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History of Jesus, Chapter XVIII

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ancient fertility being restored to welcome Israel's returning.

The view from the summit of the mount is very lovely. It must have been far more so in the days of David or Jesus, when the land teemed with life, and the corn and the grape, the olive and the fig filled each valley and hill side with fragrance and beauty. Even in its present barrenness it is full of interest.

To the west, across the ravine, lies the Holy City. From no other spot can we obtain so complete a view of its extent and situation, as from here. The Mosque of Omar, the citadel, the church of the Holy Sepulchre and many of the gates are plainly visible. Nor are they much beneath us, for the summit of Mount Moriah, where the temple was built, is 2,200 feet above the level of the sea, and we, on the summit of the Mount of Olives, are only 2,398 feet above that level. Scarcely 200 feet difference. To the north of us lie the mountains of Ephraim; to the south the hill country of Judah. Then, in the distance, to the north-east, we can see the valley of the Jordan, with here and there a glimpse of the sacred river pouring its waters into "the accursed sea"—as many call the sheet of water more generally known as the Dead Sea. And deep in the valley, some fifteen or twenty miles in a straight line to the east of us, sleeps that same sea in all its desolation. Between us and it lies a rocky, mountainous country, across which we hope some day to take our little readers, and in some future number show them a view of the Dead Sea. Our engraving to-day gives the view to the east, of which we have just been talking. Close by is the rocky country, then the northern end of the sea, and, beyond that, the mountains of Moab, called after one of the sons of Lot, whose children dwelt in that land. Along the eastern slopes of those mountains Israel journeyed when led by Moses, and afterwards by Joshua to the land of promise. While they were passing, the King—Balak—sent a prophet to curse Israel. His name was Balaam; but the hand of the Lord was upon him, and whenever he opened his mouth to curse the Israelites, the curses were turned to blessings. Many of our little friends will remember how the Lord put words even into the mouth of his ass to rebuke him.

It was from one of those peaks, it is not known which, that Moses viewed the Promised Land, whose beauty and fertility he was permitted to see but not enjoy. There God took him to himself, and there also, where no human eye could see or ever discover, the Bible tells us, God buried him.

In No.'s 22 and 23 of our second volume, we gave views of the garden of Gethsemane and the Mount of Olives as seen from the north; these, with the engraving in our last number, will give a good idea of the present appearance of that part of the country.

G. R.

For the Juvenile Instructor.

HISTORY OF JESUS.

CHAPTER XVIII.

As the people returned to their homes, they spread the word abroad to a great distance, that Jesus had appeared and ministered to them, and that he was coming again on the morrow. The excitement was very great, and the people were so anxious to be present next day, that many toiled and traveled all night, lest they should be belated and not be in time at the place appointed, when Jesus should make his appearance; and when a great multitude had come together, Nephi and the rest of the twelve disciples whom Jesus had chosen, went and stood in the midst of the people.

The multitude of people assembled was so large that Nephi and his brethren divided them into twelve separate bodies, and

the twelve apostles prayed in their midst. After which they all arose and the apostles instructed the assemblies of people by repeating word for word what Jesus had spoken to them on the preceding day. Then again they knelt and prayed to the Father in the name of Jesus, that the Holy Ghost might be given unto them.

When they arose, the whole multitude followed the twelve apostles to the water; and Nephi went down into it and was baptized, and after he had come out of the water, the Holy Ghost fell upon them and they were filled with the Holy Ghost and with fire. And the appearance of fire came down from Heaven, in the sight of the whole multitude, and it encircled the twelve apostles around, and angels came out of Heaven and ministered to them. And while the angels were ministering to them, Jesus also came and stood in their midst.

What a glorious scene for mortal eyes to behold! Let us pause a moment and reflect on the wonderful grandeur of this interesting spectacle, as it was then presented to the view of the astonished multitude. Jesus the Son of God, who had died to redeem the world—had been resurrected, and had ascended on high, stood there in the presence of that vast assemblage of people, with twelve apostles whom he had chosen to preach the gospel of life and salvation on the Western Continent, all encircled in flame, and forming one of the grandest and most beautiful of tableaux ever gazed upon by an earthly audience.

Jesus then spoke to the multitude and commanded all to kneel down upon the earth, and he commanded his disciples to pray; and when they commenced to pray they prayed unto Jesus and called him their Lord and their God.

And Jesus went a short distance from them and bowed himself to the earth and gave thanks to his Father that He had given the Holy Ghost unto his chosen ones; and he prayed for them, and also for all those who should believe in him through their words. And when he returned to his disciples he blest them, and as he smiled upon them, the light of his countenance fell upon them, and they became as white as the countenance and as the garments of Jesus, which were beautifully white, above all earthly whiteness.

On that occasion the manifestations were great and marvelous—they could not be written; and Jesus told them it was in consequence of their great faith, which was greater than he saw at any time among the Jews at Jerusalem, where none had seen and heard as great things as were shown to them.

Then, although there had been none brought, Jesus took bread and wine and after he had blest it he gave to his disciples, and they gave it to that great multitude. And when they had all eaten and drank they were filled with the spirit of God, and gave glory to Jesus whom they both saw and heard. And he said, "Behold, now I finish the commandment which the Father hath commanded concerning this people, which are a remnant of the house of Israel." Jesus also taught the little children, and loosed their tongues and they spoke great and marvelous things, even greater than had been revealed to their fathers. And he healed all that were sick, lame, blind and deaf, and also manifested his power by raising the dead.

