

ZION'S TRUMPET,

OR

Star of the Saints.

No. 13.]

JUNE 23, 1855.

[VOL. VIII.

MULTIPLY AND REPLENISH.

THE great and crying sin of the present day is the perversion of the order of God. The ten commandments, as given to Moses, are considered by sectarians as quite the beginning and end of all that is necessary to guide man in every circumstance in life. They are all that is necessary so far as they go, but while these are emblazoned in conspicuous places in churches, inserted in catechisms, taught in schools and the family circle, and moralized on from the pulpit, the great commandment which the Lord considered of such essential importance that it was the first which He imposed upon Adam and Eve when He said, "*Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth,*" seems to be entirely overlooked, spiritualized, or thrown among the rubbish of things that might once have been necessary, but which man, in his conceited wisdom, has now set aside for something more congenial to his depraved tastes. God considered obedience to this command of such vast importance to the prosperity of His dominions, that after the inhabitants of the earth had all been destroyed, except Noah and his family, He again appeared in person to him, and again imposed the same command upon him and his posterity—"Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the earth."

"But," says the superficial observer, "I think mankind are obeying this command." Such persons do not probably give this

all important subject the serious reflection and study that they do the increase of their flocks and their herds. The Lord God, when He looked abroad over the beautiful creation which He had made for the residence of His children, must have felt a far more exalted, deep, and earnest solicitude for the perfection as well as the number of His posterity, than the husbandman does over those beautiful animals which he is rearing for the slaughter. With what sorrow and heaviness of spirit must He have looked forward through the long vista of time, and seen that race which He created in his own image, and stamped with the nobility of His own nature, waste their energies and powers of life in the gratification of degraded passions and artificial desires, which even the brutes do not condescend to, for their instinct has kept them more pure than man, with all his reason and wisdom.

With what feelings of regret must our Father in heaven look down upon the present condition of his children for instance, those in civilized,—Christianized England! How many righteous men does He here find like Gideon, who “he threescore and ten sons of his own body begotten, for he had many wives?” Or like Jair the Gileadite, who “had thirty sons that rode on thirty ass colts, and they had thirty cities?” Or Ibzan of Bethlehem, who “had thirty sons, and thirty daughters, whom he sent abroad, and took in thirty daughters from abroad for his sons?” It will probably be quite impossible to find one solitary case of a man who has kept the first commandment in righteousness, like these judges of Israel, and other good men of former days.

In place of such men, thousands may be found who believe that a life of celibacy is one of peculiar sanctity, and that to die without leaving any posterity on the earth is quite a sure way of obtaining salvation; whereas one of the greatest curses which the Lord pronounced upon the wicked was to have their generations cut off from the earth—“For the Lord loveth judgments, and forsaketh not his Saints; they are preserved for ever: but the seed of the wicked shall be cut off.” “The memory of the just is blessed: but the name of the wicked shall rot.” On the contrary, the increase of a righteous posterity is one of the greatest blessings which can be bestowed upon man, and the Lord gave it peculiar emphasis when He said

to Abraham—"In blessing I will *bleſs* thee, and in multiplying I will *multiply* thy ſeed as the ſtars of heaven, and as the ſand which is upon the ſea ſhore."

