

Poetry.

THE BIRD'S QUESTION.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Behind us at our evening meal
The gray bird ate his fill,
Swung downward by a single claw,
And wiped his hooked bill.

He shook his wings and crimson tail,
And set his head aslant,
And in his sharp, impatient way,
Asked, "What does Charlie want?"

"Fie, silly bird," I answered, "tuck
Your head beneath your wing
And go to sleep;" but o'er and o'er
He asked the self-same thing.

Then, smiling, to myself I said:
How like are men and birds;
We all are saying what he says
In action or in words.

The boy with whip and top and drum
The girl with hoop and doll,
And men with lands and houses, ask
The question of Poor Poll.

However full, with something more
We fain the bag would cram;
We sigh above our crowded nests
For fish that never swam.

No bounty of indulgent Heaven
The vague desire can stay;
Self-love is still a Tartar mill
For grinding prayers away.

The dear God hears and pities all;
He knoweth all our wants;
And what we blindly ask of him,
His love withholds or grants.

And so I sometimes think our prayers
Might well be merged in one;
And nest, and perch, and hearth, and church
Repeat, "Thy will be done."

(Special to the DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

New York, 30.

Eleven cases of cholera yesterday and six to-day. Flour is dull, and 10 cents lower. Governments have advanced, and are firm.

Alexander H. Stephens publishes a letter, promising to attend the Philadelphia convention.

New York, 29.

Dispatches from Mr. Field, giving particulars of the voyage, say that the Irish shore cable was laid Saturday morning, July 7th, and a splice for ocean cable was made on Friday, 13th, on board the Great Eastern and buried in 94 fathoms, distant 27 1/2 miles from the Valentia telegraph house. The Great Eastern and her consorts at 2:40 p.m. of Friday, 13th, started for Newfoundland. The average speed of the ship from the time the splice was made until we saw land was little less than five nautical miles an hour, and the cable has been paid out at an average of five and a half miles an hour. The total slack was less than 12 per cent. The weather has been more pleasant than I have ever known on the Atlantic at this season. The total distance run was 1,669 miles, and the cable paid out was 1,864 miles. We have been in constant communication with Valentia since the splice was made, and have daily received news from Europe. The cable will be open for business in a few days.

After taking in coal the telegraph fleet will sail for the spot where the cable was lost last year, and recover the end and complete the second line between Ireland and Newfoundland.

Heart's Content, 27.

The *London Times* of the 27th says of the telegraph:—It is a great work, the glory of the age and nations, and they who have achieved it deserve to be honored as benefactors of their race.

A treaty of peace has been signed between Austria and Prussia.

A previous telegram says that a five days' armistice between Austria and Prussia began at noon on the 23d.

There was fighting on the 22d, the Austrians claiming the victory.

The Earl of Shaftsbury had protested, in the House of Commons, against the reform meetings.

In the discussion of the tariff, Sir John Pakington admitted that England was behind other nations.

A severe engagement took place on the 21st, off the Island of Lissa; the Austrians claimed the victory. They sunk an Italian iron-clad, running down one and blowing up three.

There have been riots in London, on account of the refusal of the government to allow reform meetings in Hyde Park.

Washington, 29,

Cyrus W. Field.

Heart's Content.

I heartily congratulate you and trust

that your enterprise may prove as successful as your efforts have been persevering. May the cable under the sea tend to promote harmony between the Republic of the west and the government of the eastern hemisphere.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

London, 20.

Bullion in the bank of England has decreased £347,000.

The *Moniteur* says Prussia consented to abstain from hostilities for five days, provided Austria would within that time give her decision on the basis of the peace proposed.

The Prussians had begun a regular siege of the fortress of Mentzef.

An engagement took place before Olmutz on the 15th. The Austrians were defeated, with a loss of 16 guns. The Austrians were making a rapid retreat out of Moravia.

New York, 30.

No private messages have yet reached us over the cable. The news reports already sent are through Mr. Field and Mr. Redpath of the *Tribune*, who is on board the Albany. The distance to be traversed by the news yacht sailing from Ashy Bay to Port au Barque is 80 miles.

Chicago, 29,

Congress adjourned at 4 o'clock p.m. of Saturday, 27th, after a continuous session of thirty hours, and passing a great multitude of measures.

The House having refused to pass the Senate resolution modifying the test oath to cover the special case of Senator Patterson of Tennessee, the Senate adopted a resolution allowing him to be admitted, and he was sworn in.

Both houses passed the bill increasing the regular army, also the bill to equalize the bounties of soldiers.

