

for if men and women will not remember the Lord, when the heavens smile upon them, and when health is in their habitations—if they will not acknowledge the hand of God then, and be thankful for the blessings that they receive, you may be sure, that they will not be so well prepared to endure trials, and to pass through adversities, as those who have, in the days of their prosperity, humbled themselves before the Lord, and acknowledged his hand in all things.

There are individuals in this Territory, of a careless disposition, and you may mark them, and those that have waxed fat, and their hearts are upon the things of this world, that when tribulations come, they will be the ones to quake and fear, while those who have taken a different course will be able to stand.

I heard br. Joseph, when speaking of those that were sick in Nauvoo, make remarks similar to those that I have now made. He said, that those who would not, when in good health, call upon the Lord, and acknowledge his hand in all things, and remember him, would not have faith when it was needed; he said that those individuals would have but very little faith in the days of their calamities and affliction.

Then seek to get faith and spirit sufficient to assist us in the days of our afflictions, that we may be prepared for all the vicissitudes of life.—We ought to know that we are well off, at the present, but all do not realize this fact.

How often I have thought of the remark made by the Prophet; nothing can be more true than that remark; it carries its own evidence with it, that those individuals who have wealth and riches in abundance, but do not remember the Lord, when troubles come, they will be in the greatest distress, generally speaking.

I do not know what the Lord will hereafter do with this people; I have not myself a sufficiency of the spirit of prophecy to understand all the events of the future; and I doubt very much, whether there is an individual in this church that does know; but we do know, as far as the things of the future are revealed; and we may know many things by dreams and visions, but when it comes to principles, and to what the Lord will do with this people, I doubt very much whether there is an individual in the world, that knows the changes and variety of scenes through which this people will be called to pass.

There are in many revelations, not only in modern but in ancient prophecy, predictions, touching the scenes of the last days, and the trials of the saints; and we ought to be prepared for whatever is to come, troubles, distress, famine, war, or anything else.

The Lord has said that great prosperity awaits us, far beyond what we now have, but I doubt very much, whether this prosperity will come, before we have passed through some further tribulations.

There are revelations in relation to the nations of the earth and this people, that seem to indicate that we will have to pass through some things that we never have had to encounter, and it seems to me that we will have to stand forth and defend ourselves against our enemies. And we have got to be tried as Israel was, and to see whether our sons will marry gentiles, or our daughters gentile husbands.

Now if there were no gentiles among us, we could not see whether there was any integrity among the people. Do you suppose that this people will be kept away from the gentiles?

No verily, the Lord does not intend that we should dwell separate from the world altogether. From this time forth, it is our duty to warn our sons and daughters, day by day, and night by night, and week by week, as has been told us from this stand to warn our sons and daughters, as God did our first parents, concerning the forbidden fruit. When he set the forbidden fruit before them he said, if you eat, it will make you mortal, whereas you are now immortal, but you may choose for yourselves.

Now how do we know, but when the gates of Zion shall be open to the nations, that the gentiles will come flocking in, like a flowing stream? A flowing stream is one that runs continually; and the gentiles will, in that day, come to us as a flowing stream, and we shall have to set our gates open continually, they will come as clouds and as doves in large flocks. Do you suppose that the gentiles are going to be ignorant of what is taking place?

Now this will not be the case, they will perfectly understand what is taking place. The people will see that the hand of God is over this people; they will see that he is in our midst, and that he is our watchtower, that he is our shield and our defence, and therefore, they will say, let us go up and put our riches in Zion, for there is no safety in our own nations.

Those nations are trembling and tottering and will eventually crumble to ruin, and those men of wealth will come here not to be baptized, but many of them will come that have never heard the servants of God; but they will hear that peace and health dwell among us, and that our officers are all peace officers, and our tax-gatherers men of righteousness.

They will come, not to be baptized, but they will come with their old traditions and customs, and they will flee to Zion with their riches, but they will come in favor of their old customs, and of their old gentile notions of religion; and if God is merciful unto them, so as to cause them to leave their native land, that we may take them up, and teach them, and nourish them, and bring them up to the standard of truth, all will be right; but if they neglect to observe and obey the instructions given, and to follow the good examples set before them, so much the greater their curse and condemnation.

If our sons and daughters will marry among them, they are much worse than the gentiles are;

for we have been instructed, and ought to know better.

