

Who shall limit the progress of science?—Who on earth shall say to it, "thus far and no farther?" Science has but just awoke to the full consciousness of its power and already it has done so much.

Consider, for instance, the stupendous knowledge of a Humboldt. He looked on man and at once became master of the inmost recesses of his soul, as it were by intuition. In his works he exhibits the mind of man in all its phases. His propensities, his habits, his practices, his reasoning false and philosophical, are all exhibited in truth and power. His virtues, his weaknesses, his eccentricities, are all known to this great anatomist of the human mind, his hopes, his passions, his frivolities are all laid bare to him. His language translates thought into visible images. His genius shines equally on the evil and on the good, on the wise and on the foolish, the monarch and the beggar. He turns the globe for his amusement, and surveys the generations of men and the individuals, as they pass with their different concerns, passions, follies, vices, virtues, actions and motives.

The loftiest mountains will crumble to the dust and the rivers be dry, before nobility of mind and intellectual greatness will become obsolete with the true and the good. Whether you are robed in the purple of royal grandeur, or whether you move in the most humble sphere of life, the desire of intellectual and moral improvement, the thirst for true knowledge will, if properly carried out, make you both happy and good, and render you the instruments of diffusing happiness and usefulness to all who come within the reach of your influence. And when the golden bowl of your life is broken, your mental excellence will speak even from out of the grave with a most emphatic eloquence.

Our descendants will witness the further development of science and behold its highest triumphs, so that where we reap the first fruits, they will reap the full harvest. But the seed of that harvest has been sown by us. The noble inheritance enriched with the spirit of divine knowledge, and the greatness of future ages will date its rise from ours, the people that liveth on the everlasting hills of the great I Am. For the errors which we root out will not mislead them, the prejudices that we overcome will not narrow their minds; whilst on the foundations that we lay, they will build. The infant institutions of tuition that we behold in these valleys, and which call for our kindness and nursing-support, they will see in their maturity and admire in the fullness of their vigor. "And thus the mental and moral improvement of generations yet unborn will have received its strongest impulse, from us, the pioneers of the wilderness."

[For the Deseret News.]

### Make Your Own Way.

Don't depend on others. Don't pin your independence to any man's coat tail, and follow him round like some puppet, depending for a living upon the crumbs of favor he may throw you. Don't wait, Wilkins Mecawber like, "for something to turn up"—but go resolutely to work and turn up something, if it be only a few furrows of earth, and plant there the seeds of your future support and independence. Don't "wait for an opening," but go resolutely to work and make one—or, like thousands of others, you may go to the grave "waiting."

Decide upon the course, profession, or calling you intend to pursue, and then depend on your own energies and the blessing of God. Elbow your way through the crowd. Infringe not on the rights of others, but maintain your own. The earth is as free for you to tread on, and the air for you to breathe, as it is for them.

The elements of success are every where around you—or, more properly speaking they are within you. They exist like the latent heat in iron, only needing to be developed, and if hammering will do it, be sure you'll get enough of it. You have the same materials to work upon that others have had, and infinitely greater advantages than thousands had enjoyed, who nevertheless achieved distinction, honor and wealth.

Think of Cobbett, educating himself, while a British private soldier, with only sixpence a day—denying himself necessary food, so that he might purchase books, paper, pencils, etc.—studying by the guard room fire, while others were carousing around him, and mocking his humble efforts at self improvement. Think of this, and of the distinguished position he attained to, and be forever ashamed to say "I can't."

It is a pitiable sight, to see a young man of otherwise good parts, sauntering round day after day in idleness, afraid to soil his hands with honest labor, and hanging onto his "friends" for some opening—a clerkship, office, or anything in fact which will enable him to support himself without toil. It degrades his nature, destroys his self respect, and sooner or later makes him a nuisance. On the other hand, what nobler sight is there, than to behold a young man go forth with determination and self reliance, trusting in God and his own energies, to make his own way in life. He must be content with small beginnings—he may have to struggle through difficulties and hardships; but success is sure to crown his efforts if he persevere.

Don't wait for an opening. Rather go and dig ditch fence by the rod, or saw your neighbors wood. The fool may despise you; but wise men will respect you—notice you, and when you have proved yourself, it will be said to you "Come up higher."

One of the most prominent and talented men

in the State of California, when pursuing his collegiate studies while a youth, used to walk two and three miles after school hours to saw wood for neighbors, in order to get money to pay the postage on his mother's letters, and to purchase things which he needed. His schoolfellows derided him—now, many of them envy him.

Young man, if you wish to respect yourself or to be respected by others; if you prefer freedom to slavery; if you wish to live happily and contentedly, and to die calmly and peacefully—*Make your own way.*

SIRIUS.

### European News.

Sir H. Grant has accepted the command of the English expedition against China.

The Representatives to the European Congress are continuing to arrive at Paris.

Lady Franklin is about to visit Paris, and will be received by the scientific sections of the academy with honors usually bestowed on royalty.

The Paris Patrie mentions a rumor that Prince Gortschakoff will decline to attend the Congress unless England is represented by some important member of the Cabinet.

The Porte had granted permission for the erection of a Roman Catholic Church on the Island of Massorah, to be under the special protection of France.

A Swiss paper says, Napoleon refused permission to McMahon, to accept a sword being got up for him in Ireland.

Rumors were current that the Emperor would inaugurate the new year with fresh demonstrations of a pacific character.

Prince Jerome Napoleon was alarmingly ill.

The Times' correspondent at Aden, says the port of Adoal, in the Red Sea, has been ceded to France.

