

GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

TO THE COUNCIL AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE LEGISLATURE OF UTAH.

GENTLEMEN:

In recurring again to subject matter which may be deemed worthy of your consideration, I cannot refrain from first expressing the gratitude of a grateful heart, to the Almighty disposer of human events, for the continuance of His kind blessings; invoking His wisdom and the intelligence of High Heaven to direct all efforts for the well being of society and the guidance of the affairs of men.

When I reflect upon the kind dealing of the God of Israel towards the people which you represent, I am led to the certain conviction that He has held us all in the arms of mercy, and contributed more for our benefit, than we at present can appreciate, or fully understand; acting under this conviction, it will become us, first of all, to implore His Divine protection and assistance, to sustain, guide, and direct us in the discharge of those duties which devolve upon us.

We have now commenced a New Year, in the midst of recurring events, which have closed the old, and through which she has waded, to the fulfillment of her destiny; she has made her mark upon the scroll of fame, whether for high or low estate, subsequent time will develop; happily if so blended therewith, are the good and charitable acts of men, as shall leave her escutcheon of a bright and shining lustre, no blot thereon to tarnish, nor venem to corrode.

In the discharge of those duties incumbent upon the Executive Department, I have endeavored while enforcing the salutary restraints of law, to be guided by the spirits of wisdom and forbearance, congenial with the true interpretation of its provisions, observing the rule that it is better to live above law, than promote litigation, in order to enforce its rigid observance.

It is highly gratifying to every lover of peace, that so few infractions of law have occurred; and those few, although generally of a minor consideration, having met the prompt and energetic exercise of civil jurisdiction, will it is hoped ensure future protection and safety from evil practices of wicked and designing men.

It is important that the laws should be revised, and published in some more tangible form; as no facilities for binding have hitherto existed among us, they have been distributed on loose sheets, and soon lost, misplaced, or worn out.

I now again suggest that a commission be appointed, not only to gather up and revise the old, but furnish a code of practice for our courts, laws regulating Executors and Administrators, descent of Property, and other laws of a general nature.

It will be observed by reference to the Adjutant General's Report that the laws regulating the Militia are very deficient; this in consideration with our depending solely upon our own resources for protection and defence, becomes a matter of considerable importance, and should engage your early attention.

I respectfully direct your attention to some of the suggestions contained in that report, as being worthy of your consideration, and if they should be found preferable to any other mode, devise such laws and regulations as shall best promote the early and more complete organization and maintaining an efficient military force.

The department of the Quartermaster, and Commissioners of Subsistence, need some more available means, in order to supply demands constantly occurring, and the better preservation of the public property.

The Judiciary laws which under our provisional form of Government appeared sufficient, are defective, under our present Territorial organization, being inapplicable in many of their provisions to our present situation. The same may also be said of the Election, Revenue, and several other laws.

In relation to the Revenue law, I would respectfully suggest that the Territorial tax be reduced to barely meet the necessary expenses of the Territory; leaving the various Counties to provide, under provisions of the proper legislation, for the assessment, collecting, and disbursement of their own tax, as also payment of bounty on Fox and Wolf pates.

I would also suggest that the county Assessors and Collectors in their respective counties, assess property and collect in Money, the Territorial tax, within some reasonable time during the year, which shall be fixed by law.

When the embarrassments which have been experienced for the want of a little funds, and the very small amount required of each individual, for the support of Government, is considered: it would seem that no obstacle should hinder the full and prompt discharge of all such requirements.

It cannot be as onerous upon the individual as it is upon those entrusted with the affairs of Government, when expected resources based upon mild and equitable law are deficient. Many of the Governmental expenditures under our present organization are defrayed by the General Government, yet there are many which they do not provide for.

