

invest an act of usurpation with authority, your Memorialists are unable to discover.

What if the Legislature of Connecticut had, under the excitement of party strife, even by a formal act, recognized the usurpation which you have supposed, might not the Governor fall back upon his own official prerogative, call out the militia, and suppress the rebellion? If he would be bound to recognize such an usurpation as government having authority, when could he ever suppress it without himself becoming a rebel against the very authority he recognizes?

Apply this illustration to the President of the United States, and you will see that the fundamental principle of all your reasoning is absolutely suicidal, and thus renders nugatory your entire vindication. Did not President Jackson, on his own official responsibility as National Executive, set at defiance alike the power, and the authority of a Sovereign State? And can a Territorial Government rank with an independent State Sovereignty? Can Border Ruffianism, by act of Congress, become entitled to respect and support, as a rightful law-making power, from the President of the United States? This case is too flagrant. The facts are too notorious. No truly independent, self-relying President, who understood his official prerogative, and his duty under the Constitution, would have hesitated to disregard even a direct act of Congress so tyrannical and oppressive, and appeal to his country and the world for his vindication.

But no such trying emergency was here presented. With the solemn decision of the House of Representatives, after long investigation, that the Legislature of Kansas had no authority, and that its laws were no laws—with that direct, positive and unimpeachable evidence before you, your Memorialists cannot but express their surprise that you have relied upon your construction of indirect, inconclusive acts of that same body as evidence of the authority of that Legislature. They know of no rule of law by which you can set up constructive, inferential evidence against direct and positive evidence from the same source. But it is proof you pass over in utter silence.

Alluding to the condition of the Territory, you speak of the course which you adopted as 'absolutely necessary,' and ask 'whether you would not have been justly condemned had you left,' what you assume to be the government and its administration 'impotent,' and thus have suffered it to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people.

Our first reply to this view of the case is, as before, there was no (Territorial) government in Kansas to be executed, as you suppose. And again, we say the usurped government ought to have been rendered impotent, and to have become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people, as it has become. But further, Congress has passed a law for the establishment of a government in this Territory, with this formal and positive explanation that the people (in the Territory) be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. Why, then, could not a Governor of Kansas have been appointed at any time, acting under your authority, and with an army under his control, who would have suppressed all internal violence and contention, and left the people free to form and regulate their domestic institutions, &c., as well as employ the army to act the absurd and farcical part of a posse comitatus, to enforce, under your direction, territorial laws which had no pretense of authority?

Without saying who were or who were not the responsible originators of the troubles in Kansas, can it be doubted that the President long before this time, by the course now suggested, or some other, might have put an end to these troubles? Has he not power to 'take care that the laws'—and of course that the law of Congress, respecting Kansas—'be faithfully executed'?

You have introduced several topics into your reply, as that of slavery, the decision of the Supreme Court in the case of Dred Scott, with others, on which your Memorialists have said nothing in their Memorial, and on which they intend to say nothing now, except to express their dissent from your opinions.

It is needless to prolong this discussion. Your whole vindication, if it has any ground, rests, in the view of your Memorialists, upon one palpably false assumption: That whatever claims to be a government de facto, without a pretense of its proceeding from any rightful law-making power, is entitled to support. The world has not seen a usurpation which this principle would not sanction. If adopted in the administration of our Government it must involve, sooner or later, its destruction.

Pardon, now, if need be, the plain and respectful earnestness of your Memorialists in unfolding what they consider false principles in your positions on the present subject. They speak of no want of honesty in your opinions, nor of sincerity in your avowal of them—of no want of patriotism on your part, nor yet of that higher principle which God approves. They speak only of what they consider error in your reasonings, and of its consequences in political evils. They judge not the heart. They have not imputed to you any violation of your oath of office, as you have thought fit to charge. Their language shows the contrary. They say, 'By the foregoing you are held up—as violating,' &c. The 'foregoing' here spoken of is shown by the connection to be the claim of Gov. Walker that the President of the United States is employing through him (Walker) an army, one purpose of which is to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States; but laws which, it is notorious, are established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected.

This claim of Gov. Walker, if admitted by you in its full extent, and admitted on the ground of making the general principle mentioned above a universal one—thus applying a mere rule of international law to the internal government of this country—would, in our view, involve the most

serious imputations upon any Chief Magistrate. But you had not at that time, so far as we are aware, given any public sanction to that claim, and the Memorial, therefore, did not contain the imputation you supposed.

The Memorialists have dwelt on the error referred to above, as they regard it, not merely on account of its fatal tendency, and the calamities which have actually resulted from it, but also, because they are confident that you, in common with many of your honest fellow-citizens, have overlooked one essential principle in assuming that the ruffian usurpation in Kansas is an established government. Be assured that they intend to withhold no tribute due to your intellectual eminence, or moral character. They believe, however, that many errors and misconceptions are compatible with the highest mental culture and intellectual ability.

