with that spirit and power, and I will show you a person who has peace of mind, who possesses true riches, and those enjoyments that no man can obtain from any other source. The servants of God in every age of the world, have been sustained, and nerved up to do their duty by this power; and I will say to the Latter Day Saints if they will be faithful, and do what they should do, and listen to the counsel given to them, they need not have any fears about anything, for the whole work is in the hands of God, the destinies of nations lie there. It is better for a people to be wise, to get righteousness, to be the friend of God than to occupy any other position in life.

Then I hope my brethren and sisters will feel in their hearts to sustain the Presidency of this Church by their faith, works, and prayers, and not suffer them to carry all the load, while we hide ourselves in the rear. If we should do this we are not worthy, we are not worthy of our position as Elders in Israel, and fathers and mothers in Israel. Let each one bear their share; and if we will correct our own follies, and set in order our own houses, and do that which is right, we shall then do some good, and help to lift the load that rests upon those that lead. It was grievous to the feelings of Jesus Christ, to his Apostles, and to Joseph Smith, when they saw the people running into danger, and it is grievous to President Young, when he sees the people reckless in pursuing their own course leading them to destruction; when they are not willing to take his counsel and abide the doctrines he teaches; but when he sees the people willing to obey wholesome counsel, and endeavor to sanctify themselves before the Lord, he feels strengthened and sustained, he feels backed up by the works of the people, and not by one alone. I hope this will be the case with us, that we will set in order our own houses; as wives, husbands, children, as parents, and as officers in the Church and Kingdom of God. If we will sanctify ourselves, and do right we shall have our reward, and shall be satisfied with it. No man or woman in the Kingdom of God that does wrong can escape sorrow. It is so in the world; the Lord rewards all men according as their works have been in the body. One reason why the Lord will pour out his judgments upon the nations, is the blasphemous spirit of wickedness and corruption that reigns among men.

When the gentiles reject the gospel it will be taken from them, and go to the house of Israel, to that long suffering people that are now scattered abroad through all the nations upon the earth, and they will be gathered home by thousands, and by hundreds of thousands, and they will re-build Jerusalem their ancient city, and make it more glorious than at the beginning, and they will have a leader in Israel with them, a man that is full of the power of God and the gift of the Holy Ghost; but they are held now from this work, only because the fullness of the gentiles has not yet come in. Tens of thousands among the gentile nations will receive the gospel, but the majority of them will reject it, and then the Jews will receive it; and it will go to them with all the gifts, blessings, and powers it possessed when it was taken from them.

We are all gentiles by nationality, we are of the gentile nations who hold the sway of the earth. Not only will the Jews have these blessings again, but these poor despised Indians will enjoy the

light and glory of the gospel of Christ; their fathers proclaimed blessings upon them, by the spirit of prophecy and revelation, which are as assuredly to rest upon a remnant of that people as they exist, though they are now the most miserable beings that live upon the face of the earth, nevertheless a remnant of them will embrace the gospel, and their eyes will be opened, and they will understand that they are of Israel. Our missionaries have labored among them, and what effect has it had? But little. Missionaries of different orders have labored among them, with little or no success.

We cannot do a great deal for that people, only pray for them, and treat them kindly, until the power of God begins to rest upon them, and they are waked up by the visions of heaven, and the angels begin to converse with them. They will be inspired by the spirit and power of God, like other branches of Israel, and the day will come when the poor Utahs, and Piedes, and other degraded tribes in these mountains will again feel they possess souls among men as their fathers did before them. The ten tribes will also come in remembrance before the Lord, and they will again return with out stretched arms to their lands and be led by leaders inspired by the spirit and power of God, and they will come with visions, revelations, and prophets, and they will be baptized and ordained under the hands of the children of Ephraim, who bear the Holy Priesthood on the earth at that time, and they will be crowned with glory, power, immortality and eternal lives before God.

This is only a synopsis of the vision of the things that present themselves to our minds, while we sit and meditate upon the scenes that present themselves to our view. No man can contemplate the truth concerning the nations of the earth without sorrow, when he sees the wailing, the mourning, and death that will come in consequence of judgments, plagues, and war. It has already begun, and it will continue to multiply and increase until the scene is ended, and wound up.

