

"SAFE SAFE AT HOME!"

Sing, sing a joyous lay, on this auspicious day,
And gladly greet each other, young and old
While our blessings we scan o'er, still increasing ever-
more,
More precious than the mines of ruddy gold,
In Utah's vales we've peace, we enjoy a glad release
From famine, war, and blood we can roam:—
'Twas Brigham led the way, through the dark and
cloudy day,
To the sunshine of our own mountain home.

CHORUS:—

Far, far, from scenes of strife, we can pass a useful life
And laugh—from the mountains, at the storm;
While Brigham leads the way, through each glad re-
turning day,
Oh, happy are the Saints who are safe, safe at home!
Here our labor is our wealth, and the clear hus of
health
From the elements around us can be had,
With the fruits both rich and rare, the pure encircling
air,
Can our hearts be found lonely or sad?
Here the heavens are ever bright, and the mountains
vill from sight,
All the vices and corruption of the world;
While we increase in strength, and shall surely have at
length,
On the mountains Zion's banner wide unfurled!

CHORUS:—

Far, far, from scenes of strife, is not ours a blessed life,
Sheltered by the hand of heaven from the storm;
While we make our valleys ring, as with one accord we
sing;
Oh, happy are the Saint who are safe, safe at home!

As the years roll gladly by, may the lustre of each eye,
Ne'er be dimmed, by apostasy or wrong;
May heaven inspire each heart, still to choose the better
part,
Though trials yet may show themselves strong—
Long, long live Brigham Young, loud let his name be
sung,
He leads us in the sunshine and the storm;
And Father gives through him, the truth, no time can
dim
To make Saints happy in their own mountain home!

CHORUS:—

Far, far, from scenes of strife, now enjoy the sweets of
life,
Not its equal though the wide world you roam;
'Tis Brigham leads the way, who fears a cloudy day?
The Saints alone are happy, in their own mountain
home!

G.S.L. City, July 24, 1863.

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THE CALIFORNIA TEACHER.

The first number of this new educational serial is before us. It is printed in San Francisco, by Towne and Bacon, on a handsome long primer face, on superior paper and with material and general mechanical execution of the first order; and may be accepted as a worthy effort of the Queen State of the Pacific in behalf of popular learning as well as the more liberal sciences.

The *Teacher* is edited by a galaxy of distinguished classical talent, among whom are Messrs. John Jewett, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, Geo. Tait, of the State Normal School, Geo. W. Minns and S. I. C. Levesey—the two last named gentlemen acting as resident editors. It is understood that the *Teacher* will be the accredited organ of the Department of Public Instruction for the State. It is furnished at the low subscription rate of one dollar per annum; and to those desirous of qualifying themselves to honor the high calling of public instructors, it will be found of especial value. We doubt not that there are very many teachers—even within that portion of the Great Basin of North America by organic enactment denominated Utah—who, possibly, might derive some lateral items of information from a critical view of its pages, if not also direct, important, vital and fundamental principles pertaining to educational science, which have not even been dreamed of in their philosophy.

We speak not disparagingly of the attainments of the feeblest pedagogue of the mountains. There is not unfrequently as many incongruities growing from presumptuously knowing too much as from an approach to the zero of intellectual development, broadly denominated ignorance. It is not so much additional acquisitions in lore that we have need of to enhance the intrinsic excellence of our teachers. It is system—the adoption of approved and well-ordered high order, as well in the mode and character of instruction as that of the proper interior government of the school. To gain this great desideratum we are and have long been aware that no small obstacles must be encountered and much labor performed—foremost in which stands the work of compilation and publication, at home, of a complete educational series. We are pleased to be able to announce, however, that the initiatory steps in this foundation work has already been taken—and that the first

primer of the Deseret Reading Series is now published and being placed in the hands of the people.

A plentiful supply of paper-making stuffs and the production of a few fonts of suitable type and other material for the printer's use, we trust, will ere long put into our hands an array of home-eclecticised school books, of which we shall have just cause for congratulation.

"What you would have in the nation," laconically and tersely says the German proverb, "you must plant in the school;" and while books have become indispensable aids to classic endowments, it does not therefore follow that their deficiency, in primary schools, should be accepted as an insurmountable barrier to the progress of youth in the rudiments of mental training. Books, it must be acknowledged, are to them an efficient auxiliary. Primary works can be regarded in no other light than as designed to aid—not lead—the living instructor; and unless he possess those qualities peculiarly required to fit the teacher for the duties of his calling, books are of little or no consequence. Where these essential qualities are possessed, the task of the teacher is a pleasurable one indeed; but where they are not, to "teach the young ideas how to shoot" is but an irksome, monotonous, hireling drudgery.

Aside from the entire routine of incipient lessons and rules—which, so far as the youthful pupils are concerned may be readily imparted independent of any text-book—are these hum-drum connings of half-words, or nursery rhymes to constitute the full course of instruction required at the teacher's hands? Not so. With the class of scholars to which allusion is now made—those of years from eight to fifteen—there are other items strictly inclusive within the purview of the master of which their books are not supposed to furnish any conception. Who would look in a First or Second, Third, Fourth, or any other Reader for practical illustrations on good manners? These are acquired by youth only from association and daily, watchful tutorage; and yet, to the class of learners referred to, this and other like unwritten lessons are at the head of the list of oral instructions, and designed to be made as prominent as any other part of early education; if they are not justly the most essential.