But notwithstanding all that I have said, there may be a time come, I do not know how long it will be, but the time will come when righteousness will be laid to the line and justice to the plummet.

There will be a certain degree of freedom used, with those persons who may come unto Zion, but not so far as to partake of their deeds; but on the contrary you are strictly prohibited from joining in their evil practices.

But if the saints act wisely they may set an example before them that will do them good, and if there is any good or righteousness in them, an upright holy example will bring it out. All this will take place, and there are many here that will live to see those things, and I rejoice that there is but a comparatively little time for those things to be accomplished.

I look at matters perhaps a little different from some that get away off this way and then the other, and when they get disappointed will apostatize.

In order to explain my feelings I will bring up one little example; for instance, it was expected that when the saints gathered to Jackson County, there would be a perfect paradise, and that there would be an end to trouble and to opposition. And when the saints were driven out from Jackson County, almost all in the church expected that they would speedily be restored; and a person was considered almost an apostate that would say, they would not come back in 5 years or ten at the furthest; but the prevailing opinion seemed to be that it would take place immediately.

When Zion's Camp went up, and found the saints all scattered abroad, what did we hear?—Why, all in camp were on the tip-toe to have Zion redeemed immediately; perhaps some would stretch their faith and put it off for five years; but those were considered weak in the faith. This was their extreme enthusiasm.

I was appointed to visit all the saints in Clay County, to strengthen them, and I proved to them from the Book of Doctrine and Covenants that it would be very many years before Zion should be redeemed; and some would believe it, and some others would think that br. Pratt was rather weak in the faith; but I endeavored to show to them that such and such things had got to be fulfilled before the redemption of Zion; and time has proved the truth of what I advanced.

Now let us see if they have not got to the other extreme, twenty-two years have passed since that time, and if we look around now, is it not the other way, the very opposite? The people think of almost every thing else but the redemption of Zion, and speak to individuals about it, and they put it off a great distance ahead.

But I do not feel to go to this extreme. I will give you my opinion; so far as the revelations go, in speaking of this subject, I think that this event is nearer than this people are aware of.

Again take the subject of the coming of Christ, and as far back as 1831, I remember that I came on from New York to Kirtland, Ohio, and I found many saints thinking that Christ would come immediately. Though I had but little experience, yet I had applied myself to the written revelations, for they were not then printed, but I frequently got the privilege of reading them, and copying some of them, and therefore, I had an opportunity of judging more correctly, perhaps, than those who had not the same privilege.

No doubt they felt exceedingly anxious to have him come, as we all do, and this anxiety overcame them, and hence they were mistaken. I have no doubt that there are others in the church that think it is a far off event, an event that will probably take place in the days of their youngest children; but from what is written, I look upon it, as an event that is much nearer than is generally supposed.

It is true, there is a great work to be performed, but the Lord has a great many to perform it. If he had them all concentrated in one vast body from England, Scotland, the nations of Europe, and the Islands of the sea, he could soon accomplish the work, notwithstanding its vastness.

A great work has to be brought about; how many years, or scores of years, it will be, I know not, but from the scenes we behold among the people, the breaking up of the nations, and the signs of the times, and the present aspects of the European war, and from the shutting up and closing up of the proclamation of the Gospel in many lands, the coming of Christ seems to be near at hand, yet Zion must be redeemed before that day; the temple must be built upon the consecrated spot, the cloud and glory of the Lord rest upon it, and the Lamanites, many of them, brought in, and they must build up the NEW JERUSALEM! It is true, so says the Book of Mormon, that inasmuch as the gentiles receive the Gospel, they shall assist my people the remnant of Jacob, saith the Lord, to build the New Jerusalem. And when they have got it built, then we are told that they shall assist my people who are of Jacob to be gathered in unto the New Jerusalem.

Only a few thousands or hundreds of thousands, then, are to be engaged in this work, and then, after it is done, we are to assist the Lamanites to gather in; and then shall the powers of heaven be in your midst; and then is the coming of Christ.

It will not be before the Lamanites come in, nor before the temple is constructed in Jackson County; but there is a great people to do the work.

I look upon these events as something that

will take place sooner than many expect, and it will find many putting it away at a distance. This is evident, from the fact, that he will find them eating, and drinking with the drunkard, and marrying, and giving in marriage, to the very hour of his coming.

