

THE DESERET NEWS.

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

NO. 49.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1866.

VOL. XV.

The Deseret News:

IS PUBLISHED EVERY

Wednesday Morning.

ALBERT CARRINGTON, EDITOR

OFFICE:

CORNER OF SOUTH & EAST TEMPLE STREETS.

TERMS:

One Year.....\$5.00.
Six Months..... 3.00.
Three Months..... 2.00.

ADVERTISEMENTS, to insure insertion must be handed in by MONDAY NOON, and paid for in ADVANCE.

Calendar for November 1866.

New Moon, 7th day, 2h. 56m. Morning.
First Quarter, 15th day, 6h. 38m. Morning.
Full Moon, 22nd day, 2h. 46m. Morning.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 7h. 36m. Afternoon.

D of M	W	Moon's place at Noon.	Signification of Signs.	Sun Rises.	Sun Sets.
1	T	5 53	Bowels & Belly	6 29 4	5 59
2	F	18 34		6 30 4	5 58
3	S	1 01	Reins & Loins	6 31 4	5 57
4	S	13 16		6 32 4	5 56
5	M	25 23		6 33 4	5 55
6	T	7 23	Secret Members	6 35 4	5 53
7	W	19 19		6 36 4	5 52
8	T	1 11	Hips & Thighs	6 38 4	5 50
9	F	13 02		6 39 4	4 49
10	S	24 54		6 40 4	4 48
11	S	6 48	Knees & Hams	6 41 4	4 47
12	M	18 48		6 43 4	4 46
13	T	0 56	Legs & Ankles	6 44 4	4 45
14	W	13 17		6 45 4	4 44
15	T	25 56		6 47 4	4 43
16	F	8 56	Feet & Toes	6 48 4	4 42
17	S	22 21		6 49 4	4 41
18	S	6 15	Head & Face	6 50 4	4 40
19	M	20 36		6 51 4	4 40
20	T	5 24	Neck & Throat	6 52 4	4 39
21	W	20 32		6 54 4	4 38
22	T	5 11	Arms, Shoulders	6 55 4	4 38
23	F	21 09		6 56 4	4 37
24	S	6 15	Breast, Stomach	6 57 4	4 36
25	S	21 02		6 58 4	4 36
26	M	5 21	Heart & Back	6 59 4	4 35
27	T	19 11		7 0 4	4 34
28	W	2 33	Bowels & Belly	7 1 4	4 34
29	T	15 29		7 2 4	4 33
30	F	28 03		7 4 4	4 33

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Prague, 27.

An attempt was made to shoot the Emperor Francis Joseph as he was leaving the theatre this evening, but an Englishman seized the culprit before he could fire.

Berlin, 30.

King William has directed the celebration of a solemn fete in Berlin, on the 11th of November for the restoration of peace.

Chicago, 1.

The Austrian Governors transfer their supreme authority in their respective cities where they have ruled to the Mayors of the people, and elections will subsequently be ordered by the Mayors to complete the union with Italy; thus the great fortresses of Mantua, Venetia, Preschiera, &c., become, for the moment, free fortresses.

New York, 2.

Col. Roberts has issued a stirring address to the Fenian Brotherhood, calling on them to form themselves into military companies at once. Neutrality laws, he says, cannot prevent them, and British influence will no longer be allowed to rule this country to your injury and Ireland's shame. Strange events are in the near future, and you know not how soon you may be called upon to strike again for Ireland. Let not the occasion or call find you unprepared.

A letter received here says the two Fenian prisoners recently in the hands

of the Canadian authorities had escaped, and were now in Rochester. They state that the American Consul at Toronto expressed a hope that the Canadian Government would hang them all.

Washington, 2.

The comptroller of Currency announces that bonds have been received for deposit with the Treasurer of the United States to an amount sufficient to secure the entire \$300,000,000 of circulation of the National Banks authorized by law, and no more can be received after this date. The limit has been reached, and hereafter it will be useless to forward bonds, or to apply for an increase of capital, or for the organization of new banks, or to do anything with the expectation of getting circulating notes.

Baltimore, 2.

The city is perfectly quiet to-day; no disturbances have taken place, beyond an attempt to shoot a policeman by firing at him whilst in Taylor's news room.