The Legislature have moreover heretofore made appropriations for the encouragement of various manufacturing interests, as also for the encouragement of learning; those appropriations should be met as all must readily perceive a partial investment made in good faith depending upon the public faith for further supplies, being withheld, involves a loss of funds already invested, and proves destructive to the enterprise. I have no hesitation in saying that our true interest is, and will be most wisely consulted in domestic manufacturing, to the exclusion of almost every article of imported goods. Our clothing of every description, sugar, candles, soap, leather, crockery, paper, glass, nails, much of the hardware, castings, steel, and many other articles, for which our merchants continually drain the country of money, might be manufactured just as well at home, within our own limits, thereby furnishing lucrative employment to the many artisans of every description, who are constantly flocking hither, and form the basis of a free and independent State, that can in no other way be accomplished. In all our deliberations on the many subjects that will present themselves before you, I will venture to say there is none so deeply fraught with every consideration of interest, which so completely pervades every class of our citizens, as also every department of the Government. I do therefore most earnestly and sincerely hope, that all useful and necessary encouragement may be given in protective legislation, as well as in appropriations, as shall be conducive to the accomplishment of such desirable results.

Closely connected with this subject, is another which has often been a source of reflection to me, throughout my acquaintance in this Territory, which is by no means limited, I scarcely know of an apprentice to any trade. No young mechanics arising to fill the places of those now at labor, when they shall have gone to their rest.

Deplorable indeed must be the situation of that People, whose sons are not trained in the practice of every useful avocation, and whose daughters mingle not in the hum of industry. Far be it from me to accuse this people of any lack of industry, but while every energy is brought into requisition in the most extended labor, it will become us to give the proper direction to that labor, to that untiring and persevering effort which so happily characterizes the history of this People.

The enjoyment of a free and independent People can be accomplished only through this principle. Produce what you consume: draw from the native element, the necessities of life: permit no vitiated taste to lead you into the indulgence of expensive luxuries, which can only be obtained by involving yourselves in debt; let home industry produce every article of home consumption.

What has become of the interest that parents should have for their offspring? guardians for their wards? do they not know that a useful trade is of more worth to the rising youth than a patrimony? that it is a patrimony of itself far more noble and befitting than any other? that it is the surest road to distinction as well as usefulness that a man can travel?

This subject of course belongs more properly to the people as it is for them to act in the premises, nevertheless the Legislature may do much by framing wise and salutary laws, in relation to Master and Apprentice; which shall equally secure the rights, and protect the interest of both, while sustaining that relation to each other.

Let the proper direction and encouragement be given, to secure those desirable results, and we may reasonably hope ere long to attain to that enviable position, real Independence.

The University, I am happy to say, is in successful operation under the guidance of the Chancellor and Board of Regents, so far as a school can promote its interests; although that institution has suffered in common with other enterprises for the want of the promised aid from the Legislature. The grounds are partly enclosed with a very good stone wall, and a building designed for their temporary use is commenced in the thirteenth ward of this City.

The fostering hand of the Government could be exercised to no better purpose than providing for the education of the youth. You are doubtless already sufficiently alive to the importance of this subject, to extend such pecuniary assistance as shall be commensurate with your ability.

In accordance with the resolution of the Legislature looking the seat of Government at Pangu Valley, and authorizing me to appoint Commissioners to select a site for the Capitol, and seat of Government; I complied with that requirement, by appointing Professors Orson Pratt and Albert Carrington, Jesse W. Fox, Esq., William C. Staines, and Joseph L. Robinson, said Commissioners. They immediately proceeded to the performance of their duties, and have made their report, which I take great pleasure in presenting to you.

It appears from their observations that the location is far more central than this city, and that the valley will sustain a large and dense population.

The locating of the seat of Government in that valley, will, it is believed, encourage settlers to go there, and very much facilitate the settlement of all suitable places in that region. Under all these considerations, its location at that point appears judicious upon its own merits, and will unquestionably advance the already prosperous and rapidly increasing resources of the Territory. At Filmore City, one wing of the State House will probably be finished for the accommodation of the ensuing Legislature. This will be built with the funds furnished by the General Government, for the erection of suitable public buildings at the seat of Government.

