

## THE SCOLD.

If there's one thing that is dreadful in life,  
It is to be tied to a turbulent wife;  
For she'll banish your joys  
By her clamoring noise,  
And she's fierce in attack as host of Sepoys.

I have been in some houses whose owners were rich,  
But I tell you—I'd rather reside in a ditch  
Than to possess their whole store  
And a mighty sight more,  
If it all must be shared with a quarrelsome bore.

You may talk about terror in various forms,  
On land and on seas, amid dangers and storms,  
But the most of them all  
Are the terrors that fall  
On the head of a man in a feminine brawl.

Her tongue will torment you by night and by day,  
Till the flesh on your bones has been wasted away;  
Though to please her inclined,  
She will call you unkind,  
And will give no peace, but a piece of her mind.

Ah! often you'll wish some respectable hearse  
Would bear to the grave either you or your curse;  
For what can you do  
With a termagant, who  
The moment you walk in, will into you?

Don't bid on a woman accustomed to scold:  
If you get her, you'll find you're egregiously sold.  
If you marry a shrew,  
You will find it is true  
When you've taken her in, you are taken in too.

[For the Deseret News.]

## EDUCATION....By Sirius.

No. 7.

In treating of education, the body ought, perhaps, to have been considered first. It is not, however, because it is undervalued, or considered of little moment, that it is referred to last. A sound, vigorous, healthy, well developed physical organization is of paramount importance, and should be the first object aimed at. It is the substantial foundation upon which the superstructure must be reared—the solid sturdy trunk, from which can be caused to branch out in leafy foliage and blossoming beauty, all the virtues and graces of mind and body. However comprehensive and cultivated the intellect may be, if it be confined within a weak and puny body, it can never accomplish much; because the strength of the latter, is never equal to the ambition and labors of the former.

As a general thing, those who have been most distinguished in the world, whether as literati, preachers, statesmen or soldiers, have been men of hardy constitutions—if not always of large, yet of well developed physical organisms. It would occupy too much unnecessary time and space to cite instances to prove this. The names, characters and personal appearance of many of the world's recently most distinguished men, are familiar to every school boy.

There may be instances where a brilliant intellect has emitted its dazzling light through the windows of a sickly, pain-racked body—such as Henry Kirk White's—but it has always been short lived; its efforts generally tending to a morbid sentimentalism, and it has been known more for what it might have done, than for what it did.

Virtue of soul, and nobility of character do not always accompany a robust, muscular body; nor are incapacity of intellect and imbecility of mind the necessary companions of physical weakness. The large framed, healthy body may contain a coarse nature and undeveloped intellect. The feeble, dwarfed body may confine a sensitive, refined soul, and an intellect of the profoundest depths. So much has this been the case, that in former years it was considered desirable to weaken the energies of the body, "that the soul might have an opportunity to expand."

But thank God, that day of folly is past, and all classes and conditions of men are awaking to a realization of the dignity and importance of the body; its connection with, and influence upon the mind; the necessity of giving it due attention, and of cultivating and developing its faculties. If either has to be neglected at first, let it be the mind; though both should be educated and developed together. It may take labor and thought, but it can and should be done.

Our schools are generally but mental hot houses. Every appliance which can be thought of is brought to bear upon the youthful mind to force it into an unnatural growth, at the expense of health, happiness and even life itself. Nor are the public teachers alone to blame for this. Public sentiment has compelled them, in many instances, to act contrary to their own judgments. What teacher would long retain the confidence and favor of his district, should he be seen devoting a portion of each day's school hours, with his scholars, in gymnastic or other innocent and recreative amusements, such as swinging, running, jumping, etc? Yet he would be doing them and himself more good by thus occupying a portion of the time, than by keeping them pent up within the school room walls, until their brains are muddled and their senses weary with their tasks—and they would make more intellectual progress in the end.

Suitable exercises for the development of the muscular system and the whole body ought to form a part of the daily practice of every public school. But they should not be made a duty, or they would soon become irksome. Children naturally love active exercise; and if their natural bent and disposition were studied and consulted, in most cases, all their duties and studies might be made a pleasure to them, instead of a task—and this, without a forfeiture of dignity or authority on the part of the teacher.

The theme is endless—but fearing to grow tedious, I shall leave it for others better qualified, to pursue it, and close by saying:

Parents, if you wish your children to be an honor to you, an ornament to society, and a blessing to themselves and their race—observe the laws of procreation yourselves so far as you understand them; secure to your offspring a healthful physical organization by rearing them in compliance with physiological laws so far as practicable; fortify them against temptation by showing them the consequence of evil, and by instructing them in regard to the laws of their being; teach them to obey you, and to govern themselves; implant in their minds the virtues of self-reliance, energy, perseverance, unshrinking fortitude, unswerving devotion to TRUTH, and an unflinching trust in God.

