

ZION'S TRUMPET,

OR

Star of the Saints.

No. 12.]

JUNE 9, 1855.

[VOL. VIII.

FULFILLMENT OF THE PROPHECIES OF JOSEPH SMITH!

It is well known, we think, to all the Saints, so that we need only refer to that now, that the great “Seer” of this last dispensation foretold more than 15 years ago, among other things, the downfall of the United States—her grass would be colored and her streets would be stained with the blood of her own children a hundred times worse than would be done with the blood of hosts of Saints in their exile from their borders, just because of their religion; he said that civil war would be stirred up in their midst by mobs, which would cause the separation of the States from the Union—that slavery would be the main contention, and that the State of South Carolina would be the first in this disassociation; yes, he said all this when there were no natural signs of that, but the fact of South Carolina’s secession from the union several years ago has been too well known throughout the world for anyone to be ignorant of the literal fulfillment of the beginning of the prophecy. Yes, they proclaimed their complete disassociation, and they refused to hire craftsmen, school teachers, preachers, or trade with the other States for a time; and although the rift was somehow patched for a while, it is but a piece of new cloth on an old, worn-out garment.

Later, a blaze of fire was kindled from the same altar on the hearths of Nebraska and Kansas, new territories on the borders of the slave state of Missouri—old ground stained by the blood of Saints! After long

quarreling in the Senate whether they would be slave or free, the sides agreed that the highest number of territorial voters would decide, which stimulated great zeal and devotion in the abolitionists in the Eastern States to send from their own midst emigrants who would vote with them to obtain free territories, and great was the rush of people there! This caused the anti-abolitionists of the south to send from their midst all they could to vote against the former, on whose side hundreds flocked from the old, cruel *mobocrats* of neighboring Missouri, who refused to allow the other faction to come to vote, and the result was that the election turned into an ugly fight, to the point that Governor Reeder was unable to pacify them. While he went to Washington for assistance, where the Senate approved his behavior, the rioters back home became more and more infuriated against him; they published handbills blackening his character—accusing him of being incompetent to govern, and they turned him out of his office, calling for the election of someone else of their own choice in his place when he was absent. In the meantime the south gathered an army of more than a hundred thousand voters to go there with a fund of a million dollars to assist them. This only stirred up the spirit of the Easterners even further to devote themselves to the campaign, as can be seen from the fact that public meetings are being held through their chief towns vehemently anathematizing slavery—that the time has come to put an end to it, even if it were to cost the Union between the North and the South, or whatever the consequences might be. Later, the faction which has quite miraculously gotten more numerous in the east, and who call themselves the “Know-nothings,” kept their views secret, but now they have revealed themselves as antislavery, and are sufficiently strong to elect Governors over some States, New Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut among others, and they are abundantly confident that their influence will tip the balance in next year’s Presidential election in the States.

While the spirit of war boils in the veins and roars threats through the jaws of the peoples of an emerging free-state extending to the borders of southern slavery—while the sparks are lighting throughout the land the bonfire is blazing in the campaign—*the first sacrifice has been offered—human blood is beginning to flow*—yes, the *war whoop* of the frightful battle, the dreadful enormity of whose slaughter is not seen except through the distance-perception binoculars of

prophecy, is already resounding from the forests of Missouri along the Mississippi, and has begun to blow on the wings of the whirlwind throughout the world!

On the 30 of April, one of the leaders of the slave merchants by the name of Malcomb Clark was shot dead, by an opposing lawyer by the name of McRea, in the city of Leavenworth. The beginning of the quarrel was triggered by McRea's calling the other a liar with respect to the election, for which he received a blow to the head from the other with a club, and the way he retaliated was, the minute he came to his senses, he pulled out a pistol from his pocket, whose contents became death to Clark on the spot. McRea jumped into the river, and tried to escape by swimming, but he was brought back and was put in jail; this angered the inhabitants exceedingly, and they gathered at the jail to try the murderer, intending revenge on him, but he was refused to them. Following this, they published the handbill that follows:—

“TO THE PUBLIC.

“A great indignation assembly—come together and avenge the blood of your fellowman—

“Inasmuch as Malcomb Clark, one of our best citizens, has been killed,—cruelly murdered without lawful cause, in this city, by a bloody murderer by the name of C. McRea, the citizens are called together Thursday, May the 3rd, to indicate what they intend to do further with respect to the villainous deed that deprived a family of its cherished head, and the city of a virtuous citizen.

