

THE DESERET NEWS.

ELIAS SMITH.....EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

Wednesday.....February 29, 1860.

THE UNION ACADEMY.

ON THE EAST SIDE of Union Square, G. S. L. City, will be ready for the ADMISSION of SCHOLARS on the 9th of April next.

This Academy will be under the general supervision of Professor ORSON PRATT, and will commence with Messrs. ORSON PRATT, jun., and JAMES COBB as Teachers, to whose aid other teachers will be added whenever the number of scholars may render it requisite.

No tuition will be charged to those who study Algebra, Surveying, or other higher branches of Mathematics, Astronomy, Chemistry, Mineralogy, Geology, and Modern Languages, which, with whatever else may be taught, it is expected will be taught and learned in a thoroughly practical manner, for which instruments, chemicals, &c., will be furnished.

It is also designed, as rapidly as practicable, to provide, to some extent, tools used in the different mechanical departments, and give the students an opportunity to learn their use, and at the same time develop and preserve their physical energies.

Those who wish to attend the Union Academy will please to give notice thereof immediately, for the scholars to each teacher will be limited to the number he can properly take charge of and instruct.

BRIGHAM YOUNG, Sen.

TO OUR READERS AND PATRONS.

As this number closes the the Ninth Volume of the *News*, we wish to say to those who have not made arrangements for renewing their subscription for the next volume, that they can do so and we shall not only take pleasure in placing their names again upon our subscription list, but also the names of all others who may wish to become subscribers and are willing and able to pay, and in our opinion there are very few who are not.

We intend to pursue about the same course in relation to the next volume as we have heretofore or during the past year, and that is, no one will be urged to subscribe, but all who want to read and can make arrangements to pay for their papers can have the "*News*" if they so desire, and can either take it from the office in packages or otherwise, or have it sent through the Post Office to any place favored with mail facilities in this Territory or elsewhere; and where there are as yet no postal arrangements, as is the case in some of the new settlements, packages can be sent by private conveyance, nearly every week in the year, if proper attention is given by those interested in the matter.

If there are any who do not like to take their papers from the agents in the various cities, villages and settlements, they are not required to do so, but they can have them forwarded direct to their address—the only thing necessary being the assurance, to our satisfaction, that the price of subscription is or will be forthcoming and, in all cases where the subscription is paid in advance, or satisfactorily secured, so that it will be on hand at the appointed time, all doubts in relation to that important matter on our part are at once dispelled, but till that assurance is given, we cannot safely place the names of such individuals on our subscription books.

There has been a decided improvement lately in relation to paying indebtedness to the *News* Office; but there are a few who are a little behind yet; tho' we confidently expect that such will not be the case much longer. We have but little fault to find on that score and expect that our subscription list will be materially increased on the commencement of the next volume, both in Great Salt Lake City and county and in the other cities and counties in the Territory, upon the principle indicated and no other.

That money is not plenty we are well aware and we also well know that without cash or its equivalent, paper, ink and other materials cannot be purchased and brought here from the States. If those indispensable articles could be obtained without gold or silver, we would never say cash once; but until paper is manufactured here, there can be no printing done without a little of the "shining treasure" for the purchase of the requisite stock. For every other purpose, wheat, stock and many other things are as good as cash.

We expect that these facts will be kept in mind and that if there are some who cannot pay in cash there are many who can pay that as well as anything else, and we do not anticipate any lack.

The volume which closes with this number was commenced under very unfavorable circumstances. There was but little stock on hand, none having been imported for some time previous in consequence of the difficulties

that had existed, and paper had to be purchased and brought from California at a heavy expense, otherwise the publication would have been suspended till our paper arrived last fall from the east. But the obstacles were surmounted by special exertion and the *News* has been published regularly each week. So far as regards the work it has been done at the time, whether it has been well done or not.

What the future may bring forth we are not prepared definitely to predict, but intend, so far as we are concerned, to keep up with the times, if possible, under the circumstances that may attend our labors from day to day, in the discharge of every duty we may have to perform; and when, by any negligence on our part, either of the public or other duties assigned to us, does not receive proper attention, we expect to stand aside and let some other person perform the work.

Public Schools.

Many of the excellent schools that have been taught in this city during the winter have closed or are about to close, as most if not all the teachers of the ward or district schools were hired by the quarter, as it is termed, and at the end of the time for which they engaged to teach, their schools severally are discontinued.