The practice of purchasing Indian children for slaves, is a trade carried on by the Mexican population of New Mexico and California. These traders of late years have extended their traffic into the limits of this Territory. This trade I have endeavored to prevent; and this fall, happening to encounter a few of them in my travels, as Superintendent

of Indian affairs, strictly prohibited their further traffic. The majority of them appeared satisfied, and after making a few exchanges of property in the settlements, returned to their own country; unfortunately, however, a few of them still determined to carry on their nefarious traffic; they have been arrested, and are now on their trial in this city.

It is unnecessary perhaps for me to indicate the true policy for Utah in regard to slavery. Restrictions of law and government make all servants, but human flesh to be dealt in as property, is not consistent or compatible with the true principles of government. My own feelings are, that no property can or should be recognized as existing in slaves, either Indian or African. No person can purchase them without their becoming as free, so far as natural rights are concerned, as persons of any other color; under the present low and degraded situation of the Indian race, so long as the practice of gambling away, selling, and otherwise disposing of their children; as also sacrificing prisoners obtains among them, it seems indeed that any transfer would be to them a relief and a benefit. Many a life by this means is saved; many a child redeemed from the thralldom of savage barbarity, and placed upon an equal footing with the more favored portions of the human race. If in return for favors and expense which may have been incurred on their account, service should be considered due, it would become necessary that some law should provide the suitable regulations under which all such indebtedness should be defrayed. This may be said to present a new feature in the traffic of human beings; it is essentially purchasing them into freedom, instead of slavery; but it is not, the low, servile drudgery of Mexican slavery, to which I would doom them, not to be raised among beings scarcely superior to themselves, but where they could find that consideration pertaining not only to civilized, but humane and benevolent society.

So shall the benevolence of the human heart be called into action, to promote the improvement of the down-trodden race, whose fathers long ago the destiny of empires; so shall the condition of the poor, forlorn, destitute, ignorant savage, or African, as the case may be, become ameliorated, and a foundation laid for their advancement in the scale of useful, exalting existence; useful to themselves, to their nation, and all who shall come within the purview of their influence.

Thus will a people be redeemed from servile bondage both mental and physical, and placed upon a platform upon which they can build; and extend forth as far as their capability and natural rights will permit; their thralldom will no longer exist, although the seed of Canaan will inevitably carry the curse which was placed upon them, until the same authority which placed it there, shall see proper to have it removed.

Service is necessary; it is honorable; it exists in all countries, and has existed in all ages; it probably will exist in some form in all time to come.

It has long since ceased to become a query with me, who were the most amenable to the laws of righteousness; those who through the instrumentality of human power brought into servitude human beings, who naturally were their own equals, or those acting upon the principle of nature's law, brought into this position or situation, those who were naturally designed for that purpose, and whose capacities are more befitting that, than any other station in society. Thus, while servitude may and should exist, and that too upon those who are naturally designed to occupy the position of "servant of servants," yet we should not fall into the other extreme, and make them as beasts of the field, regarding not the humanity which attaches to the colored race; nor yet elevate them, as some seem disposed, to an equality with those whom Nature and Nature's God has indicated to be their masters, their superiors; nor yet again drag into servitude through the circumstance of poverty or misfortune, those our equals, peradventure of a common parentage with ourselves; but rather let us build upon a foundation which the God of Nature has furnished: observing the law of natural affection for our kind, and subserve the interest of our fellows by extending the principles of true liberty to all the children of men, in accordance with the designs of their Creator.

During the past year the settlements have continued to extend, until we now have a line extending from near Bear River on the North, until within about twenty-five miles of the Southern Rim of the Great Basin; a distance of about three hundred and fifty miles; and a company is now forming who design making a settlement near the Santa Clara, far beyond that point; also East and West a few settlements are forming, although not so extensive in those directions.

It is desirable that a settlement should be made on Mary's River, in order to preserve peaceful relations with the Indians in that region. They have become of late very troublesome to travelers, stealing their animals, robbing and killing them as they have opportunity. There is a successful settlement now established on the West side of the Tooele, where the Indians had become so troublesome it was feared that none could be maintained.