“Behold one more life ended at the hand of a murderous and savage traitor! Where such deadly consequences will end, only God knows! Rise up, fellowmen, and trample under your feet the multi-headed monster of ABOLITION!”

Then a list of the names of the *committee* follows.

In addition to the foregoing, and as consequences which we nervously and fearfully expect, we are informed by the “*Platte Missouri Argus*,” of the 1st of May, that the multitude has passed the following threatening resolutions in a large gathering of slave holders in the town of Webster, Mo.:—“That self defense makes necessary the exile of all who make disparaging predictions about

negro slavery; that neither plunderers nor traitors are entitled to protection of the law; and that they support the verdict that was passed against the Methodists, including also all other preachers who say anything counterinfluential against slavery under the same decision; that they have no argument against the antislavery Press other than the 'Missouri river,' 'a bonfire,' and 'a coward's rope;' that they are bound to go to Kansas to assist in the transporting of those who are interfering with the slaves; that they call a great meeting for the task in Parksville, on the 5th of next month."

Now, reader, is there not the savor of blood on every word, and the thirst for human sacrifice in every breath? It will be remembered that the poor Saints used to set the teeth of these rioters on edge, but the sour grapes their fathers ate are causing pain in the stomachs of these their children also; and who will complain so much to the other faction now, since they are so pious as to battle for negro freedom, while neither they nor the entire country had no ear to hear the groans, nor an arm to assist their innocent brothers of the same blood, when these rioters deprived them of their possessions, their country, and, for hundreds of them, their very lives! Who will feel pity when the threatened wrath of God is poured out upon them, the God against whom they fought so cruelly!

There are two things in particular to see in this, namely the mercy of God leading his children in a timely fashion from the midst of the bloody arena to the shelter of the chambers of the everlasting mountains for a brief moment, until the wrath passes over; and also his hand of vengeance on their persecutors, through their retaliation on each other twice over for it all; and in addition, we can foresee through it all more of the preparations toward fulfilling the great work of God than we now disclose. The stubbornness of the two factions is all too obvious to be able to hope to turn back the wrath! It is not without great zeal that they contribute a million dollars, and not without resolutions of zeal for their faction that they give their money to the fanatics who move forward to the battlefield! Oh no, we believe the bonfire to be inextinguishable by now!

The worst of this for the Saints, alas, is that this tumult is beginning in the place where they start off across the *Plains*, but we are confident they will escape, since they have not interfered in any way. In any event we believe, since the judgment from God's side began long ago, that the

Saints have received their part, and they will be delivered by the mighty arm of their God, but that will be while the “wicked are killing the wicked,” as was intended. All this is but the *beginning* of the afflictions of the last days, no matter who believes it.

ADDRESS OF HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR
BRIGHAM YOUNG,

To the Territorial Senate, delivered December 11, 1854.

[Continued from page 167.]

IT WOULD appear that the expense and trouble of transporting goods over a thousand miles of land carriage, would be sufficiently protective to encourage the capitalist to embark in *domestic manufacturing*. It is manifestly our interest as a people, to more generally produce from our own resources, articles for our own use. It is the *spring of wealth* to any community—of independence to any State. Much has been accomplished, but the very prices prove that the manufacture of all of the above-mentioned articles, as well as many others, is a lucrative business, opening to the enterprise of many more of our citizens.

If our market could be abundantly supplied with articles of domestic industry and economy, our object would be attained, the money retained in the country, and importers would seek elsewhere a market for their goods. The Canyon Creek Sugar Works, designed for the extensive manufacture of sugar from the beet, are nearly ready for operation. The works in Iron County, for the manufacture of iron from the ore, are in operation, although not as successful as could be desired. The operators have had many unforeseen obstacles, more or less in incident to all new locations and untried metals, as well as many adverse circumstances to contend with; but it is gratifying and encouraging to know that they have so far been able to surmount them all; and have moreover acquired an experience which will greatly facilitate future operations. This branch of domestic manufacture has received considerable aid from the public treasury, and may for a limited time still need some assistance.

We recognize, in the general diffusion of true knowledge, and the universal practice of well-directed industry and economy, the elements of unbounded prosperity and independence; they form the bulwarks of our defense, and are the source of our freedom. The fostering care of legislative authority and aid, should be extended to all such objects as are so manifestly calculated to promote the general welfare. Considerable public improvements have been accomplished, although more through the voluntary contributions of the people in labor, than funds devoted for such purposes. Bridges across the Jordan and Sevier rivers have been built; mills have been, and are being constantly, erected; roads are made; canyons and mountains explored for material, and vast quantities of timber, lumber, stone, and other materials collected for the permanent improvement of our towns and cities; all betokening a spirit of energy and enterprise on the part of our citizens, gratifying to all who feel an interest in the improvement and progress of these far distant vales.