How many of those who have thus rendered efficient service as school teachers this winter intend or can be induced to continue their labors in this behalf through the spring and summer, we do not know, but judging from the past there are reasons for believing that a majority of them will betake themselves to other employments more lucrative, or more in consonance with their natural inclinations than the occupation of a pedagogue, though there is certainly no employment more honorable than teaching the young or the old the principles of science, and storing their minds with useful knowledge that will ever be a treasure to the possessor through all the vicissitudes of life.

Some, if not many of the young men who have been attending school or have been acquiring knowledge by other means during the winter will, unquestionably soon have to turn their attention to their respective pursuits, to farming, to mechanical, or some other useful employment, in order to obtain a livelihood, but if they make a proper use of their time, as it is to be hoped they will, what they may have learned will be retained and daily accessions made thereto in various ways without neglecting any duty or labor they may have to perform.

Many things can be learned and much valuable information obtained by study and observation, without any infringement upon the time that may have to be devoted to labor by those in search of knowledge, without expense, and the appropriation of the odds and ends of time to that object has a great tendency to sweeten the toils of life and to make the duties thereof a pleasure instead of a burden, as many consider it, who have to earn their bread by the labor of their hands.

So far as our knowledge extends in those wards or districts where the winter schools have ended, or are about to close, arrangements are being made to have others commenced after a short vacation, if not with the same teachers that have been employed through the winter, with others, perhaps equally competent; but the change of instructors every three months, is not attended with that success that would result if they were employed by the year or a longer term. If any are sceptical on that point, let them make the experiment, and they will be convinced that a scholar will make greater advancement under the guidance and instruction of a constant preceptor, than when a change is made in that respect three or four times in the course of one year.

These suggestions are made with a full knowledge of the difficulties that attend school teaching in this, and all other new countries; but we trust that those difficulties will be removed one after another, till none will exist to impede the progress of science in this Territory, and that the spirit of improvement in respect to the education of the rising generation that has to a goodly degree been awakened of late, will not slumber again, till what is necessary to the attainment of the desired object is effected.

THREE FOR ONE.—It is said that on the day that John Brown was hung in Virginia, a Mrs. Brown, of Jasper county, Iowa, presented her husband with three sons, weighing six pounds each.

Select Schools.

There are many select or private schools being constantly taught by thorough practical teachers in this city, and in most of the wards there is one or more of these institutions of learning where the pupils are making good progress in the studies they are severally pursuing.

With due deference to all who are thus engaged in the good work of instructing the youth and pointing out to them the road to fame, and to the progress that has been made by those scholars who have been placed under their tuition, we have no hesitation in saying that the schools taught respectively by Mrs. Pratt, Mrs. Brown and Mrs. Cooke, in the Fourteenth Ward, and by Mrs. Kimball in the Fifteenth Ward are of a high order, and are worthy of the patronage of those parents and guardians who desire to have their children instructed, not only in the principles of science but in whatever will make them appear respectable in their associations in youth and after they shall have entered upon the active duties of life.

CONFIRMED.—We notice in official publications from Washington, that the appointment by President Buchanan of Col. S. C. Stambaugh as Surveyor General for this Territory, has been confirmed by the Senate. His term of office will continue four years.

THE END NOT YET.—The weather continues pleasant but cold and, although the sun has shone brightly nearly every day during the past week, it has not made much impression upon the snow and ice even in locations that are favorably exposed to its rays.

If the cold weather continues some two weeks longer, the "forty and two days" of extra winter, predicted by some of the weather-wise four weeks since, will be fulfilled and for once, at least, their predictions will be proven to be correct.

The entire range west of the Jordan is yet covered with snow, as far as the eye can reach. The benches above the city with the hill sides are not altogether bare and, if the snow does not melt away faster than it has lately, it will be sometime yet before cattle running at large can subsist without suffering, unless they are fed to some extent.

TABERNACLE.

On Sunday, February 26, Elder James H. Hart addressed the congregation on the great cause which induces so many thousands of the people to come together from the various nations of the earth; argued that holy men of old had seen this day in which we live, and that Daniel spoke of the things that are now transpiring, saying: "And in the days of these kings, shall the God of heaven set up a kingdom, which shall never be destroyed: and the kingdom shall not be left to other people, but it shall break in pieces and consume all these kingdoms, and it shall stand forever." Contended that in this church there are the same officers, ordinances, gifts and blessings as were in the Church of Christ anciently. Called attention to the persecution of the Saints, and their many and grievous sufferings because of the wickedness of the people, also to the ecclesiastical character of the government of God.