Chicago, 3.

The Maryland imbroglio attracts considerable attention. Gov. Swann concluded the trial of the police commissioners on Wednesday night, and removed them on Thursday morning, appointing James Young and William S. Valliant. The old Board refuse to surrender their office, and the new Board have made a proclamation, invoking all good citizens to recognize their authority and keep the peace.

Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister, stated yesterday that he was not aware of any treaty or negotiation for ceding any portion of Mexican territory to the United States.

New York, 3.

The *Commercial's* money article says money is in steady demand on call loans, the rate generally is 5 per cent. on stock collaterals and 4 per cent. on government accounts, the most general rate on 4 months bring 6 per cent. Gold continues firmer; there is no scarcity for delivery.

Washington, 3.

Much solicitude naturally prevails here concerning the troubled condition of affairs in Baltimore. It is reported that troops were to-day sent to that neighborhood to be ready in case of any emergency, and if there should be any hostile demonstrations on the part of the authorities, the United States Government will interfere and declare the city under martial law for the purpose of preserving peace.

London, 3.

Consols 89½ five-twentyfives 68½. Liverpool breadstuff unchanged. The British Admiralty have promised to encourage the projected Nicaragua route.

Paris, 2.

The *Presse* says the alliance between Prussia and Russia is a fixed fact.

St. Petersburg, 3.

The military and naval forces have been ordered to be raised to their full strength.

Chicago, 4.

The Baltimore police commissioners embroglio took an unexpected shape yesterday, the old Board refusing to surrender their authority, and arresting the new Board with the Sheriff of the county and lodging them in jail. The city remained remarkably quiet, although thousands of persons crowded about the headquarters and newspaper offices to hear and discuss the news. The police board have enrolled about 400 special men, among whom are some of the most prominent citizens, and are determined that the new commissioners shall not take office until after the decision of the Supreme Court, which delay will prevent their assuming office until after the election, thereby defeating the plans of the conservative politicians.

Fortress Monroe, 3.

The parole granted Jefferson Davis some months ago, granting the privilege of the ground of the Fortress during the day, has been extended, through Executive clemency, in removing all surveillance over him and the guards from his rooms in Carroll Hall at night. Instructions to this effect have been sent from Washington to Gen. Burton, Commandant of the Fort, thus divesting his imprisonment of anything like severity, and paving the way, as is generally

presumed, for final parole and release. All the guards over him, both during the day and night, being removed, he now enjoys every possible means of comfort and pleasure while held a prisoner in the Fort. It is said he has expressed great gratification at this action of the government, and already contemplates vacating Carroll Hall and taking up his residence with Mrs. Davis, in the apartments assigned her after her arrival here.

Vienna, 14.

Decrees have been promulgated relieving Mensdorff from the foreign military office, and appointing Von Benst as his successor. The decrees also appointed Baron John Minister of War, Vice Estenhasy relieved. The ministry is without portfolios. Van Benst has issued a circular wherein he declares himself separated from the past. He says he enters the Austrian service full and unprejudiced. Austria will maintain a true and peaceful conciliatory policy, but will uphold the dignity of the Empire.

Florence, 4.

A deputation from Venetia had arrived at Turin, amid great enthusiasm. The King and Cabinet were also there to receive them.

Berlin, 4.

The King of Saxony and his family re-entered Dresden yesterday, and were well received by the people. The German Parliament, it is expected will be ready to meet at the beginning of the year.

Brussels, 4.

Chaster, the Belgian War Minister, has resigned.

London, 3.

A large fund has been and now is raising for the relief of the sufferers by the recent great fire at Quebec, C. E.

Vienna, 3.

The Diet of Hungary has been convoked for the 19th.

Baltimore, 3.

The city is now perfectly quiet, the streets are almost deserted, and the excitement of the day has entirely disappeared. Messrs Valliant and Young and Sheriff Thompson are still in jail, and have not been bailed out.

SCHOOL DISCIPLINE.