* * * * * * *

We are still left in doubt, in regard to the construction of a railway across the continent, the time when, and the route it shall traverse. If it were thrown open to private enterprise, and men were secured the right of way, it is more than probable that one or more would now be in process of construction, and soon in successful operation.

As the all-absorbing Nebraska-Kansas question seems now happily disposed of, it is sincerely hoped, that this matter will earnestly engage the attention of Congress at an early day. They have probably received the reports of the several railway routes surveyed by this time, and nothing should hinder their proceeding at once to the decision of its location, and taking measures for its speedy construction.

In the military department there is no material change from last report; the usual musters have been held, but the new enrollments, which it is anticipated will show a considerable increase in the numbers, have not yet been returned. Some of the volunteer companies are providing themselves suitable uniforms, which

adds to their military appearance, and indicates that they feel an interest in the performance of this as well as other duties. It would be a matter of gratification, if others would follow their example. It is true, we prefer efficiency in organization, discipline, arms, *ammunition*, and all necessary accoutrements, to useless appendages, ornamental or otherwise; but the energy and commendable pride which stimulate an officer or soldier to uniform himself, may generally be taken as an evidence that the more necessary part is not neglected. Service during the year has been nominal! no expeditions have been called for, and the constant *Guard Service* so requisite during the prevalence of Indian aggressions, has been, in a measure, dispensed with.

Forts and city walls remain in most of the settlements in an unfinished condition. We again urge it upon the people to improve the present time of peace and prosperity to complete their defenses, as they know not what hour their enjoyment of quiet may be broken.

The aid of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company has been extended to thousands of poor, to assist them to emigrate from the United States, and other countries, and find homes in the Valleys of the Mountains. The operations of the Company thus far, have been very successful, although comparatively little remuneration has as yet been received from those benefited. They will, however, as they get able, refund, and in many instances double by *donation* what they have received.

By the aid of this Fund, much good has already been accomplished; many thousands of persons have been taken from depth of poverty and placed where they can not only sustain themselves, but soon find a competence for themselves and families. Still thousands are anxiously awaiting the time when the Company will be able to bring them also, to a land where labor finds its reward. The operations of the Company prove doubly remunerative; it not only places the poor in a situation to sustain themselves, but adds to the sum of labor necessary to develop the resources of the Territory, and bring forth and combine from the elements, things necessary for the sustenance and convenience of human existence.

Our labor is our wealth; by it we bring to ourselves the luxuries of life, ornament the earth with beautiful dwellings and gardens, build cities, and bring forth the rich fruits of the earth from her prolific bosom. This, then, is a natural outlet to the overpopulated districts of the older states and countries, where every avenue seems closed against the poor, who linger out a miserable existence in hunger and want, bequeathing their children the same fate—a hopeless and thankless legacy. *Here*, in these favored climes, poverty can scarcely be said to exist, and no person, having the common ability to labor, need want for the common necessities of life. This has been the labor of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund Company, to pick up *the worthy poor* from such places, and give them an inheritance with us. That they have been successful, let the hills, the vales, the canyons, which echo with the hum of their industry, make answer! Let the granaries, groaning with the productions of the earth,—the result of their labor, reply! From the beginning, their operations have gradually increased—the last year’s immigration amounting to nearly four thousand souls. It is designed to operate more extensively hereafter, in immigrating from the United States.

The full complement of the federal Officers for this Territory, except an Indian agent, are now resident with us; and so far as I am informed, a good degree of cordiality and reciprocal kindness exists between them and the people of the Territory.

A corps of the United States troops, under the command of Colonel Steptoe, on their way to California, are also sojourning with us during the winter. From the courteous and gentlemanly bearing of the officers, and the control which they appear to exercise over their men, I feel gratified in the belief, that if their services were wanting to protect the settlements from Indian aggression, or otherwise, they would be cheerfully extended.

While thus briefly reviewing the condition and situation of our territory, our own beloved mountain home, I am forcibly reminded of her rapid progress during the short period of her existence, also eliciting bright anticipations of her glorious future, when she shall emerge from territorial thralldom, and have her place among that mighty family of nations, whose progress and power, whose influence

and destiny, the disclosing eye of Omnipotence can alone reveal.

