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Apostasy and Treason (Continued)

Editor(s): George Q. Cannon

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Abstract: Lengthy retelling of the conflict of Amalickiah and Ammoron against Moroni, Teacum, and Lehi.

[For the *Juvenile Instructor*.]

Chemistry of Common Things.

CHLORIDES.—NO. 2.

THE "salt of the lake" is a very pure chloride of sodium; remarkably so. We have been favored with analyses by many eminent chemists. So excellent is our salt that it is now "shipped" to other countries. Its preservative powers are among the ordinary proofs of its integrity; and occasionally its formation, when crystalized. When salt is mixed up with foreign ingredients, it is liable to decomposition, when used for preserving purposes, and it will not crystalize in the regular form, which is cubic, or some simple modification of that form. Our salt has attracted the notice of very distinguished men on account of its beauty of structure, that is, its perfectability of form. Clusters of cubic crystals are found on the margin of the lake that have taken the most fantastic shapes when crystalized spontaneously.

What is the reason the salt crystalizes? The salt is carried down to the lake in the waters that supply it. Common salt dissolves in cold water quite as well as it does in hot, a remarkable fact, well worth treasuring in memory by the juvenile student, for many wonderful results in the chemistry of animals are a consequence of this peculiarity. Well, the salt pours into the lake in solution. Evaporation is constantly going on from the surface of the lake, as it is from all exposed fluid surfaces. The continual addition of chloride of sodium causes the waters always to be *saturated*, that is, as should be remembered by the student, "as much as it can hold in solution." There may probably be another reason; other salts besides the chloride of sodium are constantly passing into the lake by the same streams that bring that down. These salts are precipitated, having common salt in a super-saturated state of solution, so that the moment any reduction of water takes place by evaporation, salt (Na. Cl.) must be formed, that is, it must assume the solid state. Now this is done very regularly, and frequently *slowly*; this enables the salt to take its proper form. When the process is very gradually conducted, the crystals are not only cubic, but in a large form, some of this kind are preserved in the Museum; and in our great National Institution, the "Smithsonian," at Washington.

Now this salt is likely to become a constantly increasing source of revenue to us, for it is of great value in the arts, as well as for domestic purposes. It contains a very pure chloride; when we reflect that 60 per cent. of that is chlorine, and, consequently, 40 per cent. of the metal sodium, we may see its importance when we become a manufacturing people!

But what is the metal sodium, the metal that burns so readily in oxygen that it has to be kept in naphtha, a liquid that contains no oxygen, to prevent its taking fire? With sulphuric acid this metal is "Glauber's salts." By heating chloride of sodium with sulphuric acid, this is obtained; at the same time hydrochloric acid is disengaged, which can be utilized. By the agency of the water in the sulphuric acid this is produced. Here is the process: $S\ 3O$, $H\ O$ plus Na. Cl. equals $S\ 3O$. plus Na. O plus Cl. H. Sodium therefore simply *takes the place* of hydrogen in the hydrated sulphuric acid; while the hydrogen combines with chlorine, and can be collected by proper apparatus.

This element, chlorine, is of great importance in making

lime into bleaching powder; and for many other purposes that will necessitate our taking, at least, another opportunity to say something about the "chlorides."

BETH.

APOSTASY AND TREASON.

(Continued.)

SO angry were they at being foiled in their attempt to take the first city, that the chief captains swore that they would take vengeance upon the people of Noah and wipe them out. Up to this time they did not seem to have any conception of the preparations which had been made by Moroni to defend his people. It was true one city had been fortified; but they supposed the city of Noah would fall an easy prey to them. Moroni, however, had laid his plans excellently. He had an idea that in case of war the Lamanites would make an attempt to capture the first city, and that, surprised at the preparations made there to repel them, they would abandon their design of attacking it, and march in the direction of the city of Noah; for the apostates were aware of its former weakness. He had, therefore, taken extra pains in securing it, and had placed in command there, one of his best officers, a man whose very name was a terror to the Lamanites.

