

## STUDY OF VOCAL MUSIC.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY,  
Dec. 18, 1860.

EDITOR DESERET NEWS:

SIR—Having courteously offered space in your paper for a communication on the subject of the study of vocal music, I take pleasure in presenting to your readers a few of the leading features and advantages of the Tonic Sol-Fa method of teaching singing.

Physical education in our public schools does not, at present, demand that attention it necessarily requires in other countries; yet, it will readily be admitted that some kind of physical exercise, calculated to counteract the bad effects produced on children by constant stooping over their lessons, would be highly beneficial to their health.

It is an established fact that singing is conducive to health. Nothing is better calculated to produce the power of free and lengthened respiration; and as one of the best preventives of, and surest remedies for, weakness of the chest, vocal music stands pre-eminent. It imparts vigor to the organs connected with the lungs, and thereby conduces to a healthy state of every part of the body.

To introduce vocal music as a branch of education in our schools, in my opinion, would be the best physical exercise at present within our reach. It would also be a most pleasing and interesting relaxation from the dry and tedious studies of the school room, and greatly aid to strengthen the mental powers of the children.

I have no doubt that many of our teachers would have given more attention to the study of the art but for the excessive perplexities in the way of teaching it by the present accepted notation. Even when taught by the Wilhelm and Mainzer methods, it is a dry and cumbersome study, and nothing short of the most indefatigable exertions will carry the student through the course of lessons.

The Tonic Sol-Fa method has more to recommend it than any other system, because of its extreme simplicity and adaptation to the minds of children. It introduces the student to a new musical notation consisting merely of the initial letters of the syllables Do, Re, Me, Fa, &c., arranged with graduated spaces between them to indicate the duration of the notes. Thus "Home, Sweet Home" would be written as follows:

KEY G.

: d | m : — . f | f : — . s | s : — . m  
| m : — | f : — . m | f : r | m : —

and so on. Space will not permit me to give a full explanation of the characters here represented, I will, therefore, merely state that this mark : indicates the softer accent; this

| shows that the stronger or louder accent follows it; and this | the accent of medium force. This mark — under the syllables indicates the slur. A note placed alone and immediately after an accent-mark is supposed to occupy the time from that accent to the next. A stroke thus — indicates the continuance of the previous note. A dot divides an aliquot into equal parts and shows that the note before it fills half the time from one accent to the next, leaving only half an aliquot to the note or notes which follow.

This new notation claims to assist in giving to children an acquaintance with the elements of music, upon scientific principles, long before they are of age to grapple with the difficulties of the old notation, and to lead the pupils to sing better in tune and sooner at sight, and to imbibe more correct notions of the Theory of Music. It is not intended to discard the old notation, the new is merely used as an introduction to the old after the sense of time and tune has been firmly established, and the voice considerably cultivated.

The course of lessons founded on the Tonic Sol-Fa method, commences with complete exercises for the management of the voice, study of accent, rhyme and measure. The second stage is devoted to numerous exercises for developing the character or proper mental effect of the "Scale-tones." The third stage is a complete treatise on transition, with exercises. The fourth stage treats of Melody—its nature—its style and its structure, with complete exercises in the composition of melodies and copying by ear, and concludes with a treatise on Harmony and counterpoint, with numerous exercises.

Sensibly aware of the advantage and the personal gratification acquired by the proper study of music, I trust that the Saints generally will appreciate the present efforts of President Young to add the cultivation of music to the ordinary branches of our common school education. I have only to add that it will afford me pleasure to contribute in any manner to the realization of his wishes on the subject. At present, he desires to open two classes in his new school room for the youth of both sexes and such persons as desire to teach in our public schools, in order that the system of which I have written may be properly and thoroughly understood.

I am directed to announce that persons desirous of joining those classes can obtain tickets of admission to the course of lessons, free of charge, on application at the President's office.

Yours respectfully,  
DAVID O. CALDER.

## CLIPPINGS.

—The Legislature of Newfoundland has been summoned to meet on the 3d of December next, nearly two months earlier than the usual time, for the purpose, among other matters, of meeting the necessities of those whom a short fishery and bad crops have left without resources of their own. Serious apprehensions are felt in St. John's, in consequence of the almost total failure of the fishery and the potato crop.

—The Tribune thinks that the number of speeches made during the recent campaign has been quite equal to that of all that were made in the previous Presidential canvasses from 1789 to 1859 inclusive.