May we aid, by our united energy and ability, in subserving the public good, that when we go hence, we may have the proud consciousness of having faithfully kept and fulfilled the important trust reposed in us by the people, whose servants we are, and whom we have the honor to represent.

BRIGHAM YOUNG.

Executive Department, U.T.,
Great Salt Lake City, December 11, 1854.

ZION'S TRUMPET,

OR

Star of the Saints.

SATURDAY, JUNE 9, 1855.

NEWS FROM THE VALLEY.—In an interesting letter dated the 28th of March, President G. A. Smith informs us, among many other comforting news items, that a mild spring has dawned on the Valleys after a temperate winter; that widespread endeavors are being made to open up farms right and left, with the expectation of the arrival of a host this season from every corner of the world. It is intended to plant as much as can be irrigated; and there is very good news that the pasture is increasing in the areas around the cities. Good health is being enjoyed throughout the Territory; efforts are being made to complete the large, new building being built to the north side of the Tabernacle by the next Conference; its size is 156 by 138 feet, and it will hold 8,000 people. The endowment house is about finished. Large doors were hung at the gateway to the Temple area, and the Arsenal will be completed within a few days. In answer to the previous petition of Colonel Steptoe to the leaders of the *Pah Vantes* Indians, the Indians who murdered Lieut. Gunnison were brought to Nephi city, which villainous deed brings to mind the wicked men who, through the American Newspapers, tried to get the world to believe that the

Saints were the ones who did it, but here the truth was learned that one or more of the Saints were among those who were killed; three of the Indians guilty of that were sentenced by Judge Kinney to hard labor in the penitentiary for three years. "President Young's health is better than it was in the winter; he comes out sometimes now; the Counselors are well. In my great anxiety to finish the history of Joseph Smith I could not spend much time away from here, but I have taken a run occasionally to preach in the settlements. The sugar works ground over 22,000 bushels of Beets in 7 weeks into molasses, and it is anticipated that good sugar will be made from them. Your family is well, and all are praying for you, and love to hear from you frequently. Thank you kindly for your gift of a copy of all your work in Welsh, and especially for the detailed and valuable account you gave of the last days of Joseph and Hyrum Smith; it will be of great use in the History of the Church, and if you have anything else, I would like to obtain it. There is excellent unity among all of the officers with the foreign soldiers, and also with the Indians."

END OF THE QUARTER.—Let the Presidents remember that this month ends the quarter, and as with the end of previous quarters send here promptly the donations for the Temple, and the names of the Treasurers; the donations for the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, and the names of the branches, and let them come from everyone promptly. We beseech you, Brethren, to apply yourselves to putting the Distributors to work to collect the money owed for books, and send all they can to the offices before adding up the quarterly accounts.

LETTER FROM THE VALLEY.

Tooele City, December 19, 1854.

OUR DEAR CHILDREN,—We were glad to receive your kind letter, dated September 27, and to understand that you are well and continue to enjoy the spirit of emigrating. We have great pleasure in being able to inform you when you will be delivered. I told you before not to

worry about emigrating, that your parents would take care of that: through the help of the Lord we have done so. The gathering of the poor Saints from among the nations of the earth is the chief topic of the preaching of our First Presidency, and our city has received the honor of being the first to obey their earnest exhortations in this: the Sunday of the week before last we collected 2,500 dollars for this purpose, or £520 1s 8c in the money of your country. We do not number over about 30 families; but that number has sent sufficient to emigrate 40 to this country. Do not be too desirous for fine clothing; rather purchase the more practical kind. Let Rebecca get a dress or two of serviceable wool for the winter, since the winter in this northern part is quite cold; and be sure to bring a pair of strong fustian trousers, together with some made of duck fabric, and as much fustian and duck fabric as you can get. If you have wool clothes for working underground, be sure to bring them with you. Leave your axes behind, since they will not be useful here: but if you have money purchase some on your journey in the United States; for they are so much better than those you have there. Let Rebecca prepare her thread, pins, and needles, quilting equipment, calico, &c. [See the *Guide to Zion*.]

In answer to your question, namely, Have we increased the number of our animals, we say, no, we have not: we just have the heifer we mentioned before, two pigs, and about 30 *fowls*; we could have purchased a yoke of oxen, or three cows, had we not had to pay about 100 dollars for our transportation here. We believe that to be better than purchasing *stock*, because so many of our brothers, you especially, are praying for deliverance from Babylon, and much of that depends on us, while we have plenty of time yet to obtain *stock*. We would be happy to receive the *Star* and the TRUMPET regularly if possible; for our children after us will be happy to receive it.

