

Poetry.

[Written for the DESERET NEWS.
THE BETTER CHOICE.

Go to, ambitious, vaunting child,
By foolish love of self beguiled;
Go give, with mighty deeds, thy name
The glory of a world-wide fame;
Give history's bright and glowing page
A tale to tell, from age to age,
That unborn millions yet may know
The greatness of a life below;
Win all thou can'st of earth, the gloom,
The greatness of a splendid tomb;
The waves of time shall wash thy name
From off the shifting sands of fame.

And go, thou miser, slave of gold,
Spend life in gaining wealth untold,
Make every passing moment tell
How man can gain and gain can swell;
'Gain'st misery's children steel thy heart,
Let charity ne'er have her part,
Scorn all the virtues man should praise,
To Mammon's name an altar raise,
And immolate that likeness there
Which thou should'st to the Eternal bear;
Then pass from wealth, from earth away,
Poor as the poorest son of clay.

And go, thou pleasure-seeking soul,
E'en though affliction's billows roll
O'er man, and every land below
Is trembling 'neath a cloud of woe;
Pass o'er time's stream on pleasure's wing
Unconscious of affliction's sting;
Let lust and pleasure, ease and sin,
As idols, be enshrined within;
Like Solomon, e'er called to die,
O vanity, vanity, thou shalt cry;
And lost amid a thousand fears
Go tottering to the grave in tears.

And go, imaginative man,
Nature, thy books, creation scan;
Soar mid the countless worlds on high;
Measure God's foot-prints o'er the sky;
Solve problems, seek to break the spell
Of mystery, and wonders tell;
Bring from the shade mysterious things;
Mount proudly up on learning's wings;
Still, after all, poor, foolish man,
Get truth, get wisdom, if you can,
Without the Spirit-teacher, given
To lead our erring steps to heaven.

Go ye, but O! may I be wise,
And folly's dangerous path despise;
May I love truth and virtue more
Than name or fame or golden store;
Moving in duty's holy sphere,
May I my Father's laws revere,
And o'er this gloomy vale of woe
Seek some kind beams of joy to throw;
Led by the heavenly Spirit-guide,
May I flee every sin and pride,
Till, from this sphere where mortals pine,
I rise where angels glorious shine.

R. SMYTH.

PROCLAMATION

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED
STATES OF AMERICA.

Whereas the 4th section of the 4th article of the Constitution of the United States declares that the United States shall guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion and domestic violence; and whereas the President of the United States is, by the Constitution, made Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, as well as chief civil executive officer of the United States, and is bound by solemn oath faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States and to take care that the laws be faithfully executed; and whereas the rebellion which has been waged by a portion of the people of the United States against the properly constituted authorities of the Government thereof, in the most violent and revolting form, but whose organized and armed forces have now been almost entirely overcome, has, in its revolutionary progress, deprived the people of the State of Mississippi of all civil government; and whereas it becomes necessary and proper to carry out and enforce the obligations of the United States to the people of Mississippi in securing the enjoyment of a republican form of government:

Now, therefore, in obedience to the high and solemn duties imposed upon me by the Constitution of the United States, and for the purpose of enabling the loyal people of said State to organize a State government, whereby justice may be established, domestic tranquility ensured, and loyal citizens protected in all their rights of life, liberty, and property, I, Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, do hereby appoint William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi, Provisional Governor of the State of Mississippi, whose duty it shall be, at the earliest practicable period, to prescribe such rules and regulations as may

be necessary and proper for convening a convention, composed of delegates to be chosen by that portion of the people of said State who are loyal to the United States, and no others, for the purpose of altering or amending the Constitution thereof; and with authority to exercise, within the limits of said State, all the powers necessary and proper to enable such loyal people of the State of Mississippi to restore said State to its constitutional relations to the Federal Government, and to present such a republican form of State government as will entitle the State to the guarantee of the United States therefor, and its people to protection by the United States against invasion, insurrection, and domestic violence: *Provided that*, in any election that may be hereafter held for choosing delegates to any State Convention as aforesaid, no person shall be qualified as an elector, or shall be eligible as a member of such Convention unless he shall have previously taken and subscribed the oath of amnesty, as set forth in the President's Proclamation of May 9th, A.D. 1865, and is a voter qualified as prescribed by the Constitution and laws of the State of Mississippi, in force immediately before the ninth (9th) of January, A.D. 1861, the date of the so-called ordinance of Secession; and the said Convention when convened, or the Legislature that may be thereafter assembled, will prescribe the qualification of electors, and the eligibility of persons to hold office under the Constitution and laws of the State, a power the people of the several States composing the Federal Union have rightfully exercised from the origin of the Government to the present time.