It is true that in this and other Chriſtian lands there are many churches, but it is equally true that under the ſhadow of their ſpires, which point ſanctimoniouſly toward heaven, there dwell thouſands of men and women, moving in every grade of ſociety, who waſte their lives away in abject obedience to the moſt deſtructive deſires, inſtead of propagating in purity ſons and daughters worthy of the noble image of God. There are plenty of miniſters too, but alas! how few there are who even think of, much leſs teach their congregations, the exalted object of this firſt great commandment, and the ſtrict purity of the laws under which the Lord deſigned it ſhould be carried out. How often does this garb of ſanctity hide from the view of men ſome of thoſe ſins for which Sodom and Gomorrah were deſtroyed? There are many people throughout Chriſtendom, in the higher ranks of life, who think that poſterity is merely a matter of convenience to themſelves; they do not think that the Lord cares anything about the matter. If they are only ſure of a child or two to inherit their eſtates, they do not want the trouble of raiſing any more; beyond this their property, energies, and powers of life are all abſorbed in perſonal aggrandizement, and the gratification of artificial pleaſures, without ſpending a thought perhaps on what the Lord requires of them. Again, there are millions of the lower claſſes, in what is termed the civilized portion of the world, who, while they are not too proud to obey the firſt commandment, nor too vain to beſtow their perſonal care upon their offspring—the greateſt of heaven's bleſſings, yet are compelled, from their oppreſſed condition, ariſing from the laws of the land and the unnatural organization of ſociety, to conſider children as a burden, or a neceſſary evil, to be avoided only by leading a lonely life, or by the commiſſion of crime. Add to theſe the thouſand-and-one other influences which are brought to bear to obſtruct and prevent the operations of nature in organizing new bodies for the reſidence of ſpirits, and it muſt lead any reflecting mind to admit, that what the Lord deſigned for a bleſſing, man has perverted to a curſe. What the Lord deſigned ſhould be the firſt great leading object of man's exiſtence, has been made ſecondary

to the gratification of depraved desire. Mankind have become so cursed and degraded through their own transgressions, that millions of them are no longer fit to propagate their species, and the Lord is sweeping them off by the sword, pestilence, and famine, and those that are left and do not repent and purify themselves will be prepared for the burning.

If the Lord should come down to many Gentile cities as He did to Sodom, to see if what He hears concerning them is correct, it is probable that He would find some of them but little better than that city. They now mob His servants who would guide them in the way of salvation. They reject their teachings, which would show them how to keep the first commandment in all its purity, as well as all laws pertaining to the powers of life. To carry out this great commandment in righteousness, is the foundation of the doctrine of plurality of wives, and whoever puts it in practice from other motives will find that they are heaping up damnation to themselves, for that would be extending the evil, which is condemning the world—the perversion of heaven's choicest blessings to unholy purposes.

(From the "Millennial Star.")

NAVIGATING THE COLORADO RIVER!

(From the "San Francisco Herald.")

"A NEW city was established lately on the banks of the Colorado river, directly below its connection with the Gila river, which promises to be a place of great commerce before long. The settlement lies on the south bank of the Colorado river, opposite Fort Yuma and a great crossroads of the migration from Texas and Mexico.

These settlers have searched the California Channel from Guaymas to the highest point of the Channel, and they failed to find any other place which could be settled, because the country for 25 or 30 miles on the east side of the Channel is sandy desert, with no fresh water or any kind of vegetation.

The Colorado river for about 5 or 6 miles below the Gila is subject to floods, and no safe and desirable situation can be obtained for a town any further down. The navigability of the Colorado has

been confirmed as far up as Fort Yuma, and the steamboat "General Jesup" has been transporting government goods to that place.

Major Heintzleman, who is the former General of Fort Yuma, has been about a hundred miles up the Colorado river, and his opinion is that it is an easier river to navigate than the Ohio.

The distance from Colorado City to the places named below is as follows:—

To San Diego, 180 miles direct; 200 along the trail.

To El Paso, 410 miles, according to Gray's measurement.

To Great Salt Lake City, 650; 250 by water, 400 by land.

To San Francisco, 750 miles by land, through Joaquin.

To Guaymas, 350 miles by water, and to the main towns in Sonora, by land, from 200 to 500 miles.

The purposes of this settlement are to make a supply depot for the benefit of the settlers and miners who have migrated to the new Territory, to transport goods to the States of northern Mexico without paying tax, to facilitate the discovery and exposure of the treasures of the precious ores that are thought to be in that country between the Gila and the Colorado rivers, and to open navigation of the Colorado to the settlements of the Mormons in Utah Territory.

The number of persons who live in the Great American Basin number from 80 to 100 thousand (equivalent to half the population of lower California). These diligent and industrious people are supplied with all their goods from St. Louis, 750 miles by water to Council Bluffs, and an additional 1200 miles by land across the plains and the mountains. When it happens that the settlers of the Great Basin have more means than they spend, and have some goods left over with which to trade, the easiest and most natural way for them to transport them will be along the Colorado river. If this continual and increasing commerce can be assured as far as San Francisco by navigating the California Channel and the Colorado river, its domestic commerce would increase by half at the least, besides giving much needed support to its foreign trade.

