throughout the States, and occasionally
would read it to the people: better still—
in the year 1851, Elder F. D. Richards
published in England a book called, "The
Pearl of Great Price;" among other in-
teresting matter it contained, was this
prophecy on war. This was nine years be-
fore the war it predicted began. As this
book was widely circulated both in Eu-
rope and America, no one can ever use
the old infidel argument against it—that
is, that the prediction was made after the
event had occurred.

I read from the Book of Covenants:
"Verily, thus saith the Lord concern-
ing the wars that shall shortly come to
pass, beginning at the rebellion of South
Carolina, which shall eventually termi-
nate in the death and misery of many
souls; And the time will come that war
will be poured out on all nations, begin-
ing at this place.

"For behold, the Southern States
shall be divided against the Northern
States, and the Southern States will
call on other nations, even the nation of
Great Britain, as it is called, and they
shall also call upon other nations, in or-
der to defend themselves against other
nations; and then war shall be poured
out upon all nations."

We have already shown that this pre-
diction was made a number of years be-
fore it began to be fulfilled. It now re-
mains for us to prove that the events spo-
ken of, actually occurred.

It is a matter of history that the first
gun fired "in the late un-
pleasantness," was fired upon Fort
Sumpter, from a rebel battery in South
Carolina, and from there the war
spread to other States. The trou-
ble started, then, where Joseph Smith
said it would begin—South Carolina.

It was to "end in the death and mis-
ery of many souls." This, however, was
contrary to the expectations both of the
North and the South. The South claimed
that in a short time they would be able to
compel the North to acknowledge them
as an independent nation. While Abra-
ham Lincoln was equally confident in his
ability to put his foot upon the neck of
the Rebellion and crush out its life; his
first levy for troops was only for 90,000
men, for 90 days. But whatever the ex-
pectations of men might be, the Lord had
said the war should "end in the death
and misery of many souls." All who are
acquainted with the history of the Rebel-
lion know that it thus ended.

I, myself, have visited many of the
battlegrounds in the Southern States.
Not long ago I was on the battle-
field of Shiloh, on the Tennessee River,
where 20,000 men were killed in two
days: I have also passed over the
battlefields around Nashville, Franklin,
and Murfreesboro; also over Missionary
Ridge, Chamaugel, and Mount Look-
out. Last summer I visited Richmond,
and passed over that part of country
where the Battles of the Wilderness were
fought, where over three hundred thou-
sand men laid down their lives in their
respective causes; and as I called to mind
the thousands who had been slain on
these battlefields I have mentioned, and
many others—said: The fact that Joseph
Smith was a Prophet of God, is written
in characters of blood to this generation,
and yet they regard it not.

But this war was to end in the "mis-
ery of many souls," and when I called to
mind the sorrow of the sister who looked
in vain for the return of the brother—
the companion of her childhood—
when I thought of the tears that had