Do I delight in the destruction of the children of men? No. Does the Lord? No. He gives them timely warning, and if they do not listen to his counsel they must suffer the consequences. He has determined in the last days, in spite of earth and hell, wicked men, and devils, to establish his kingdom upon the earth; he has proclaimed it in the Bible, that it shall not be thrown down any more forever. Who owns the earth? Does the devil? No; but he has had it a great while, and holds universal sway, and has held it almost from the beginning; so much so that if the Lord inspired a man upon the earth, the power of the devil is so great, that that man is, or men are slain. Even Christ and his Apostles could but exist in tribulation and suffering but a little while, and then were slain. The power of the devil was so great that the principles of righteousness were driven from the earth, and those that taught them. But, hark! in the last days it will not be so, the time has come for the kingdom to be established, because the earth is ripe, and the set time has come.

The Lord made the earth, and placed man upon it, and he owns it still, and he will cut off wickedness, no matter where it exists, so that there will be room for the good fruit to grow. As true as the Lord lives if we wish to exist upon the earth in these days we must be righteous; if we expect to have a place, an inheritance, and dwell on the earth, we must keep the law of God, or we shall be cut off. This will apply to all, to Jew and Gentile, bond and free; this will apply to all men in every nation, and under all circumstances.

It is the decree of the Almighty God that the kingdom of heaven shall be established, and shall never again be overthrown, that judgments shall lay waste the nations, enough at least, to give that kingdom room to grow, and spread and prosper. This is the truth and you will all find it so. Those judgments have begun that will never leave the earth until it is swept as with the besom of destruction, until thrones are cast down, and kingdoms overthrown, until each man draws his sword against his neighbor, and every nation and kingdom that exists will be at war with each other, except the inhabitants of Zion. The Lord has spoken it, and it will come to pass.

I again say I am thankful that we have men to preside over us, who are determined to rebuke sin wherever it shows itself, and God will sustain these men; and uphold them whether we do or not. I do not care in what circumstances they may be placed, even if it be necessary for them to seal their testimony with their blood, as Joseph and Hyrum have done; it is all right, they only pass to the other side of the veil, where they can operate still better for the salvation of the people. We shall not be left without leaders that have the Spirit of God. This people will always have leaders that are just men, that are good men, and that delight to do the will of God, and would sacrifice life, and all things for it if required.

If we are afraid to rebuke iniquity, or ashamed to cast it off ourselves, Israel would go to hell, we should be cut off as a people, and the Lord would raise up another; for he is bound to have a people in the last days who will keep his commandments, and magnify their calling, and prove themselves friends of God, and maintain the principles of righteousness, and honor them before God, angels, and men, that his kingdom may be established in purity, and be prepared for the coming of the Messiah; for Christ is coming again to earth; he is preparing the bride, and here is a portion of it before me to-day.

Will he receive us to himself? Are we prepared for his coming and kingdom in the fullness thereof, unless we are sanctified and lay aside sin, and do right? No. We must sanctify ourselves, and keep the commandments of God, and do those things that are required at our hands before we can be prepared for the coming of the Great Bridegroom.

The signs of the heavens are appearing, the

fig trees are leaving and showing that summer is nigh. It will overtake this generation, and us also, quite as soon as we are prepared for it.

I pray that we may live in such a manner as not to be among the foolish virgins, but understand the signs of the times, do our duty, maintain our integrity, overcome the world, and be prepared to receive our Redeemer when he comes with joy, and not in grief and shame; which may God grant for Christ's sake: AMEN.

[From the Home Journal.]

Culture of the Grape.

All well prepared vineyards are first trenched to the depth of two feet, at a cost varying from sixty to one hundred dollars per acre. All the lower loose stone is thrown out during the operation of trenching, and is used in constructing the walls for supporting the terraces into which the hill side is necessarily thrown in order to facilitate cultivation, and prevent washing or sliding in consequence of heavy rains. The ground is then laid off into rows for planting—the rows six feet apart, and the vines three feet apart in the rows. There are some variations from this, however, but these distances are those usually adopted. It gives two thousand four hundred and twenty plants to the acre. It is considered the best policy to plant cuttings at once in the vineyard where they are to remain, instead of roots; as the great difference in cost is not compensated for by the difference in their time of bearing. A vine does better that is suffered to grow where originally planted, taking for granted that the soil has been properly prepared for its reception. Plant two cuttings in a place in the direction of the slope of the hill; one bud only above ground, the lower ends some distance apart, the top ends close together, if one dies, you have one left; if both live, pull up one to supply the vacancy elsewhere. Roots one year old are worth twenty-five dollars per thousand.