With the exception of the Indians on Mary's River, peace prevails among all the tribes, towards the whites within this Territory; although some few are at war with each other; but as a general thing, peace and quietness prevail among themselves.

This gratifying state of things is believed to be consequent upon the humane and consistent treatment which has always been exercised towards them, by the inhabitants of this Territory; as also attributable in part, to strictly enforcing that salutary requirement, which prohibits the introduction of that baneful and highly destructive agent, called spirituous liquors, into their midst.

We surely have great cause to congratulate ourselves upon this favorable state of things, in regard to our tawny neighbors: for while peace and quietness are blessings the most to be coveted on one hand; strife, internal commotion, and war, often prove the greatest curses which can occur to any people: nevertheless it will become us to be ever ready, permit no apparent security which may prove false, to lul us into any neglect of our manifold duties in preparing to the extent of our abilities against any emergency that might suddenly arise.

The assessment of taxable property within the Territory for the past year, as you will perceive by reference to the Auditor's Report, herewith presented, shows an assessed value of \$1,160,883.80. This result in comparison with previous years, shows a rapid increase of the resources of this Territory, which properly husbanded, and future proportional increase, presents a very favorable prospect for the rapid development, and extension of the energy and enterprise of this young and vigorous Territory.

Many are the inducements presented for the investment of money, many an enterprise lattering to the pride of the Body Politic, are calculated to lead a government into extensive appropriations, based upon a speedy return of capital invested, overflowing coffers, and rapidly increasing wealth. The experience of past events shows that we should be guarded against such visionary problems, to be solved only by the hereditary barter and exchange of like worthless "Promises to Pay."

The Revenue, under the existing laws, arising upon the foregoing assessments, fines, &c., amounts to the sum of \$26,670.58, 16,021.92

Leaving a deficiency not yet collected, of \$10,948.66

Much of this amount will be collected in wheat, as has also been the case with collections already made. Owing to the present scarcity of money, not over one tenth of the foregoing amount has been collected in that article.

The expenditures of this Territory, being incurred principally for improvements, renders the grain currency less inconvenient than would probably be the case, if it had to be devoted to the payment of interest on bonds, or per diem allowance, fees, &c., of officers.

Public services, as usual, are gratuitous, with the exception of those who receive their per diem from the General Government.

The Taxes of those engaged in suppressing Indian hostilities, have, under the provisions of the present law, in many instances been allowed for services: a small consideration indeed, when we consider the nature and amount of service rendered. Many of those men hold themselves and animals constantly on hand, and are ready to go at a moment's notice; although no other compensation has as yet been paid, yet the amount of expenditures thus incurred, is for the past year \$3,457.87.

The amount paid in Bounty, for Wolf and Fox pates during the same time, amounts to \$2,233; these two items alone are more than one fifth of the whole amount of revenue, and more than one third of the whole amount collected.

The same Report of the Auditor, shows that for Bridges and Roads, Woollen Factory and University, have been paid upon appropriations, \$4,725.87, which only leaves a balance of a little over \$5,000 to defray the expense of Printing, Surveys, and various other necessary and inevitable expenses of government: less than one fourth of the entire amount of tax assessed would ensure to the Territory a larger revenue for the ordinary governmental purposes, were there no appropriations for improvements, or encouragement afforded to enterprise.

This statement of things should be highly satisfactory to the Tax-Payer: the more especially when he can see the money expended in such a manner as will enhance the value of his own property, and prove beneficial to his own convenience and interest.

Gentlemen: Representatives and Councillors of the People: it is to you we look for wise and salutary laws, under the provisions of which we expect to rise and extend forth to the accomplishment of our national destiny. You have it in your power to influence to a great extent the welfare of the rising State. Your actions, your maxims, your decisions, will be regarded as precedents: your enactments will go into operation, and will shape the course of the Body Politic: will be the rule of decision of the Courts of Justice, and will indicate unto all who shall come within the range of our influence for years to come, not only the administration of Justice, but the mode and operation of the Government itself, through the entire extent of the Territory.