The Senate confirmed Gen. Steedman Superintendent of Public Printing, *vice* Defrees removed, and Gen. Canby to be a Brigadier General in the regular army.

The army bill fixes the military peace establishment at 5 regiments of artillery, 10 regiments of cavalry and 45 regiments of infantry.

The President pocketed the bill admitting Nebraska, and vetoed the bill erecting Montana into a surveying district.

Chicago, 30.

Washington specials say the Senate, before adjourning, recalled its confirmation of James B. Fry as Brevet Major General in the regular army, and a provision was inserted in the army bill directing the Secretary of War to close the Provost Marshal's office within 30 days. The Senate confirmed Thomas T. Eckert Assistant Secretary of War, J. L. Skinner First Assistant Postmaster General, and William Hunter Assistant Secretary of State.

It is believed that the President signed all bills except that admitting Nebraska, which, therefore, fails to become a law.

New York, 31.

The *Herald* has the following special over the cable: Queen's Hotel, London, July, 28. An armistice of four weeks has been signed by Austria and Prussia. Bavaria and the other German States have also signed the armistice. The propositions embrace a lasting peace throughout Europe.

A *Tribune* special over the cable, dated 27th, says:—In the House of Commons, on the 23d, Lord Stanley said he was anxious to remove the irritation caused by war between the north and south. If the American claims are presented by the American government, the English government will appoint a board of commissioners to investigate the claims of America, and inquire into the neutrality laws and, if possible, revise them.

Another special to the *Tribune* says as follows:—London, July 29.—Barring Bros. announce large remittances as on the way to pay the dividends on the Mexican bonds. Consols 88 @ 89.

The latest returns from the seat of war state that preliminaries for a peace are being arranged, but no particulars have as yet been received.

Osborne, July 27.

To the President of the United States, Washington.

The Queen congratulates the President upon the successful completion of an undertaking which she hopes may serve as an additional bond between the United States and England.

The following reply was at once transmitted:—

Executive Mansion, Washington, July 30, 1866.

To Her Majesty, Queen of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. The President of the United States acknowledges, with the most proud gratification, the receipt of your Majesty's dispatch, and cordially reciprocates the hope that the cable which now joins the Eastern and Western Hemis-

pheres may serve to perpetuate peace between the governments of Great Britain and the United States.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Chicago, 31.

In the great naval fight off Lissa the Italian frigate *Re De Italia* was sunk by the *Concussion*. At the beginning of the battle an iron clad blew up with all on board, with cries of long live the crew and Italy, from the crew. The Italian accounts state that the Austrian squadron retired, after one man of war and two steamers had been sunk.

A Vienna telegram says the Italian fleet was driven back, and pursued by the Austrians in the direction of Ancona.

The *Moniteur*, of the 21st, says Austria has accepted the proposal of Russia to abstain from hostilities, during which the Court of Vienna will have to refuse or accept the basis preliminary to peace.

The *Times* says Prussia urges her demands very nearly to the exclusion of Austria from the new federal combination.

The *Moniteur* says Italy has engaged to abstain from all hostilities for five days.

The following Royal manifesto has just been issued here:—To the faithful people of my Kingdom of Hungary. The hand of Providence weighs heavily upon us in the conflict into which I have been drawn, not voluntarily, but through force of circumstances. Every human calculation has been frustrated, save one, the confidence I placed on the heroic bravery of my valiant army of the north. Grievous are the heavy losses by which the ranks of those brave men have been smitten, and my patriot heart feels the bitterness of that grief with which all families are afflicted.

To put an end to the unequal contest, to gain time and opportunity to fill up the voids occasioned by the campaign and to concentrate my forces against the hostile troops occupying the northern portions of my Empire, I have consented, with great sacrifices, to negotiations for the conclusion of an armistice. I now turn confidently to the faithful people of my Kingdom of Hungary, and to that readiness to make the sacrifice so repeatedly displayed in arduous times. The united sections of my entire Empire must be set in motion, that a conclusion of the wished for peace may be secured upon fair conditions. It is my profound belief that the warlike sons of Hungary, actuated by feelings of hereditary fidelity, will voluntarily hasten to my banners, to the assistance of their kindred and for the protection of the country which is also immediately threatened by the events of the war. Rally, therefore, in force to the defence of the invaded Empire. Be worthy sons of your valiant forefathers, whose heroic deeds gained never failing laurels of glory for the Hungarian name.

(Signed) FRANCIS JOSEPH.

Prince Napoleon arrived at Venice on the 19th.

The decree had been officially promulgated, organizing an administration for Venetia.

The Marquis Pepoli had been appointed State Commissioner at Pakina, Signor Martini at Vacanea, and Signor Alevi at Rheigma.