—The New York Tribune announces that during the week previous to Nov. 17th, there was six hundred and twenty-seven thousand copies of that paper printed and circulated, which the editor thinks was the largest number ever circulated by any similar establishment, in that length of time.

—Chassaing, the great lion-hunter, recently wounded a lion near Algeria, which escaped, but the next day, sprang upon him from a thicket, and was dragging him away, when his companion fired at the animal, and coming up, took a pistol from Chassaing's belt, and finished him. The hunter's arm was broken like a straw between the terrible teeth.

—Col. Lewis W. Washington, of Jefferson county, Va., was married on the 6th of Nov., to Ella M., daughter of Geo. W. Bascett, Esq., of Hanover county, Va. In this marriage a singular coincidence occurs; the groom being the great-grandson of two brothers of Gen. Washington, and the bride the great granddaughter of the only sister of Gen. Washington, and also great-grand-daughter of the sister of Mrs. General Washington.

—Among the curiosities to be seen at the Mechanics' Fair in Richmond, V., is a doll which has been played with for five generations, a diamond ring, 300 years old; a book 224 years old; and the cradle in which Henry Clay was rocked.

—General Scott is said to be the largest man in the American service. He is six feet six inches tall, and weighs two hundred and sixty pounds. He is 74 years old, yet his health is good and his whole system apparently vigorous, much of which is doubtless owing to his temperate habits.

—A Company has been formed for the purpose of pearl fishing in the Gulf of California. At the lower end of the bay pearls of great value are found in the shallow beds. It was here that the pearls were found at the close of the last century, which formed a necklace for the Queen of Spain, and were so much admired at all the Eastern Courts.

—Upwards of fifty thousand miles of telegraph are now in operation in the United States which is an aggregate greater than all the rest in the world combined.

—There is an American named Ward, who fights for the Chinese. He has a troop of 4,000 Togsals, and enjoys the rank of Colonel. He fights battles, and takes cities by contract. For retaking Sung Kiang, he received \$7,500 francs. The Tou Tai offered him 300,000 francs to take Tsing-Pow, which had been also captured by the rebels, and which he attacked with great courage, but being wounded, and losing most of his men, was forced to retire. He will soon be in the field again.

—Late accounts from Natchitoches, La., state that the people of that section were in an actual state of starvation. Their crops were an entire failure, and Red River, by which the country is usually supplied with the necessities, was dry.

—Honolulu papers announce that a female Hawaiian, living at Lihue, Hawaii, has given birth to her twenty-third child.

—Montreal has been heretofore, the great depot for the trade in buffalo robes, but during the present season, 2,758 robes, nearly the whole result of the Red River hunt, have been shipped from St. Paul, Minn., for New York.

—Two Germans of Detroit drank lager beer on a wager recently. One drank eighty-four glasses and the other ninety-three.

—A gay and fashionable young lady attracted considerable attention on the fair ground, Atlanta, Ga., on Oct. 24th, because of a most handsome and neatly fitting copperas homespun dress and of which she seemed justly proud. She is said to be wealthy and of a fine family.

—The first church built in Western Utah, (Catholic) at Carson City, was opened for divine service, on Sunday, November 11th.

—A Lady called on Judge Curtis, Indianapolis, recently, to engage him to marry her. On inquiring the fee, and finding it was \$5, objected saying that she had been married before and would then willingly have paid \$20, but now thought \$2 quite enough, in which the good-natured judge acquiesced.

—The diamonds belonging to the crown of France, are 16,312 in number, weighing 18,752 carats, and worth 30,908,250 francs, about \$4,000,000.

—Adam Larne, who escaped from Wyoming, Penn., at the time of the massacre, when he was nine years old, died recently at Galen, N. Y. His father and brother were slain by the Indians, and he, with his mother, lay hid in the woods, so near the line of retreat, that they could hear the footsteps of the savages while passing.

## To the Rescue.

At a time when our country is threatened with dissolution, and military organizations are becoming popular institutions, we are enabled to announce to mankind in general that even in Utah, where no martial demonstration has been made for a long time, some few are awakening, throwing off lethargy and preparing for the coming "struggle." The spirit of 1860 patriotism is fast developing itself in these remote regions.

