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## TIME.

Proud conqueror! he smiled to hear  
The scoffer's laugh, the proud ones' sneer;  
The boaster's lip wore health's bright hue,  
He passed—how white, and still it grew:  
He hurried in oblivion's wave,  
Dreams, throbbing hearts had died to save,—  
Proud rulers, troubled at his glance,  
And thrones were shivered by his lance,—  
Still on—still on relentless one!  
Oh! Time! when will thy work be done?

He stood in pride's luxurious hall,  
Laid his strong hand upon its wall,—  
The costly marble sark to dust,  
The bars of gold were dark with rust,  
The owl screams amid the gloom,  
The earthworm crept o'er grandeur's tomb,  
And only shadows went and came,  
Where he had traced his tyrant name:  
Still on—still on relentless one!  
Oh! say, when will thy work be done?

He lingered 'mid the festive throng,  
Where smile-wreathed lips drank deep and long  
Of pleasures' cup, and touched the flowers  
Soft hands had twined for joy's bright showers;  
They faded, and the brow they prest  
'Neath death's cold pall were laid to rest;  
Still on—still on relentless one!  
Say—say! when will thy work be done?

He saw two friends, the true, the good,  
Who closely in life's list had stood  
Together, 'mid its wild alarms,  
Each sheltered by the other's arms—  
Could aught such wooing hearts estrange?  
Could aught such clinging friendship change?  
E'en time's flat mist speak in vain;  
Hush!—hush! they parted—met again—  
'Twas bitter? yes, I knew it well,  
Time frowned, and friendship's altar fell.

Proud conqueror! away, away!  
Let not thy hastening footstep stay;  
Go! tear the shining treads of mirth,  
Go! blight the fairest flowers of earth—  
Snatch life's bright gems, to deck thy brow,—  
Form thy proud wreath, and wear it now;  
Age wears it, in thy glory's morn,  
E'er once thy greatness hath been shorn,  
Go! triumph till thy reign is o'er,  
And time and change shall be no more.

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

G. S. L. CITY, Sept. 1859.

## EASTERN MAIL.

The news received by the last Eastern mail, which arrived here on the morning of the 6th, either from the Old or New World is not very important, but we will select a few of the most interesting items for the benefit of those who may wish to know something of what is going on in the world outside of Utah.

The peace of Villa Franca does not appear to be very satisfactory to the Italians, nor the French liberals, and there is much speculation among journalists in those countries most interested as to the permanency of the Italian confederation and the peace of Europe.

Napoleon, after the signing of the treaty, made the following proclamation to his army:

"The principle aim of the war is attained. Italy will become for the first time a nation. Venetia, it is true, remains to Austria, but she will nevertheless be an Italian province, forming a part of an Italian confederation. The union of Lombardy with Piedmont creates for us a powerful ally, who will owe to us its independence. The Italian governments which have remained inactive, or which have been called back into their possessions, will comprehend the necessity of salutary reforms. A general amnesty will obliterate the traces of civil discord.

Italy, henceforth mistress of her destinies, will only have herself to accuse should she not progress regularly in order and freedom. You will soon return to France. A grateful country will there receive with transports those soldiers who have raised so high the glory of our army—at Montebello, Palestro, Turbigo, Magenta, Malegnano and Solferino—who in two months have freed Piedmont, and have only stopped because the contest was about to assume proportions no longer in keeping with the interests that France has in this formidable war. Be proud then of your success—proud of the results obtained—proud, especially, of being the well-beloved children of that France, who will always be a great nation, so long as she shall have heart to comprehend noble causes and men like you to defend them. (Signed) NAPOLEON."

The King of Sardinia issued the following proclamation to the people of Lombardy:

"Heaven has blessed our arms with the powerful aid of our magnanimous and valiant ally, the Emperor Napoleon, and we arrived in a few days, after victory upon victory, at the banks of the Mincio. To-day I come back among you to tell you that heaven has granted your wishes.

"An armistice, followed by preliminaries of

peace, assure the people of Lombardy of their independence.

"According to your desire, many times expressed, you will henceforth form with an ancient State one single and free family.

"I take your destiny under my direction, and hope to receive from you that concurrence which a chief of a state needs in order to create a new administration. I tell you, people of Lombardy, to trust in your king. Established on a solid and unperishable basis, he will procure happiness for a new country which heaven has entrusted to his government."

The following is a translation of the order of the day addressed by the King of Sardinia to his army on the establishment of peace, and dated Monzambano, July 12:

"Soldiers—After two months of war, we have arrived as conquerors on the banks of the Mincio. United with our courageous allies we have triumphed everywhere.

