Blanks. Circulars, Labels, Invitations, Hat and Watch Tips, &c., &c., &c.

From the St. Louis Reveille The Indian Camesters. BY JOHN BROWN.

In former times the Nabajo Indians on the borders of New Mexico, and the Pueblo Indians in the country, were at war, and the deadly ha-

out hunting, but had not been at all successful, and towards night became very weary. To add to his misery, as evening drew near a furious storm was seen approaching. His anticipat ons were gloomy in the extreme; for in order to facilitate his hunting, he had brought but a small tance from him, they both remained for nearly piece of a blanket over his shoulders, and ho an hour as quiet and immovable as statues .knew that to lie out on such a night, with his body more than half naked, would be little short "Will you tell me one thin of death itself.

The Indian had remained in this frame of mind for some time, when he observed a par-ticular rock which hung out from the side of the mountain, and was by that suddenly reminded that there was a small cave in the neighborhood, and this he was at length for-

tunate enough to discover.

The aperture of the cave was very small, but he squeezed his body in, and was soon at the extreme end of the chamber, where he coiled himself to sleep, with a rock for a pillow.

On the same evening a Pueblo Indian, the mortal enemy of the Nabajo, was similarly situated. Having had poor success in his hunt, he too, was without a blanket; 'sad and weary, ho, too, was loth to spend the night in the storm; and he had thought of the cave which he was diligently seeking. At length, like the Nahajo, he found it, and crawled in. He did not go so far back as the first comer, but laid himself down near the middle of the chambor. The gether to cement their new-born friendship. Nabajo, in a sound slumber, was unconscious of his entrance, and the fatigued Pueblo was so soon asleep, that he did not hear the breathing

In the morning the Nabajo, having slept long-ost, was earliest awake, and rose when he saw the first faint light at the aperture of the cave. Attempting to pass out, he stumbled over the the mystery began to have its effect among a Pueblo, who was laid across the narrow chamber, and awoke him. Instantly the Pueblo character of profound sacredness. Their insprang to his feet, and demanded who had dis-turbed him. The Nabajo answered by asking how and when he came into the cave; to which the Pueblo replied that he came in the night was entered into that lasted many years. previous, and had slept there. And who are Going to law, and fighting, are nearly synonyr you? demanded the fierce Nabajo. The Pueterms. There are two Indians going to law, in true blo replied, giving his name and nation, and Indian style, and neither could be satisfied till he had was in the line of his duty when he reproved

of each other. But they did not fight; for two engage in conflict in some public place, where a great men, alone together, when there are no specta- crowd can gather round them, to see what fools they while in the round the servant of the Lord, men, alone together, when there are no specta-traces to his them on, and they can remain at are, for paying men to cut off their noses and tear off that it vers evident that Satan hath sought to Whether the Indians were like other

placed under each of them by the operator be fore stopping to decide the bet. Small sticks provement at lawing. were used as counters, and a kind of low chaunt | There would not be so much lawing among Christ-

The play had gotten to a terrible pass; but, once absorbed in gambling, these Indians know no limit, and care but little how precious the

Smarting with pain, yet not showing it by the twitch of a single muscle, the Nabajo proposed to bet his right car against as large a piece of the Pueblo's sealp as he himself had lost. sirous to possess his enemy's ears as well as his sealp, the Puoblo joyfully assented to this; but the Nabajo won, and it was now the Pueblo's turn to lose a part of his sealp. He, too, smarted with pain, but did not let his enemy perceive a sign of his feelings; for the fortitude of these indians, under some eiroumstanees, is wonderful-

The Pueblo, still trusting to his good luck, which he thought would return the next trial, proposed to stake the tips of their noses! To this the Nabajo could but agree, or incur the charge of cowardice; and so the noses were posted. But the Pueblo was again unfortunate, and lost! He had to suffer the tip of his nose to be taken off, which would disfigure him for

The Nabojo had now gained an overwhelming confidence, and proposed to stake the tip of his own nose against his own bow and arrows, which he was still anxious to recover. was a proposition to which the Pueblo, his own nose gone, could with no little satisfaction assent-the game went on-and the Pueblo