While matters of etiquette and general social bearing may not have received so large a share of attention in our ward and district schools as their importance has demanded, we acknowledge to a visible improvement, in these respects, among the youth of this city—evidencing that their behavior—outside the school-room, as well as inside—has not been totally disregarded. There remains, however, a more direct and constant effort to be made on the part of teachers in this connection. A truly learned, ill-bred person would be an anomaly in the literary and social world. With ill-breeding—whatever may be one's book-worm achievements—we irresistibly associate ignorance, if not contemptibility.

We anticipate the day when our schools will be all that they should be—and also when teachers, highly accomplished in all that can render more attractive the grace of life and more intellectual the soaring minds of our youth, sustained as their well-filled appointments deserve, shall preside in our schools, academies and halls of learning, like radiant suns dispensing in their several spheres of operation, blended in associated beauty, the genial rays of high-toned morality, intelligence and truth.

PROSPECTUS

OF THE

DESERET ACADEMY OF ARTS.

PUBLIC SCHOOL:

ROMNEY'S HALL, MAIN STREET.

An Institution, composed of the principal artists of the Territory, has been formed in Great Salt Lake City, under the title of the Deseret Academy of Arts. This society has for its object the extension of the various branches of the Fine Arts, by the establishment of a Public School and Museum of art and Design.

The society proposes, as fast as circumstances will permit, to open classes for teaching Drawing, Oil and Water Color Painting, Architectural, Engineering and Topographical Drafting, Sculpture, Modelling, Photography, &c.

The classes will be taught by the members of the society, who have volunteered their time and labor gratuitously for that purpose.

The association is open to the admission of any number of members, male or female; the production of some work of art on the vote of the society, being the entitlement to membership. All members will be entitled to attend any of the classes or the Library, and partake of any other benefits of the association free of charge; but they will be expected to contribute their share towards the instruction of the classes.

To meet the various expenses of hall rent and lights, as well as the purchase of pictures, models, casts, &c., necessary for instruction, the scholars will be charged a small sum for tuition. The scholars will graduate through the classes, and on receiving the Diploma of the association, they will be entitled to membership in the society.

The affairs of the society are managed by a board of nine directors, chosen from the artists composing the association and elected yearly by the members. The Directors select from their number a President, Vice President, Secretary, Treasurer, and Janitor or Steward of the society's property. The Directors will once every three months lay a statement of their proceedings, expenditure, etc., before the association.

This organization was instituted in the spring of the present year, and the officers then elected were as follows:

GEORGE M. OTTINGER, President;
WM. V. MORRIS, Vice President;
E. L. T. HARRISON, Secretary;
HENRY MAIBEN, Treasurer;
MARTIN LENZI, Janitor;
D. A. WEGGLAND;
C. R. SAVAGE;
RALPH RAMSAY;
WM. J. SILVER.

It will be seen that these officers were chosen with an eye to the representation in the board of as many branches of art as possible.

The want of a suitable Room for the instruction of the classes has hitherto prevented an appeal to the public; but the Directors are now happy to state that they have secured the New Hall belonging to Mr Geo. Romney on the west side of Main Street, which they intend to open as a public Drawing Room. Classes for Gentlemen will be instituted every Monday and Thursday Evening from 7 till 9 o'clock; and a special class for Ladies will be held every Saturday afternoon from 4 till 6 o'clock.

TERMS—5 Dollars per quarter, payable in advance.

Produce, etc, taken at cash price.

The scholars will have to find their own drawing materials.

Scholars can be enrolled forthwith at the "Portrait Gallery" of Mr C. R. Savage, Main street, where all further particulars can be obtained.

The Public will perceive that this organization is based upon a self supporting principle, and that it puts within the reach of young and old, a combination of the best talent of the Territory for instruction in many branches of art.

The Directors now appeal to all artists throughout the Territory to become members of the association, and contribute their help and influence towards the object in view;—and as one object of the society is the establishment of a public Museum of Art, and the nucleus of the future National Gallery of the Territory—all lovers and patrons of the Fine Arts, are solicited for donations of Books, Pictures, Drawings, Prints, Models, Casts, specimens of Sculpture or Carving in Wood, or any other article of taste, calculated in any way to advance that object.

Our circumstances as a people have hitherto constrained our attention mainly to matters of utility and necessity; but everything now indicates that Providence, which established a people in these mountains, and led out the minds of our leaders in plain practical directions, is now shaping our career as a nation towards a day of refinement and polish.

Living as members of a Religion which views art, skill, and beauty, as emanations and inspirations of divinity,—associated with a creed that allies art with immortality, and assigns it an endless field of progress beyond the grave,—every ordained Priest of the Most High must of necessity be an ordained patron of science and art: to all such, therefore, we look for patronage and support.