"Your courage, your discipline, and your perseverance have excited the admiration of all Europe. The name of 'Italian soldier' is in every mouth.

"I, who have had the honor of commanding you, have been enabled to appreciate all that has been heroic and sublime in your conduct during the course of this war. It is needless, soldiers, to repeat that you have acquired the grandest titles to my gratitude and that of your country. Important affairs of state call me to the capital. I confide the command of the army to the worthy and brave General la Marmora, who has shared with us the dangers and the victories of this campaign. Now I announce to you peace; but if ever, in the future, the honor of our country should recall us to the combat, you will find me ready to command you, well assured that we shall march again to victory."

Napoleon, on his return from Italy, arrived at St. Claude on the 17th of July, but it was understood that he would not make a formal entry into Paris until the army arrived, which was expected on the 14th of August.

The *Norde* announces that a French corps d'armee of 40,000 men would remain in Italy, until the reorganization of the country, according to the terms of the peace of Villa Franca.

The same paper says that the preliminary treaty of peace, arranged in principal at Villa Franca, will be definitely drawn up at Zurich, and then officially communicated to the courts of Europe—the adhesion of these courts being indispensable to the organic and international relations which form a part of the public law of Europe;

The Vienna correspondent of the *London Times* says that the meeting of the representatives of Austria, France and Sardinia will soon meet at Zurich to complete the treaty of peace. There will be no congress, as the two Emperors have agreed to settle their difficulties without the intervention of the neutral powers.

The Paris correspondent of the *London Post* telegraphed on the 18th says:

"A conference to settle the affairs of Italy has just been arranged at St. Claude, and the early part of next month is spoken of as the time at which the representatives of the parties interested are to assemble, but the place of meeting is not yet mentioned.

The same correspondent learns, on very high authority, that both Emperors are convinced that the basis for peace which they so hastily agreed upon, are in many respects impracticable.

The English journals continued to ridicule the terms of peace, and even the *London Post*—Lord Palmerston's organ—had suddenly commenced an attack on the proceedings at Villa Franca.

The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, after a careful inquiry, affirms that the terms of the peace have not only occasioned a feeling of disappointment, and even of indignation, among all those who took a sincere interest in the object of the war, but have very seriously lowered the Emperor in the opinion of all classes of society."

PARIS, July 20.—The *Moniteur* contains the following:

Yesterday evening the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the presidents of which, M. Troplong, Count de Morney, and M. Boroche, addressed congratulatory speeches to his majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the great events. He said:

"Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature as well in a military as a political aspect. Obligated to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms ready to dispute our

successes or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution, if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected.

"It was necessary to crush boldly the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped, it was neither through weariness or exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to serve, but the interests of France.

"I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory from the Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble delusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence of Italy, I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered, I made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices, have they been merely losses? No; we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave, and well organized.

"Piedmont has been delivered from invasion; her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combated it most. All the sovereigns of the Peninsula comprehend the wants of salutary reforms. Thus after having given a new proof the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France and the tranquility of Europe."

FRANCIS JOSEPH TO HIS SUBJECTS.

"TO MY PEOPLE—

"When the measure of permissible concessions, that is, such as are in keeping with the dignity of the Crown and with the honor and welfare of the country, is exhausted—when all efforts to bring about a pacific understanding have failed, there is no longer any choice, and what is indispensable becomes a duty. This duty placed me under the painful necessity of requiring from my people new and heavy sacrifices to enable me to take the field in defense of their most sacred rights.

"My faithful people responded to my summons, simultaneously rallied round the throne, and made the various sacrifices required by circumstances with a readiness which merited my grateful acknowledgment, if possible increased my heartfelt attachment to them, and inspired me with confidence that the just cause, in defense of which my gallant army was prepared with enthusiasm to do battle, would triumph.

"Unfortunately, the result was not what was generally expected. The fortune of war was not favorable to us. Austria's gallant army has again given such brilliant proofs of its off-tried heroism and unparalleled steadiness that it has even excited the admiration of its antagonists. I am proud to be the commander of such an army, and the country must be grateful to it for having so vigorously maintained the honor of the flag of Austria, and for having preserved it from spot or blemish.

"It is an equally indisputable fact that our adversaries, notwithstanding the greatest exertions and the employment of ample means, which had been long preparing for the intended blow, were unable—although the sacrifices made were tremendous—to obtain a decisive victory. The enemy acquired advantages, but the Austrian army, being unshaken in strength and courage, maintained a position which left the possibility open of regaining them.