Both the enemies were thus left without ends of their noses, horribly disfigured, and both had lost parts of their scalps; but the Nabajo was still far behind his adversary, who had his bow and his arrows. To recover these, he proposed to stake his right car against them; and the Pueblo, still exceedingly anxious for his enemy's ears, heard the proposition with the utmost pleasure; but the Nabajo woul Both parties were again equal; but both were minus the tips of their noses and parts of their scalps

As soon as his bow and arrows were returned to him, the Nahajo sprang to his feet, and drew on his enomy, whose bow laid beyond his reach. The Pueblo seeing that the Nabajo had the ad vantage, and expecting death every moment, sat quiet and moved no part of his body.
"Are you afraid to die?" asked the Nabajo,

his bow still bent.
"No!" proudly responded the other. "Nor I either," said the Nabajo; "you are brave. I did not believe it before. I thought

you were a squaw, but now I know you are a man. Do you believe that of me?"

"Truth and Liberty."

## GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, U. T., SATURDAY, APRIL 3, 1852. 3NO. 11. VOL. 2.

"Put down your bow and I will tell you."
The Nabajo threw his bow from him, leaving himself as unprotected as his enemy had been. The Pueblo retained his position, looking di-

in the country, were at war, and the deadly hatred of the races for each other extended to individuals.

One antumn day a Nabajo Indian had gone out hunting, but had not been at all successful, each other's noses—we have taken each other's

scalps-let us hereafter, as braves, be friends!" "I must think of that before I say yes or no," said the Pueblo; and the Nabajo having resum-ed his seat, still leaving his bow at some dis-

"Will you tell me one thing?" he asked.
"If I can," replied the Nabajo.

"Our races have long been at war," said the Pueblo; "it has done us no good-it has only thinned off our people, till we find both nations dwindling slowly away. If I agree to what you say, will you go to your people as I will go to mine, and try to make peace between them?"

When he had made up his mind:

et us smoke.

"Let us smoke," echoed the Nabajo. wo, who were so recently enemies, smoked to-

They soon after parted-each to his own Both were true to the pledge, and exhad lost their scalps and the tips of their noses, fluence rapidly increased, so that in a few weeks their object was affected, and a general council of the two tribes was held, at which a peace

demanding the name of his interrogator, which, as the Nabajo was a "brave," were of course given.

The two mortal enemies were surprised to find themselves, thus strangely, in the presence find themselves, thus strangely, in the presence of the course of peace without censure or ridicule, very seldom their scalps, and empty their pockets, and beggar make divisions in the church, and hath taken their families; and a hundred, perhaps a thousand the advantage of the occasion of presenting take care of the committee, and the brethren as commanding the prayers of the church in ameter must be 400 times less than the sun's.—

The book referred to, bed nothing to do with them, for their station stead of soliciting them; and also of making Now the real diameter of the moon has been deter-

but must hire lawyers to fight for them. Not so with

Accompanied the game in its progress.

Having commenced, the enemies were intent on their play; but they had not much property about them to stake. The first things put up were their arrows, one by sne, of which the Pueblo soon won all that the poor Nabajo had.

They then put up their bows, and the Nabajo had. They then put up their bows, and the Nabajo had all the arrows, and the Other Stake of the Pueblo. Thus, one had all the arrows, and the other steel, but I have a particular friend, and entropy down street, to whom I will recommended to bring it forth, and bear testing.

All the arrows were now staked by the Pueblo. and of procuring subsistance. He then pro- he would break the seal and peep inside, which he haps oth ers, fell under this evil influence, and and of procuring subsistance. He then proposed to bet a small piece of his scalp, about
the size of a dollar, to be taken from the crown
of his head, against the bow and arrows which
had been his! To this the Pueblo readily
agreed, and again won! The Nabajo submitagreed, and again won! The Nabajo submitagreed, and again won! The Nabajo submitagreed and again won! The Nabajo submitagain won! Th agreed, and again won! The Nabajo submitted to have the piece of scalp immediately taken off, and with the long hair which had been off, and with the long hair which had been off. culties without lawyers.