The railway, which was measured by Col. Grey for the "New York Company," and which is intended to be built through Texas and the newly organized Territory, crosses the Colorado at that place.

The discovery of the navigability of the Colorado river, together with the discovery of the spacious land which receives water from her tributaries, is one of the greatest triumphs of the present day.”

These have been our feelings for years that a detailed search into the nature of the great Colorado river, together with the extensive and luxuriant valleys which adorn its banks for hundreds of miles from its infusion into the California Channel up to the bowels of the richest land, it is thought, under the sun, and pointing directly toward the settlements of the Saints is one of the most interesting expeditions for Utah we could imagine, before we had thought of an adventure, in mid-winter, to travel among the savages,—ascending the frigid mountains of the Wasatch—crawling through snow several feet deep for months, and spending the night in its embrace; before we would dare go, we say, at our own cost, and suffer every manner of hardship possible for mankind to endure, and that was more than animals could live through, but they sank beneath it about half a dozen per day; yet we were spurred on through it all by the hope of discovering the western Eden, and finding a port for Utah. And though the weather turned us back that time, our faith did not lessen in the existence of such a place, and thus one can judge how great our joy is in hearing through the above account that facts, discovered by others, prove our supposition to be true despite how much prejudice was against us at that time. We look forward with great interest to the time when the navigable advantages the Colorado river provides will be used to advance homeward the children of Zion by the thousands, and when they will be supplied with goods much more easily than by dragging them over a thousand miles across the wilderness as is done now. Besides that, this discovery, together with the completion of the Panama railway, on which one will cross the continent from sea to sea in a few hours, gives renewed hope to the Saints, even if the old way home were to be closed by the obstacles described in our previous number about Kansas, they would not be deprived of the privilege of seeing Zion in its beauty on the everlasting hills for lack of a way, yes, a “highway” to go there.

May the explorers of the above land and river have great success in putting the Saints in possession of its advantages and benefits, is our wish,—and may it be our privilege to go back home in a steamboat along the Colorado river!—ED. OF THE TRUMPET.

HEALING THROUGH THE GOSPEL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "TRUMPET."

I WISH to inform you of the great power of God which was revealed in our midst, which is as follows:—

Last April a young girl was baptized in Denbigh, by the name of Lucy Davies, who had had a *stroke* of the *palsy* (as was supposed) twice; the last one was about three months before her baptism, and it caused a chronic weakness on one side, and she lost completely the use of one hand, which was closed, and which she was unable to open; her hand was cold and without feeling, together with part of her arm. The doctors failed to heal her, despite several attempts.

The first Sunday she was received as a member in full fellowship in the Church, she requested, and practiced the medicines of the divine Doctor, by calling to her Elder William Jones, to anoint her hand with oil, and to pray over it. She received the blessing of health immediately,—she opened her hand, and received strength to it, and before they departed it was entirely well. This caused her mother to praise and bless the name of the Lord, and her entire family rejoiced greatly, although none of them were members of our Church.

The names of her parents are David and Cathrine Davies, and the names of the witnesses are William Jones, Edward Lloyd, and Robert Jones.

Your brother in the faith,

JOHN PARRY.

 INQUIRIES INTO THE PRINCIPLES.

WE are glad to see the Saints inquiring as to the principles, especially the practical ones or those which hold a connection with their duties and their present welfare. The questions below were sent to me some time ago, but the letter of our brother managed to hide from my sight for a spell under the pile of war papers that were being heaped upon us at that time, and that is why it went unnoticed for so long; although the enjoyment of the heavenly promise, before now, could have answered the questions a hundred thousand times better than humanity can answer them without that,

their second reading shows to us that they are interesting questions to others, and since we have no better use to make of our TRUMPET than to explain truths, nor more suitable people to do that than our experienced correspondents, before whom we put the questions, and we beseech them to answer them as soon as they wish, and we say also that all subscribers are not only welcome but *requested* to inquire of the TRUMPET for light on that which they fail to obtain from their Presidents, or, on that which has already been published.—The following is asked by Amos Clark, Rhosllanerchrugog, namely

1st What is the “gift of the Holy Ghost” which Peter promised on the day of Pentecost; what were its effects?