The Paris correspondent of the London Globe asserts that the Emperor of Austria contemplates abdication, and says Arch-Duchess Sophia is at the head of the realm.

The letter from Purth, on the 12th, says the die is cast. The Government is resolved to adopt a vigorous policy towards Hungary. One hundred and eighty Protestant noblemen and gentlemen have been imprisoned for taking part in the assemblies which protested against the imperial patent in December. The Austrian army in Hungary will soon be 50,000 strong.

The Vienna correspondent, writing on the 12th, says the danger of a conflict between the imperial authorities and the Hungarian Protestants, daily increases.

Vienna, December 15th.—The fifth corps d'armee, now in Italy, has been ordered to Hungary.

Garibaldi has married the eldest daughter of an Italian patriot.

The Spanish in and destined for Morocco amount to some forty thousand men. Two skirmishes and a battle had been fought before Centa in which the Spaniards were victorious. Loss on the Moorish side 500 killed and 1,500 wounded.

The Spanish expedition to Morocco was reinforced on the 14th 4,000 infantry and 6,000 cavalry.

Madrid, December 15th.—A Holy War has been proclaimed by Morocco, which will bring thousands of Moors to the seaports to defend the country.

The French having been interrupted by the inhabitants of the village on the river Bengal, six steamers attacked it. The place was bravely defended, but was finally destroyed. Loss 40 killed, 70 wounded. The enemy lost 150 killed and wounded.

Copenhagen, December 17th.—The royal palace of Fredericksburg has been destroyed by fire.

### TABLE

Containing a summary of Meteorological observations for the month of January, 1860, at G. S. L. City, Utah, by W. W. Phelps. (Barometer not in repair.)

MONTHLY MEAN.		BAROMETER.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
26.—	26.—	26.—
Monthly mean		Thermometer attached.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
28	33	33
Monthly mean		Thermometer open air.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
13	25	
Monthly mean		Dry bulb.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 p.m.
25	29	26
Monthly mean		Wet bulb.
7 a.m.	2 p.m.	9 a.m.
28	32	31

During the month there fell about 7 inches of snow, produced 450 parts of an inch of water: not quite a half inch. Weather steady cold.

Highest and lowest range of Barometer during the month.

Max. 26.— Min. 25.— Max. 42 deg. Min. bel. O.

The wind scarcely perceptible: East or Southeast in the morning: changing gradually round to Northwest by 9 at night.

### MONTHLY JOURNAL.

1. Partially clear, fine air.
2. Hazy and clear alternately.
3. Hazy, do do
4. Air clear; p. m. cloudy.
5. Cloudy; at 8 p. m. snowing.
6. A. M. cloudy; p. m. partially clear; snowed at night.
7. A. M. clear; rest of the day alternately clear and cloudy.
8. A. M. snowing; dull weather. Full moon 7h. 47m. a. m.
9. Cloudy; 3 inches of snow.
10. Cloudy; snug winter.
11. Clear and cold; fine sleighing.
12. Clear and cold; pure air.
13. Clear and cold; serene.
14. Clear and cold.
15. A. M. clear, afterwards variable.
16. Foggy and cold.
17. Foggy and cold.
18. Foggy and cold.
19. Hoar frost and clear.
20. Foggy and cold.
21. Clear.
22. Clear, with a thin haze. New moon 4h. 47m. p. m.
23. Cloudy and warm; first change of weather, &c.
24. Cloudy a. m., after partially clear.
25. Clear.
26. Very clear.
27. Clear and beautiful.
28. Clear and cold.
29. Clear and serene.
30. Clear as ever.
31. Clear and cool.

The weather, though cold, is delightful for health, with an abundance of ice for irrigation and compost.

### DESERET ALPHABET.

Long	Short	Y	h	L	eth
ə	e	7	p	8	the
3	a	g	b	8	s
ə	ah	7	t	6	z
ə	au	g	d	p	esh
o	o	c	che	s	zhe
o	oo	q	g	4	ur
h	i	o	k	l	l
ə	ow	g	ga	7	m
u	woo	p	f	4	n
y	ye	e	v	u	eng

\*. In the following example when the name of a letter occurs, as for instance 7 in TEARS, instead of 7046 it is 746.

704. 7. 64444, 83 7470 74  
84644 8444 44044, 847 44 87  
L4N6 74 74L 447 447 8 07444  
7478 04487444 746 44044: 844-  
404, 44874 847 44 0444 84  
788.

704. 8. 64444 83 7470 74  
84644 9064 874, 94404, 04 44  
784 4446, 4 44 004 440  
44446, 404 440 84 74 44446,  
44 4 44 44 44 4444444  
447 74. 4 004 440 846448  
404 8 44446 830, 44 4 84  
844 846448 404 74 830, 44 48,  
64444, 83 7470 9064 874,  
94404, 440 44 44 447 8  
07444448, 44 787 4446 8444  
444404 4404 8 4044. 4404  
4444 787 4446 4474 44 404-  
830 874 L4N6, 44 04 704 44-  
487 444 7470 4404 83N6, 04 4  
44044 87 46 844 7438. 444  
4 83 7470 44 4 83 7470 04,  
743 04436 487 847 44044 44  
44 784 44 440, 44 4404 440  
87 464404 7438.

### ESTRAY HORSE.

CAME to my corral, one bay HORSE, about eight or nine years old; sixteen hands high, branded on left thigh.  
The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charge and take it away.  
45-2 JOHN H. RUMELL, 13th Ward.

### 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 sorting the mails. When the mode of conveyance admits of it, the special agents of the department, also post office blanks, 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 or 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 contracts 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,