Had they not taken the oath that they would destroy the city of Noah, it is probable they would have hesitated about attacking it also; but they felt bound by their oath; therefore they laid siege to it. The attack upon the city was a most vigorous one; but what availed numbers in such a warfare? The Nephites had every advantage; they were sheltered and well-armed, and they inflicted dreadful slaughter upon the Lamanites. The leading officers of the Lamanites were determined to conquer, and madened by the loss of their men, they led them forward, exposing themselves fearlessly to the arrows and darts of the Nephites until there was scarcely one of them left. When their chief officers were slain, the rank and file retreated, leaving behind them large numbers of their dead. They never stopped their retreat until they reached their own country; and communicated their want of success to the king.

Amaliekiah was dreadfully enraged when he learned of the defeat and loss which his army had sustained. He cursed and raved, going so far even as to curse God, and also Moroni, and swearing with an oath that he would drink Moroni's blood. He did not deem it prudent, however, to attempt to raise any more soldiers to continue the war at that time. But he never forgot his oath, and he resolved to fulfil it upon the first favorable opportunity. About five years had rolled away, during which time he arranged affairs so much to his satisfaction that he thought himself justified in declaring war and marching against the Nephites. He had succeeded in collecting an immense army, and this time he accompanied it himself. He entered the Nephite country at a time when Moroni was engaged in putting down dissensions and civil war among his people, and he was successful in capturing a number of cities. He assailed only the weakest places and avoided those which were strongly fortified and well defended.

One of Moroni's chief officers was a man named Teaneum, a very skillful general, and a man who was perfectly willing if necessary to sacrifice his life for the good of his country. Teaneum was in command of a picked body of men, and as Amaliekiah was pursuing his career of victory, and marching to the north with the intention of getting possession of a very valuable portion of the country, he met him and a pitched battle ensued, in which

Teancum and his men were victorious. They fought until it was dark and then camped. After nightfall, Teancum accompanied by one of his men, crept into the camp of Amalickiah, which he found unguarded. The Lamanites had fought hard and were very fatigued, and probably thinking that Teancum and his men were quite as tired as they were, and that they had nothing to fear from them that night, they had resigned themselves to sleep. But Teancum was a sleepless, vigilant soldier. He well knew what a great villain he had to contend with—a man whose sole aim was to conquer and destroy; an apostate, a traitor and a murderer; and we cannot be surprised that he did not feel like sleeping that night. He went through the Lamanite camp until he came to the tent of Amalickiah, and there lay the deadly enemy of his people and country, the tyrant whose avowed object it was to crush all liberty and to lord it over the land. How easy it was to kill the author of all this war and bloodshed! Teancum did not hesitate. He threw his javelin, it entered Amalickiah's heart, and he died so quickly that he did not make sufficient noise to awaken his servants. Teancum and his companion then quietly left the camp and succeeded in getting back to their own quarters without being discovered or disturbing the Lamanites. Thinking they might awake and discover their loss, Teancum aroused his men and made every preparation to resist any attack that might be made; but the Lamanites slept on unconscious of the visitors there had been in their camp, until morning. Then finding their king dead, they became frightened and abandoned their design of marching to the north and retreated into one of the cities which they had captured, and sought protection behind its fortifications.

