

Poetry.

HUMBLE LIFE.

Tell me not that he's a poor man,
That his dress is coarse and bare;
Tell me not his daily pittance
Is a workman's scanty fare.
Tell me not his birth is humble,
That his parentage is low;
Is he honest in his actions?
That is all I want to know.

Is his word to be relied on?
Had his character no blemish?
Then I care not if he's low born—
Then I care not whence his name.
Would he be from an unjust action
Turn away with scornful eye?
Would he, then defraud another,
Sooner on the scaffold die?

Would he spend his hard-earned earnings
On a brother in distress?
Would he succor the afflicted,
And the weak one's wrongs redress?
Then he is a man deserving
Of my love and my esteem,
And I care not what his birth-place
In the eyes of man may seem.

Let it be a low thatched hovel—
Let it be a clay built cot—
Let it be the parish workhouse—
In my eye it matters not:
And if others will disown him,
As inferior to their caste,
Let them do it—I'll befriend him
As a brother to the last.

(Special to the DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

New York, 7.
The cable dispatch last night should read:—London, Oct. 6:—By treaty between Italy and Austria, the former acquires the territory of Venetia as it existed while under the dominion of Austria, and the debt of Venetia, amounting to thirty-five million florins, is assumed by the Italian Government.

Trieste, 7.
The insurgent movement among the Croats is spreading rapidly.

Berlin, 7.
The patent taking possession of the recent kingdom of Hanover was promulgated by Government yesterday. The loyalty of the people in all cases is demanded.

New York, 7.
The steamer George Cromwell, from New Orleans, arrived today, having on board the crew and passengers of the steamer Daniel Webster, also the crew of the schooner Winnebago. The Daniel Webster was from this port for Mobile, and encountered a heavy gale, causing her to founder off the coast of Florida on Oct. 3.

The Cromwell took off all her passengers and crew while the Webster was sinking; no lives lost.

Fire last night destroyed the third, fourth and fifth stories of a large building, No 44 Crosby street, occupied by Vogt & Co., porcelain and glassware dealers. Loss, over \$200,000; fully insured. The two lower stories, occupied by C. Godfrey Gunthers, fur ware rooms were damaged to the amount of \$50,000 by fire and water.

The reports of the famine in India are confirmed, especially in the region around Calcutta.

The Correspondent of the London Times, writing from that city on the 11th Aug. says, the city was being so crowded with paupers and pestilence that the Municipal Commissioners and merchants organized a committee, and on Monday a public meeting of all classes was held in the Town Hall to raise subscriptions, of which reports were read. The giving societies, which were completed to date, show that in 22 places, 11,475 poor are daily fed, in addition to the sick in the hospitals; and as this number is increasing by about 250 a-day, it may be said that 2000 persons are now subsisting on charity daily in Calcutta.

The reports from Belgore are even more appalling. The same authority says, think of 900 dead bodies being picked up in the streets of Belgore each morning.

Chicago, 8.
Washington speculates say Commissioner Cooley, of the Indian Bureau, telegraphed his resignation a month ago on account of political differences, and that Lewis V. Bogy will not assume the office until Cooley shall have completed his annual report.

Secretary Seward retired temporarily from the State Department to regain his health. Frederick W. Seward is Acting-Secretary.

Santa Anna was in Washington a few days ago, accompanied by the notorious

B. Clay Crawford, who calls himself General.

Princeton, N. J., 8.
Commodore Stockton died last night at 10 p.m. His death has caused a deep feeling of gloom over the entire community. The funeral will take place on Wednesday.

New York, 8.
Additional particulars of the burning of St. Patrick's Cathedral have transpired; the loss is not so great as was supposed, it will not exceed \$70,000, on which there is an assurance of \$51,000. All the valuables of the cathedral were removed in time, and the walls escaped without serious damage.

Chicago, 8.
The steamer Luella passed Leavenworth on the 4th, from Fort Benton, bringing two and a half millions of gold dust.

New York, 8.
The Post says gold is scarce, and has been lent at the unprecedented premium of 2 per cent. The loan market continues extremely easy, with few transactions. Stocks irregular. Governments strong.

Farther Point, 8.
The steamer Hibernian passed, with dates to the 28th.

The Lord Mayor of London had determined to entertain the promoters and layers of the Atlantic cable at a grand banquet at his Mansion House early in November.

The infant daughter of Tom Thumb died of inflammation of the throat at Norwich, on the 26th.

Official accounts from Candia, published in Alexandria, state that the news of the defeat of the Egyptian troops by Candians, is inaccurate. The Egyptians, not expecting the commencement of hostilities, were temporarily separated from the Turkish troops. Immediately on the arrival, however, of Ismael Pacha, they succeeded in reuniting the Egyptian troops with the Turkish troops with the loss of only 150 men.

The Paris Moniteur says, that the arrival of the Turkish commissioner appears to have produced a favorable impression, and up to the present time all hopes have not been abandoned of the success of the mission with which he is invested.

Syria has sent representatives to the Porte to insist on the evacuation of Forts Klengornik and Elizabeth, at Orsowar.

The French iron-clad squadron had arrived at Biarritz, and was reviewed by the Emperor.

Serious inundations in France continued, and it was feared the waters had not reached their full height. Telegraphic communication between the center and south of France was extremely difficult.

New York, 8.
Advices from San Antonio, via Galveston, are that quite a number of Santa Anna's agents are at work recruiting for a raid on Matamoras; there is but little sympathy shown them there, it being fully understood that Santa Anna is pledged to Napoleon to acknowledge the French debt, if he succeeds in gaining a footing on Mexican soil.

Large quantities of arms and supplies have lately reached the Mexican frontier, destined for Juarez' army at Monterey, and other places.

The forces under Gen. Escocada are now in excellent condition, and will soon be fully equipped for a winter campaign.

Advices from Chihuahua, of Sep. 17, states that Juarez was then at that place preparing for an early departure for Monterey, where Gen. Escocada is at present in command. The Liberals are in excellent condition, and sanguine of future success, and await the presence of their President, who has for five years upheld their cause.

Washington, 8.
The President has issued a proclamation recommending that Thursday, 29th Nov., be observed as a day of thanksgiving and praise to God for all His mercies and benefits, and also recommending that the people humbly and devoutly implore Him to grant to our national councils and to our whole population that divine wisdom which alone can lead any nation into the ways of all good.

New York, 9.
Santa Anna delivered an address at the Fenian picnic on Staten Island yesterday.

Indianapolis, Ind. 9.
A severe tornado passed over the town of Franklin, Johnson Co. this afternoon about 4 o'clock, demolishing sixteen houses, including the Railroad depot; one boy killed.

Chicago, 9.
The official statement of the condition of Jeff. Davis, with reference especially

to the failure to bring the prisoner to trial, will be given to the public, and it is probable that Chief-Justice Judge Underwood, the United States District Attorney and United States Marshall of Virginia, will be formally notified that the prisoner is now held by Government, subject to a writ of the United States Circuit Court of Virginia, to answer the indictment found in that court. These officers will doubtless be requested to take immediate possession of the prisoner.

The British garrisons along the Niagara frontier have been withdrawn, Canada being no longer an objective point of the Fenian plans.

Rarey, the noted horse-tamer, died at Cleveland last week.

The arrivals at Boston, New York and Ft. Monroe, report many disasters on the ocean.

The steamer Evening Star, from New York to New Orleans, foundered 180 miles east of Tibee, with 150 passengers and 50 of the crew. Four boats left the steamer as she sunk, two of them are believed to be lost, and not above twenty persons are known to be saved.

The British steamer Queen Victoria foundered, but all except three on board were saved.

Chicago, 10.
The cholera has broken out here, causing much consternation; 12 or 15 deaths occurred daily during the past week.

New York, 10.
The Post's money article says, the loan market favors borrowers. There is an active inquiry for Governments at improved rates. Flour dull at 10 @ 25 lower; wheat heavy at 3 @ 5 lower.

In fifty-five days, ending Sep. 21st, the cable earned £46,058, which would make an average, including Sunday and stoppages of land lines, of £837 sterling a day, and if they excluded exceptional days, when the cable could not work at all, the average would be £960 a day.

The Paris Patrie asserts that the insurrection in Palermo, the revolt in Candia, the disturbances in the Ottoman Empire, the insurrection in Greece and the renewal of Juarists in Mexico, are the results of a vast plot formed in belief that a general European conflagration would be the result of the late German war.

Advices from Athens say, the Turkish Ambassador had threatened to break off relations with Greece and his representations were supported by the French and English ministers.

Further insurrections are reported in Smyrna, in which the Turkish troops had the advantage.

Chicago, 11.
The cholera has become an epidemic here, and is rapidly increasing; 67 cases and 28 deaths being reported yesterday.

New York, 11.
The steamer Halvetia arrived at the lower quarantine yesterday from Liverpool and Queenstown, with 20 cases of cholera on board; 14 deaths having occurred on the voyage, four of which were by cholera.

In the city there was not a single case reported yesterday.

A despatch, dated Berlin Sep. 26, says, the Eastern question is attracting much attention here as well as in other parts of Europe.

The official North German Gazette declares that the European powers are nominally bound to interfere.

The Herald's Mexican correspondent has the following:—

Gen. Megia, the Imperial commander, has moved on Monterey, and a battle between his forces and Escobado has probably taken place.

A report has reached Matamoras that Escobado, who had the principal organized force of Liberals, had been defeated at Monterey.

Chicago, 12.
D. W. Middleton, Clerk of the United States Supreme Court gives notice that, at the ensuing December term, the several cases to be called into this court by writs of error or appeals from the Circuit and District Courts for the several States within the United States, declared to be in rebellion by the proclamation of the President, dated Aug. 16, 1861, will be called and disposed of under the rules in regular order as they may stand upon the docket.

Trenton, N. J., 11.
The United States Circuit Court met today. A letter was received by Judge Field from Judge Grier, stating that he had received a letter from Chief Justice Chase, with an opinion showing that the United States had no right to hold Circuit Courts anywhere until there is a new assignment of the circuits lately made at Washington, so that he can hear no more cases as Circuit Judge until after next December.

New York, 12.

The Herald's City of Mexico correspondence, dated Sep. 29, says, Maximilian's new ministry was very active and industrious, but had done nothing to restore public confidence. The compact between the Emperor and Church party is virtually to turn over the power into their hands on receipt of \$25,000,000, Maximilian to be merely an executive.

Orders were issued on the 29th ult., to send two thousand troops to move toward Durango and San Luis Potosi, in order to repress the Northern department. The Church party have commenced operations by declaring that the abuses of the press should be suppressed.

The Hibernian's mail contains the following items of foreign news:—The Opinion Nationale, of Paris, Prince Napoleon's organ, has an article urging the necessity of confederation on the part of England, Austria, Prussia, Italy and Spain, so as to form a power capable of driving Russia back into Asia, and at the same time, convincing the United States of the propriety of colonizing a continent at home.

Austria is sorely troubled in her foreign relation. The Russo-American alliance, the Candian revolution, the Mexican question and news from Mexico, with reports from Germany, attending to the disquiet of her rulers and people.

Advices from Panama, of the 3rd, state that the new President General Clarke, had been inaugurated.

The British steamer Spearwater had arrived from Mexico, bringing a million dollars for Europe. The people on the south coast were still expecting a return of the Spanish invaders, but the Republicans were all quiet.

Washington, 12.
The Cavalry bureau in the War Department is abolished. The storm has abated but little, and the destruction of property continues. The railroad trains are now running.

THE ORIGIN OF THE PARAGUAY WAR.

A correspondent of the New York Tribune gives the following account of the origin of the Paraguayan War:

Many years ago Senor Don Venancio Flores was President of Uruguay. He ruled well and retired with honor. The sweets of power induced him to seek the office again, and it became necessary that he should leave the country. A refugee in the Argentine Confederation, he was ready to join in the civil war of 1861, and he did good service in favor of Buenos Ayres. After the war was ended he crossed the La Plata, with two men, in an open boat, to begin a revolution in Uruguay. With little real success, he kept up guerrilla warfare for over a year, and so dilatory was the Government that his rebels became formidable.

At this time Brazil presented some old claims against Uruguay, which in a time of civil war could not well be settled. Those claims were at once enforced by army and navy, and these taking sides with the rebels, the rebellion soon became a revolution.

During these months President Lopez sent notice to Brazil that, if that revolution should be matured, he would regard it as a derangement of the equilibrium of the River Plate, which he could not permit. Brazil proceeded, and Lopez at once, in retaliation, took possession of Matto Grosso, a rich Province of Brazil. Lopez then asked permission to cross the Argentine soil in order to attack Brazil, but it was refused. Lopez regarded this as a *casus belli*, and at once seized two Argentine steamers, and proceeded to levy war against Brazil and Uruguay, an ally and almost a Province of Brazil, and the Argentine Confederation.

These three nations united in a triple treaty, agreeing to take from Paraguay all her arms and distribute them equally, and maintain a Provisional Government in Paraguay, under their protection, whose first duty should be to repay them the expenses of the war. With varied fortune the Allies have steadily advanced, and in April last entered the territory of Paraguay with 50,000 men. This looks like progress, if we remember that Lopez had at first invaded both Brazil and the Argentine Confederation with large armies.

The war has raged for fourteen months, and all the time there may be said to have been 100,000 men under arms. And for the last six months these forces have chiefly been located within a radius of twenty miles, with the centre at the confluence of the rivers Parana and Paraguay.