The first company of volunteers made a splendid demonstration in "Whisky Street" on Saturday afternoon, to the no small surprise of both quadrupeds and bipeds attracted by the brilliant display. We witnessed from our office window some few of the maneuvers, but most of the evolutions were performed not within the range of our vision, and were reported by one who made it his business to watch the movements for the novelty of the affair.

The company was of an elevated character—the elite of our great country were there, the Executive department only failing to demonstrate. The bench was well represented; surveying, numerous; the legal profession was profuse; dry goods, sutler's shops and contracts were non-absent; military was strong, full and complete, even one of our own mountain braves filling up a gap in the line; and we had almost forgotten that blankets' representatives were there too.

The evolutions were entirely new to us—possibly "Zouave." Line and perpendicular were difficult maneuvers—but for that the slushy, slippery streets might have been at fault; at all events countenances were crimsoned with the extraordinary operations of something else.

The line of march seemed undetermined, governed greatly by thirst, and the addition of recruits; entrance fee only demanding drinks all round and the purchase of a Parisian gossamer—the only article of regimentals yet received by the commissariat.

There was no sham fighting seen nor reported, though it is understood that one of the company became a little belligerent in his feelings, and gave some indications of what he would do, if a certain contingency should arise.

To facilitate the formation of other companies, we subjoin the following extract from regimental orders: "Six dollars for a gossamer, seasoned and fire-water proof; a full clearance of self respect."

It is hoped that the demonstration will create no excitement abroad.

PROGRESS OF WINTER.—During the past week, the weather has been more cloudy than otherwise, but not very cold. On Wednesday there was some little snow, which, however, did not make good sleighing, though snow vehicles were moving about, but not briskly. Since Sunday, it has been thawing slowly and raining most of the time in the valley, and snowing on the mountains up to last evening. The roads and streets are very muddy.

## Married:

Dec. 16, 1860, in this city, by Bishop E. D. Woolley, at the residence of Williams Camp, 13th Ward, Mr. MARK MURPHY and Miss HARRIET DIANNA CAMP, all of this city.

At Lehi city, Utah county, Dec. 6th, 1860, by Elder Jesse B. Martin, Mr. STEPHEN BOND, of Provo city, and Miss SARAH CLARK, late of Cheltenham, England. [Mil. Star please copy.]

On the 6th inst., by Bishop E. D. Woolley, at the residence of Nathan Davis, 17th Ward, Mr. EDWIN WOOLLEY DAVIS and Miss ELIZABETH SHEPHERD DERRICK, all of this city.

In Parowan, Iron co., on the 29th ult., by Bishop Wm. S. Warren, GEORGE HOLYOAK, sen., and Mrs. ANN GUNN.

In Bountiful, by Bishop John Stoker, Mr. JOSEPH GREEN and REBECCA FINCH, late of Birmingham, England. [Mil. Star please copy.]

## Died:

In this city, on the 11th inst., of inflammation of the brain, EDWIN FRANK, son of Edwin K. and Elizabeth W. Lamb.

In Parowan, Iron co., Dec. 3d, 1860, after a short illness, STARLING G. DRIGGS, Sen., aged 37 years and 10 months.

## New Advertisements.

## WEST &amp; HAMMOND

ARE MANUFACTURING LEATHER, BOOTS, SHOES, HARNESS, SADDLES, &c., at Ogden City, and are prepared to fill orders in their line on short notice.

Produce, Bark and Oil taken in exchange for manufactures. A liberal price paid for Hides in store pay or articles manufactured in the establishment. 42-1f

## STRAY STEER.

I HAVE in my possession a three-year-old, whitish STEER, with red neck and head, slit in the right ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take him away.

JAMES C. WALKER,  
Pound Keeper, Union.

## NEW YEAR'S GIFTS.

JUST Received a Choice Assortment of fine JEWELRY, consisting of Breast Pins, from \$2 to \$7.50; Splendid sets of Breast Pins and Ear-rings from \$4.50 to \$12; latest style Ear-rings from \$2 to \$5; Finger-rings from \$2.50 to \$4.50—

FOR SALE BY

URSENBACH & REISER.

Two Doors below Nixon's Store.  
F.S.—Watches, Clocks and Jewellery Cleaned and Repaired. 42-2

## THEATRE!

THE SPRINGVILLE DRAMATIC COMPANY take this opportunity to thank their friends that they will open in Groesbeck's New Theatre, on Saturday, Dec. 23d, with Sheridan's celebrated tragedy of

PIZZARRO.

There will be a performance on every Saturday evening until further notice be given.