AND I DO HEREBY DIRECT—*First*. That the Military Commander of the Department, and all officers and persons in military and naval service, aid and assist the said Provisional Governor in carrying into effect this proclamation, and they are enjoined to abstain from, in any way, hindering, impeding, or discouraging the loyal people from the organization of a State government, as herein authorized.

Second. That the Secretary of State proceed to put in force all laws of the United States, the administration whereof belongs to the State Department, applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

Third. That the Secretary of the Treasury proceed to nominate for appointment, assessors of taxes and collectors of customs and internal revenue and such other officers of the Treasury Department as are authorized by law, and put in execution the revenue laws of the United States within the geographical limits aforesaid. In making appointments, the preference shall be given to qualified loyal persons residing within the districts where their respective duties are to be performed. But if suitable residents of the districts shall not be found, then persons residing in other States or districts shall be appointed.

Fourth. That the Postmaster-General proceed to establish post-offices and post routes, and put into execution the postal laws of the United States within the said State, giving to loyal residents the preference of appointment; but if suitable residents are not found, then to appoint agents, &c., from other States.

Fifth. That the District Judge for the judicial district in which Mississippi is included proceed to hold courts within said State, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. The Attorney-General will instruct the proper officers to libel, and bring to judgment, confiscation, and sale property subject to confiscation, and enforce the administration of justice within said State in all matters within the cognizance and jurisdiction of the Federal courts.

Sixth. That the Secretary of the Navy take possession of all public property belonging to the Navy Department, within said geographical limits, and put in operation all acts of Congress in relation to naval affairs having application to the said State.

Seventh. That the Secretary of the Interior put in force the laws relating to the Interior Department applicable to the geographical limits aforesaid.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington, this thirteenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,

Secretary of State.

Miscellaneous.

FOUR IDLE DAUGHTERS.

[BY MARY ANVIL.]

Yes, every one of them, idle, slothful, and, consequently, sensual and unrefined. Dress in exquisite taste, do they? No doubt, and show white fingers as they crochet or play the piano. And what if they do shine in the opera-box, or the concert-room and theater, as the pretty B.'s?—everybody who knows them at all, knows them as four idle daughters. The gentlemen who, captives of a passing fancy, call upon them at times, know that from morning till night they pass inactive, silly, useless lives; that their mother lives in the kitchen till her face is careworn, and her feet ready to fail with fatigue. Oh! it must be a bad thing to have four idle daughters, not one of whom is willing to lessen the burden of expense by even a trivial employment; not one of them willing to wash a muslin or prepare a meal. Useless cumberers of the ground are they, and nobody would miss them were their foolish, unreasonable lives to be cut off to-morrow. They pretend to be educated,—can tell, probably, that London is the metropolis of England, and France is a sunny clime; but the best of all education—good, practical, common-sense, genuine self-respect, that should make them blush for their ignoble dependence, these four idle daughters lack. It is not *gentee* to wash for themselves—it is not lady-like to sweep a room, except for those coarse, commonplace persons who have been brought up to work. And what, pray, are they? The children of common-place people who labored as God meant every son and daughter of Adam should labor, or pay the penalty of idleness. Now they are four great animals, feeding, lounging and sleeping. They will never be either respected or beloved by anybody whose love or respect is worth a farthing. As long as their foolish mother lives she will slave for them, humor them, and please herself with the imaginary belief that they are ladies; for "they never did a stitch of work." When she dies, how maliciously the lookers on will say: "Now these four girls have got to work; I'm glad of it." They will never find half the sympathy or respect they might have looked for, if they possessed common sense enough to employ themselves. Idleness is the nurse of sin, and it is not possible for men or women to be pure and virtuous, if they lead lives of laziness and inactivity. Those four idle daughters are, consequently, to be looked upon with some suspicion. It is a hard saying, but the truth, that strict purity is incompatible with laziness. Many a fair-browed girl, with sparkling eyes and engaging smile, is sadly wanting in mental innocence. Watch the deportments of the daughters you know. If at home they are ministering angels, lightening the cares of the over-taxed mother, not ashamed to be seen with uprolled sleeves and soiled fingers; if they are always busy at some sweet, agreeable task, even in what they deem their idleness, the outward beauty is the shadow of the soul, pure, quiet, gentle, womanly. Marry one of them. —[N. Y. Sun.]

COUNTERFEIT NOTES DESCRIBED.

The following descriptions of the counterfeit United States notes, in circulation are useful for information:

2s, imitation, are reported in circulation. Poorly done.

5s, altered from 1s. Portrait of Chase.