He explained many of the words of the prophets recorded in the Old Testament; and commanded the people to read them that they might understand what God had purposed concerning the inhabitants of the earth. And he foretold all things from that time "until he should come in his glory; even until the elements should melt with fervent heat, and the earth should be wrapt together as a scroll, and the heavens and the earth shall pass away—when all kindreds, nations and tongues shall stand before God, and be judged of their works."

So great was the power of God poured out upon the people, that the next day after Jesus had appeared in their midst the

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second time, they came together, and they heard and saw the little children, even babes open their mouths and speak marvelous things, which they were forbidden to write. And from that time, the disciples began to baptize and teach in the name of Jesus all that came to them. And Jesus often showed himself to them and often broke bread and blest it and gave to them, which he commanded them and all his saints to do in remembrance of him until he comes.

These are the last days, and God is now preparing a people, even the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, that they may be pure enough to receive Jesus, and abide his presence at his coming.

E. R. S.

Uncle Gregory's Visits.

For the Juvenile Instructor.

VISIT XXXIII.

THE LORD WILL PROVIDE.

[CONTINUED.]

AS it wanted a few months of the time the ship sailed for America, papa and mamma made a list of the articles they would want, and commenced disposing of all the property they could dispense with; so as not to have everything to do in a hurry at the last moment. Herein they manifested their wisdom and forethought, in being prepared and ready to go without any hurry or excitement. The means had been sent to the Office at Liverpool, to defray their passage over the sea. It was at the Liverpool Office that all business was done in chartering ships, publishing the "Millennial Star," a weekly publication, instructing the Saints and warning the people of judgments to come, and other works. Moneys were sent from all parts to the Office to secure berths on some ship that was being chartered to carry passengers across the ocean. Some ships carry five hundred persons; some more and some less. A berth is a sleeping department in the ship large enough for a small family. As the emigration season draws near, it is a very busy time in the Liverpool Office, a great many emigrants are entirely ignorant of emigration matters, and all business has to be done for them with very few clerks, and requires very great patience and forbearance on their part to answer the hundred questions demanded of them.

No one has any idea of the labor and toil attendant upon the emigration of two or three thousand persons, numbers of whom have never been twenty miles away from home in their lives, and who have from their earliest days always been furnished with a week's work, and their pay in gold or silver every Saturday night. They naturally grow into such a "hand-to-mouth," dependent life that almost entirely unsuits them to combat with the realities of life. This is the condition of the dependent classes in all countries; they arise early in the morning, go to their daily labor, and work hard all day, having half an hour for breakfast, one hour for dinner and half an hour for supper, or tea as it is called. When Saturday night comes there is their pay, and when the rent of the rooms and expenses are paid for living, they have but a very small sum left for "a rainy day." When the year's toil is ended they are no better off than when they commenced; but frequently in debt. As a general thing it is the poor and dependent classes that embrace the gospel, and it is like carrying them in your arms to emigrate them. Here is manifested the blessings of

wisdom and order, in the system that is adopted for the emigration of the Latter-day Saints, which will be developed in the journey of Mary and Ellen to the gathering place of the people of God. A few months passed away without anything particular transpiring, to demand our notice. One morning, as the family was seated at breakfast, two sharp knocks, rat-tat, were heard at the door.

"Oh there's the postman, mamma," said Mary, and flew to the door.

The postman was dressed in a red coat with brass buttons, and black pants and a high hat; his business was to take the letters from the district post office, and carry them to the houses of the persons to whom they were directed. In a short time Mary was back holding in her hand a letter.

"Oh papa," said she, "it is a letter from Liverpool."

Papa opened the important document in silence; all were eager to hear the news, especially Mary and Ellen, who had scarcely thought of anything but going to Zion.

"Yes," said papa, "it is our notification to get ready to sail next month."

Mary and Ellen clapped their hands for joy. The notification paper informed them that Mr. ——, the president of the mission, had chartered the fast sailing clipper ship "Golconda," which was to sail on the — of March, 185—. It gave a description of the rations allowed by law per week, so much ship's bread, (sea biscuit) salt beef, salt pork, oatmeal, sugar, etc., etc.; also that every emigrant was to furnish himself with bed, bedding and tinware, etc., etc., and that they were required to be in Liverpool at a certain date to be prepared to go on board ship. This important document was read by papa to his wife and daughters. He did not know much about emigrating, but he had adopted the maxim "never to be in a hurry;" therefore, he began to calculate the time he had to get ready in, so as to give his employers a timely notice and have everything ready to start. As he was on his way to his employment he went to a tinner's and ordered two good water cans to be made of block-tin, also cups, plates, and such other utensils as he had learned from the notification he would want, having them made from the best material that they might last and be of service on the ship and on the plains.

(To be Continued.)

For the Juvenile Instructor. A GOOD STORY.

OUR Susa is not yet three years old, but, like the majority of the little daughters of Deseret, she is quick to understand—very talkative, sensitive and sympathetic.

The other day, Susa's father was reading of the suffering, from famine, of some of the people of Denmark. The little girl listened with much attention while her father explained to her how the little children there had to go hungry and many of them die for want of food.

Next morning Susa left most of her breakfast untouched. While her mother was clearing up the table things, she called the cat to eat what Susie had left on her plate, when the little one cried out eagerly, in her baby way, "Don't, O don't, mamma, kitty can't have that! I left it for the poor, little, hungry children. Let them come here, mamma; let them eat on my plate and sleep in my bed; and don't give kitty what I left for them when they are so hungry!"

LULA.

A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast; but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.