The following article is communicated by a gentleman of education and experience, who knows whereof he writes. Let teachers and others make a note thereof:

The discipline of a great school must be that of a man of war, and it must be conducted pretty much under the same restrictions. Large numbers can only be controlled by authority—and this to be respected must have the power of rigid discipline. The pleasures and enjoyments of home are left at home. Choice, affection, principle, are no longer controlling emotions. Pride and interest may be excited in some; and for those, no other stimulus is necessary; but as a rule, numbers can be restrained only by the exercise of force or fear. Sailors and children alike are for the most part educated in temper and habits of all kinds, not by those placed over them, but by companions; and on board ship or in a large school, all is contingency. To overcome the evils resulting from this, rigid rules and regulations must be established, and these to be effective, must be arbitrarily enforced. It is of course impossible to keep a large number always under the eye, hence the necessity for sub-division into classes, depending generally upon age, acquirements and trustworthiness; but each sub-division soon has its own chosen leaders for good or evil; also depending upon age, experiences, &c., and more likely to increase than to lessen the necessity for the exercise of force or fear, as the governing emotions. But two or three, or half a dozen, may be watched every hour, and evil checked as it arises; every transgression so speedily corrected that others may profit by the example, without any necessity for recurring to that basest of all punishments, flogging; which befits only the lowest conditions of moral existence, and which is never found in its application to produce any other effect

than to depress or exasperate generous natures.

Only a very few years ago, many of the best officers in the navy felt sure that the service would be ruined by the abolition of corporal punishment. It was the only thing, they asserted, that Jack stood in fear of. But others there were, who said, "Well, we have two means left yet. There are three ways of touching Jack's heart, through his hide, his stomach, or his purse. Bread and water and stoppage of pay, are, to say the least, economical punishments, and Uncle Sam will be the better for it. Imprisonment, solitary confinement, and "double irons," were also still left for extreme cases. It was soon found that the service got along even better without the flogging than with it. Internal rules and regulations were not a whit less strict, nor less observed. Officers, it may be, at first, had to be a little more watchful, to classify a little more strictly, but it was soon evident that the men were better, were more respectful and more ambitious. Suspension of pay, disrating, or deposing to a lower grade were found to be far more effectual punishments for the evil disposed than flogging. The "Dead-Head Gang," consisting of the suspended and disrated, soon became so obnoxious that none were found bad enough to belong to it. To deprive Jack of the privileges of shore—of earning money, and so having none to spend or opportunity of spending it, was to him a sorer punishment than even flogging.

Now the points of difference in the exercise of discipline for the great school are apparent. Surely no teacher will claim that there is any school-boy or girl more hardened in, or disposed to evil than the most vicious sailor. If there be any such, it is high time that there were a teacher's "Dead Head Class" established for their especial benefit. If the number of pupils be great they can be divided and subdivided into departments and classes, to the necessary degree for watchfulness. Suspension from school or from special privileges depending upon the nature of the offense are two-fold, because the parent or guardian in that case comes to the aid of the teacher. And a class to be called "Under Guard," with special tutors, on account of misbehavior, would doubtless be as odious in schools as the "Dead-Head Gang" of the man-of-war. A well organized system of special promotions at any time of good conduct, instead of being confined to the beginning of the term, to be called the Corps of Honor, or other appropriate title—as the farthest remove from the "Under Guard;" and many other means which will readily suggest themselves to the truly practical teacher, would do much to improve the low moral standard which unfortunately now so generally prevails. The gratification which the reasoning faculties experience from such distinctions, not only stimulate a laudable competition, but they inculcate the noblest qualities of the heart. For, in proportion as one tastes of the delights of intellectual growth, and has the opportunity to indulge the impulse of his nature to increase in knowledge, he will acquire a love for education for the pleasure it affords him, and will have a realizing sense of the new source of enjoyment in store for him as he advances. The understanding and the heart will be in study, and education the business of the student.—[A. N. B. in N. Y. Sun.

NEWS ITEMS.

IN New York city thirty-two foreign papers are printed.

LARGE orders for grain have been sent to the United States from France.

THE paper mills of Great Britain manufacture 28,500 tons of paper weekly.

THE debt of Great Britain is \$4,041,449,490, of the United States \$2,841,367,730.

THE population of New Orleans is double what it was during the war, and one-fourth larger than ever before.

THE town of Wales, Maine, has neither doctor, lawyer or minister. The town poor are supported by an appropriation.