> From the Times and Seasons. THE TRANSFORMATION, OR THE TOOL AND THE GEM. Dedicated to the Students of the Nauvoo University, under the tuition of Elder Orson Pratt.

BY MISS E. R. SNOW. I saw a thing of rudest form, From mountain's base brought forth-A useless gem-devoid of charm, And wrap'd in cumbrous earth.

Its rough exterior met the eye With a repulsive show; For every charm was forced to lie In buried depths below.

The Sculptor came ;- I wondered when His pliant tool was brought; He pass'd it o'er the gem, and then I mark'd the change it wrought.

Each cumbrance from its surface cleared,-The gem exposed to view-Its nature and its worth appeared-Its form expansive grew.

By gentle strokes it was set free-By softer touch refined; Till beauty, grace, and majesty Were in its nature joined.

Its lustre kindled to a blaze-'Twas Wisdom's lamp begun, And soon the splendor of its rays Eclinsed the noon-day sun

That gem was chained in crudeness, till The Sculptor lent his aid; I wondered at the ready skill His potent hand displayed.

But 'twas the virtue of his tool, Of fine, transforming edge; Which served for pencil mould and rule-For polisher and sledge.

That tool requires a skilful hand-That gem no charm should bind;

That tool is Education, and That gem, the Human Mind. [The above is just as applicable to the Students of

Descret now, as to Nauvoo formerly. - Ed.]

Green on Monday morning last, said that brother and council adjourned.
Aldridgo was justified in what he said, and that
Presidents Joseph and Hyrum Smith were Minutes of a High C dwindling slowly away. If I agree to what you say, will you go to your people as I will go to mine, and try to make peace between them?"

It was now the Nabajo's turn to think, and another hour was spent in profound silenco.

When he had made in his grand and that he should are secondard; and that he committee above the brethren, and the committee above the specific of Jesus or of meckness, and so that he committee above the specific of Jesus or of meckness, and such that he committee above the specific of Jesus or of meckness, and such that he committee above the specific of Jesus or of meckness, and such that he should are secondard; and that he committee above the specific of Jesus or of meckness, and such that he should are seco call him a scoundrel; and that he should say "I will do it," said he, "it is best to do it." that any man who should talk as Joseph did, "Then," said the Puoblo, "from this day we must have the devil in him. Elder Lori Babare friends. We will exchange presents; we bit said he was present when the above converwill defend each other; and each must here sation took place, and heard considerable part promise on the sacred arrow to avenge the death of the other, if killed by friend or foe. previous to the above talk, that although they accused brother Aldridge of having an evil The Pueble then took a small pipe from a spirit, yet, if the truth was known, the levil was pouch at his belt, filled and lighted it; and the in them, (namely) Presidents Joseph and Hywo, who were so recently enemies, smoked toand then abuse me in that way, I would call him a scoundrel, or a knave. Presilent Cowdery stated to the council, that brother Aldridge erted themselves to induce their people to make was not called upon to give his opinion concernpeace. With their bloody cruwns and curtail- ing the book, but said what he did without be- he did, saying he believed that God directed ed noses, they were strange looking ministers ing called upon to speak; for the book was him by his Spirit, and afterwards being rebukof peace; but as both refused to tell how they only landed to him and others to look at, that
ed by Presidents Cowdery, Rigdon, and Phelps,