2nd Can a man be in the church of Christ, and yet be destitute of the witness of the Holy Ghost?

3rd In what state is a man after being baptized for the remission of sins until he receives the Holy Ghost?

4th Since the laying on of hands is an ordinance to receive the Holy Ghost, why would not everyone receive the Holy Ghost when it is administered to him?

5th Are baptism with water and the Holy Ghost the “two immutable things” that Paul mentions to the Hebrews?

6th In what state were the Samaritans (Acts viii) after being baptized before receiving the laying on of hands?

Brevity and clarity are requested out of mercy for our small pages, or answer one or two at a time.—ED.

ZION'S TRUMPET,

OR

Star of the Saints.

SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1855.

THE SEMI-ANNUAL REPORT!—A report of every Conference in the Principality is expected for the half year that is ending, June 30th, 1855, to be here within five days at the most after that without fail! Do not forget any of the following details, namely the name of the Conference, number of branches, High Priests, Elders, Priests, Teachers, and Deacons; number of those excommunicated, those

who have died, emigrated, and been baptized in the interim, and the total number of members including the Officers and the scattered members. The name of the Pastor, the President, and the Scribe are also requested.

If there are any Branches or members not connected with a conference, they are requested to represent themselves to us promptly.

Presidents are requested to see that the Books of the branches are being kept correctly and regularly, that the name of each one is being recorded there, the time of his leaving, his emigration, his excommunication, his death, or whatever else the book of the Church asks to be noted, and let everyone consider this to be something too important to be neglected now; otherwise, he shall find out its importance when he goes to Zion, perhaps to his loss, when it is too late to see to it! If this were done, it would be easy to give a correct report, and we trust that it will not be from memory, or from anything other than from the book of the Church the Branch Presidents will give their numbers. Let every Conference President look for his previous report in the TRUMPET, and see that the number for those added and those who have left, &c., compare to the total number of the Officers and the Saints, before they send them to us, and do not send any estimated numbers, leaving us, as before, to search out the errors. It is easier for everyone to do that himself, and we are confident that we shall receive correct reports from everywhere.

Take note also of, and act according to our previous counsels with respect to the Funds, the Distributors, &c., and send all the money that is possible for books before we close this quarterly account.

LETTER FROM T. JEREMY.

Philadelphia, May 22, 1855.

DEAR BROTHER JONES.—According to my promise I now take the first opportunity to write to you, so that you may know how we all are, especially the Welsh Saints. We all arrived here safe, except for two little girls. One of the twins, about two years old, of Brother Jeremiah Price, formerly from Rhymney, died because of a tragic accident which she had on the 20th of April by falling from the *deck* down through the *hatch*; she died on the 22nd, and she was buried in

her watery grave about 300 miles from Cape Clear. Sermons were given in Welsh and in English at her funeral, and strict warnings were given to parents to watch over their children, which had the desired effect after that. I hope that the foregoing incident will be a warning to all of the Saints who are yet to cross the sea, to watch carefully over the little children, for they understand nothing about the rocking of the ship. The other little child, eleven months old, died on the 2nd of May; her illness was *inflammation of the lungs*; the names of the child's parents are William and Sarah Beynon from the Georgetown Branch, Merthyr. There was no other illness in our midst, except for seasickness, and that did not last but for a few days. We had excellent meetings on board the ship, under the presidency of Brother Edward Stephenson, the last missionary in Gibraltar.

The Saints on the ship were organized into seven branches, with a president over each one of them; the following three were from Wales—Samuel Burt from Cardiff, Wm. Davies, from the Conway Valley Conference, and David Jeremy from Brechfa. Evening and morning prayer meetings were held in each Branch, and several of the Saints in the meetings testified that they had never felt better than they did at that time. When they prayed publicly, among several other things, they requested such things as this, “O Lord, bless Brothers Jones and Daniels in Wales, and may they have great success in their labors amongst our fellow nation,” &c.