They will outwince themselves around every interest in society, and will be studied by the people as a guide for them, to regulate their intercourse with each other.

Ordinarily it has been the custom of the Legislature to meet, hurriedly pass a few necessary laws, and then leaving their business half finished, return to their several homes and avocations, devolving upon others, duties that richly belong to themselves. Unquestionably it is meritorious to be industrious in Legislation, and not to prolong the session longer than absolutely necessary; for this saves time and expense to the Government: yet it is equally meritorious to give due consideration to all laws, and take sufficient time not only to deliberate upon the various questions which are liable to arise, but become acquainted with all their bearings and probable effect. Therefore, while I would

counsel the due observance of the principles of Industry, and expeditious Legislation, consistent with the faithful discharge of the duties incumbent upon you, yet let that wisdom and care pervade your councils, which should characterize the acts of all deliberate bodies, that when you shall have adjourned, your business will have been accomplished to your own satisfaction and the satisfaction of all those associated with you.

The Organic Act allows only forty days for one session, ten of which were expended when first convened, leaving only thirty more for the present session.

I would respectfully suggest that the considerations of per diem allowance ought not to weigh in consideration of the faithful discharge of the duties and trusts reposed in us: and the law does not prohibit the call of another session, if you should find it necessary to have it prolonged beyond that time. You are already aware that there are no funds in the Territory at the present time, designed for, or that can be appropriated for Legislative purposes, yet they will unquestionably be forwarded, as soon as circumstances will permit.

Your early attention is solicited to provide by law, for the safe keeping, preservation, and disposition of the State Library, as I do not wish to curtail the privilege of its use, nor yet feel at liberty to indulge the access of so many applicants, lest some injury or loss might occur. It is my wish that all who desire may be enabled to partake of its benefits without restraint: yet some law regulating its use seems necessary.

Many are the considerations which crowd into the mind upon occasions like this: the more especially to those who by bitter experience can contrast the turbulent past with the peaceful present. The sound current of music is not sweeter to the ear, than the breath of freedom, inhaled from the mountain breeze.

Let us be wise stewards over the blessings we enjoy, over the trusts reposed in us; and peace and union dwelling in our midst, may exaltation and perfection crown all our efforts, enabling us to perpetuate unto those who shall come after us, the blessings of a free, sovereign and independent government.

Great Salt Lake City, U. T., Jan. 5, 1852.

ASTRONOMICAL LECTURES.

BY PROF. ORSON PRATT.

LECTURE SECOND.

In our last lecture, it was demonstrated that the earth is of a globular form, and of a determinate magnitude; that it exists without any external supports or foundations, surrounded on all sides by space; and that bodies can exist on all sides of its surface without any danger of falling away from it.

We now proceed to investigate the grand and important question, whether the earth be at rest or in motion.

It is evident that we can never make any considerable advance in astronomy until this question is determined. We perceive nothing in the constitution of the earth which disqualifies it for motion. Its shape and magnitude can be no obstacle; the qualities and proportions of its various elements and compounds do not render it immovable; the atmosphere by which it is enveloped, and the internal forces within, do not effect its mobility in the least.

If the spaces surrounding the earth on all sides be empty and void of substance, there can be no external resistance offered to its motions. Under such circumstances the earth must be free to yield to the slightest pressure or impulse from without; and the result of such pressure or impulse would necessarily be motion, however feeble and imperceptible to us.

It is impossible for us to judge whether the earth be at rest or in motion by our feelings. When a ship is becalmed on a smooth sea, it will frequently sailing round so as to head in different directions, no one would be sensible of this rotation with reference to some external object; no one has felt reference to some external object, no one has felt reference to some external object, no one has felt reference to some external object.

If the ship were wafted along by unknown currents at the rate of 5 miles per hour, no one would perceive the motion, but might fancy themselves at rest, until by an observation on the heavenly bodies, they detected such motion. A person in a balloon, if wafted by a heavy, yet steady gale, at the rate of 60 miles an hour, would feel no motion of the wind, and might suppose himself at perfect rest; in a calm, until by a reference to the surface of the earth, he perceives his great velocity.

