

Poetry.

GALAREB, (ELEGY,) AM EIN HAN-
WYL FRAWD YR HENURIAD
ABEL EVANS.

Newydd prudd a ddaeth o Brydain,
Dros y Werydd draw i ni.—
Newydd bera i'r Saint yn Seion
Dywallt dagrau heillt yn lli.
Angeu echrys deyrn y dychryn
Dorodd eto un i lawr,
A fu'n tanio gwlad y Cymry,
Ac efengyl Iesu mawr.

Beth! agwmpodd un o'r cedyrn—
Un o brif golofnau'r gwaith,
A adferodd Duw i'r ddaear,
Yn ol "ymadawlad" maith?
Do, fe gwmpodd ABEL EVANS,
Er mor nerthol oedd ei fydd,
Er mor ddiwyd y llafuriodd
Yn y winllan yn ei ddydd.

Saint yn Utah, Saint yn Mrydain,
A gwahanol barthau'r byd,
Ynt dan fentyll duon galar
Ar ol brawd a chyfaill drud;
Brawd bregethodd, brawd fedyddiodd,
Brawd a gadarnhaodd iu,
Brawd a adalladodd lawr
Yn nysgeidiaeth Iesu eu.

Ffyddlon frawd i bawb o'i frodyr,
A'i chwilydd yn y byd,
Mawr ei fydd pan yn gweinyddu
N ordinadu Duw pob pryd,
Gwron dewr ar faes y frwydyr,
Oedd yn myddyn Brenin nef,
Gwas dewisol Duw y lluoedd
Yn mhob ystyr ydoedd ef.

Teithiodd dde' a gogledd Cymru
Gan lafurio'n ddiwyd iawn,
Er dwyn lluoedd maith i gredu
Gair yr iachawdwriaeth iawn.
Iesu Grist a Theyrnas nefoedd
Ydoedd prif wrth ddrychau'i fydd,
Yn y deyrnas fe'i coronir,
Wedi'r adgyfodiad ddydd.

Ofer wylo a galara
Am ein brawd a'n cyfaill eu,
Nid oes yma ar y ddaear
Hon yn awr ond lle y bu.
Ei anfarwol ran echedodd
Ffwrdd i'r byd ysbrydol mawr,
A'i ran farwol a ddychwelodd
I briddellau daear lawr.

Rwy'n dych'mygu gwelaf ABEL
Draw i'r llen y fynyd hon,
Gyda Joseph Smith ac Hyrum,
Patten, Pratt, a Richards lon,
Grant, a Jones, a llawer eraill
Fu'n lafurio'n gwinllan Duw,
Pa rai dorwyd gan yr angeu
Lawr i'r bedd o dir y byw.

Ei hoff deulu a gollasant
Ffyddlon briod, tyner dad,
A chynorydd er eu dysgu
A'u llywyddu er lleshad.
Priod gweddwon, Tad amddifaid,
Fyddo'n nodedd yma'n awr,
Hyd nes cwrdd a'u gilydd eto
Yn yr adgyfodiad mawr.

*The Atlantic. W. LEWIS, (Gwilym Ddu.)
[Mill. Star please copy.]

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Washington, 14.

The Supreme Court has decided that the provision of the Missouri constitution, requiring a test oath of clergymen, is unconstitutional; also that the test oath prescribed by Congress is unconstitutional. Justice Field delivered the opinions in the two cases. Justice Miller delivered a dissenting opinion, in which Chase, Swan and Davis concurred.

Indianapolis, 14.

The Exchange Bank, at Greencastle failed on Friday; liabilities \$160,000; assets estimated at \$100,000.

St. Petersburg, 14.

The Government of Russia has ordered a general amnesty for all offences committed by the newspapers of the Empire.

Liverpool, 14.

The ship Thomas Humphrey, hence for New York, was lost near Holyhead, and all on board, except the captain and one man, were drowned.

New York, 14.

The bank statement shows a loan increase of \$183,028; specie \$1,818,685; circulation increase, \$62,324; deposits decrease, \$15,956; legal tenders decrease, \$1,797,951.

Springfield, Mass., 14.

Wasson's car factory was burned this forenoon; loss \$20,000; insured \$10,000.

Washington, 14.

Associate Justice Field, to-day, de-

livered the opinion of the Supreme Court in the Missouri oath case, Jno. Aluminus, a Roman Catholic priest, who was indicted for preaching and teaching without taking the oath prescribed by the constitution of the state, being plaintiff in error. The Court decides that the oath in this case is unconstitutional, being in the nature of punishment without trial, and in its character *ex post facto* and as a bill of attainder. The judgment of the Courts below is reversed, with directions that the plaintiff shall depart without delay.