DOUGALL, WESTWOOD & CO.,  
42-1. Lessees.

## WANTED.

A GOOD GARDENER and CARPENTER with tools. Also, a good HORSE, five years old, fat and 1200lbs weight.

We have removed to our old Store, next door north, at the sign of the Elephant.

We have a large assortment of DRY GOODS, Medicines, Tinware, Boots, Shoes, Notions, Stationery, etc., etc.

We will give \$1 50 a bushel for Wheat for two weeks. Also, Corn, Oats, Barley, Buckskins, Butter, Eggs, cheese, tallow, lard, pork, hams, geese, feathers and cash received in payment.

HENRY L. SOUTHWORTH.

Provo, U. T.—42-2

## WILL BE SOLD, A BARGAIN, FOR \$2500.

A GOOD SHINGLE and LATH MILL, comprising two circular saws for cutting shingles and lath, both at the same time, driven by an overshot wheel. The building is 25 by 30 ft., and the machinery in good repair. There are also two Dwelling-houses situated near by the mill, together with 17 acres of land, seven acres of which is good farming land and fenced in, with plenty of water for irrigation and driving the machinery.

The above described property is situated on Mill creek, about one-half mile above Neff's mill, G. S. L. County. Half of the purchase money will be taken out of the avails of the mill, and the other in stock or produce at the market price. For further particulars inquire of

W. I. APPELEY,

42-3

Attorney-at-Law, G. S. L. City.

## AN ORDINANCE NAMING AND DECLARING PUBLIC THE STREETS IN PLOT D, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Great Salt Lake City, as follows:

That the first street north of, and running parallel with, South Temple street be called Front Street.

That the second street north, running parallel, be called Garden Street.

That the third street north, running parallel, be called Bluff Street.

That the first street east of First East street running north from South Temple street be called Walnut Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Chestnut Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Pine Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Spruce Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Fir Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Oak Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Elm Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Maple Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Locust Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Ash Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Birch Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Cherry Street.

That the next street east, running parallel, be called Cedar Street.

That the extreme east street of said plot running north from South Temple street be called Birch Street.

And that the within named streets be and are hereby declared public streets of Great Salt Lake City.

Passed November 27th, 1860.

A. O. SMOOT,

Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,  
City Recorder.

## AN ORDINANCE NAMING AND DECLARING PUBLIC THE STREETS IN PLOT E, G. S. L. CITY.

Sec. 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Great Salt Lake City, as follows: That the street beginning at the north end of East Temple street, running north to the Arsenal, be called Arsenal street; that the street, commencing near the south end of Arsenal Street, running a north-westerly direction, terminating on First East street be called Centre street; that the next street east running parallel with Centre street be called Beet street; that the street running on the north east line of said plot joining the city wall be called Back street; that the street commencing at the eastern terminus of Third North street, running directly north to Centre street, be called Quince street; that the street running on the east side of the Arsenal block be called Strawberry street; that the street running on the north line of said Arsenal block be called Currant street; that the street running on the west line of said Arsenal block be called Pea street; that the street running on the south line of said Arsenal block be called Grove street; that the street commencing at First North street running directly north be called Carrot street; that the street commencing at the northern terminus of Carrot street running west, be called Apple street; that the street commencing at the western terminus of Apple street, running north, intersecting Carrot street be called Melon street; that the street commencing at the western terminus of Currant street, running north to Quince street, be called Cotton street; that the street running from Arsenal street, in a zig-zag course, to Grove street be called Crooked street; that the street commencing at First North street and terminating at the junction of Crooked and Strawberry streets, be called Curve street; that the street running from Centre to Currant street be called Vine street; that the street running from Centre to Vine street be called Branch street; that the street running from First North street to Currant street, nearly parallel with Vine street, be called Grape street; that the second street north of the Arsenal, running from First West to Back street, be called Apricot street; that the next street north, running from First West to Back street, be called Plum street; that the next street north, running from First West to Back street, be called Peach street; that the next street north, running from First West to Back street, be called Pear street; that the next street north, running from Centre to Back street, be called Elm street; that the most northerly street of said plot, running from First West to Back street be called Short street; and that the street, running from Currant to Apricot street, be called Almond street, and that the within named streets be and are hereby declared public streets of Great Salt Lake City.

Passed Nov. 27th, 1860.

A. O. SMOOT, Mayor.

ROBERT CAMPBELL,  
City Recorder.