Jackens n said that brother Green could not be men matters not; but at least they did not fight. On the contrary, they very quietly and rationally talked over the war of their nations; while watching the parties to see theirs cut off; and discussed it in all its bearings; and finally discussed it in all its bearings; and finally all for the sake of gratifying a contentious spirit, and discussed it in all its bearings; and finally discussed it in all its bearings; and in company of the presidents was the cause of the occasion of presenting the advantage of the occasion of presenting the advantage of the occasion of presenting the advantage of the occasion of presenting them; and also had nothing to do with them, for their station was appointed them of God, and not of man; therefore, God will curse any man or woman in the contrary of the presidents was the cause of the presidents was the cause of the occasion of presenting them and nothing to do with them, for their station was appointed them of God, and not of man; therefore, God will curse any man or woman in the presidents was the cause of the occasion of the presidents was the cause of the occasion of the presidents are thought to the did wrong; and in company of the presidents was the cause of the occasion of the presidents was the cause of the occasion of the presidents are thought to the occasion of the occasion of the presidents are thought to the occasion of the occasion of the presidents are thought to the occasion of the oc The game played turned on the position of a small pebble, whother under one or another of their four moccasins, having been repeatedly but must hire lawyers to fight for them. Not so with these contending Indians, they had all their sport, and sufferings, and losses to themselves, parted friends, spirit, in questioning the integrity of the head and their sport, and the integrity of the head sufferings, and losses to themselves, parted friends, spirit, in questioning the integrity of the head and the spirit, in the purchase of the head and the spirit and the s testimor iy, and that brother Aldridge also did of the claurch, in the purchase of the book, and he should make a confession to the church, in cil that was given him by the authorities of the doing as he has done in the matter, and should

ken off, and with the long hair which had been opponent, who was as ready as mansen to shall be somether and the long hair which had been opponent, who was as ready as mansen to shall be somether and the long hair which had been opponent, who was as ready as mansen to shall be somether and the long hair which we inhabit, but to soar aloft with his astronomical balances through the vast spaces which september 250; I was at nome, which we inhabit, but to soar aloft with his astronomical balances through the vast spaces which september 250; I was at nome, which we inhabit, but to soar aloft with his astronomical balances through the vast spaces which september 250; I was at nome, which we inhabit, but to soar aloft with his astronomical balances through the vast spaces which september 250; I was at nome, which we inhabit, but to soar aloft with his astronomical balances through the vast spaces which september 250; I was at nome, which we inhabit, but to soar aloft with his astronomical balances through the vast spaces which september 250; I was at nome, which we inhabit, but to soar aloft with his astronomical balances through the vast spaces which september 250; I was at nome, which we inhabit, but to soar aloft with his astronomical balances through the vast spaces which september 250; I was at nome, which we inhabit, but to soar aloft with his astronomical balances through the vast spaces which we inhabit.

brethren, and extort from them more than the cost of the book; and now instead of regarding our feeli ags, ho disregards us altogether, and shows that he has no faith in the High Council. Soon aft or, brother Green came in, and said the matter was as follows, viz: that he had been detained longer than he intended, having been to Chagrin on business, and had to deliver the horse and harness to the

owner bei ore he could attend to the council. Preside at Rigdon then arose and decided that brother Green should not have been hindered from being here, by any other business; and if se, he should have notified the Council, and requested an adjournment.

President Cowdery then observed, that he thought the case sufficiently brought before the Council, and would say no more; and President Rigdon proceeded to give his decision; that brother Green should, if he were aggrieved with President Smith, have gone and told him of his difficulty, and not have said anything about it to his neighbor. And again, that Mr. Aldridge, as has been shown, has been guilty of heglecting his prayers before God, and therefore has not had the spirit of God topreservebimfrom from the temptations of Satan, and has fallen into evil, and rictually did do wrong in raising objections to the price of the book presented last Sabbath, and was under the influence of an evil

Brother Green fellowships the evil spirit in brother Aldridge, and says he is justifiable in what he has done, and therefore it is evident that an eril spirit is reigning in the breast of brother Green. And it is also as evident, that President Joseph Smith. jr., was justifiable in rebuking that evil spirit, and it was not only justifiable in President Smith to rebuke that evil spirit, but also his duty as President, and

the gospel, to be done in the church. This was had erred, and why: being seized with the cholthe gospel, to be done in the church. This was had erred, and why: being seized with the chologreph of the council held in Kirtland, have the privilege of confessing his faults, and complaint was preferred by President Joseph Smith jr., against brother Henry Green, for re-hearing. This was about to be granted, and accusing president Joseph Smith jr., "of robuk-the council to be adjourned till to-morrow, but ing brother Aldridge wrong fully, and under the council to be adjourned till to-morrow, but influence of an evil spirit." Brother Green the President, and was instructed as follows:

When a re-organization of the council, and a council spirit. Brother Green the President, and was instructed as follows:

When a heinous crime is committed, and indignity offered to the High Council, then it is and yet, neither, have the Spirit of God or of the council proceed to examine the charge presidency of the High Satan; but it eams by his own spirit or judg-

the council proceed to examine the chargo preferrod, because brother Green and been regularly summoned by himself. The council appointed one to speak on each side; after which the
following testimony was heard:

Elder Sylvester Smith testified that brother

The council appoints the first which the service of the High Council, then it is and yet, netter, nave the Spirit of Council or Council, to stamp it with indignation under mont; therefore some things may be of God, boot, and cut off the offender as in the case just others of man, and others from the adversary; and elder Carter had in his sermon some of the spirit of God, but in his last remarks he had it.

Elder Sylvester Smith testified that brother which was acknowledged by the whole house; not, but his own spirit of self justification and council appoints of the presidency.

COUNSELLORS. John Smith, Joseph Smith, sen., Joseph Coe, Hyrum Smith, Orson Johnson, Newell Knight, Levi Jackman, John Whitmer. Noah Packard, Samuel H. Smith, Roger Orton. John Johnson,

The object of the council was stated by Presdent Joseph Smith, jun., as follows: Some weeks since, elder Jared Carter preached on the Sabbath in the church, and some of the brethren found fault with his teachings; and this council is called upon to decide this matter, and to see who was in fault. Six were appointed to speak. Elder Carter proceeded to speak largely, and explain his designs in teaching as they might see the quality and goodness.

President Joseph Smith arose and stated that he knew that brother Aldridge was under the hinding as witness of the Spirit that he was right, and the when they labored with him; and he erred in Presidents were wrong. Elder Carter taught in the church the things his concluding remarks, that God had shown his concluding remarks, that God had shown he cause he had a re-

aggrieved with him.

other two presidents had given, and had, with

go about his own business, so went on his way, must pray for his removal, and so all his deregardies s of the council.

harged back upon the brethren, if they neg-

Counsellor John Smith said he thought that sart, so as to be understood, and perhaps his eart was not so hard as his words

onitions of the presidents, and in consequence

ad a small degree of the Spirit in his dis- them for Christ's sake; amen. ourse, and a greater degree in his remarks aferwards, but was awkward in expressing his iews, not having much of the Spirit, and that he feelings of his heart were not as expressed his words. An' appeal was made to the ourt whether this counsollor was correct in apaling to the feelings of men's hearts, and not the words and actions, as they appeared .-The court decided that the council must be conined to facts, words, and actions; and not go into feelings and designs which were not ex-

The other counsellors concurred in the above. Counsellor Hyrum Smith said that elder Carter had been blessed of God, and by the prayer of faith the sick had been healed under his administration; yet he doth not always have the gift of God, and wisdom to direct; so in the case before the court. Pride had engendered in his heart a desire to excel, and the spirit of meekness was withdrawn, and he left to err, as First High Priest in the church of Christ; appointed of God to lead the same into all rightousness.

meekness was withdrawn, and the stimony, because he is not yet perfect. But he erred in understanding, and his words were wrong; yet the spirit of the same might The decision, then, of the presidency of the his heart, or the integrity of the same, might

pride, commanding in the name of Jesus, and not by the Spirit of Jesus or of meekness, and in answer to his earnest prayer before God; but

that brother Carter did err with his lips in 388,000 miles. speaking; and also erred in understanding the presidents, who labored with him for it, and so as to be brought more fully within the compremisinterpreted their admonitions, which led him into what followed, and finally has brought ing upon these subjects. It is a fact well known by him before this council.

President David Whitmer said, that according to the testimony it is plain that elder Carter has lacked in humility, and also in confidence in his brothren, and erred as expressed by

President Williams.

Presidents were wrong. Elder Carter tanght in his concluding remarks, that God had shown him by laying his hand upon him, in judgment, said that he knew that this thing was so, by what the had seen and learned, and that he had heard from credible authority, that the old man had been in the habit, for a long time, of neglecting prayer, and family worship.

Com iselor Smith said, that President Smith was in the line of his duty when he reproved brother Aldridge for his avil- and consequence.