None so poor or ignorant but what they can do all this—none so rich and learned as to render it unnecessary. If your children are possessed of these qualities—though they may understand no language but their own; though they may be untaught in the intricacies of science, and ignorant of the numerous humbugs under the name of philosophy—they will not pass uselessly through the world, nor have it unknown and forgotten.

[For the Deseret News.]

## A Father's Advice to His Son on Leaving Home.

Keep good company or none. Never be idle. Always speak the truth. Make few promises. Live up to your engagements. Good company and good conversation are the very sinews of virtue. Good character is above all things else. Your character can not be essentially injured except by your own acts.

If any one speaks evil of you, let your life be so that none will believe him. Drink no kind of intoxicating liquors. Ever live (misfortunes excepted) within your income. Make no haste to be rich if you would prosper. Small and steady gains give competency with tranquility of mind.

Never play at any kind of game of chance. Avoid temptation, through fear you may not withstand it. Earn money before you spend it. Never run into debt unless you can see a way to get out again. Never borrow if you can possibly avoid it.

Marry when you are able to take care of a wife. A woman of mind will conform to the necessities of the small beginnings; and in choosing a wife, a man should look at—1st, the heart; 2nd, the mind; 3rd, the person.

Never speak evil of any one. Be just before you are generous. Keep yourself innocent, if you would be happy.

The way to get credit is to be punctual. The way to preserve it is not to use it much. Settle often; have short accounts.

Trust to no man's appearances, they are deception. Beware of gaudy exterior. Rogues generally dress well. Be well satisfied, before you give credit, that they are safe men to trust. Deal uprightly with all men and they will repose confidence in you and become your friends.

Be industrious and economical. Waste neither time nor money in small and useless pleasures and indulgences.

The highest test of respectability with me is honest industry. Be frank. Say what you mean. Do what you say. So shall your friends know and take it for granted that you intend to do what is just and right. Never forget a favor, for ingratitude is the basest trait of a man's heart. Always honor your country.

But I must close. A few more days and we shall part, in all probability, to see each other's faces no more in this life—the thought of which pains my heart. How oft will I think of you in your western home.

Love God and keep his commandments.

Yours affectionately, A. S.

[For the Deseret News.]

## Eclipse.

The moon was beautifully eclipsed on Monday evening, the 6th. The "clouded majesty" of Madam Luna, at 7 o'clock and 9 minutes, was about .830 digits on her northern limb, (allowing the moon's disc to be 1). When her obscuration was greatest, the "starry heavens" were brightest. As this eclipse attracted no small share of public chat, let me say, there are four eclipses in 1860 and four in 1861; and three in each of the two next years following. The two of the moon in 1862 will be total; the first in June, 11d. 11h. 19m., p.m., and the second on the morning of Dec. 8, about half-past 12 a.m. So much for 1862, and so on to 1896. There will be many great eclipses, and wonderful weather, but in 1897 there will be no "visible" eclipse, and what next is a secret.

WEATHER CLERK.

ORIGIN OF THE "PRINTER'S DEVIL."—In the year 1561, a book was printed called the Anatomy of the Mass. It had only 172 pages in it: but the author—an old monk—was obliged to add fifteen pages to correct the blunders. Those he attributed to the special interposition of the "devil" to defeat his work. Since that time, printers, like many others, have been in the habit of charging their faults upon the devil; and as the youth that has charge of the rollers is generally the blackest and most mischievous of the inmates of the printer's office, the name became attached to him.

How A SOLDIER FEELS IN BATTLE.—A young French officer thus writes of his first experience in battle:—

Our officers kept us back, for we were not numerous enough to charge upon the enemy. This was, moreover, most prudent, for this murderous fire—so fatal to the whitecoats—did us but little harm. Our conical balls penetrated their dense masses, while those of the Austrians whistled past our ears and respected our persons. It was the first time I had faced fire, nor was I the only one. Well, I am satisfied with myself. True, I dodged the first balls, but Henry IV, they say, did the same at the beginning of every battle. It is, in fact, a physical effect, independent of the will. But, this tribute paid, if you could only feel how each shock electrifies you. It is like a whip on a racer's legs. The balls whistle past you, turn up the earth around you, kill one, wound another, and you hardly notice them. You grow intoxicated, the smell of gunpowder mounts to your brain. The eye becomes bloodshot and the look is fixed upon the enemy. There is something of all the passions in that terrible passion excited in a soldier by the sight of blood and tumult of battle. Everybody that has tried it testifies to the peculiar intoxication produced by being in a battle. There is an infatuating influence about the smell of powder, the shrill whistle of a bullet, and the sight of human blood, that instantly transforms men from cowards to heroes—from women sometimes to monsters.—None can tell of the nature or mystery of that influence, but those who have been in the fray themselves

