

[For the Deseret News.]

ESAU'S PETITION.

"Bless me, my father; bless me too
My way of life is wild;
My lip was never formed to sue,
Like his—thine other child;
His life is sweeter in its tone
And sunnier in its hue;
And heart-deep smiles are his alone,
But, father, bless me too.

"There is no sympathy that ties
My brother's life with mine;
Mine is the scowl of winter skies,
And his their summer shine,
There is a spell upon his life,
I cannot understand;
I hate him, yet his smile can bind
A fetter on my hand.

"I know not why, I cannot tell
Why I should fear his glance,
Yet oft his eye's command hath stayed
The motion of my lance.
I love him not, and yet he stands
Forever in my path;
And calmly puts aside the hands
Of my most bitter wrath.

"I never saw the eagle's perch
Reached by the dove's soft wing;
Nor heard the haughty falcon mock
The forest warbler sing;
And I have seen my brother weep
Above a trampled flower;
Yet strength is in his eye asleep,
His lip is wed to power.

"I've seen him shudder, when my shaft
Went quivering to its rest,
Half hidden by the ruffled plumes
Upon the swan's white breast;
And I have seen him calmly dare,
What I would shrink to meet;
And trample on the serpent's lair,
With his unsanded feet.

"I've watched him, while his mother's hand
Played with his shining hair,
His brow was careless as a child's,
His glance was like a prayer;
And yet, tho' every pulse that crept
Thro' my wild heart was flame;
The lightest motion of his lip,
Would put my speech to shame.

"Bless me, my father!—he hath all
That makes existence bright.
The rays that on his heart may fall
Can scarcely gild its light.
Eyes shadowless as his, look up
To skies forever blue;
Pure draughts are sweet from any cup;
My father, bless me too."

S. E. CARMICHAEL.

[For the Deseret News.]

THOUGH ALL THE WORLD SAY, NAY.

We cannot dwell in darkness,
We love the beaming light;
We cannot turn as traitors
'Gainst God, and truth, and right;
Our rights we'll barter never,
Our God we'll trust for aye;
We'll worship Him for ever,
Though all the world say, Nay.

When darkness overwhelmed us,
He led us forth to light;
When foes our homes encircled,
He put their hosts to flight;
Should shadows, looming o'er us,
Obstruct our onward way,
He'll clear the path before us,
Though all the world say, Nay.

How foolish for a nation
To measure arms with God;
A wretched doom they'll hasten,
They'll bow beneath His rod;
Kingdoms and kings may perish,
And empires pass away,
But righteousness will flourish,
Though all the world say, Nay.

EMILY H. MILLS.

G. L. S. City, 1863.

ARRIVAL OF THE BANNOCK CITY EXPRESS.

The Bannock city express for February arrived in this city on Friday the 27th ult., about noon, in charge of Mr. A. H. Conover, one of the proprietors, accompanied by Mr. David Wright of Brigham city, an employee and Indian interpreter, who went out with Mr. Conover with the express, which left Brigham city on the 19th of January, and by two men McKown and Paririe, who came as passengers.

From Mr. Wright we learn that the outward bound trip was made in twelve and a half days from the frontier, and that on the return they left Bannock city on the 9th of February and arrived at Brigham city on the 23d, where they stopped a short time to resuscitate, as not only the men, but the animals were considerably jaded by the long, wearisome journey a great part of which was made through deep snows.

At Bannock city there had been but little

snow during the winter, and when the express left it was not more than two or three inches deep, and in places the ground was entirely bare. The miners have not been doing much since the setting in of winter but some of them have been at work part of the time. On the 6th of February, four men, with two rockers, obtained six hundred and forty, and on the 7th, four hundred and eleven dollars worth of dust, which was somewhat more than an average yield. Provisions there are not plentiful. Flour was selling, when the express left, as stated, at thirty, and beef at from fifteen to twenty cents per pound.

The Indians in and about the mines have been constantly stealing horses and cattle from the miners and others, and on the return trip, about forty miles this side of Bannock city four of the free booters were seen with about twenty head of cattle and some twenty-five horses, which had been stolen from the whites.