On behalf of the Directors,

E. L. T. HARRISON Secretary.

Romney's Hall, G. S. L. City, July 25 1863.

THE IMPORTANCE OF PUNCTUALITY.—Method is the very hinge of business; and there is no method without punctuality. Punctuality is important, because it subserves the peace and good temper of a family. The want of it not only infringes on necessary duty, but sometimes excludes this duty. The calmness of mind which it produces, is another advantage of punctuality. A disorderly man is always in a hurry. He has no time to speak to you, because he is going elsewhere; and when he gets there, he is too late for his business; or he must hurry away to another before he can finish it. Punctuality gives weight to character. "Such a man has made an appointment—then I know he will keep it." And this generates punctuality in you; for, like other virtues, it propagates itself. Servants and children must be punctual where their leader is so. Appointments indeed, become debts. I owe you punctuality, if I have made an appointment with you; and have no right to throw away your time, if I do my own.

THE AWFUL CONDITION OF THE COUNTRY.

Three years ago, this country was the envy of the world. Thirty millions of people of all classes, conditions, religions and nationalities were living happily together under the freest government upon the face of the earth. The poor and the oppressed of all nations found a refuge upon our shores. Our flag was known and respected in every land and on every sea. Our commerce bore to distant climes the products of our soil and of our manufactures, and brought us in exchange all the comforts and luxuries we could desire. To be an American citizen was so great an honor that even the aristocrats of Europe showed us especial favors and treated our representatives with distinguished consideration. We had just sent France her Emperor and Italy her Liberator, after having received and protected these illustrious exiles. The future King of England had visited us, to see for himself the supreme greatness and happiness of a free people under a government of their own choice. Peace, contentment and prosperity at home—admiration, envy and honor abroad—in these words is pictured the condition of the United States three years ago.

To-day, one half the country is in rebellion against the government. 300,000 American soldiers are arrayed against each other around the national capital. The loyal armies are destroying public and private property at the South, and the rebel armies are invading and devastating the North. The flames of burning towns and villages are answered by the red glare of burning ships. Our commerce is almost totally destroyed, and what is left of it has abandoned our flag and sought safety beneath the British ensign. Rebel pirates infest the seas, ravage our coasts and dare to enter our harbors. Fifty millions of dollars worth of property was destroyed or captured in Maryland and Pennsylvania last week, and our losses elsewhere are double that sum. Thousands of brethren who lived in amity and peace three years ago have since been slain by fratricidal hands and now sleep beneath the sod. The national currency has depreciated until gold is at an enormous premium. The necessities of life command extravagant prices. Our manufactures have ceased almost entirely in some sections of the country, and in others are kept in feverish activity only by the demands of the war. In one of our largest cities business is suspended that the citizens may arm to meet the rebel invasion. Peacelation, embezzlement and corruption are rioting in official circles. A few hundreds of men without souls, are becoming amazingly rich, while the masses of the people suffer. Our statesmen have degenerated into scheming, thieving politicians. The national debt, already large, is daily and hourly increased by war expenditures, and knavish hands are diligently engaged in robbing the Treasury in a thousand ways. Such is the awful condition of the republic. Who are responsible?—New York Herald, of July 1st.

THE DEVIL'S CHOICEST SERVANTS.

The Newark Journal is responsible for the following: A paper was picked up in the streets last night by a person returning from hearing the "three eminent divines" spout in Library Hall. It is supposed to be a free translation from Luther, and reads as follows:

The Devil, as is his custom once a year, held an examination to see which of his imps had labored most faithfully in his service. Calling them together, he questioned them as to what they had performed. I, said one, "raised a mighty whirlwind, which blew the sand of the desert upon a caravan of Christian pilgrims, and they all perished."

Pooh! said the Devil, "what of that, if their souls were all saved."

"I," said another, "sunk a ship load of Christians, and they were all lost." But their souls were all saved, so that did me no good," replied the Devil, contemptuously.

"And I," said another, "have not been idle in that part of America from which your majesty has often regretted receiving so few subjects. I have cultivated the most intimate acquaintance with many of their divines, and have persuaded them to drop the Bible and take up war politics, and they are having a vast influence among the circles which have been wont to look to them for advice."

"Ha! Ha!" laughed the Devil, "you are the smartest imp of them all, and shall have the highest place in my favor. I see I shall have no cause to complain of that country being unproductive to my kingdom hereafter."

KITCHEN ACCOMPLISHMENTS.—Girls don't be ashamed to learn how to do housework. Learn all you can, and be as proficient as you can, in every accomplishment, science, and department of knowledge—especially in the useful and social—but by all that you prize most on earth, a happy home, do not neglect the all important part of education, the proper management of a household. Whatever your station, do not neglect any portion of the kitchen apprenticeship necessary to a thorough practical knowledge of housekeeping. None know how to command so well as those who have first learned to serve. Learn to do—then you will know how to direct.

--The girl who succeeds in winning the true love of a true man, makes a lucky hit and is herself a lucky miss.