Your Memorialists have spoken earnestly, because they deeply deplore the adoption of a principle which leads to the mal-administration of so perfect a system of government as that which our fathers, by their wisdom, their prayers, and their blood, have given to their posterity.

They cannot believe in the unapproachable infallibility of their rulers, under this system of true liberty; and, while they would honor them in the fear of God, they are confident that neither they, nor even kings, have the right divine to govern wrong.

They hope for the continuance of our national government, and for its wise and effective administration, in guarding the privileges and blessings it is so fitted to perpetuate. They wait with hope for the emancipation of the nations, and of all men, by the light and power of the example of such a government. They trust that no unauthorized mode of its administration will cause it to fail of its design, and that you may yet see that in this respect one false principle, if adhered to, must prove a principle of weakness and decay—a sure prelude to the end of all our greatness, happiness and glory—a death-spot in the tree of Liberty, whose leaves, like those of the tree of life, are for the healing of the nations.

NATHANIEL W. TAYLOR,	S. G. HUBBARD,
THEO. D. WOOLSEY,	JOHN A. BLAKE,
HENRY DUTTON,	WM. H. RUSSEL,
CHAS. L. ENGLISH,	A. N. SKINNER,
JOHN H. BROCKWAY,	CHAS. ROBINSON,
ELI W. BLAKE,	JOEL HAWES,
BENJ. SILLIMAN, JR.,	G. A. CALHOUN,
THOS. A. THATCHER,	LEONARD BACON,
J. A. DAVENPORT,	H. C. KINGSLEY,
WORTHINGTON HOOKER,	BENJ. SILLIMAN, SEN.
PHILOS BLAKE,	CHAS. IVES,
AMOS TOWNSEND,	JOSIAH W. GIBBS,
JAMES BREWSTER,	JAMES F. BARCOCK,
ELI IVES,	ALFRED WALKER,

HAWLEY OLMSTED.

Children at Home.

We are not going to recommend education to parents as the most valuable gift which it is in their power to bestow on their children, nor to suggest that they should make a point of setting aside a portion of their incomes, let them be ever so small, for this purpose, nor that they should take care to send their children to the best school. All these things we take for granted they are ready and willing to do, and we will only endeavor to point out how much may be done for children by their parents. They educate their children to a certain extent, whether they will or not.

The mind of every child is influenced, more or less, by the grown people around them, and after teaching never destroys or effaces these early impressions. How important, then, that they should be good ones.

A child may be taught to do some things wrong, and they may be easily set to rights; but a bad habit acquired in early childhood, or a bad feeling got into the mind, is not so easily got rid of. It will cling to the child till it grows into youth, will stay by the youth till he becomes a man, and may be the source not only of the greatest unhappiness and misery in this world, but of the most awful unfitness for the next.

How careful, then, should this make a mother in the training of her child! How anxious to awaken its mind to good principles, and to quicken and nourish the good feelings within its heart.

It is beautiful to see the love which mothers have for their young babies. How carefully and tenderly they watch over them, and how lovingly they caress them. But as they grow older, this feeling is too often changed, and we find harshness often substituted for kindness. Parents complain of how naughty and troublesome their children are, and frequently punish them for acts which are only natural. Children will run about, play in the dirt, and stick their fingers in the preserves jars, in spite of all that may be said; and threats are only an expenditure of words. They become very knowing about mother's words. A slap or a box on the ears after they have done the thing they like, is the most they ever get in spite of those oft-repeated threats. They have never once been whipped or sent to bed. The slap, and the box on the ear are not pleasant to be sure, and make their backs tingle and eyes twinkle, but it is soon over, and mother's back will be soon turned, too, and they can then go back to puddle and preserves again, which latter, after all, has never been put quite out of their reach.

In such continued warfare with her children does many a mother live; all because she has not accustomed her children to obey her word. Her own voice has become harsh as she speaks to them at all times, and their ears are hardened to the tone of reproach. No scolding, however loud, would so startle them so much as a few words of gentle affection, but these they never have, and she has become to them an object of fear. She, in her turn, tells her neighbors that the children 'are the plague of her life.' But all this may be very easily prevented. Let a mother, from the first, accustom her children to listen to her words, and to mind them. They must be gently, yet firmly spoken, and above all, spoken but once.

All temptations to disobey should be carefully put out of the way of very young children, and mothers should avoid making threats which they do not intend to perform. Hours and days of scolding may be escaped by a mother who has the courage to put a child to bed in the day time, or deny it some little indulgence in consequence of an act of disobedience. And no rebellious feeling rises up in the mind of a child, whose father and mother have firmly inflicted a punishment which they had threatened for disobedience—provided always, that it be not greatly disproportioned to the offence.