We were graciously received here by Brother Fulmer. I do not know yet when we will be leaving this place; all preparations are being made for going on ahead, but there are a few who intend to stay here.

I did not intend to give you a lengthy account of our sea voyage, since so much has been written with respect to sea travel from time to time, and by yourself in the “*Guide to Zion*,” so I will just say to the Welsh Saints to read the “*Guide*,” and *remember* it,—in it they can see counsels for their good wherever they may be.

You will excuse me for writing such a short letter, since I have several other letters to write; no doubt you will see President E. Stevenson's letter in the “*Star*,” giving a more complete account of our journey, which he read to me yesterday morning.

Your sister-in-law and her two daughters are well, and they and all the Welsh greatly wish to be remembered to you, and lastly my own best wishes to you in a kind and loving manner, and also to Brother Daniels. May the Lord continue to multiply blessings on you, and may he prosper you to spread the principles of truth the length and width of our native country. I will be expecting to receive a letter from you in St. Louis.

I shall close now, wishing for you to remember me to the Welsh Saints.

Your brother, &c.,

THOMAS JEREMY.

TAKE NOTE OF, AND IMITATE AND FOLLOW.

LETTER TO PRESIDENT DEWI E. JONES.

DEAR PRESIDENT,—I take the present opportunity to inform you that we as officers and Saints in this Branch are determined to do according to the will of our heavenly Father, as perfectly as we can, for we know that such are those who inherit the Kingdom of heaven. And since we know that God has chosen us to warn our fellowmen, we are determined to do that to the extent of our ability, and we feel happy that we have the opportunity to do that. I and one of the brethren in this Branch have been paying *a shilling and nine pence* weekly for *tobacco*, and from now on we are going to use the money to pay for the books that we have on hand in this Branch, so that we can give them to those who are too *poor* to pay for them. We hope that there will be others of our brethren here who will follow our plan before long; there is one of them who has promised to do that, and I do not think that the others are unwilling to do good. I, and the brother I mentioned, are paying yearly *four pounds and eleven shillings* for tobacco. And allowing that there are only four hundred Saints in Wales who smoke, and that every two of them burn as much as the two of us, the money would come up to £910! which would be sufficient to transport over 60 Saints to the Valley of the Mountains every year!! Who does not see, then, that leaving it is a good work? We wish to see all the Welsh Saints leave it, and put their money

toward the work of God, as we have decided to do. We intend to pay the tobacco money to the Council regularly every month, instead of to the shop.

I am your brother in Christ,

Maesteg Branch.

WILLIAM EVANS.

NOTICE.—It would be most welcome if the girls and women of the snuff were to imitate the above brethren, then

No fast and frequent frown would be seen,
On any brow, from bad temper;
And the ugly face would become a thousand times lovelier,
Than the beautiful rose in the garden.

Sobriety would be seen throughout the house,
With a healthy smell surrounding them;
Contentment too in the heart,—
Would play joyfully in the eye. DEWI ELFED.

[Words cannot describe our pleasure at seeing the Saints opening their eyes voluntarily to see their benefit—their great benefit as in the above proposal. Free will and not force is the “Word of Wisdom”; therefore, while we urge everyone to imitate the above brethren in their self-denial, we trust that people will not rush to be excessive in condemning those who do not have sufficiently strong determination to overcome their craving all at once—or “quench their smoking flax.” Yet, we believe that those who waste their money on tobacco, snuff, or the like, will be ashamed to affirm their desire to emigrate to Zion, for if they loved Zion more than such things they would show that by doing whatever they could for themselves. We are confident that we shall hear and report through the TRUMPET again, which Branches, yes, Conferences if they do, will emulate the above brethren.—ED.]

ARRIVAL OF THE SHIP JUVENTA.

Success of the emigration along the new way to St. Louis, &c.