Archduke Albrecht has issued a proclamation assuming command of the Austrian army.

A Vienna correspondent says that 400,000 men and 600 cannon are massed for the defense of Vienna.

It is said that 100,000 men are crowded within the entrenched camps of Floridshorf. From 60,000 to 80,000 fresh soldiers from Venetia have joined, and everything betokens a coming conflict as inevitable.

A portion of the Prussian army has crossed the river Morsch, near Howitz in Hungary.

New York, 30.

The following dispatch has been sent over the Atlantic cable:—

New York, 30.

To the Lord Mayor of London.—The energy and genius of man, directed by the providence of God, have united the Continents. May the union be instrumental in securing the happiness of all nations and the rights of all people.

(Signed) JOHN T. HOWLAN,

Mayor of New York.

Aspey Bay, 30.

Arrangements have been made which will insure a more rapid and frequent transmission of dispatches from Port au Barque than heretofore, until the Gulf cable is laid.

London, 30.

A great meeting was held today in this city; 300,000 were present, and resolutions were adopted declaring that they had no faith in the government. Petitions were read which were to be presented to Parliament, demanding inquiry into the conduct of Sir Richard

Morne, Chief of Police. The procession was immense. Several bands of music were in attendance, everything passed off quietly.

Prussia carries all her points. The Liberals support Bismark's foreign policy.

Austria's naval victory is much over estimated.

The Hyde Park riots and the movements to form exclusive reform league meetings have periled the Derby Government.

Heart's Content, 29.

The steamer *Bloodhound* is alongside the Great Eastern taking in 12 miles of cable to repair the Gulf of St. Lawrence cable, which we expect to accomplish this week. The Atlantic cable is working splendidly.

New York, 31.

Four thousand words were transmitted through the Atlantic cable in 12 hours on the 28th. The following have been fixed as the rates for Atlantic telegraphs from any telegraph station in America to any in Great Britain. For 20 words or less, including the addresses of the sender and receiver, £20 in gold; for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, 20 shillings sterling per word, from the same to the same. In Europe £21, and for every additional word 21 shillings, from the same to the same. In Africa, Asia, or India, for not exceeding in all 100 letters, £25, and for every additional word 25 shillings. The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by 5, and each 5 or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. Messages in cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates.

A steamer from New Zealand at Panama excited much interest and good feeling; she made the passage in 26 days, 2 days under schedule time; she brought 90 passengers; the route is spoken of as very delightful.

President Penez has been re-elected in Chili, and all fears of a revolution are dissipated.

Matters in Peru are still unsettled, and trouble is expected.

Chicago, 31.

For several days dispatches from New Orleans have threatened trouble upon the assembling of the constitutional convention of 1864, which was called to meet at New Orleans on the 30th of July. The object of the convention being to disfranchise the rebels and put Louisiana in the way of being reconstructed under radical auspices, and the object of the rebels being, to forcibly resist its meeting. The rebel's Sheriff, Harry Mayes, swore in a posse on Sunday to promote this disruption, and delegates were openly threatened with lamp posts.

Lieut. Gov. Voorhies and the Attorney General telegraphed to the President on Sunday, stating that Gov. Wills had issued a proclamation calling elections to fill vacancies in the bogus convention, and was in league with the Republicans; that it was intended to indict the members of the convention by a grand jury, and asking if the President intended that the military forces of the United States should interfere to prevent the execution of civil process. To which the President replied:—

Washington, 28.

To Albert Voorhies, Lieut. Gov. of Louisiana:

The military will be expected to sustain and not to obstruct or interfere with the proceedings of the convention. A dispatch on the subject of this convention was sent to Gov. Wells this morning.

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

Mayor Monroe, on Sunday had an interview with Gen. Baird, who stated positively that he would prevent the Sheriff and his posse, or any state or civil officer, from interfering with the convention. Mayor Monroe issued a proclamation on Monday morning, warning the people not to molest the convention, saying that he was satisfied, from recent dispatches from Washington, that the deliberations of the members thereof will receive no countenance from the President; that he will sustain the agents of the present civil government, and vindicate its law and acts to the entire satisfaction of the good people of the city and state.

The convention assembled in the Mechanics Institute at 12 o'clock on Monday; 26 members were present. The most intense excitement prevailed in the city; the negroes turned out to protect the convention, when a fight began on Common and Dryades streets. Meanwhile the police surrounded the convention building, with an immense crowd, and the riot began in earnest. The members of the convention were arrested, and one doctor Fostie killed, and others, including Michael Hahn, wounded. The lock-ups were speedily