This shows the state of the world as it is to be at his coming, and if they are to perceive one event after another why do they indulge themselves in these things? It shows that they do not perceive that it is so near. It will not be those who have oil in their lamps, for they are ready; and when the sound goes forth, the oil is there; but it will be the others; their lamps will have gone out and they will have no light; and hence he comes, and men are not aware of it; he enters in and the door is shut, and five out of the ten virgins that have actually gathered, as it appears, are numbered among hypocrites and unbelievers.

How often do I think of this, and the condition of the saints? Will the saints be ready?—With all the evidence and testimony that they have portrayed before them from Sabbath to Sabbath, is it not strange, that so many will be so unprepared for that terrible day of the Lord? It will be a pleasing day to the righteous, but terrible to the wicked.

This ought to brace us up, it ought to keep up our spirits, and cause us to prepare for that time. If I should not do this, I neglect my duty. Should I do wrong because some person in the Priesthood, high in authority, does wrong? No, it should have no influence whatever over me.

We should have the Spirit of light that lighteneth every man that cometh into the world, and especially those that obey the truth. And if we will yield to this influence we will not be led away from the right path; we are not to give way, no, not even to angels who may pretend to come from heaven.

The spirit upon us should enable us to do that which is right, and that which is our duty. For instance, take the word of wisdom, which is given for our benefit and temporal salvation.—It is true, disobedience to that is not so gross a sin as some others; but still, it is given for our temporal salvation, and should be observed. Now it would require the servants of God to preach it every two weeks, or at least every month, to persuade this people to hearken to it; and yet they know it is the word of the Lord. If I were to call a vote, I presume that there would not be one that has come to the years of understanding, but what would say, it is the word of the Lord.

They go away, after hearing a most glorious discourse upon this, and other revelations, and perhaps they will keep the word of wisdom two or three days; but it makes their head ache, and then they take a little tea and it does them good for the moment, and they think the Lord don't know what they need as well as they do.

I do not say, that you do say this, but your actions bespeak this. But it is such a trial! It must be a terrible trial which the Lord said the weakest of all that are or can be called saints could obey.

A thing like tea to have influence over us so that we can only obey the words of wisdom two days, and then break it, until we hear another discourse, and thus breaking our covenants; it shows the folly and weakness of man. It shows how the influence of one man prevails over another.

Why cannot you be independent beings, and say, I will do this, and that, and the other, let my neighbor do as he may; let my neighbor do as he will, but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord? This is what ought to be.

In making these remarks I take them to myself, although I have, as an individual, been very strict in relation to the word of wisdom, since I have been in the Valley, and years before. Do not I like the good old tea? Yes I do, and when it is sweetened up, and a little cream turned in, it is very pleasant, as, no doubt also was the forbidden fruit; but it is for me to use my endeavors to have it observed, by setting a good example, that I may have influence over my neighbor and over my family; and I do use that influence as far as is consistent, but it is difficult to persuade persons from their old habits.

I wonder what those persons would do, if called to be martyred for their religion who cannot do without violating the word of wisdom! I am aware that it is not by constraint, and a man should not constrain his family to obey it, but every man will have to give an account of his doings, and abide the consequence, whatever it may be, if it be the destroying angel going thro' the land to slay the disobedient.

A man may keep the word of wisdom so far as tea, coffee, and tobacco, are concerned, and still come very short. If he wishes and intends to be right, he must obey this, together with all the commandments and words of wisdom. We must regulate our thoughts, our comings in, our goings out; and all our doings, and our minds by the spirit of the Lord and by the counsels of his servants. Can the destroyer have influence over such a man?

Let such a man stand up and say, Lord I have done as you told me, I have kept your words, could such a man be destroyed before he had accomplished his work on the earth? I question it. Well we shall undoubtedly see a time, when we shall need such confidence as this.

May the Lord bless us all for Christ's sake:—Amen.

MILLET AND ITS CULTURE.—From one season's experience, I think that millet is peculiarly adapted to light, warm soils, but will grow on almost any soil which is not too wet; that the soil should be ploughed deep and well pulverized; that the time to sow the seed, if intended for hay,

is any time during the month of June—if intended to ripen, the last week in May; that the quantity of seed if intended for hay, should vary from 16 to 20 quarts—very rich soils requiring most seed to prevent the stalks from growing too rank—but, if intended to ripen, 8 to 10 quarts per acre will be quite sufficient; that the proper time to harvest if for hay, is when the grain is just filled and the top of the head or spike is beginning to turn yellow, but if intended for seed it should fully ripen; that the best mode of harvesting is to cut with the cradle or reaper and bind into sheaves when sufficiently dry; and that the yield per acre on good soils well cultivated, will be from three to four tons of hay, or 30 to 40 bushels of seed. It leaves the soil in a loose, friable state, consequently grass and clover seeds do well when sown with it.