Presidents were wrong. Elder Carter tanght in his concluding remarks, that God had shown his occupied by the central interposition of the dark body of the moon. This is called an annular celipse. This bellious spirit from the beginning; and the visition in the apparent size of the two discs is owing to the variation of the sum and earth at different seasons of the word of the Lord has been spoken by my mouth, that it should come upon him, and this council should see it, and now that he has been soized by the destroyer comes in fulfilment of his (the Lord's) word; and God requires him to boar the brother Aldridge for his avil- and consequence.

Presidents were wrong. Elder Carter tanght in his chould shown him because he had a rebuilded of here; and that the hand of the destroyer was laid upon him because he had a rebuilded of here; and that the hand of the destroyer was laid upon him because he had a rebuilded of here; and that the hand of the destroyer was laid upon him because he had a rebuilded of here; and that the has a slight deviation in the apparent size of the two discs are to the variation of the variation of the two discs are later two owing to the variation of the variation in the apparent size of the word of the Lord has been spoken by my mouth, that it should come upon him, and this council should see it, and now that he has been soized by the destroyer or omes in fulfilment of his (the Lord's) word; and God requires him to boar testived of her he had sat down, and older Samuel Smith had occupied some half an hour, filled with the spirit, he arose again and said, that if any man spoke against the committee, God would curse him, and set the committee away up from the common brethren, and said that God would the thing that God required, but erred in choosing words to common brethren, and said that God would common brethren, and said that God would be against the committee away up from the common brethren, and said that God would be against the common brethren, and said that God would be against the committee away up from the common brethren, and said that God would be against the common brethren, and said that God would be against the property of the same distance. But as it has the same distance in good against the property of the same distance. But as it has the same apparent size as the sun when removed at the same distance. But as it has the same apparent dimensions only, when it is situated 400 times less than the apparent breadth of the sun. If the moon were really of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent size as the sun when removed at the same distance. But as it has the same apparent dimensions only, when it is situated 400 times less than the apparent breadth of the sun. If the moon were really of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent breadth of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent breadth of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent breadth of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent breadth of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent breadth of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent breadth of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent breadth of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent breadth of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent breadth of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent breadth of the same dimensions as the sun, it would be apparent breadth of the same dimensions as the sun, it wo had nothing to do with them, for their station was appointed them of God, and not of man; stead of soliciting them; and also of making Now the real diameter of the moon has been determined them of God, and not of man; therefore, God will curse any man or woman in only the things that he suffered which were to urements to be a little over two thousand miles; let

private, that he did wrong; and in company with other of the presidents, advised him, after he should fill a certain mission to the east, that done before, when he rebelled against the counthat Fresident Smith was, and is justifiable, in order to satisfy many of the brethren, who were church; and that in all this, elder Carter has Prosident Phelps then arose, and said that judgment, and deserves reproof; and the docis- is about 8000 miles; but the sua's dismeter is 111

President Cowdery resumed, showing that Saveral others were called upon, and all test the design of brother Aldridge, or at least of the spirit that was in in him, was to destroy the character of the heads of the church, and show character of the heads of the church, and show there; and one thing further, elder Carter did there; and one thing further, elder Carter did there is full of desire to-day, to be blessed of heart is full of desire to-day, to be blessed of heart is full of desire to-day, until I then; and one thing further, elder Carter did say that even the faults of the committee might be diagred back upon the brethren, if they neg

ther Carter did not express the feelings of his sart, so as to be understood, and perhaps his eart was not so hard as his words.

Started for Missouri, the place designated for possession of such a balance. They came omical Balance for weighing worlds, was not made by our American or London artists, but was content to bid us farewell. The brethren came in to Father Joseph Smith, sen., said that elder pray with them, and bro. David Whitmer acted arter was exalted, and did not receive the ad- as spokesman. He prayed in the spirit, and a glorious time succeeded his prayer; joy ost the true spirit, and so, has erfed since the our hearts, and we blossed them and bid them ime of his discourse, and needs admonishing. God speed: and promised them a safe journey, Counsellor Orson Johnson agroed with the and took them by the hand and bid them farebove. well for a season. May God grant them long life and good days. These blessings I ask upon

LECTURES ON ASTRONOMY.