This was the end of Amalickiah, an ambitious, bad man, who to gratify his lust for power broke every covenant, betrayed every trust, and forswore his religion and his country. How little do men know when they forsake God and deny His truth what their future conduct may be! We have no account of the early life of Amalickiah, and, therefore, do not know what his standing among the people was. It is probable, however, that so active and energetic a man as he was after he became an apostate, might have been, when in good standing in the Church, a zealous, persevering man. The qualities which when he became an apostate rendered him so infamous, would if properly exercised while he was a member of the Church, have made him famous. It seems from the record that he was a man of some note, and was rich; for it was an apostasy of the rich and aristocratic which he led, and it was this class which desired him to be a king. They were office-holders, judges, &c, and like himself, they sought power. To become rulers they were willing to trample upon every right of the people, and even to kill those who opposed them in their schemes. There had likely been a time when Amalickiah was the joy of his parents and they had entertained bright hopes for his future; but he had indulged in pride; prosperity and riches were too strong for him; from one sin he had been led to another, until he became utterly hardened in his heart, rebelled against the priesthood and fought against the Church. Then his descent to the extreme depths of wickedness was very rapid. The oath which he swore, after the defeat of the first army which he sent against the Nephites, to the effect that he would drink the blood of Moroni, illustrates his savage and murderous character after he submitted himself to be guided by the evil one.

What an impressive warning does the history of such a man convey to the Latter-day Saints! Children, you should never forget it. Shun every evil thought, word and act; cherish the Holy Spirit, make it your guide, and thus avoid apostasy.

(To be continued.)

CELESTIAL COSTUMES.

A CHINESE lady—that is, a small or bound-footed woman—may wear the most elegant clothing. Her outer garment is called a *sang*; it is a loose garment buttoned up the right side, and extending below the knee. It is often made of handsome silk or satin, sometimes very handsomely embroidered. She also wears a scarlet under-shirt, coming below the *sang* down to the scarlet pantalets, and both skirt and pantalets are handsomely embroidered in many-colored silks and gold. The prevailing colors for the upper garments at Foo-Chow, are black, dark-blue, purple, and sometimes drab, while the under-skirt and pantalets are scarlet. In winter the outer garment is sometimes lined with fur, but the fur is always worn as lining, not outside. In summer the Chinese lady very generally wears white muslin or silk gown, bound or trimmed with black muslin or satin. Her sleeves are rather full, and when she calls upon you, she keeps her hands clasped meekly before her, excepting when she examines your clothing, which she does without any hesitation.

I wish that I could describe the style of the Chinese ladies' hair. It is very elaborate, and is certainly far more becoming than the present style of American ladies. The hair is so thoroughly oiled that it is very glossy and keeps its place. It would be useless to attempt a full description of it, but it is brought low down on the neck, though not touching the neck, and then spread into a sort of fan or wing shape, and held in place by gold clasps or pins. A very elegant band, ornamented with gold and pearls, is often worn on the head just above the forehead. Flowers are universally worn. They may be either natural or artificial. They are fastened to long pins and put in the back hair, extending out several inches from each side of the head.

A full-dressed Chinese lady would be something for any one of my readers to see. What with her wide-spreading train, adorned with gold, precious stones with flowers; her heavy gold ear-rings, with jade stone pendants; the heavy embroidered *sang* of satin over which and around the neck hangs a long string of perfumed beads; the gayly embroidered red underskirt and pantalets; the tiny feet in two-inch satin shoes; the small-formed hands, two or three fingers of which have the very finish of aristocracy—*i. e.*, nails an inch or two long, in gold or silver sheaths; the gold or jade bracelets on the wrists; the cheeks and lips painted red, face powdered, eyebrows shaven straight—altogether, the lady before us is very gorgeous in her get up, and not unhandsome, if I except the poor little feet so woefully mis-shaped. Such is a lady in China adorned with silk, satin, and jewels, but generally unable to read a word, secluded from the world, married to a man she never saw until bound to him for life, unless he choose to set her aside; shut up in small cheerless rooms, having none of the comforts of our home. She is the slave of her husband and his immediate relatives.—*Selected.*

THE STORY OF A HAT.

THE following incident in the life of Elder Thomas Phillips of Scipio, showing how mindful the Lord is of His servants, even in what we may deem small things, will doubtless be perused with interest by our Juveniles. We give in Brother Phillips' own words.

"I have witnessed the providences of the Lord in various ways, whilst traveling without purse and scrip,