A respect for their parent's regard for truth is felt in the midst of their sorrow; nor does the punishment interfere with the love felt by the child toward his parents. He sees that they are obeying a hidden law in their own hearts. He has prepared himself for the future recognition of and obedience to that law.

But while we speak of punishments we would be understood to advocate no corporeal ones, such as slapping or beating. Nothing is so hardening in its effects on a child's mind as this mode of treatment. He feels it to be the mere expression of his parent's anger and vexation; it banishes all self-reproach for his own misdeed, and it raises up a feeling of angry resentment in return.

Let fathers and mothers guard nothing so jealously as their children's love towards themselves, and let them endeavor to inflict even chastisement upon them in such a manner that their own love shall never be lost sight of. And then will spring up—not the obedience of fear, which is but a cowardly and slavish subjection, but the obedience of love, which is in harmony with the best affections of a child's heart, and prepares him for the yet higher obedience to the laws and word of God.—[Graham's Mag.]

WORLDLY PROSPECTS OF YOUNG MEN.—When young men arrive at an age which makes it almost imperative that they should seek some mode of supporting themselves, they are too apt to rely more on the influence of their relatives and friends, than upon their own exertions. Many become discouraged at the slightest rebuff, and foolishly yield to despondency, when their next effort might meet with the most unexpected success. Some bitterly complain of the chances of prosperity without capital, and consider that it would be useless to make any exertions, without such assistance. While others are so choice and fastidious in their tastes, that it is almost impossible to please them.

These views of life and business are all wrong, and emanate more from an idle disposition, and a species of false modesty, than any actual cause. Instead of harboring such thoughts, and yielding to their gloomy influence, how much better it would be, to form a resolution to succeed, and to carry it out by your actions and exertions. Energy, perseverance and a strict attention to business will accomplish almost any thing; and success and prosperity are as certain to follow, as they are practised.

There is not a community, but what has an example of this kind; and the wealthiest men of our nation started penniless and unknown. It was by their industry and perseverance alone, that they were able to accumulate their immense wealth.

Girard's life is replete with reverses, but they only stimulated him to renewed efforts; and at his death, he was worth millions. Astor had nothing but his exertions and an indomitable will to depend upon, and they proved his best capital. In a word, the history of all the millionaires in the United States may be given in 'Industry, Economy, and Perseverance.' The sons of rich men who began life with the capital which so many poor young men covet, frequently die beggars.

It would probably not be going too far to say that a large majority of such minded individuals either fail outright, or gradually eat up the capital with which they commenced their career. And the reason is plain. Brought up in expensive habits, they spend entirely too much. Educated with high notions of personal importance, they will not, as they phrase it, 'stoop' to hard work. Is it astonishing, therefore, that they are passed in the race of life by others with less capital, originally, but more energy, thrift and industry? For these virtues, after all, are worth more than money. They make money, in fact. Nay, after it is made, they enable the possessor to keep it, which most rich men pronounce to be more difficult than the making.

The young man who begins life with a resolution always to lay by part of his income, is sure, even without extraordinary ability, gradually to acquire a sufficiency, especially as habits of economy, which the resolution renders necessary, will make that a competence for him, which would be quite insufficient for a more extravagant person.

It is really what we save, even more than what we make, which leads us to fortune. He who enlarges his expenses as fast as his earnings increase, must always be poor, no matter what his abilities. And content may be had on comparatively little. It is not in luxurious living that men find real happiness.—[Graham's Mag.]

OBEEDIENCE, DILIGENCE, TRUTH.—It is said that when the mother of Washington was asked how she had formed the character of her son, she replied that she had early endeavored to teach him three things:—obedience, diligence and truth.—No better advice can be given by any parent.

Teach your children to obey. Let it be the first lesson. You can hardly begin too soon. It requires constant care to keep up the habit of obedience, and especially to do it in such a way as not to break down the strength of the child's character.

Teach your children to be diligent. The habit of being always employed is a great safeguard through life, as well as essential to the culture of almost every virtue. Nothing can be more foolish than an idea which parents have, that it is not re-

spectable to set their children to work. Playing is a good thing, innocent recreation is an employment, and a child may learn to be diligent in that as in other things; but let them learn to be useful. As to truth, it is the one essential thing. Let everything else be sacrificed rather than that.—Without it, what dependence can you place on your child? And be sure to do nothing yourself to give the lie to your own precepts.