AMONG many encouraging reports Elder Wm. Glover writes from Philadelphia that he and the company under his care on board the ship Juventa have arrived there all healthy and happy on the 5th of May. The Captain, the Doctor, and all the Officers behaved in a

remarkably kind manner toward the Saints, and they greatly praised their cleanliness, the peace and their brotherly love, which were to them incomparable, they said. Morning and evening prayer meetings were held in every part of the ship, and there were public sermons as often as circumstances permitted. The power of God was manifest in two particular cases on the journey through the healing of a brother who scalded his face, and a child for whom the doctor had given up any hope of living. The majority of the emigrants started for Pittsburgh at 12 o'clock the following Tuesday on the railroad.

We commend the following observations of President Snow about this new way to the attention of our readers:—"The steamboat "Equinox" arrived at this city on Thursday morning, the 17th of May, with about two hundred of the company of the "Juventa" in charge of Elder Wm. Glover; about one hundred and fifty on the "Washington City" [steamboat], under the Presidency of Elder Guyman, will doubtless be here before this goes to press. Elder Glover's company has come through from Liverpool to this city in 46 days. The entire company of Saints numbered 572 souls when it left from there, and not one soul was lost, although the measles prevailed to some extent among the children. Those that have arrived, and those who are left behind, as far as we are informed, are strong, healthy, happy and thankful to the God of Israel for his mercy and salvation extended toward them. These things offer unquestionable evidence in favor of the new route, and there is no doubt but what that will be confirmed by every future company. To confirm the conclusive argument, Elder Glover says he had three more in his company, and 50 dollars more in his pocket on arriving here, than when he started."

President F. D. Richards comments on the above testimonies as follows:—"We would call the attention of our readers to the letter of Elder Wm. Glover, President of the Saints who went out on the Juventa, and the report of President E. Snow of the arrival of all the companies at Philadelphia, and a portion at St. Louis, without the loss of a single soul out of 572. Were we to search the annals of emigration from the port of Liverpool for many years past, we presume that not another instance of a like happening would be found. Surely, the Saints have great cause to give thanks for, and rejoice in the goodness and power of the Lord in delivering them continually from the raging elements, and from pestilence

and disease in crossing the sea.” Here our President gives several quotations from the letters, reporting on the great goodness of God toward the shipload of Saints that left recently from St. Louis to Kansas, by sparing all their lives from the clutches of Cholera, which was ravaging others around them so severely our borders cannot accommodate them; but our President says further,—“The Lord makes it his business to provide for the temporal as well as the spiritual salvation of his people, and for this purpose an Office has been established here in Liverpool, to superintend the interests of the emigrating Saints. These interests are always under the care of some person appointed by the First Presidency. The business of this Office is conducted according to their counsel, and has their blessing as well as our own on all its transactions.”

Here he describes the detailed attention that is taken to obtain comfortable ships and healthful foods for the emigrating Saints, together with men of God to instruct them, and to keep order, and obtain the influence and government of the Holy Ghost on it all, and put away all iniquity; herein is wisdom, and the Saints should not emigrate in any other way, so they may be under the care of servants of God, and be the objects of the prayers of the faithful in Zion and in Babylon for their deliverance. The days of evil have dawned, and are getting worse and worse until no emigrants will escape except through the divine power of the Priesthood, and their covenant with God, from the destruction that stalks forth upon the waters which will bury in their depths the wicked and their iniquities out of sight of the Lord God of hosts. The Saints who dare to go across the sea in the midst of the gentiles, while our counsel is to the contrary, will be undone by the influences of darkness; and they will be exposed to the diseases and pestilence of the Babylonians, and when it is too late, they will remember they are far away from the Lord, and they will suffer the consequences.

The fact that between 90 and 100 ships of Saints have been dispatched from the Offices meeting with hardly any misfortune, and so very few deaths, when compared with other emigrant vessels, proves that the blessing and power of the Lord follow them, and shows the necessity for ever more detailed control and arrangements by the holy Priesthood as the times become more dangerous. The chief benefit and the most secure safety of the Saints is the only aim

of our Presidency in doing this, and so we urge them to send their names, ages, &c., promptly to the Office, so they can be advised in a timely fashion to emigrate.

STATE OF THE WORLD AT WAR.