Elder Orson Pratt made some encouraging remarks on the subject of education, and congratulated the people of the Territory on the establishment of the Union Academy, in which the higher branches of science will be taught free. Gave notice of two lectures to be delivered the present week; the first by Cap. Gibson, on Tuesday evening; the second by himself, on Thursday evening. Both to be in the Social Hall. He likewise stated that President Brigham Young has had said hall fitted up for lectures on science and art.

WOMAN'S LOVE.—In youth it seems to me that we women are too much attracted by the glitter of intellectual gifts, or of the tinsel appearance of them. We must fancy a man to be more than a good, true man, before we can give him the love of our imaginations. The chance is, that we live to find him somewhat less. When we have gained experience we learn to value chiefly that before despised solid gold of goodness. Simplicity, truthfulness, steadfastness, are the qualities that win our hearts. The girl worshipped some imaginary hero, the woman worships only God, and loves some good man, not after the manner of the girl's passion, but with quiet, enduring household love. Household love! dear words! a love that knows no jar and fret, but is rest and peace. This is not the love of dramatists, poets, and novelists, because it is too sacred, its depth defies expression, its quiet truth is impossible of representation, its perfection mocks at the imperfection of language. It is the next holiest thing to love of God.—["Beatrice Rington," in Titan.]

LATEST EASTERN NEWS.

ELECTION OF A SPEAKER.

By the mail from the East, which arrived on Monday last about 1 p.m., New York and other eastern papers were received to the 4th, St. Louis to the 6th and St. Joseph to the 7th inst. The latest advices from Washington were up to the evening of the 6th, received at St. Joseph by the St. Louis, St. Joseph and Salt Lake Telegraph Line.

On the first day of February Gov. Pennington, Representative from the fifth Congressional District, New Jersey, was elected Speaker. The struggle during the three days previous to the termination of the lengthened conflict was very exciting. Each party maneuvered to the best of their ability to secure the Speakership to the last moment.

Mr. Sherman, for whom the Republicans had voted as a unit from the commencement of the session up to the 30th of January, withdrew from the contest on that day, it having become apparent that he could not be elected.

After the Republicans dropped Sherman they nominated Pennington, who, on the first ballot received 115 votes, two more than Smith. Two other ballots were taken on the same day with the same result.

Before a vote was taken on the 31st, Mr. Smith withdrew his name as there was no hopes of making any change in the minds of the dissenting members in his favor, and without which he could not be elected.

Mr. McClelland, of Ill., was then put in nomination by the Democrats, and received 91 votes on the first ballot, but when the vote was taken which put an end to the conflict, McClelland received only 85 votes, Mr. Gilmer receiving the votes of the S. A. members.

The election of Mr. Pennington was effected by Mr. Briggs, of New York, who changed his vote from McClelland to Mr. Pennington, which increased the vote for that gentleman to 117, the exact number necessary to a choice, and thus an end was put to the struggle.

In the House on the 6th among the notices of intention to introduce bills under the suspension of the rules were the following by Mr. Morrill of Vermont:

A bill to punish and prevent the practice of polygamy in the Territories and other places, (probably in foreign countries); and disapproving of certain acts of the Legislature of Utah.

In the Senate Mr. Sumner introduced a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Post Office Committee to inquire into the expediency of establishing a semi-weekly mail between St. Joseph, Mo., and Placerville, Cal.

Messrs. Grow, Miles, and Ethridge were appointed in conjunction with one from the Senate to wait on the President, and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he was pleased to make, which duty was performed.

The President desired them to express his gratification that Congress was ready to proceed to business, and that he would be happy to co-operate with the Legislative Department in the consummation of measures calculated to promote the public welfare.

The House took an adjournment till Thursday the 9th, to give the Speaker time to form the standing committees.

A bill passed the House appropriating \$24,000,000 to be devoted exclusively to the compensation of the Post Masters, and their clerks, mail departments, special agents, the transportation of the mails, and it was confidently expected it would pass the Senate the next day.

Some of the Washington correspondents assign the chairmanship of the leading committees as follows:

Ways and Means; Sherman.
Territories; Grow.
Foreign Affairs; Corwin.
Elections; Wilson.
Post Office; Haskins.
Indian Affairs; Colfax.
Commerce; Carter of N. Y., or Washburn of Illinois.
Invalid Pensions; Fenton.
Revolutionary Claims; Dames.
Military; Curtis.
Judiciary; Tappan or Stevens of Penn.
District of Columbia; E. Joy Morris.
Naval Affairs; Morse.
Library; Petit.

Farmer's Toast.—At an agricultural dinner the following toast was given: "The game of fortune—shuffle the cards as you will, *Spades* will always win."