Previous to the arrival of Mr. Conover at Bannock city with the outward bound express a difficulty had occurred, resulting in the death of three persons, one white and two red, and the wounding of five Indians and three white men. The bloody affair was caused, as reported, by two young men getting drunk, and while in that condition they went to an Indian lodge for a squaw which one of them claimed, and who had been induced to leave him by another white man. The two drunken men did all the shooting, as represented. They were subsequently tried and banished from the mines. A band of some thirty or forty lodges of Indians were encamped on the Portneuf when the express party went out and they were there when they returned. They appeared friendly and expressed satisfaction at the result of the late Bear river battle, as those chiefs and their warriors who were in the fight, they said, were bad Indians. They have Mr. Rickards' oxen which they succeeded in recovering from those who stole them last fall, and they are represented as being in fine condition. The snow, as the party came in, was very deep in places; particularly from a point about forty miles this side of Snake river, on the Bannock divide and down the Malade to Bear river. Five of the eleven animals with which Mr. Conover started were left by the way coming in, as they gave out and could not travel farther through the snow.

THE LECTURES OF ELDER J. S. BROWN.

As per announcement, this gentleman favored our citizens with two geographical, historical and descriptive lectures on "the Society Islands," in the Tabernacle; the first on Wednesday and the second on Saturday evening, Feb. 25 and 28.

The first lecture embraced a description of the islands; the pearl fishery and culture of the pearl; the capture of the shark and sea turtle; the wonderful exploits of the savages in the water; how coffee, the cotton tree, bread fruit, etc., grows; and concluded with the reading of a chapter from the Tahitian Bible. During the second lecture, on Saturday evening, Elder B. gave a somewhat physical outline of the native Tahitian, their manners and customs; their wars and modes of warfare; their traditions; circumcision; plurality of wives; fondness for dancing—such recreations being kept up almost without intermission, for a period of three months; thus—credible as it may seem—evidently surpassing, in their powers of endurance, the most imitable amateurs of the "light, fantastic toe" who have, as yet, illuminated the moral horizon of this altitude. Their human sacrifices and cannibalism, were interestingly treated. The almost innumerable varieties of fish found in the waters around the islands and the native manner of catching them, seemed well nigh to stagger description. He also delivered a short discourse in the Tahitian tongue, which he appeared to speak with great fluency and which, doubtless, would have been exceedingly edifying to a native audience. The peculiar mystery which environs an unknown tongue was dissipated, however, by an explicit interpretation. The lecture concluded with a brief but touching allusion to his arrest, imprisonment and narrow escape from being burned as a sacrifice to appease the wrath of priestly connivance and jealousy—which subject, with others of a more personal nature, he announced it was his design to make the subject of another

lecture—due notice of which would be given to the public.

Elder Brown left this city on a mission to these islands in 1849, and returned again in 1852, after a two and a half years' residence among the natives. The knowledge derived from an intimate association and commingling with the natives during this period of time, affords him ample material for a series of instructive lectures.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS ITEMS.

The Chicago Tribune, Radical Republican, advocates the organization of a Western Empire "that shall dominate over all other factions of the republic."

It is reported to be difficult for New York shipowners to get employment for their vessels for any port south of that latitude. The fear inspired by the Oveto is worth tens of thousands of dollars to foreign flags.

Telegraph wires have been extended to the northern borders of Washington Territory.

The legislature of Washington Territory punishes by fine and imprisonment, any one who refuses to receive legal tender notes at par. A similar bill is before the Pennsylvania Legislature.

The legislature of Washington Territory has memorialized Congress to establish a mail route between Walla Walla and Salt Lake.

In the Legislature of Illinois, a bill has been introduced providing for the punishment, sale and exclusion of free negroes from the State.

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal says there are about fifteen members of the State legislature who are in full sympathy with Jeff. Davis.

Louis Napoleon has received from the Pasha of Egypt a regiment of Darfoar negroes for Mexican service. They are big, well trained, and proof against hot climates.

A New York speculator purchased \$400,000 in gold at thirty-one per cent. premium and, a day or two afterwards, sold it at forty-one per cent. premium—realizing a profit of \$40,000.

Intelligence directly from Fort Pierre and the different Indian rendezvous on the Red River of the North, the Platte and Upper Missouri brings reliable information that a general Indian war is in contemplation in the Northwest on the opening of the coming spring.

It is stated that Gen. Scott's health is fast failing him and that he is confined to his apartment in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, almost entirely helpless.

It is stated that five hundred persons have been regularly engaged in running the land blockade between Washington and Baltimore and Richmond, and that the rebel government has detailed a corps of officers to attend to the work in the north.

The Liverpool Post says that the pirate Alabama is supplied with coal by a regular relay of ships which take out, under inspection, the very best Welsh steam coal.

WESTERN ITEMS.

John Conness was elected United Senator by the California Legislature by an overwhelming majority.

John E. Kyle, a private in Company E, Second Cavalry, at Visalia, attempted to desert recently, and upon the guard attempting to arrest him, fired at one of the soldiers and inflicted a dangerous wound. It was thought, however, that the wounded man would recover. The punishment of the offender will be death.

Mayfield, the notorious murderer, who escaped from Carson jail last winter, and two other villains, as per report, were recently arrested at Florence, W. T., for murder and robbery, and on trial before a self-constituted citizens' court were found guilty and sentenced to be hung, which sentence was soon thereafter carried into execution. The expenses incurred in the arrest, trial, and execution of the three men were probably not a tithe of the amount expended in the arrest and detention of Mayfield in jail in Carson long enough to enable him successfully to effect his escape.

It is rumored, says the Bee, that Judge Terry, who killed Broderick in a duel, has gone to Dixie, having been tendered a commission in the Confederate army, which he has accepted.

A bill has been introduced in the Legislature of California providing for the payment by the State of five dollars per month, to each

of the volunteers from that State from the time of their enlistment till their final discharge, which will probably become a law.

Suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court against R. P. Hammond, ex-collector of the port of San Francisco, on his official bonds amounting to one hundred thousand dollars. The amount of the deficit in his accounts is stated at \$477,000, which is not much in these days.

It is stated that Gen. Fremont's estate in California has been sold to a New York millionaire for eight millions of dollars.

ANOTHER CITY TO BE FOUNDED.

Rumor says that some of the "transients" who are anxious to make a raise, have in contemplation the establishment of a new city on Bear river, not far from Soda Springs, in Washington, or as it will probably soon be, Idaho Territory, to which arrangement, if undertaken, no reasonable objection can be made. We would suggest to the projectors that inasmuch as building material is not, as reported, very plentiful in that region of country, that the removal to the site of the contemplated city of some of the untenanted hotels, storehouses and other edifices that were said to have been built in "Brown City" in 1858-9, might be a judicious and profitable arrangement. Such splendid buildings would command high rents, and having been constructed of aerial material, their removal would be attended with but trifling expense. Those buildings, if removed to an eligible site on the road from this city to the northern gold fields would form a nucleus around which others of a similar or more substantial structure could be erected, and a magical if not a magnificent city be built in a very short space of time.

OLD ABE TAKES HIS TOD.

For occasional sallies of genuine, original wit, give us a country grocery, winter evenings and rainy days, and the bar-rooms of country hotels. As an instance take the following, which occurred in a bar-room not long since. There was quite a collection, and our friend S., who is a Democrat, and friend M., who is a Republican, had been earnestly but pleasantly discussing politics, and as a lull took place in the conversation, S. spoke as follows:

"M., how many public men are there who are really temperance men?"

"Oh, I don't know," replied M.

"Well," said S., "I don't know of but one that I can speak positively of on our side, and that is Gen. Cass."

"Well," said M., promptly, "there is President Lincoln on our side, certain."

"Guess not," said S., incredulously.

"Guess yes," replied M., warmly.

"But you don't pretend to say that President Lincoln is a temperance man?" asked S.

"Yes I do," answered M., and I can maintain the statement."

"Well, now, I tell you that Abraham Lincoln is as fond of his tod as any man living," replied S., earnestly, and can prove it to you."

"Well, I tell you that he isn't," replied M., who began to get excited; "that he is as pure and strict a temperance man as there is in the country."

"I contend," replied S., with provoking coolness, "that Abraham Lincoln is so fond of his tod that it is the last thing he thinks of when he goes to bed, and the first when he wakes in the morning."

"It's a confounded locofoco lie!" exclaimed M., springing to his feet.

"Hold on, friend M.," said S.; "what was Lincoln's wife's name before she was married?"

"Todd, by thunder!" exclaimed M., jumping more than a foot from the floor; "boys, let's adjourn to the other room!"—[Exchange.]

VALUE OF AFFLICTIONS.—A merchant was one day returning from market. He was on horseback, and behind him a valise filled with money. The rain fell with violence, and the good old man was wet to the skin. At this he was vexed, and murmured because Providence had given him such bad weather for his journey. He soon reached the borders of a thick forest. What was his terror on beholding on one side of the road a robber with leveled gun, aiming at him and attempting to fire! But the powder being wet by the rain the gun did not go off; and the merchant giving spurs to his horse fortunately had time to escape. As soon as he found himself safe, he said to himself: "How wrong was I not to endure the rain patiently! If the weather had been dry and fair I should not probably have been alive at this hour, and my little children would have expected my return in vain. The rain which caused me to murmur came at a fortunate moment to save my life and preserve my property." It is thus with a multitude of our afflictions, by causing us alight and short sufferings they preserve us from others far greater and of longer duration.

—Japan is said to be in a state of revolution.