ADMIRAL Lyons says he has taken 241 ships that were in the service of Russia, in a four-day period before June 2, besides four steamships of war, and a great deal of provisions, without losing one life. He also says that he destroyed during the first three days he went to the Azoff sea over one hundred ships, several of the chief ports and sufficient food to sustain one hundred thousand men for four months, namely that which was intended for the army which is in Sevastopol. On the night of the 8th of this month the united armies took some of the main exterior towers outside Sevastopol containing 62 cannons and 400 prisoners. Admiral Seymore and his navy are looking carefully for an opportunity to attack Cronstadt in the Baltic, which city looks like a heap of cannons and soldiers piled on top of each other in every manner and means designed to frighten their enemies—from every corner of the place the teeth of its dogs of war are gnashed more horribly than in Sevastopol, while the face of its port is shrouded in warships. The Emperor of Russia has set up a telescope on top of one of the pinnacles of the capital, through which he can see what is being done in Cronstadt, and so his enemies have come into his view while he is on his throne; even so he says to them through the strength of Cronstadt, as Xerxes once said to the waves of the sea, “so far you shall come and no further;” and yet Admiral Seymour seems as disobedient to the Czar as the furious waves were to him. This matter will be concluded this summer probably!

The Cholera is as sharp as the sword in cutting down the allied armies from the hills of the Crimea, and carrying them to its voracious barn beyond the veil.

The armies suffer dreadfully from a lack of water, but it is intended to send them a machine from England, after they have died as usual, which will provide drinks for 40,000 a day, by collecting salt water.

Russia has emptied Poland of her soldiers to supply Sevastopol so that hardly a soldier is seen any more along her borders. Treacherous Austria is fast revealing the sword she had hidden under her cloak for so long—she declares herself released, following the failure of the Vienna convention, from her previous promise to fight against Russia, and she is assembling her armies a dozen regiments at a time from Galicia, &c., closer to the battleground, and she is clearly mobilizing on the side of Russia. Memorably she was given a mission, last summer, when Omar Pasha was driving the Russians in confusion before him from Wallachia, to establish her armies there, which prevented that hero from achieving the victory which was to be his over the Russians without anyone's help; those armies now keep that spot in Austria's


possession, and so it will be in the possession of Russia again when the former joins with her, as she probably will. Question!—How will Britain and France remove these people from that country when she turns against them? Who will answer? Our Government's short-sightedness in this will cost more lives than they can spare to undo it, most likely! But there they are.

In the United States the riotous slave-traders, in Missouri and Kansas, are mustering into armies preparing to carry out together the cruellest threats that cruelty itself can devise against the freedom fighters of the north; there are calls for the Government to send armies there to subdue them, and they threaten these armies with annihilation. Their articles threaten the destruction of the press, and the total exile of the opposition from Missouri and Kansas, or to kill them.

MISCELLANEOUS, &c.

SCHEDULE OF CONFERENCES OF THE SOUTH.—The East Glamorgan Conference will be held in Merthyr on the 1st of July, Brecon on the 8th, Monmouth on the 15th, West Glamorgan on the 22nd, Llanelli on the 29th, Carmarthen on the 5th of August, Cardigan on the 12th, North Pembroke on the 19th, and South Pembroke on the 26th.

BOOK RECEIPTS FROM JUNE 7 TO 18.—Edw. Middleton, £1 15s; C. Harmon, £1 12s 6c; A. L. Jones, £4 6s 10c; Thos. D. Evans, 10s.

 Pastor John Parry wishes to notify the Saints that John Roberts and Margaret Owens, Bethesda, have been cut off from the Church for transgressing the law of God.

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

CONTENTS.

	PAGE.
Multiply and Replenish.....	193
Navigating the Colorado River.....	196
Healing through the gospel.....	199
Inquiries into the Principles.....	199
Editorial.—The semi-annual Report.....	200
Letter from T. Jeremy.....	201
Take note of and imitate and follow.....	203
Arrival of the ship <i>Juventa</i>	204
State of the World at War.....	207
Miscellaneous, &c.....	208

SWANSEA:

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY D. JONES.