Nothing need be done the first season except to keep the plants free of weeds and the ground well stirred; no standing water should be permitted to gather about the plants.

The second year, in January or February, or as much earlier as you please, in fact any time after the plants have cast their leaves, cut them back to two good eyes; if both start, break out the weakest, and permit but one to grow; the plants will need only the same sort of culture as the first year; keep the soil well stirred and free of weeds.

The summer pruning during the second year, consists in shortening or breaking the ends of the laterals, which grow in the axilla of the leaf. Do not break them out, merely shorten them by breaking or bending over the end of the lateral.

At the commencement of the third year, the plants must be cut back to three or four eyes, in order to ensure the growth of two; after they have fairly started break all off except the two strongest. The plants must be staked this year as soon as they are pruned, and as they progress, the young shoots must be carefully tied to the stake with bands of rye straw made pliable by soaking. Treat the laterals in summer pruning same as before advised.

The fourth year (or first bearing year) the vines are cut back thus: there being two main shoots or canes grown the past year, one—the lowest down—is cut back to three or four eyes—two only being permitted to grow—the other is designed to bear the fruit of this year, and is cut back to about five feet (supposing it to have grown beyond that). Some persons coil this cane into a bow or hoop by turning the upper end down and tying it to the stake with basket willow twigs; reason supposed that it causes a more equal diffusion of the vigor of the plant to all the grapes borne upon it—it being thought that the shoot at the extremity of the cane absorbs too great a share of the juices of the plant, from the known tendency of the upper shoot to grow more vigorously than those lower down.

The summer pruning consists in treating the laterals same as before advised, with the additional labor of bending so as to break the end of the stem (not entirely off, however,) upon which the fruit is borne, at the distance of two joints from the last bunch of grapes. Never break off the leaves of the vine in order to facilitate the ripening of the fruit. In well located vineyards nothing could be more improper, as the south or southeastern slope of a hill, unshaded by woodland, is quite warm or hot enough to make it desirable that the vine should be permitted to retain all the covering with which nature has furnished it. It destroys, too, or diminishes the vitality and health of the plant; the object which is attained by the functions of the leaves in the elaboration of the sap, is of course arrested; the whole proceeding is wrong, is unnatural, and contrary to common sense.

At the commencement of the fifth year the entire bow or shoot which bore the fruit the previous season is cut off as low down as possible; this operation would leave, of course, the two canes which have been produced from the short shoot the year before. One of these canes, the most vigorous, is to be left, (as last year,) to bear the fruit this year, while the other shoot is to be cut back to several eyes, (leaving only two to grow, however,) in precisely the same manner as advised at the commencement of the fourth year. When the vines get to be seven or eight years old, two bearing canes may be retained, besides the little spur which must be always left, in addition to the bearing wood, and as near the ground as possible, to produce the canes for the ensuing year.

This method embraces the whole principle of vineyard pruning, as generally adopted; there are other methods, such as spur pruning, trellis pruning, etc. which are not, however, very extensively practiced.

After the vines are pruned and tied, the next duty is to dig or loosen the soil of the vineyard; the proper time for this is as soon as the ground has become free from the frosts of winter and the spring rains have ceased and left the earth in a fit state for gardening.

[From the California Chronicle.]

The factory of Acids for the Mint.

In the process of refining gold for coinage, large amounts of nitric and sulphuric acid are required. When the contract was made in Washington for the erection of a Mint, another contract was made for a supply of acids sufficient for a coinage of \$5,000,000. The Secretary of the Treasury was informed that the demand for the coinage would be much larger, but his confidential advisers asserted the contrary, and he took their advice. In the spring of 1854 the Mint Acid Factory was erected near the Mission Dolores. There are two frame buildings, each of one story—one about 90 feet long, by 35 wide; the other is a chamber coated with lead, 100 feet long, by 30 wide.