We are your parents,

Originally from Rhymney.

DL. AND MARY WILLIAMS.

EDITOR'S OBSERVATION.

It is with great pleasure that we put this letter and a second one before our readers, not only for the good spirit that is manifest through both of them, but especially the great effort they indicate

being made in the Valley in behalf of the Emigrating Society; it is seen that the Saints there are serious about assisting their brothers to come to them, and the *faithful* greatly rejoice in the principle that is described in them to make *faithfulness* the basis for emigrating before wealth, favor, or family ties,—this is as it should be, and we expect that this will remove the obstacle that some had, exhorting them to strive in favor of the Perpetual Emigrating Society, and encouraging everyone to more faithfulness.

And the following is their most recent letter that explains the virtuous principle to which we refer:—

Tooele City, Feb. 11, 1855.

Our dear Children,—We wrote a letter to you in December in answer to yours for last September, in which we informed you of that which has been done here for your emigration; but those plans of ours have been overruled by the procedures of the Perpetual Emigrating Fund, about which we were not aware at that time. We were informed by the Governor that all money that is put into the P. E. Fund will be used according to the direction of the Presidency in each country, who will send no one but the *most worthy* Saints, and those who will be the most useful in these valleys, as they are guided by the Spirit of the Lord. This is very fine with us, for your emigration will depend on your faithfulness in the work of the Lord, and the degree you have earned the trust of President D. Jones, who is your guide and your deliverer at present. I hope that your behavior as a Saint and servant to God has earned for you such respect as will secure your emigration next year through the means that were donated for that purpose. We are confident that it will happen in this way, and we shall continue to prepare for your coming, so that you will have a home to come to, where you will be happy among the Saints of the Lord. If you do not get to come next time, do not be discouraged; rely patiently on the Lord, keeping his commandments, and obey the counsel of his servants in all things, and all will go well with you, and your salvation will be sure.

Everything is going along well here: the labor of our hands will be crowned with peace and success; Zion will be built with walls of salvation and with gates of praise. Tooele city is half enclosed, and it will be completely enclosed this summer. Everyone is at peace with all things here. Col. Steptoe refused to be the Governor of Utah,

and he wrote a petition in favor of President Young's continuing as Governor, affirming that he and all the [military] officers together with the merchants [who are not Mormons] will leave the Territory if a different Governor is sent here!

We had a mild winter without much snow or frost; our agricultural work has begun, and a lot of wheat has been sown; but the ground is extremely dry, since we have had but little snow and no rain since last October. We continue to enjoy good health, and the Lord continues to bless us with his Spirit. Your uncle John is well and is doing very well for himself.

Please remember us kindly to Capt. D. Jones, and to all the officers and the Saints, whom we love in the bonds of the gospel; my constant prayer to God is for their deliverance, so that they may enjoy together with us the privileges of the Saints in these lovely valleys.

No particular change has happened in our circumstances since we wrote to you before. There are a great many Welsh Saints here who are doing well. David Charles from Neath, Thomas Thomas, Nash and Gibbons from Pontypridd, together with several others, all join in sending their kindest regards to the Saints in Wales. We would like you to write frequently in the coming summer, letting us know how the work of God is prospering, and all the news you can give, for we long to hear everything about the old country. May God, the eternal Father, continue to bless you and your little ones, is the prayer of

Your parents,

DL. AND MARY WILLIAMS.

LETTER TO THE PREACHERS OF THE SAINTS.

Gery Hill, May 20, 1855.

MR. ED.,—If it is possible, please allow me to greet my brethren in the Priesthood:—

Brethren, mainly throughout Glamorgan and Monmouth,—You know that lately I promised to go to work in this part of the vineyard of Christ, and I arrived here by the 14th of March, and by now I have

traveled considerably on the field, and have yet to see its borders! The harvest, without doubt, is VERY GREAT, but the laborers are few, brethren! Although I have traveled from Cardigan to Aberystwyth, 40 miles, there is no one to be seen who can bear testimony that he is an heir of the kingdom of God except for myself! And down to Pembrokeshire for miles, there is not one who knows that his sins have been forgiven! Also in Carmarthenshire (the lowest part) there is no one who enjoys the gifts of the Holy Spirit, nor who knows anything about them through experience, and as I think about this, brethren, the tears roll down my cheeks this very minute, and the feelings of my heart are too difficult to describe, when I think about all the hundreds, yes, the many thousands who are here deprived of a knowledge and certainty of the path to walk, and who until now have not had an opportunity to hear that assurance is to be had in this age.