BY PROP. ORSON PRATT. LECTURE SIXTH. The Sun.

Our inquiries have hitherto been principally reena arising from its transition in space. the Sun-the great central luminary, from which is be deduced.

ings which people our globe, are sustained in life.

We have already learned, by our former investigations, that the sun Is situated in one of the foci of We all know that when a body is made to revolve

tudes, distances, times, and motions within a sile fraction of their true numerical value, yet we shall hereafter abandon this strictness, as being, for general information, not only unnecessary, but inconvenient. Round numbers are more easily remembered than others; and for conveying general infor-mation, they answer every purpose. Where great mation, they answer every purpose. Where great accuracy or strictness is required, tables are constructed with the greatest of care, to which the astronomer can, at any time, refer for the numerical elements necessary to be used in his researches.

Knowing the distance of the sun, let us next enquire how its magnitude can be ascertained. This problem, like that of the distance, is solved by the simplest principles of trigonometry. As the mag-nitudes of all the heavenly bodies which have been determined, have been obtained by the same principles. ciples, it may not be uninteresting to explain some

of the principles of trigonometry.

An Angle is the inclination or opening between two straight lines, the angle is greater or less as the nes are more or less opened.

A Right Angle is the opening made when each line is perpendicular to the other; the opening of a right angle is equal to 1-4 of a circle; all angles less than a right angle are called Acute Angles; all angles greater than a right angle are called Obtuse Angles. The fences enclosing our city blocks, are intended to stand at right angles to each other.

A Triangle is a plane enclosed by three sides; to

every triangle there are three angles, as well as three sides. If, in a triangle, the three sides, or two sides and an angle, or one side and two angles, be known, the other three angles or sides can be easily calculated.

Now if we conceive lines drawn from our eye to each side of the sun's disc, it is evident that the nal to the sun's distance. The angle or opening of these two lines may be measured by a microme ter, or any accurate instrument. This angle will be qual to the suu's apparent diameter, whose disc ubtends or opens these two lines; hence, we shall have two sides and their included angle given or his impressions about being made an example to known, to find the other side of the triangle, which the church were not an answer to prayer, and will be the real diameter of the sun. It is upon might be wrong.

President F. G. Williams gave his decision, sun is ascertained to be in round numbers equal to

Perhaps this may be simplified in another way,

ing upon these subjects. It is a fact well known by every one, that the sun and full moon appear to be of the same size. If their angular breadth be measured by instruments, they will on an average, be found to subtend about the same angle. This is apparent to any one who will compare the breadths of the two discs in a solar eclipse; for then the moon is in a direct line between the earth and sun; and President Joseph Smith then arose and said, when their centres are in a direct line, it will be obthat the decision of his mind was, that brother served that the moon's disc sometimes entirely cov-Jared Carter erred in judgment in not underrs the disc of the sun, producing a total eclipse; at standing what the brethren desired of him, other times, a narrow circular ring of light will be when they labored with him; and he erred in seen, while the other portions of his disc will be hid

> the same size. Now suppose the moon to be re-moved as far from the earth as the sun, the apparent breadth of its disc would be 400 times less than this be multiplied by 400, the product will be 800, e 800,000 miles, or more accurately, as we observ ed above, 888,000 miles.

It is very difficult for as to form any conception of such stupendous magnitudes. If the centre of the sun coincided with the centre of the earth, its surface would extend more than 200,000 miles benot designed to do wickedly, but he erred in youd the moon's orbit. The diameter of the earth

won the bow of the Pueblo! Thus, one had all the arrows, and the other the two bows—all the arrows, and the other the two bows—All the arrows were now staked by the Pueblo against the two bows held by the Nabajo, and the former won! The Nabajo was thus stripped the former won! The Nabajo was thus stripped the entirely of the means of offence of defence, entirely of the means of offence of defence, and personnel of the street, thought thanks; but while passing down the street, the seal and neen inside, which he are the seal and neen inside, which he are timony of it to the world, and now hath sought occasion against the sevents in tent to occupy much time in special to 1,396,196 times the volume of the earth; occasion against the decision of the court, and promised to comply.