The earth, with all it contains, might fly in empty space with any conceivable velocity, however great, and no one upon the earth would know whether he were at rest or in motion, unless by a reference to external objects. The earth might have a rotary movement upon an axis unperceived by us, and which could only be detected by the most careful observations and experiments.

As a man passing down a river, carried by a swift south current, would be obliged to refer to the shore to determine whether he were in motion, so a man who would satisfy himself whether the earth be in motion, must refer to objects in the heavens, unconnected with the earth; if the heavenly bodies constantly shift their position in regard to the earth, he is forced to conclude that either the heavenly bodies themselves are in real motion, or else, if they are stationary, that the earth must be in motion; or, if both be in motion, that the phenomenon is the result of their relative motions; hence, it is not easy to conclude from such observations alone, whether it be the earth or the heavens that are really in motion.

By referring to the starry heavens above us, we see them all apparently in motion from east to west. Let any one who wishes to view this magnificent scenery and become acquainted with the apparent motions of the stars, station himself on some clear evening in a convenient position facing the south; let him fix his attention upon those stars which are near the southern horizon, and those which are near the northern horizon, and he will perceive that they will not remain long above the horizon; they rise just east of the point where the meridian cuts the southern horizon, ascend gradually to the meridian where they attain their greatest altitude, and then gradually descend, and finally set at a small angular distance west of the meridian. During the short time of their visibility, they appear to describe only the small upper segment of their diurnal circle.

Let him next turn his attention to that quarter of the horizon between the south and east, and he will behold a succession of stars and clusters of stars, rising one after another, as if they came out of the earth at different points along the horizon; the farther their rising point is from the south, the larger will be the segments of their circles which they will describe above the horizon, and the greater will be the length of time that they will remain in sight. Each star will attain its greatest altitude on the meridian, and will set precisely as many degrees to the westward of south as they rose to the eastward. Those stars that rise exactly in the east, will set exactly in the west, and will describe a semicircle nearly in 12 hours.

Stars, let us not forget, whatever kind and where soever rise between the east and north-east points of the horizon, and he will find that they remain above the horizon more than 12 hours; that the various segments which they describe are greater than semicircles, and that they descend behind the western horizon as far to the north of west as they rose north of east. Those stars which come to the meridian directly over our heads, and whose zenith distance does not exceed ninety degrees north, will remain above the horizon nearly 24 hours, and their visible diurnal arcs will be nearly the whole circumference of circles; they will sink below the edge of the horizon a little to the west of north, behind which they will remain only for a few minutes, and then they will rise again as far on the east of north as they set on the west; while on the east of north the stars in the north-western regions will appear to describe diurnal circles around one point in the heavens, called the Pole. This point is on our northern meridian, and is elevated above the north point of our horizon about 40.34 degrees, being the same as the latitude of our city. All the heavenly bodies within 40.34 degrees of this point, never rise or set to us. In describing their diurnal circles, they come to the meridian twice at equal distances from the Pole, at which time they are due north of us. They approach the upper meridian from the east and then gradually descend in semicircles and apparently approach the lower meridian from the west, at which point they begin again to ascend in the semi-diurnal arcs which lay east of the meridian, until they again attain their greatest altitude on the upper meridian. The polar point seems to be the only one in our northern sky but what is in apparent motion. This point is not marked by any star, but is purely an imaginary point. A bright star, called the Pole Star, is situated about one and a half degrees from this centre, and describes a very small circle around it, in the same time and in the same manner as the rest. The diurnal circles of the stars seem to grow

smaller in proportion to their distance either north or south of the equinoctial line. From these appearances we may reasonably expect that there is another pole of the heavens in the south, situated directly opposite the north pole, being as much depressed below the southern horizon as our pole is elevated above the northern.