"RHINOCEROS" WAR SHIPS.—English papers betray some disquietude and not altogether without reason, with respect to the vast naval preparations which are evidently in progress in France, notwithstanding the promised disarmament. Invention seems taxed to its utmost in devising destructive engines for maritime warfare. We already know about the steel-plated ships, or 'blindees,' recently brought to notice; and the fact has been stated that the British government saw fit immediately to order the construction of ships of the same description, although the steel-plating did not prove impenetrable to steel. The last foreign arrival brings intelligence, on the authority of the Paris correspondent of the London Times, that there are now building in the French ship-yards, or are under orders to be built, twenty ships of-the-line, all of which are fighting ships, steel-plated and provided with the 'rhinoceros horn,' or iron prow.

This last feature is an advance in naval architecture, and is said to be the invention of the French Emperor. These 'horns' seem designed to cut through their antagonist—the combat to be concluded by boarders in a hand to hand conflict. The first vessel of this class begun at Brest, is to be called the Magenta; the second has been placed on the stocks at Cherbourg, and will be called the Solferino. The naval power of France and England, relatively considered, is now so nearly equal, that Louis Napoleon probably deems it worth an effort to place his title to naval supremacy beyond question.

MILITARY TITLES.—The insatiate craving among our people for distinguished titles is proverbial, and the host of Generals, Colonels, Majors, Captains, Judges, Esquires, etc., etc., which a foreigner meets with in traveling through our country causes much surprise, and frequently creates many amusing incidents. A few days ago, a young Englishman who had just arrived, came to this city with a young Sacramentan, whose acquaintance he made at the Bay, and who kindly offered to 'chaperone' him and introduce him to the celebrities of the place. They entered the Orleans bar room, and found it crowded with legislators and their friends, who were then just gathering. Of course there were scores of titled gentlemen, and it so happened that the Englishman was introduced to three 'quasi' Generals, two Colonels, five Majors and one Captain before he had been in the room an hour. John Bull looked at the distinguished gentlemen with surprise at seeing no sign of a uniform, and turning to his friend, he said—"I say, is this a blawsted garrison?" "No," said the other, "why do you ask?" "Why, I've seen none but Generals and Colonels, and a rum looking set they are, too; so I thought it was a bloody fort, don't you see?" The joke was too good to be lost, and the Britisher joined in the laugh as heartily as any one.—[Sac. Standard.]

THE PLAY OF THE "STRANGER."—The sentiment of mankind upon the subject of a reunion of husbands and wives, who have once separated in consequence of matrimonial infidelity, was tested many years ago by Kotzebue, when he wrote his play of the Stranger. In the original form of that thrilling drama, the Stranger was coaxed back to his wife's arms by a well meaning friend, and the curtain once more went down upon a happy and confiding couple. The *dramatis personis* outraged the popular ideas of propriety, that the play was peremptorily hissed off the stage, and would have been lost for ever to the dramatic repertoire, had not the ready-witted author reversed the moral of his production, and closed the last sad interview between the wretched pair with the stern sentence from the husband's lips: "We may meet again—in heaven."

CONSEQUENCE OF FALSE SWEARING.—A negro who was called on as a witness in a court of law, was asked if he knew what would be the consequence, here and hereafter, if he swore to a lie. "Yes," said he, "ears off and no share in the kingdom."

## MAIL PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS for carrying the mails of the United States, from the 1st of May, 1860, to the 1st of July, 1862, on the following route in Utah Territory, will be received at the Contract Office of this Department until 9 a.m. of the 1st day of March, 1860, to be decided by the following day:

No. 12801. From Salt Lake City, by Camp Floyd, Carson City, Genoa and Cary's Mill, to Placerville, California, 768 miles and back, twice a month.  
Leave Salt Lake City on the 1st and 15th of each month;  
Arrive at Placerville in 16 days;  
Leave Placerville on the 1st and 15th of each month;  
Arrive at Salt Lake City in 16 days.

## INSTRUCTIONS.

Containing conditions to be incorporated in the contracts to the extent the department may deem proper.

1. Seven minutes are allowed to each intermediate office, when not otherwise specified, for assorting the mails. When the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blankets, mail bags, locks, and keys, are to be conveyed without extra charge.

2. No pay will be made for trips not performed; and for each of such omissions not satisfactorily explained three times the pay of the trip may be deducted. For arrivals so far behind time as to break connexion with depending mails, and not sufficiently excused, one-fourth of the compensation for the trip is subject to forfeiture. Deduction will also be ordered for a grade of performance inferior to that specified in the contract. For repeated delinquencies of the kind herein specified, enlarged penalties, proportioned to the nature thereof and the importance of the mail, may be made.