Brethren, think about these people, and let your hearts go out to them; and as you think, if you cannot feel, ask yourselves what is the obstacle. You intend, you yearn, and you are desirous of going to Zion. These people are in need of happiness also, and to my sorrow, they know not how or where to obtain it. Several of you wished to go last year, and before that, and yet there you are, and frequently you are ready to ask yourselves, Why do we not get on our way? Perhaps it would be better for me to answer your question, in this manner,—The Prophets and the Patriarchs could not be perfected without Christ and his Apostles, &c., nor could the Apostles of old without the present ones, nor these without us, nor we without several hundred of these people who are along the counties of Cardigan, Pembroke, and Carmarthen, and all throughout this country, who have not been able to hear, much less to believe and obey the form of sound doctrine which is able to perfect corrupt man. They are waiting for some of you to come to inform them; I am determined to do my best, but even if there were thirty of me, I would still be far too small in number to present fair play to the people: therefore, brethren, give a helping hand, break through all obstacles, and come in full, gleaming armor to this task. Now is the best time from now to the wheat harvest. Remember that it is just as true that *Aqua Fortis*

is good to cause a sharp edge on the farmer's sickle, as it is that *Aqua Vitae*, the water of life, or the Spirit of God is indispensable to cause and maintain a sharp edge on the sickle of those who come here; without this let him stay home.

Yours in haste,

JOHN RICHARDS.

CHALLENGE OF P. P. PRATT.

(From the "Editors Chronicle.")

I PERCEIVE by the tone of the press, that politicians, moralists and religionists are in trouble about Utah and Polygamy! "War!" "war!" "blood" and "destruction" to the poor heathen Mormons! But—thanks to the pious Methodists—"convert the Mormons first,—send missionaries to them," they say.

It is the right of the President of the United States to appoint a Governor, and send soldiers to Utah. The citizens of that territory know that, and they have no objection. But suppose a governor and soldiers went there to interfere with the rights and liberties of the people and trample on the laws, (of which, by the by, there is no danger,) why, then, of course, the aggressors, in common with all others are amenable to the civil courts, and are liable to fine and imprisonment, or execution, according to their crimes. Even if they only threaten, they might be bound over to keep the peace. The Courts of Utah have never yet been found remiss in the execution of the laws. What is the particular crime alleged against the Governor and Citizens of Utah, for which they are threatened with destruction or conversion?

We will be told it is Polygamy. Well, "Sin," says the Apostle, "is the *transgression of law.*" We should greatly prefer conversion to murder,—And here, permit me to suggest a plan for a wholesale conversion, without a drop of blood, or even the trouble of a journey to Utah. I am here in California as an official member, and representative of the church in Utah, for which I can produce credentials. I am willing to meet a convention of the ablest lawyers and clergy to be found in our country. And I hereby pledge my honor that I will publicly renounce

Polygamy, and that the church I represent will do the same, on the following conditions, viz:—

The Old and New Testaments, and laws of the United States, and the laws of Utah Territory, shall be the standard; and if, in all this wide range, one item of law can be found wherein God, angels, prophets, apostles, the Son of God, or the Holy Spirit, have made a plurality of wives *a crime, a transgression of law, or an immorality*, then, on these conditions, we will renounce Polygamy. But till this is done, we shall hold the law of God on the subject of matrimony, including a plurality of wives, as a most sacred institution, binding on our consciences—in the free exercise of which we claim the protection so freely and fully guaranteed by the constitution of our common country.

If editors in general throughout the country will please publish this, it may tend to investigation and enlightenment, either of the “poor, ignorant Mormons,” or of those who think them so much out of the way.

Santa Clara, Nov. 22, 1854.

P. P. PRATT.

MISCELLANEOUS, &c.

THE WAR.—The united armies have taken Kertch and killed from 5 to 6 thousand of the Russians, and lost hundreds themselves.

RECEIPTS FOR BOOKS FROM MAY 20 TO JUNE 6.—John Gibbs, 10s; Isaac Jones, £2; Griffith Roberts, £1; W. Davies, £9.

* * * Send all letters, containing orders and payments to *Capt. Jones*, “*Zion's Trumpet*” Office, *Swansea*.

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SWANSEA:

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