Let any one who wishes to satisfy himself upon this subject by observation, travel to the south; and as he proceeds towards the equator, he will behold the stars, which are just above the northern horizon begin to sink below it; and consequently when describing the lower segments of their circles, they will be invisible while new stars, which perform their diurnal circles below the southern horizon, will be brought into view. When he has arrived at the equator, he will perceive all the stars of the firmament, both in the north and in the south, describing semicircles and remaining nearly 12 hours above the horizon. When he arrives at the same distance south of the equator that we are north, he will observe a point in the heavens, elevated 40.34 degrees above the southern horizon, around which all the heavenly bodies in the southern regions, circulate from east to west, exhibiting all the phenomena manifested by our northern regions in this latitude.

This point is called the South Pole of the heavens. If he turn his eyes to the north, he will find that our north pole, and all the circumpolar stars have sunk beneath the horizon, and will no more in that latitude, render themselves visible.

The stars that now pass over our heads, will rise and remain a few minutes above his northern horizon, and then set below it. All the heavenly bodies north of the equatorial circle will present the same phenomena to him; that those south of that circle do so; and all the stars in the southern hemisphere will exhibit to him the same appearances as those in the northern hemisphere do to us.

All the heavenly bodies which we see set behind the western horizon, will pass under the earth and rise again in the east. If any one will have patience to watch their stars, during a long winter's night, he will in the morning behold the stars rising in the east which he saw, early in the evening, setting in the west; and thus the upper and lower hemispheres of the heavens will be gradually and successively brought to his view. The precise time in which every star performs its apparent diurnal revolution around the earth is 24 hours, 56 minutes, and 4 seconds. This is called a sidereal day, and is 3 min and 56 sec. shorter than a mean solar day.

Our earth seems to be at rest, while the starry sphere appears to move around us from east to west; but if we suppose the stars to be at rest, and the earth to rotate upon an axis from west to east, all the phenomena above described will take place in the same order and in the same time. These phenomena, therefore, when considered alone, do not determine, whether it is our globe or the starry sphere that is in rotation. One or the other it must be.

The grand object which the Almighty had in view in producing these diurnal movements, was the alternate succession of day and night. This important end could be attained by a simple rotation of the earth upon its axis, instead of causing the sun and innumerable other worlds to revolve around it. The planet Jupiter, though fourteen hundred times larger than the earth, moves round its own axis in a little less than ten hours. Saturn is nearly a thousand times larger than the earth, yet it turns on its own axis once in ten hours and a half. The inhabitants upon the surfaces of these planets would see the starry heavens apparently revolving around them in a different position and with more than twice the velocity that they appear to have round the surface of our earth. If not informed to the contrary, they might suppose that the motion of the sun and stars around their axes was real; whereas we know from observation that the succession of day and night upon those planets is produced by their own rotations. If, then, day and night upon other planets is caused by their own rotation, why may not our day and night be occasioned in the same manner? Is it reasonable to suppose that our globe is an exception to the general law of rotation which we know obtains in many of the other planets? If the magnitude of our globe be an objection to its rotation, then the magnitudes of Jupiter and Saturn, which are a thousand times larger, would be a far greater objection to their motions. If any one suppose that the earth must not move because of its magnitude, let him turn his attention to the sun, which is more than 1,300,000 times larger than the earth, and yet it turns round upon its own axis in about 26 of our days.

Moreover if the earth has no diurnal motion, that vast luminary must fly around us every 24 hours, performing a revolution of 590,000,000 of miles every day; and all this merely to reacquaint the inhabitants of our little globe with the blessings of day and night. No wisdom would be displayed in such an arrangement of things. When we stand before a fire and wish to warm different sides of ourselves, how shall we accomplish it? It can be done in two ways: by attaching a piece of machinery to the chimney and moving the fire-place, fire and all, around us, we may be equally and alternately warmed on different sides; but how much more simple would it be to merely turn round ourselves and let the chimney and fire-place remain stationary? The rotation of the earth, therefore, in order to experience the benefits of the heat and light of the sun on its different sides, is infinitely more simple, and displays infinitely more wisdom than to suppose a revolution of that vast body around it.