SYLVESTER SMITH, Clerk.

I labored in obtaining blessings, which were the sun is equal to 1,396,196 times the volume of the earth; occasion against the decision of the court, and promised to comply.

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I labored in obtaining blessings, which were the sun is equal to 1,396,196 times the volume of the earth; occasion against the deviation occasion against the deviation occasion against the sevents and satisfactory are sevents in timony of it to the world, and now hath sought occasion against the sevents about 1,400,000 times not intend to occupy much time in specific or to say they had equivocated in the price of the sun is equal to 1,396,196 times the volume of the earth; occasion against the sevents about 1,400,000 times not intend to occupy much time to occasion against the sevents and satisfactory are sevents and satisfactory are sevents and not intend to occupy much time to occasion against the sevents and satisfactory are sevent I labored in obtaining blessings, which were telites of our system were united in one, their bulk

this. It is his duty, not only to weigh the globe September 23d; I was at home, writing bless- which we inhabit, but to soar aloft with his astroninterrupt President Cowdery a moment, to inform the Council that a moment before, brother as such; and God had not revealed it to the Green passed the house, and when the speaker told him the council was considering his case and requested him to come in; he said he should not revealed it to the sum of the said he should not revealed it to the sints, and again that elder Carter should combine this day; and may God grant blessed our souls this day; and may God grant those supendous globes, and declare the quantity of matter which each contains. Even the sun itself and requested him to come in; he said he should in sodoing, if they did not fellowship him, they are the sum of the salvation of brother Ezra Thayer; and several and sev desired the salvation of brother Erra Thayer; But how can this be accomplished? Where can also brother Noah Packard came to my house

> etd to pray for them.
>
> will be able to pay all my debts, for it is the delances, too, of the most perfect kind; he is not under the necessity of leaving his native earth on speke, and the sum of their conviction upon knowest right well. Help me, and I will give to explore the solar system, but can with the greatest of ease balance world with world and determ-Brothers William, John, and Joseph Tippits ine which is the heaviest. Every astronomer is in omical Balance for weighing worlds, was not made by our American or London artists, but was contructed by the great Architect of nature; its use was entirely unknown until discovered by the gigantie mind of the immortal Newton; since whose time, astronomers have been as familiar with weighing worlds, as chemists are in weighing the proportional ingredients which enter into the various compounds which come under their investigation

But what is the nature of this balance? ly, that it is the amount of deflection which one dy has towards another, which determines the quantity or weight of the matter towards which tho deflections are made; for instance, the relative quantities of matter in the earth and sun are ascertained, by comparing the moon's deflections towards the earth with the earth's deflections towards the sun. The amount of these deflections can be calculated if we know the distances and periodic times.

Now the distances of the sun and moon are stricted to the form, magnitude, diurnal and annual known, as also the periods of the moon's revolution motions of the earth—to the form, dimensions, and around the earth, and of the earth's revolution position of its orbit-and to the principal phenom. around the sun; therefore, from these data the de-The next flections, and consequently the relative quantities most important and interesting subject of inquiry is of matter contained in the earth and sun, can easily It may not be uninteresting to this received an inexhaustible supply of light and heat; audience, if this principle should be illustrated by a and by which the countless species of organized be- reference to some of the most common and familiar

gations, that the sun is situated in one of the foci of the elliptic orbit, described by the earth, as it wheels its annual coarse around that resplendent luminary. It would certainly be a subject of great interest to learn the distance, magnitude, motions, weight, density, physical constitution, and all other important features of the great centre of our system.

The distance of the sun is, as we have already observed, obtained by a simple trigonometrical comparation from the centre increases. This fact is manifest by the whirling of a stone in a sling; the longer the string, or the greater the velocity with which it is whirled, the more will the string be stretched. If the velocity be sufficiently augmentant of the string will be given by the string will be given by the string will provide. High Council is, in short, that bro. Green be, and is now, excluded from this church, and shall be a member no more, until he comes in by the ordinance of bantism, as appointed by sacked wisdom. He went on to explain how he