As to nutritious qualities, it is a regular panacea for the craving of all hungry stomachs, whether of biped or quadruped. Horses will work hard and keep in fine condition by being fed on green millet, finely cut with a straw-cutter, and mixed with four quarts of ground millet seed per day to each horse. Fed in the same way to milch cows; it will keep them fat and sleek, and cause an unusual flow of good rich milk. Colts, calves and sheep fairly luxuriate in the green fodder. The seed fed to hens will make everlasting layers of them, whether Dorkings, Shanghais, Poland, Spanish or native—other necessities being provided.—[Canada Farmer.]

THE CONSTITUTION ON ERIE MORALS.—The deterioration of morals, manners, good taste and good sense, that has been effected in Erie within a year and a half past, is lamentable, and scarcely credible. Who would have believed eighteen months ago that he would ever see a coterie of gentlemen (?) standing in the streets, talking flippantly about a 'Thompson's bill,' or any similar legislative inquiry, and one suggesting to the others that if Governor Pollock did not sign 'the bill,' and should ever come to Erie, he ought to be received with a volley of rotten eggs!—while they seconded the brilliant idea, and loudly haw-hawed their applause? Yet this very scene was witnessed in our streets within a week; or who would have thought of ever hearing the wife of a prominent citizen saying, that if the Governor vetoed that bill 'he ought to be mopeed' [mobbed]?

But this, too, occurred. We are ashamed to record these facts. But they are of common and every day occurrence. The morals, manners, even the common decency and self-respect of our people have been utterly corrupted and debauched. Even religion has been contaminated, and the garment upon which was written, 'Holiness to the Lord'—has been stained with the touch of pollution. None but those who either practise or approve of rail-ropping and bridge-breaking receive any credit for moral honesty.

'If the Governor vetoes that bill,' exclaims a foul-mouthed anti-railroad ranter, 'not a man from the Delaware to the Lakes but will believe he has been 'bought.''

How long shall these things be?—[Erie Constitution, May 30.]

[Until wickedness is swept from the Earth, for until then, they will wax worse and worse.—[Ed.]

A RUSSIAN REGIMENT.—A letter from St. Petersburg, in speaking of a regiment of Baschkirs, 400 horses strong, that had just arrived there from Moscow, says that the men were much less astonished at the Moscow Railway, by which they were conveyed, than had been expected. They affirmed that it by no means went so fast as the breeze on the steppes, and that a good Baschkir horse could keep up with the train. The locomotive was, however declared to be a sorcerer; but the Baschkir sorcerers could do some clever things also. On their entrance into St. Petersburg, an empty barrack was assigned to them; they begged, however, to be allowed to take up their quarters in the open air; if an earthquake came, the building might fall and crush them. On being required to resume their march in the morning after their bivouac in the capital, they were much cast down, and eventually refused to go, as they had been promised that when there they should see the Emperor. On this circumstance being made known to the Emperor Alexander, he immediately rode down to the place. Their delight at seeing the Czar knew no bounds;—they laughed, they sobbed, they threw themselves on the ground, they kissed first each other, then the Emperor's boots, and then his horse; they crept in and out between the horse's legs, which they embraced from time to time, and conducted themselves as children, highly delighted at meeting a long absent parent. After receiving the Emperor's blessing, they marched off.

A NEW SALT LAKE.—A salt lake has been discovered about one hundred and fifty miles west from St. Cloud, in Minnesota, by W. H. Ingersol, who was attached to the Pacific Railroad survey. Mr. I. says that around the edges of the lake the salt can be gathered in baskets, and is of as good quality as ever he found in any other part of the United States. Good coal is plenty near by.

THE TREASURES OF RUSSIA are always removed to Moscow during times of war, for safety; and it is stated that the bullion now in the Treasury there, greatly exceeds the sum held by the Bank of England, and the estimated value of gems and jewels is almost fabulous, before which the crown jewels and regalia of England sink into comparative insignificance.