3. For leaving behind or throwing off the mails, or any portion of them, for the admission of passengers, or for being concerned in setting up or running an express conveying intelligence in advance of the mail, a quarter's pay may be deducted.

4. Fines will be imposed, unless the delinquency be promptly and satisfactorily explained by certificates of postmasters or the affidavits of other credible persons, for failing to arrive in contract time; for neglecting to take the mail from or deliver it into a post office; for suffering it to be wet, injured, destroyed, robbed, or lost; and for refusing, after demand, to convey the mail as frequently as the contractor runs, or is concerned in running a coach, car, or steamboat on a route.

5. The Postmaster General may order an increase of service on a route by allowing therefor a PRO RATA increase on the contract pay. He may change schedules of departures and arrivals in all cases, and particularly to make them conform to connexions with railroads, without increase of pay, provided the running time be not abridged. He may also order an increase of speed, allowing, within the restrictions of the law, a PRO RATA increase of pay for the additional stock or carriers, if any. The contractor may, however, in the case of increase of speed, relinquish the contract, by giving prompt notice to the department that he prefers doing so to carrying the order into effect. The Postmaster General may also curtail or discontinue the service, in whole or in part, at PRO RATA decrease of pay, allowing one month's extra compensation on the amount dispensed with, whenever, in his opinion, the public interests require the change, or in case he desires to supersede it by a different grade of transportation.

6. Payments will be made by collections from or drafts on postmasters, or otherwise, after the expiration of each quarter—say in February, May, August and November.

7. The distances are given according to the best information; but no increased pay will be allowed, should they be greater than advertised, if the points to be supplied be correctly stated. BIDDERS MUST INFORM THEMSELVES ON THIS POINT, and also in reference to the weight of the mail, the condition of roads, hills, streams, &c., and all toll-bridges, ferries, or obstructions of any kind by which expense may be incurred. No claim for additional pay, based on such grounds, can be considered; nor for alleged mistakes or misapprehension as to the degree of service; nor for bridges destroyed, ferries discontinued, or other obstructions increasing distance, occurring during the contract term. Offices established after this advertisement is issued, and also during the contract term, are to be visited without extra pay, if the distance be not increased.

8. The route, the service, the yearly pay, the name and residence of the bidder, (that is, his usual post office address) and those of each member of a firm, where a company offers, should be distinctly stated; also the mode of conveyance, if a higher mode than horse-back be intended. The words "with due celerity, certainty and security," inserted to indicate the mode of conveyance, will constitute a "STAR BID." When a star bid is intended, no specific conveyance must be named. But in case TWO modes of conveyance are named at the same compensation, the highest or best for the service will be taken.

9. Section eighteen of an act of Congress approved March 3, 1845, provides that contracts for the transportation of the mail shall be let in every case to the lowest bidder tendering sufficient guarantees for faithful performance without other reference to the mode of such transportation than may be necessary to provide for the due celerity, certainty and security of such transportation.

Under this law a new description of bids has been received. They do not specify a mode of conveyance, but engage to take the entire mail each trip with celerity, certainty and security, using the terms of the law. These bids are styled from the manner in which they are designated on the books of the department, "STAR BIDS," and they will be construed as providing for the conveyance of the entire mail, HOWEVER LARGE, and WHAT-EVER MAY BE THE MODE NECESSARY TO INSURE ITS "CELERITY, CERTAINTY, AND SECURITY."

10. Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons. The bid and guaranty should be signed plainly with the full name of each person.

11. The department reserves the right to reject any bid which may be deemed extravagant, and also to disregard the bids of failing contractors and bidders.

12. The bid should be sealed, superscribed "Mail Proposals, Territory of Utah," addressed "Second Assistant Postmaster General, Contract Office," and sent by MAIL, not by or to an agent; and postmasters will not enclose proposals (or letters of any kind) in their quarterly returns.

13. The contracts are to be executed and returned to the department by or before the 1st DAY OF MAY, 1860; but the service must be commenced on that date, whether the contract be executed or not.

14. A modification of a bid in any of its essential terms is tantamount to a new bid, and cannot be received, so as to interfere with a regular competition, after the last hour set for receiving bids. Making a new bid, with guaranty and certificate, is the only way to modify a previous bid.

15. Postmasters are to be careful not to certify the sufficiency of guarantors or sureties without knowing that they are persons of sufficient responsibility; and all bidders, guarantors, and sureties are distinctly notified that, on a failure to enter into or perform the contracts for the service proposed for in the accepted bids, their legal liabilities will be enforced against them.

16. Present contractors and persons known at the department must, equally with others, procure guarantors and certificates of their sufficiency, substantially in the forms above prescribed. The certificates of sufficiency must be signed by a postmaster or by a judge of a court of record. No other certificate will be admitted.

J. HOLY,

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
December 1, 1859.

47-4