Another presumptive argument against the apparent diurnal motions of the heavens being real, is that the sun, moon and stars have nearly the same period of revolution, though they are bodies of different magnitudes, and are placed at different distances. The sun is 400 times further from us than the moon. Saturn is about 9 times the sun's distance from us. The planet Herschel is double the distance of Saturn. The planet Neptune is more than a thousand million of miles beyond Herschel. The nearest fixed stars are 10,000 times further off than Neptune. And many of the telescopic stars must be at least 1000 times more distant than those seen with the naked eye. The most of these bodies, and probably all, differ not only in their distances, but in their magnitudes. Now how is it possible for us to conceive all these bodies to revolve around our globe in the short period of 24 hours? Why should they all have about the same period when they differ so immensely in their distances? Why should the sun revolve around us faster than the moon? Why should the planet Neptune travel 30 times faster than the sun? Or why should the nearest fixed star fly 10,000 times slower than Neptune? Can we for a moment believe that there are bodies in the universe that fly 800,

sire to prove myself over a true friend to him who died for me, and to persuade all the human family to enlist in his army, so that we may "crown him Lord of all," speedily.

I have had a dream lately, perhaps you will oblige me with the interpretation? It was this: I overheard you telling your clerk to write to inform me that I was to take a mission, that you was coming by here, and that I should have the pleasure of your company part of the way. I was carried away south until I found the Welsh Indians, and conversed freely with them, went down the Colorado, and I was so elated with finding it so accessible of navigation, that it awoke me to lament that it was only a dream! But yet, beloved President, permit me to offer my humble services to explore the southern route to the Pacific or the Gulf, thence across the Isthmus en route for Europe; if my former experience on sea or land can be made conducive of good, to facilitate the gathering of the longed thousands of poor European Saints, who mourn in bondage, and over pray the western "Stars" to be propitious, and haste them home to Zion, then I shall be amply rewarded; but should your superior wisdom dictate otherwise, pray pardon the suggestions of one of Zion's "little boys," and please tell me the route and time which you will dictate, then I will toe the mark to a hair's breadth, and ever remain

Your obedient servant, &c., D. JONES.

FURS! FURS! FURS!

THE Citizens of Deseret are respectfully invited to give their attention to this important branch of Home Produce, by which they can procure their merchandise and save their means within themselves. The subscriber will pay a liberal price for Beaver, Otter, Martin, Fox, Wolf and Mink Furs, in Goods at the lowest rates.

He wishes to transport the Furs to the States in exchange for Goods, his profit being on the goods, and not on the Furs. And those who will thus take an interest in this only commodity of exportation, are requested to bring the furs skins whole, having been dried on a board, or stuffed. The wolves having been ripped and well stretched. If the citizens of this Territory will attend to this source of wealth, they can pay their taxes with the bounty, and obtain their merchandise.

nov22-26m THOMAS S. WILLIAMS.

RECORDER'S OFFICE.

IN The Council House, Great Salt Lake City, where I can be found by all persons, when they want their transfers, or any information relating to land, in Great Salt Lake Co.

Persons who are exchanging land, will do well to remember, that according to the laws approved by the Governor, March 2, 1850, page 33, sec. 6: To make all transfers lawful, they have to be done in the presence of the County Recorder, otherwise they are illegal.

THOMAS BULLOCK, nov15-11f Great Salt Lake Co. Recorder.

TAKEN UP.

A STAY cow, with a white face; red round the eyes; red sides and neck, white under the belly and over the hind quarters; carries high horns; is about seven or eight years old. For want of a good cattle yard, I fed her most of last winter: being acquainted with my cattle she has taken up her quarters here again this winter. The owner will please call, pay charges, and take her away.

JOHN S. FULMER, Davis Co., Dec. 1.—3-3t.

HEADING.

THE subscriber wishes to inform the public that he is keeping a herd for cattle, horses, &c., on the west side of Jordan river, near Utah Lake, about twenty-five or thirty miles from this city. He will herd cattle for 1 cent per day, and will be responsible for all stray, if branded.

dec13-3t PHILANDER BELL.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE.