[For the Deseret News.

ORDER! QUIET! PEACE!

"ORDER REIGNS IN WARSAW!"—Dispatch to the Emperor Nicholas after the suppression of the Polish rebellion in 1847.

"ALL IS QUIET IN THIS VICINITY."—Dispatch from McClellan's headquarters to Washington, after the great battle near Richmond.

When the crowned despot with his legions crushed
The glad uprising of the conquered Poles,
The song of Freedom was that moment hushed;
Her music rang no more in Warsaw's halls.
Her altars fell beneath the wave submerged,
While flashing bayonets lit the darkened air;
Then "Order reigned," (the bloody conqueror urged,)
But 'twas the order of intense Despair!

Where proud Columbians boast that Freedom's home—
Its towers upreared for universal man,
Built from foundation to its circling dome,
To bid defiance to a tyrant's ban,—
See fraticidal war erects her throne;
Unnumbered victims are its trophies there;
Yet "Quiet reigns" (heed not the stifled groan);
But 'tis the quiet of suppressed Despair!

The sparks of sectional hate are fanned to flame,
And traitors stand where patriots once held sway;
The fallen fabric their eternal shame;
Black, crumbling ruins, and a cloudy day!
One universal wail the nation hears—
The voice of carnage—(Death holds court again);
All hearts are sad; many, with bitter tears,
Mourn for their lost, 'mid the unnumber'd slain!

Yet "Order reigns, and Quiet rules" ('tis said);
Ah, yes, 'tis so; this must be what is meant:
The "reign and rule" is with the silent dead;
Not with the wounded, or the spirit rent.
This Order—Quiet, is of hellish birth;
Neither are peace, the peace which Heaven bestows;
With mobocrat's success, she fled the earth,
Returns alone to where the kingdom grows;
And all who would beneath her blessing rest,
Must seek her in the chambers of the west!

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[For the Deseret News.

INTELLECTUAL DEVELOPMENT OF MAN.

BY ALEXANDER OTT.

As soon as the mind realizes its identity, that is to say, its being a connecting link in the grand chain of beings, it has torn aside the veil of mental darkness;—it is aware of its existence, and takes consequently immediate cognizance of the endless variety of sensations, which are being experienced by every one in this life. How every sound and sight strike then upon the soul! And what heterogeneous feelings, wishes, intentions, hopes and fears are then entering the mind!

When we thus realize physically and mentally the external world, we have acquired then the principle of perception. Under the judicious guidance of competent persons, our attention will be directed to a perfect and harmonious development of all the sensorial faculties by requesting us to observe and scrutinize everything around us, till we familiarize ourselves with the true nature of the different external objects, their legitimate relationship and the conclusions arising out of them.

The child, finding himself a stranger to a great many things, likes to inquire, to understand, to shape objects according to his own fancy, and then to memorize, hence we see generally the faculties of imagination, memory and inquisitiveness or curiosity strongly developed in the youthful mind.

I mention here parenthetically, that curiosity and inquisitiveness are synonymes, that is to say, words which have not exactly the same but a similar meaning. Curiosity refers to all objects which are capable of qualifying inclination, taste or understanding, inquisitiveness to such things only as satisfy the understanding.

How often do we not see little ones busily engaged *in riding on a stick, fancying themselves mounted on a noble, fiery steed,* or while putting a number of leaden soldiers in battle array, believing themselves at the head of a real army.

Shortly after the coronation of Napoleon I, a number of boys and girls, the children of staff-officers, had been invited to spend Christmas Day at the palace of the Tuileries, Josephine, with her usual amiable disposition, had given the little rogues three apartments to play in. In the absence of the emperess, this interesting group of children divided themselves in two armies, one operating against the other, and as the girls refused to volunteer, they were enrolled by force in the juvenile regiments; finally a battle ensued, in which, with the exception of a few slight bruises and a great deal of noise, no harm was done. The enemy having surrendered, was imprisoned in an adjoining room. Napoleon, who was busily writing in his cabinet, on hearing the noise, desired Josephine to go and see what was going on. The empress, appearing in the midst of the children, asked for the cause of the uproar, when a little boy of nine years of age, dressed up as a general, approached Josephine, and, making a military salutation, said, with a most serious face, "Your Majesty, after a hard fought battle, we have captured the whole army of the enemy, and locked them up in yonder room"

Napoleon, on being informed of what had happened, laughed, and had the children march through his cabinet past him.

Here in the sons of Berthier, Duroc and other distinguished officers of the First Empire, we find imagination so powerfully developed, that overcoming all restraint and shyness, they carried on their warlike operations with all the spirit and energy of true soldiers.

The education of the child begins thus with the exercise of the mental faculties in the order which nature teaches, that is to say, the development of the intellect as of everything else in the universe is gradual and correct, providing the false systems of man do not thwart its efforts. Being principally surrounded with objects of sense, the mind is consequently kept, in a great degree, under the influence of external or concrete things, and the child's judgment is only so far taxed, as it refers to objects which strike his fancy.

As an intimate relationship exists between body and spirit, the least disturbance of the one is felt by the other, and *so vice versa*. The brain, with its peculiar mechanism of nerves of a very subtle and sensitive nature, has generally been considered the medium by which the mind or intellect performs its wonderful functions. The large brain or *cerebrum* is supposed to be the seat of the faculties of thinking, memory and the will, while the animal or lower propensities are believed to be located in the little brain or *cerebellum*.

That talent, genius and disposition are, to a great extent, depending upon the size and nature of the brain is a fact proven by a variety of interesting experiments which were made by Lavater,* Gall and others. Hence we find in childhood, for instance, on account of the non-development of the cerebral lobes, the intellect feeble and torpid; but in the same ratio as the physical development of the brain takes place, the mind comes to life, activity and vigor. Consequently, the intellectual improvement of a child, awaking, as it were, *from a torpor, is slow at first. And* many parents act unwisely in sending their little ones, boys and girls, who sometimes are of a very delicate constitution, at too early an age to school. The sensitive nerves not being fully developed, and the brain itself being quite soft, these organs are often materially injured by study, hence the highest and most important functions in the animal system are thus sometimes entirely destroyed, and idiotism, mediocrity of talent, with not the least trace of productiveness or genius, are the painful results. I have seen persons of twenty and thirty years of age who were perfect children in intellect, and, except the performance of some physical labor, entirely unfit to learn even to read and write.

Being a stranger to the external world and the many interesting phenomena occurring in the same, the child, prompted by his innate curiosity or inquisitiveness, will often ask questions about rain, lightning, thunder, the Deity, the beauties of Flora, etc.

What remorse a parent must then have, when he finds himself incompetent to satisfy the eager curiosity of his offspring, and thus leave a blank in the youthful mind! Will not such a person be obliged to say to himself, "How can I efface from the record of Heaven the neglect of my intellect; if I only had saved one hour a day, and had devoted it to improvement—I might have become wise and useful in the course of time—I could have provided the luxury of intelligence to my mind—and brightened up and strengthened faculties perishing now with rust!"

Yes, kind reader, the mental development is much assisted by the instructions of judicious parents. Because a child is so constructed, that he is not satisfied, till his questions are correctly answered. To deceive a little one by making an incorrect reply, is very injurious as the child's memory retains his first instructions as lasting ones, and when even in old age, he will joyfully remember the lessons he received from his parents.

The peculiar surroundings and associations have likewise a great influence upon the mental and moral development of a child. Professor Dr. Kant, one of Germany's brightest literary stars, remarks in one of his works on Anthropology:

"For the development of talent and genius, I know no better sphere than that of a healthy, industrious, clean, moral and God-fearing, poor family."

The author of these words being himself a remarkable instance of genius being hidden in poverty, says further.

"The words uttered by my kind mother, I treasure up like costly jewels, and often do I remember, with tears in my eyes, the advice given by her."

Memory being very retentive, erroneous ideas are only with difficulty erased from the youthful mind. A child undergoing a course of studies ought above all things to understand well the principles of the same, and, if well digested, commit them to that lower function, so that always the brightening up and strengthening of the thinking powers is well attended to. Memory, the lowest faculty of the mind, is, as it were, the reservoir of keeping things and events of the external and abstract world;—it is, as remarked above, very retentive, especially in childhood, on account of its being yet quite free from impressions, and thus a comparative blank. Memory may be compared to a book of many pages, on which you begin to write till all its leaves are full. Just as well-connected words form sentences in an article, do ideas, impressions and scenes form a legitimate link in that endless series of pictures representing the great drama of life.

In fact, memory is a mental storehouse, where our experience is garnered up, whether we know it or not, for sometimes things which seemed to have been entirely erased from the tablets of the mind, were, by recollecting perhaps a trifling circumstance, and thus discovering the connecting link in memory's chain, brought to remembrance. Memory, like every other faculty, is elastic; it can shrink within itself either by neglect, sickness or old age, and expand by proper cultivation to a most extraordinary degree.

*Lavater and Gall are both distinguished by their profound knowledge of physiognomy, phrenology and other philosophical sciences. They lived towards the end of the 18th century in Germany.

[For the Deseret News.

Velocity of Light and Sound.

Light has been estimated by Dr. Herschel to travel at the rate of 192,000 miles per second, and by careful computation, it has been discovered that it takes the light of the sun only eight minutes to reach the earth—a distance of 95 millions of miles. We may form some idea of the immensity of space, when it is supposed that the new stars which are being discovered from time to time, are those whose light has been traveling since the commencement of the earth. Again, the distance from the earth of the nearest fixed star, Sirius is supposed to be 400,000 times greater than the distance of the Earth from the Sun, or 400,000 times 95 millions of miles, or about 38,000,000,000 miles; and a ray of light would require 36 years, 193 days, 1 hour and 20 minutes to reach the earth from that distant planet, traveling at the same rate as the light of the Sun.

The velocity of light is such that, for any distance on the earth, it may be regarded as instantaneous. The velocity of sound is very much less. From accurate experiments it has been ascertained that sound travels at the rate of 1142 feet per second or about a mile in four seconds and a half, with little difference in the density or temperature of the atmosphere. If, during a thunder storm, we count the seconds that elapse between the flash of lighting and the report of the thunder we can ascertain the distance of the cloud, and, if a gun be fired at a distance, the flash can be seen some time before the report is heard As water is thrown back by a perpendicular surface, so is sound which produces the echo, the width of rivers and other places may be determined where there is an echoing rock or a perpendicular cliff on the opposite side, for instance, if a sound take one second to echo back, the distance will be 571 feet. There is a remarkable place on the river Rhine where a sound will echo 44 times, the sound being thrown backward and forward between the two sides, like a shuttlecock between two children.

The production of sound is similar to throwing a stone into a pool of smooth water. In the act of speaking we produce a wave or vibration on the air which strikes on the drum of the ear producing the sensation of sound, and by the different sounds, produced by articulation, we are enabled to understand each other. The sound produced by the ringing of a bell is caused by the vibrations of the bell striking the air. The singular property of the air is that it conveys a whisper with the same rapidity as a loud noise, although, of course, not the same distance from where it originates as the vibration is less; but sound will travel to a much greater distance on a smooth than on a rough surface. The whispering gallery of St. Paul's London, is one of the best illustrations of this; and, if a person in a vessel on the water when it is calm, plays upon a musical instrument, it can be heard for several miles. Sound travels farther on a smooth surface, on the same principle that a marble will go farther on a smooth than on a rough plane. Sound decreases in intensity the farther it goes from the center where it originates, in the same ratio as Light or Gravitation; that is, at double the distance, one-fourth as strong, or the square of the *reciprocal* of the distances: for example—a person but one-third the distance would hear it nine times as loud, or a person three times the distance off would hear it with but one-ninth the intensity, or but one-ninth as loud.

PETO.

Accepting an Invitation.

A Captain Mosely, one of the French overland expedition to California, had been staying at Willard's a couple of weeks, and during that time, he had been excessively annoyed by a particular cabman, and determined to put a stop to it. Accordingly one day, coming out of the hotel, and being accosted as usual with "take a ride to-day, sir?" said he would; and he did, for he made the fellow drive him first to the Capitol, then to the War Department, than to the Nation Hotel, then back to the Capitol, and at last home to his hotel, after some three hours.

On stepping out of the cab, he politely asked the driver to take a drink with him, and this exercise being performed, inquired at the office for his letters, and started for his room. As he reached the stairs, the cabman stopped him with—"but you have not paid me!"

"Paid you for what?" demanded the apparently astonished Mosely.

"Why, for the ride."

"Gracious!" exclaimed Mosely, "here is a gentleman who for two successive weeks has had the politeness to ask me to ride, and when to-day I have found an opportunity to accept his polite invitation, asks me to pay for it!"

A loud laugh broke forth from the assembled by-standers, and the cabman, finding himself sold, stood treat and vamosed, minus the pay for his three hours' drive.

He never asked Mosely to ride after.

The Russian Statesman, Count Nesselrode---His Death.

The death of the distinguished Russian statesman and diplomatist, Nesselrode, was recently announced by an arrival from Europe. He had reached the great age of 82 years, and from his early manhood up to within a few years of his death, had been engaged in various important duties of State. He was of a Russo-German family, and was born on board a Russian frigate in the port of Lisbon, and baptized in the Protestant faith on board an English ship. He began his career in the military service, but in early life became attached to the various embassies of his father, who, as well as his grandfather, was an Embassador. He gained the favor of Alexander by the brilliant style of his diplomatic compositions, and received from him an appointment in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in St. Petersburg. He married a woman, neither young nor handsome, but who had grown rich by speculating and smuggling. He was entrusted with the ministry of foreign affairs *en second*, after the rupture with Napoleon, in 1812; and from that time he controled the relations of Russia with foreign countries. In the night of March 31, 1814 he signed the capitulation of Paris, which put an end to the wars of the first French Empire; and 42 years afterward he retired from public service, after the signing of the treaty of peace in Paris, March 30, 1856, which terminated the war with Napoleon III. and his allies. At the Congress of Vienna and the formation of the Holy Alliance, he was the leading spirit, and he assumed for Russia that attitude of superiority which has since given to Russian statecraft such a distinguished position in the diplomatic world. He exerted himself to obtain a reduction of the enormous fines imposed upon France after Waterloo, and Louis XVIII. and Richelieu showed their gratitude by passing into his hands immense amounts of money, which made him one of the richest men in Europe. His flocks of sheep amounted to over 150,000, and his personal property was reported as almost fabulous. After the death of Alexander, Nesselrode continued to enjoy the confidence of the Czar Nicholas, and he was promoted to the rank of Chancellor of the Empire. His emoluments from his various offices became enormous; and he was relieved from his duties in 1856, overburdened with wealth, years and honors. He was famous for his skill in cooking and for inventing new dishes, as for instance the pudding *a la Nesselrode*. What of his time was not employed in the heavy duties of diplomacy was passed in the more delightful occupation of cookery. In politics he was an absolutist.

The River Jordan.

We skirted the band of foliage from the shore of the Lake, delighting in the varied tints of orange, red and greens of every hue, against the background of dark blue mountain behind it; now, descending into the depths of the ghor, or deep valley which the rushing Jordan has worn for itself, we entered into the charming shade of the tall fine trees—poplars, willows, tamarisks, planes, terebinths—and a thick jungle of agnus cactus and everlasting, both in blossom, the fine tall canes waving their beautiful flowery heads and flaunting leaves in the breeze—"the reed shaken in the wind." The river turns in a sudden bend at this spot—the bathing-place of the Greeks, and the eddy is strong and dangerous; but, a few yards further on, the path between the trees on the opposite side shows that it is one of the fords of the Jordan. Perhaps no one at home can quite enter into the feeling with which one bathes in the sacred Jordan; when one has "come up to Jerusalem" all through the Holy Land, following each hallowed footstep, and remembering each sacred story—noting sadly the ruin and desolation that has spread over every historical site—apt illustrations of how the Light has shined and yet the people still sit in darkness—and then one comes here, where the river has been passing on with the same steady, ceaseless rush, ever renewing the same lovely thickets, since the day when the Ark of God passed over, and since the Son of God fulfilled all righteousness—one can hardly help fancying oneself no longer only a silent spectator to the distant scene, as, plunging into the river, one seems to throw oneself into the past, and to unite oneself, something more than spiritually, to the sacred histories of the stream. Truly we have each our "Abana and Pharpar" at home, in which we may indeed wash and be clean—without or within—but a new feeling rises in the heart, and a new prayer murmurs on the lips, as one feels the water of that hallowed river pass over one. Among all the travelers who visit the Jordan, is there one, however far removed from superstition, who is willing to turn away without having bowed his head in these sacred waters.—[Miss Beaufort.

WHO KILLED MCCULLOUCH.—It appears that Gen. Ben. McCullouch was killed by an Illinois soldier, named Peter Pelican. Ah! little did Ben think when tearing down the glorious bird of liberty—the American Eagle—and rearing in its place the Pelican, that he would meet his death from one of them—a loyal and not a traitor Pelican.

—Washington and Prince Albert died in the same month, and on the same day of the month, and about the same hour in the evening, (14th of December,) 1799 and 1861. This is a very curious coincidence.