5s, imitation. Poorly done; coarse.

5s, photographed—have a blurred look, the paper is stiffer and heavier.

Signatures very heavy.

10s, imitation, well executed, are reported in circulation. There is no Treasury stamp upon the bill.

10s, altered from 1s,—vig. portrait of Chase on upper left; genuine have portrait of Lincoln.

20s, imitation—engraving coarse; general appearance bad.

50s, imitation. The head of Hamilton is coarse and blurred; otherwise excellently done, and well calculated to deceive.

50s, altered from 2s—vignette portrait of Hamilton below the words United States. In genuine it is above.

100s, imitation—The only points of actual difference between the genuine and counterfeit are these: In the upper left corner are the words, "Act of February 25th, 1862." In counterfeit the "th" and the ornamental lines above run into and touch the border; in the

genuine there is a clear space between. On the right end of back of note there are fourteen small ovals; on the edge of each oval the figures in the bad read 001, or inverted, while on the left they are 100. This is the reverse of those figures in the genuine; there it will be seen that on the right hand they read 100, and on the left 001. These notes are well executed.

Postage Currency.—25 cents, imitation—poorly engraved and on poor paper.

50 cents, imitation—poorly done. The heads of Washington are blurred, and are not alike.

5 and 10 cents, imitation—poorly printed.

50's, new issue, are now in circulation. Observe caution.

The portrait on each coarsely done.

National Banks.—5's, imitation—well executed, and of a dangerous character, are reported in circulation.

Coupons.—Counterfeit coupons dated March 1, 1865, for \$12 50, in the similitude of 10.40 five per cent. United States \$500 bonds, have been offered at different United States depositories.

7.30 Bonds.—Some of these are in circulation with the coupons cut off, and are offered as currency. Without coupons they are of no value until mature. Refuse all such.—[N. Y. Sun.]

MR. J. ROSS BROWNE, in his general remarks in relation to the mines of the Reese River district, says: "In the Toiyabe range of mountains, of which this district forms a part, the dip of the silver-bearing veins and their general course are exceedingly uniform. The chloride ores reach to a depth of sixty or seventy feet, after which it is usual to find a lean or barren streak extending twenty or thirty feet further down. This fact caused the slight panic of 1864, when it was almost universally thought the Reese River mines had given out. Further developments, however, resulted in the discovery, at a depth of from eighty to a hundred feet, of the heavy deposits of rich sulphuret ores, which undoubtedly underlie the entire base of Lander Hill. No failure, or exception to the general rule, has yet taken place, although shafts have been sunk to the depth of three hundred feet. There is more confidence now felt here in the richness and permanency of the Reese River mines than has ever been felt before. Yet for want of means to erect the necessary machinery for pumping and hoisting, many of the best mines are now lying idle."—[Reese River Reveille.]

THE FASTEST TWO-MILE RACE EVER RUN.—The sports of the turf, which ceased with General John Morgan's raids, have been revived in Kentucky, and a great race was run over the Woodlawn Course, Louisville, on Tuesday, June 6th. The race was for a purse of \$660, two-mile heats. The entries were Alexander's Asteroid, and Harper's Loadstone, both by the famous Lexington. Both had been winners. Asteroid at St. Louis, and Loadstone at the Lexington races a few weeks previous. Asteroid was the favorite, and won after an exciting race in each heat. The time in the first heat was 3:36—second heat 3:38. The first mile in the second heat was run in one minute and forty-four seconds—the best mile ever made in this country. The two heats are also unequalled. Asteroid, it is believed, could have run the last heat in 3:32 had the running been forced. His owner was offered \$20,000 for him, but declined. Asteroid is entered for the stakes at the Saratoga races. Alexander, his owner, has great possessions in Kentucky, where he resides, but he is a Scotch nobleman and entitled to the prefix "Lord."—[Ex.]

SENSATIONAL.—"Whenever you wish to get up a story, 'sensation' style, do it in this wise:—If you have occasion to remark that your hero drank a jug of beer, say, 'He reveled in the foam-covered liquid—he swallowed it wildly, furiously—paused for breath—again sank his nose, mouth and chin into the gigantic tankard, and with an appalling oath, that shook the rafters of the crazy barn, shouted—'Tis done! ha! ha! I've swigged it all—all—every drop! ha! ha!' You see at once the picturesqueness of the latter mode of description; and yet you will observe, after all, that it expresses the same event as the first miserable sentence, namely—the fact of his drinking some beer."

—An editor thus distinguishes between different sorts of patriotism; "Some esteem it sweet to die for one's country; others regard it sweeter to live for one's country; but most of our patriots hold it sweetest to live upon one's country."