Learning is not wisdom: we may master all the lore of antiquity, be conversant with all the writings, the sayings and the actions of the mighty dead—we may fathom science, read the heavens, understand their laws and their revolutions, dive into mysteries of matter, and explain the phenomena of earth and air; yet if we are not able to weigh our own actions and requirements with the action of others in the balance of even-handed, impartial justice, and repine not at the verdict; if we have not yet obtained the perfect knowledge and government of ourselves, and strictly and faithfully maintained the secret spring of minds, the fountain of our opinions and motives of our actions, if we have not yet learned that "love is the fulfilling of the law"—we are not wise—we are as yet only on the threshold of knowledge.—[The Home.]

A SILVER THIMBLE is defined to be a 'diminutive, argenteous, truncated cone, convex on its summit, and semi-perforated with symmetrical indentations.'

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Advertisements to insure insertion in the current number must be handed in on Monday.

ROPE AND TWINE.

W. A. McMASTER, Rope, Twine, Lasso, Girth, Broom and Weavers' Twine Manufacturer, 11th Ward, informs the public that he will break and dress Hemp and Flax, or spin any of the above named to all who wish, on cheap terms, &c. 27-tf

J. L. HEYWOOD,

HAT, Cap and Muff Manufacturer, 17th Ward. WANTED in exchange—all kinds of Furs, Sheep and Lamb's wool; also all kinds of produce, County and Territorial orders. 21-tf

SHEEP, CATTLE & HORSES

WILL be taken by us on Bingham Creek south to herd or raise on shares, at the usual rates, length of time immaterial with us. We shall prepare to feed our stock when necessary during the winter. (7-tf) **BLAIR & BROTHER.**

Brand Sheets! Brand Sheets!

NOTICE is hereby given that the Brand Sheets, now neatly bound, can be had by calling at the President's Office, price \$1 cash or wheat at cash price taken in payment. Persons having cattle estrayed, or those purchasing, will find it to their advantage to have the Brand Sheets by them for reference. **H. B. CLAWSON,** Recorder of Brands. 49-tf

W. BALLAN, WATCH-MAKER, respectfully informs the inhabitants of Great Salt Lake City and vicinity, that he intends carrying on his business in the house formerly occupied by A. L. Hale, North Temple st., 17th ward, and will warrant all work done by him to give satisfaction, as he understands his business in all its branches. Jewelry neatly repaired; charges very moderate. 43-tf

ENGRAVING SHOP

A. T. J. M. BARLOW'S, 1st door east of the Deseret Store, where all kinds of engraving may be done. Names engraved on guns, watches, rings, spoons, knives, &c. Public Hands and others please take notice. Any kind of available pay taken. Terms moderate. **DAVID MACKENZIE,** Engraver. 25-tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, having purchased the Woollen Factory at Jordan Mills, formerly owned by Mr. Gaunt, has repaired and fitted it up in good order and has it in successful operation.

Carding, Spinning, Weaving, Fulling and Dyeing done to order at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

With a new set of cards and good workmen, he flatters himself that he can do as good work as can be done in the Territory. Wool worked up on shares, if desired. 20-tf **A. GARDNER.**

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING BEEN APPOINTED ADMINISTRATOR of the Estate of Thomas Tennan deceased, by the Judge of the Probate Court for Great Salt Lake county, the undersigned hereby requests all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, to come forward without delay and cancel the same, and those having demands against said estate will please file them with the Judge of the aforesaid Court, properly authenticated, as soon as circumstances will permit and within the time specified by law. **DANIEL SPENCER,** Administrator. 34-tf

ADMINISTRATORS NOTICE!

THE undersigned having been appointed by the Judge of Probate for Great Salt Lake county Administrators of the Estate of A. W. Babbitt, deceased, hereby notify all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate to come forward without delay for settlement; and all persons having claims against said estate will please file them with the Hon. Elias Smith, Probate Judge, on or before the first day of June, A.D., 1857. **JULIA ANN BABBITT,** **W. H. HOOPER,** **BENJ. F. JOHNSON,** Administrators. 42-tf

Cows, Sheep and Herding.

I AM now keeping a herd at Santaquin (or Summit creek) and prepared to take cows and sheep on shares, or any kind of stock to herd, both summer and winter, and to make myself responsible for all losses sustained by neglect or mismanagement. I will give one half the butter, cheese and increase from cows; and one half the wool and two thirds the increase from sheep, and will deliver without expense the butter, cheese and wool as it becomes due. Our range for stock, both for summer and winter, is unsurpassed in the valleys of these mountains. Those in or near G. S. L. City having stock to let or to be herded can inquire of or leave their stock with D. T. Le Baron, Mrs. A. W. Babbitt's residence, G. S. L. City; and any one desiring to trade sheep for good work oxen can by him be accommodated. 6-tf **B. F. JOHNSON.**