"The attempt to do this would, however, have required new and not less bloody sacrifices than those which had already filled my heart with sorrow. Under such circumstances, it was my imperative duty as a Monarch to take into consideration the propositions for peace which were made to me. The stake which the continuance of the war would have required would have been even greater than before, as I should have been compelled to require from the faithful provinces of the Empire further and greater supplies of men and money than those already given. The result of renewed exertions would, besides, have been doubtful, as I was bitterly deceived in my well-founded hope that I should not stand alone in a war which was not undertaken for the rights of Austria alone.

"Notwithstanding the warm and gratefully to be acknowledged sympathy felt for our just cause in the greater part of Germany, by the Governments as well as by the people, our oldest and most natural allies obstinately refused to take cognizance of the high importance of the great question of the day. Austria was obliged alone to meet coming events, the importance of which might increase from day to day.

"The honor of Austria—thanks to the heroic exertions of her gallant army—having sustained no blemish during the war, I resolved, for political considerations, to make a sacrifice, and to sign the preliminaries which had been agreed to as a preparation for the conclusion of peace. I did this after having acquir-

ed the conviction that less unfavorable conditions were to be obtained by a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French than by means of negotiations, in which the three great Powers not concerned in the struggle would share, and in which their collective project of mediation was likely to receive their moral support.

"Unfortunately, the separation of the greater part of Lombardy from the empire was unavoidable. It, however, gives me heartfelt pleasure to have restored to my beloved people the blessings of peace, which are doubly valuable, inasmuch as they will give me leisure to direct my whole and uninterrupted attention and care to the completion of a duty which I have imposed on myself. It is—firmly to establish the internal welfare and external power of Austria by a judicious development of its rich moral and material strength, as also by making such improvements in the legislation and administration as are in accordance with the spirit of the age. As my people faithfully stood by me in the moment of severe trial, so may they now, by showing confidence in me, assist in the work of peace, and in the realization of my benevolent intentions.

"My recognition of its services, and my thanks, I have already expressed to the army in an order of the day. I now repeat the expression of my sentiments, by thanking my people for the heroism of their sons, who went to battle for God, the Emperor, and their country. Of the comrades—and they will never be forgotten—who remained on the field of battle, I think with sorrow.

Laxenberg, July 15. FRANCIS JOSEPH.

In Turin, it is said that the peace has produced the greatest exasperation and dejection; Napoleon was accused of being a traitor to Italy and his portraits were withdrawn from the shop windows, to prevent them from being broken.

Before the peace, every shop window in Lombardy had Napoleon's portrait; two days afterwards not one was to be seen.

It was reported that 200,000 men would be discharged from the French army on renewable furloughs. In that event the government will have them still on hand without being at the expense of their support.

The army of Austria is to be continued on its former footing, ready for any emergency that may arise.

Oscar, king of Sweden, died at Stockholm, on the 8th of July, aged 60 years, and the Queen of Portugal on the 16th of the same month.

The latest dates from the States are to August 20. The result of the recent election makes it quite certain that the Republicans will have 106 members in the House of Representatives of the next Congress, and will lack but 12 of having a majority over all other factions. The Democrats will have only 97 members if they succeed in carrying the 29 yet to be elected, which was considered very doubtful.

Hon. Richard Rush died at Philadelphia on the 30th of July, and Hon. Horace Mann, at Yellow Springs, Ohio, on the 2d of August.

A severe drouth had prevailed in some parts of Kentucky, Illinois, Maryland, and Virginia.

The frontier papers are filled with glowing accounts of recent discoveries in the Kansas gold mines. Mr. Charles Leslie of Clinton, Pennsylvania, arrived at Omaha city, on the 14th of August, with over one thousand ounces of gold dust from Clear Creek. He reported that not less than ten thousand persons would winter in the mines, although large numbers were returning, many of them for machinery. Flour was selling at \$12 per hundred, bacon at 30, Coffee at 22, and sugar 25cts. per pound. Many others were returning home from the gold fields with their pockets filled with treasure.

The latest dates from Mexico are to the 19th of July.

Miramón had issued a manifesto, that promises to protect the clergy in their power and wealth, favors a dictatorial government, and declares that the traditional policy of Mexico is to guard against the United States.

Mr. McLane sent only a skeleton treaty to Washington unsigned.

The Tehuantepec company is much annoyed by the authorities, and the mails will probably be suspended soon.

Gen. Zuloaga was approaching San Louis Potosi with 5,000 men.

Miramón's troops were concentrating at Regenterator.

It is said that there is a great movement afoot.

HIS HONOR'S OFFICE,  
Church of Jesus Christ