The sulphur to make sulphuric acid or oil of vitriol is brought from the Island of Sicily to New York, in vessels laden principally with fruit. At New York the sulphur is reshipped for this port, and costs, delivered here, \$80 per ton, or four cents per pound! There are large beds of sulphur in California, but in its native state it contains 40 or 50 per cent. of earthy matter, and the factory cannot use it if it contains more than 15 per cent. No one has yet undertaken to refine it. It is said that sulphur can be furnished from China at \$40 per ton. There is a village on the coast north of Canton occupied entirely in the mining and refining of sulphur, where it can be obtained by smuggling, for foreign vessels are not allowed to trade there. A cargo from China is now expected.

In making acid, the sulphur is burned in an oven, and the smoke passes over into a chamber of sheet lead. (Sulphuric acid does not dissolve lead.)—Then steam is thrown upon the fumes, which take oxygen from the air, and the sulphuric acid settles upon the floor of the chamber. The acid is then concentrated by means of evaporating pans and a worm, and drawn into carboys. The factory can furnish three thousand pounds of sulphuric acid daily, and the capacity may be easily increased. At present the demand is not equal to the ability to supply. The main point in making sulphuric acid, is to manage so that each pound of sulphur shall make three of acid.

The chief material used in the manufacture of nitric acid, or aqua fortis, is nitrate of soda, an inferior kind of nitre. Our supply of nitrate of soda is obtained from Iquique, in the southern part of Peru, where there is an extensive mine of it. It costs here about \$90 per ton. In making the acid, the nitrate of soda, mixed with sulphuric acid, is placed in an iron boiler, and a moderate heat is applied. The soda has a greater affinity for the sulphuric than for the nitric acid; and therefore it drops the latter and takes up with the former, making a sulphate of soda; and the nitric acid is driven off by the heat through a pipe into stone jars, where it settles in a liquid state. This process leaves it mixed with some muriatic acid, which, being more volatile than the nitric, is driven off by a second heating in large glass retorts. The apparatus for the manufacture of nitric acid is entirely distinct from that for sulphuric acid, and is sufficient to make twenty-four hundred pounds daily. At present, the manufacture of nitric acid is stopped, for the want of nitrate of soda. Provision was made by the manufactures to supply the amount contracted for, but the demand for the mint has been so much greater, that they have been unable to meet it. A vessel has been due from Iquique for some two weeks, with two hundred and fifty tons of soda.

Muriatic acid, or spirits of salt, is made by heating common salt (muriate of soda,) with sulphuric acid. The soda, having a greater affinity for the oil of vitriol, deserts the spirits of salt, which goes off in steam and a puff, and cools down and settles in a liquid form in stone jars to which it is led. The other acids require a second distillation to purify them; muriatic acid is sufficiently pure, after the first process, for all practical purposes.—The same boilers and receivers are used for making nitric and muriatic acid. When all are in use for making nitric, they can furnish 2,400 pounds in a day; when all are used in making muriatic, they can make 3,600 pounds; if equally divided between the two acids, they can supply 1,800 pounds of one, and 1,200 of the other.

Nitrate of soda and sulphur are to be obtained here only by sending vessels to great distances, under special charters. This difficulty will no doubt be obviated within a few years; but, concurring with a demand for acids to refine at the rate of \$20,000,000 a year, instead of \$5,000,000 as contracted for, it has now almost stopped the mint.

There has been another difficulty, besides the want of nitre. The glass retorts of ten or twelve gallons each, are very liable to breaking, and the supply brought from the east was sufficient for the amount of acid required by contract; but a much larger amount having been supplied, the retorts have been broken, and the factory must send to Philadelphia for them. These retorts cost at Philadelphia, \$3 each; the freight hither, on account of their bulk and fragile character, is \$9 each. It is a matter of surprise that some enterprising person does not establish a glass factory in San Francisco. The soda-ash, an important material, might be furnished from the acid factory, and doubtless any experienced person would, at some place on our coast, find the clean-white sand necessary for vitreous manufacturers. The acid factory experiences another difficulty in its want of stone ware, which can be had only at a great expense by sending to the Atlantic. The ordinary clay is not sufficiently close to prevent the acid from percolating, and it is said that there is no clay fit for the purpose in the State.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—A contested election among the South Carolinians is a rarity, but it seems they are pretty hot contestants when they do get at it. In the Richland district, lately, in a contest for a seat in the State Senate, one of the candidates, Mr. Preston, spent \$40,000, and the other, Mr. Adams, \$30,000. Preston being \$10,000 a head of his competitor, was elected by a hundred majority.