Associate Justice Field also delivered the opinion in the case of Garland and Marr, who, taking part in the rebellion, asked to be readmitted to practice. The Court held that, as the statute imposes a punishment which may not have been imposed at the time the offence was committed, it is, in its nature, an *ex post facto* law. Attorneys are not officers of the United States, they are officers of the Courts, and hold their offices during good behaviour. The Court is not the register of the edict of any power. The applicants obtained pardon from the President, which relieves them from the consequences of their offences, and makes them citizens in the eyes of law. Congress cannot limit prerogative of mercy; it cannot be altered by legislative construction; it followed that the prayer of the petitioner must be granted, and also the prayer of Mr. Marrul, which requires attorneys to take the test oath must be rescinded. Associate Justice Miller for himself, the Chief Justice and Associates Swan and Davis read a dissenting opinion, maintaining that to practice in the Court is a privilege, and attorneys are subject to legislation the same as the Judges. The law makes no distinction, but requires all civil and military officers to take the same oath. Attorneys exert a marked influence on the character of the government. If all the attorneys in the south had been faithful to their allegiance they are required to swear, we should have been spared the horrors of the rebellion. It was not claimed by a majority of the Court that the law words an attainder of blood, therefore this is not attainder; nor does it appear that any indicated persons or punishment of persons, who arrayed themselves in hostility to the government and gave aid comfort to the enemy, forfeited their right to appear in this Court. This was not a criminal but a civil proceeding which affected private rights retrospectively. With regard to the Missouri case, the questions involved rested with the State. The constitutional restriction that Congress shall make no law abridging freeman of religion was not applicable. Justice Story says the whole power was left to the State to be exercised according to its judgment. The constitution of Missouri says that no such persons as described shall exercise their functions, unless they show their loyalty. Speeches were quoted in support of these points.

New York, 14.

The Tribune's Washington special says the government has received information from Vera Cruz that several transports had already arrived, and the French troops had commenced embarking. There are 24 large transports which will be sufficient to remove all the troops. It is expected that all will have embarked by the 1st of March.

The Liberal forces were following closely in the wake of the retiring enemy. Bazaine was to leave on the 28th.

An Austrian frigate was awaiting Maximilian at Vera Cruz. All the abandoned cities were being occupied by the Liberals.

Lynchburg, Sa., 14.

A train on the Virginia and Tennessee railroad was precipitated down an embankment on Sunday night; 11 passengers were wounded.

Trumbull was yesterday renominated U. S. Senator by the Republican canvas of the Illinois legislature.

New York, 15.

The Herald's Richmond special says that Gen. Rosser and Henry A. Wise addressed the citizens of Richmond last evening, on the subject of relief for the widows of Confederate soldiers. Both expressed the opinion that the rebellion had still a fair prospect of success. Wise said he would never give up, and that the south was sublimely unconquered. He particularly desired to be buried in his grey overcoat, when his time should come.

Denver City, 14.

The Legislature have adjourned to Friday! The resolution against making

Colorado a State passed the House, in the absence of several who were sick, after having previously been voted down. The Council passed a resolution asking the President to remove Gov. Cummings, charged with malfeasance. The negroes are rejoicing over the action of Congress granting impartial suffrage. Two hundred signed a petition favoring admission under Edmund's amendment.

Forty armed mounted men deserted last week from Fort Morgan, and are reported on the way to Denver to rob the city banks and Wells, Fargo & Co's Express.

New York, 15.

The Herald's Toronto special says, in the Court yesterday Thomas Maxwell and James Burke, Fenians, were found guilty of levying war against her Majesty's government. Patrick Norton pleaded guilty to a similar indictment. Sentence in all the cases is deferred.

The government directors of the Union Pacific Railroad, Messrs. George Ashmun of Mass., Jesse L. Williams of Ind., Charles L. Sherman of Ohio, T. J. Carter of Ills., and Springer Harbaugh of Penn., were in session several days during last week. They had several interviews with the Secretary of the Interior and the President, and made reports of the condition and progress of the work during the past season, and the probable operations of the present year. It appears that there are 305 miles of the road finished and in operation; that it is sufficiently stocked with locomotives, passenger and freight cars, and amply supplied with machine shops, depots and water stations. The present terminus of the road is at a point a few miles west of the forks of the Platte river. The line is definitely located up Lodge Pole Creek to the foot of the Black Hills, then through Evans' Pass to Laramie Plains, a further distance of nearly 300 miles, which it is contemplated to build during the present year. This main line will pass about 100 miles north of Denver, which place the company propose to reach by a branch road.

New York, 16.

Five cases for false imprisonment, &c., against General Butler, which have been on the docket of the Supreme Court of New York, have been transferred to the United States Court by order of the Presiding Judge, Barnard.

Topoka, 15.

The Senate passed a resolution, by a vote of 23 to 1, disfranchising rebels.

Vienna, 16.

The Russian Minister gave a dinner last night to the Greeks in this city, at which he presented a toast to the welfare of Greece.

Chicago, 16.

The Legislatures of Illinois and Michigan have ratified the constitutional amendment. The Wisconsin Legislature passed a resolution censuring Doolittle, and requesting him to resign.

Washington, 14.

The Senate took up the Nebraska Bill, and Wade moved to concur in the House amendment. Edmunds hoped the senate would not concur. Either Congress had the right to impose conditions of universal suffrage or it must be left to the people of the Territory for decision. There was no middle ground. Johnson agreed with Edmunds. Hendricks was opposed to all the conditions mentioned; but if any are to be imposed, they should be left to the people of the State to comply with. The question was further discussed by Henderson, Morrill, and others. House amendment was concurred in, 28 yeas, 14 nays.

The House considered Stevens' bill for the reconstruction of the rebel states, and Payne spoke at length in opposition thereto. He denounced the present State government as a piratical government which to this time had rested on the souls of Andrew Johnson and his northern and southern sateleites, but would henceforth rest on the soul of the rash young gentleman from Pa. (Stevens). It would really seem as if he (Stevens) had some time longed for the presidential bread and butter. Bingham opposed the measure because he recognized the power of the people to establish guarantees and safeguards of the people. This bill was very offensive to him, as it attempted to restrict the right of Petition which the Constitution expressly forbade.

Washington, 15.

The President issued a proclamation, dated the 12th, sanctioning and confirming the regulation made by the United States Minister to Japan, forbidding

American vessels stopping or anchoring in any ports of that country except the three open ports of Naagaski, Hokadadi and Yokohama, during hostilities between the Tycoon and Daimios, unless in distress or forced by stress of weather.

Two colored boys, who escaped from their former master in Montgomery Co., Maryland were yesterday brought before the Supreme Court of the District, on a writ of habeas corpus. After a hearing, the Court ordered them to be returned to their old master, on the ground of evidence that they had been, under Maryland statutes, apprenticed after their emancipation. Counsel for children's relatives pleaded ill treatment by the master; and their mother had died from neglect and hunger in the woods. After the decision of the Court an appeal was taken, but before it could be had, the master departed with the children.

Albany, 15.

Roscoe Conkling was elected U. S. senator to-day.

London, 15.

The British Government have sent a note to Greece, advising her to preserve a strict neutrality in affairs in Candia.

Constantinople, 15.

The question which arose between the Porte and the American legation here, with regard to the complaints made by the United States Consel against the local authorities of the island, have been settled with mutual satisfaction.

Vienna, 15.

The authorities censure any agitation against Government measures, and say that the opposition have no other alternative than to consult the will of the people.

New York, 15.

The House took up the Nebraska bill. Boutwell moved an amendment to the third section known as Edmund's amendment as follows:—And upon further fundamental consideration, that the legislature of said State, by solemn oath shall declare the assent of said State to said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States one authentic copy of said oath, upon receipt whereof the President, by proclamation, shall forthwith announce the facts; whereupon said fundamental conditions shall be held as part of the organic law of the State, and thereupon and without further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of said State into the Union shall be considered as completed. The said State Legislature shall be convened by the Territorial government within three days after the passage of this Act, to act upon the condition submitted herein. Boutwell's amendment was adopted by 87 to 70. Bill passed by 103 to 55.

The bill for the admission of Colorado was brought up with the same amendment and adopted, on motion of Ashley, by a vote of 80 to 60; and passed by 90 to 60.

London, 15.

Ice on the lake in Regent's Park broke through to-day, while crowded with skaters. Over 200 persons were precipitated into the water, and 30 drowned.

Paris, 15.

A detachment of the French troops from Mexico have arrived in France.

Chicago, 16.

Raymond yesterday spoke for the first time this winter, declaring himself for equality without regard to race or color, but opposed admission of States with small population. Cameron made a speech yesterday at Harrisburg, saying, I hope to live to see the word white stricken out of the Pennsylvania constitution, and the spirit of caste, based on color, utterly destroyed.

New York, 16.

The Herald's New Orleans special says, Maximilian demands duties on all goods in the Vera Cruz custom house, even though they have already been paid to the French. Private letters from Vera Cruz say that the liberals are all around that city, occasionally taking charge of railroad trains. Generally, the people are worse off than ever. 1,200 French troops were to embark on the 12th.

New York, 17.

A fierce snow-storm, the heaviest known here for years, set in last night, and is still falling with unabated fury. It is now over a foot in depth on the level, and has drifted two or three feet deep.

Greeley had an interview with the President yesterday of about an hour, in which he urged upon Johnson the adoption of his peculiar views, especially the amnesty and suffrage proposition.