

## Poetry.

## TRUTH.

Oh, seek for Truth!

Win thou the thresholds of her halls;  
In age or youth,  
Pursue her still, what'er befalls.  
Rich is the feast she freely spreads;  
And round her board time-honored heads,  
Who sought her long and won her well,  
In peace and joy forever dwell.

Shrink not from toil!

Truth, rich and lovely, oft upsprings  
On poorest soil.  
O'er deserts she her perfume flings!  
Sweet the reward by labor won;  
And calm the sleep, when day is done,  
Of those who toil the truth to find,  
With ready hand and earnest mind.

Heed not the scorn

Of worldly men who dwell around,  
But, night and morn,  
Worship the Truth where'er 'tis found.  
Truth-seekers ever were reviled;  
But honest sense and accent mild  
Prevail against ignoble pride,  
And turn the venom'd shaft aside.

Fear not to scan

The deep profound, or mountain height;  
Heed not the man  
Who draws old creeds to keep thee right.  
Examine all creeds, old or new;  
Test all with reason, thorough and through;  
For God, in bounty, reason gave,  
From Error's gloom our souls to save.

Swerve not aside!

Thy rule of duty sketch aright—  
Then true abide;  
Inquiring still, with ardor bright,  
Like cloudlet's shadow on the stream,  
Or passing grief in childhood's dream,  
Shall be the ills and woes of Earth  
To him who knows of Truth the worth.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Washington, 2.

The conclusions of the Rosseau-Grinnell investigation committee were reported in the House to-day. The majority report, signed by Spaulding, Banks and Thayer, recommending Rosseau's expulsion, and the minority report, signed by Raymond and Hogan, recommending a reprimand, were read. No action was taken on the subject.

Mr. Banks introduced in the House to-day a bill establishing conditions for the admission of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Canada East and Canada West with this Union as States, and for the organization of the Territories of Selkirk, Saskatchewan and Columbia, by proclamation of the President, whenever notice shall be deposited in the Department of State that the Government of Great Britain and the Provinces have accepted the propositions made in the 2d section, which are to assume the provincial debt, including the payment of \$10,000,000 to the Hudson's Bay Company.

Chicago, 30.

Victor Emanuel has issued a stirring manifesto to the Italians. He recapitulates the effect of the last war on Italy, reiterates that, for supreme reasons, the noble province of Venetia was then allowed to remain in the hands of the Austrians. A favorable opportunity has now arrived to accomplish the independence of Venetia from Austrian rule. He charges the Austrians with having assumed a hostile and threatening attitude on the Italian frontiers, to disturb the pacific task of reorganization in Italy. He replied by again taking up arms, but nevertheless showed his desire for peace by accepting the proposal for a conference. Austria, having refused, affords fresh proof that, if she confides in her strength, she does not rely equally upon the goodness of her cause and of her right. The manifesto concludes with a patriotic declaration of assurance that Italy has the sympathy of Europe, and hands over the government of the states to the Prince of Gaeta and Pastrengo, of Palestro, Orfi and San Marino.

Victor Emanuel also issued a proclamation to the national guard, confiding to them the guardianship of public security and order.

The Italian military declaration of war against Austria was issued on the 20th, from the headquarters of the Italian army at Cremona. It is addressed by Gen. Cialdini to Archduke Albert, commanding the Austrian army at Venetia, and gives notice that hostilities will commence in three days, unless the Archduke declines to accept the delay.

Victor Emanuel left Florence for

camp on the 21st, and received an enthusiastic ovation on his way. He arrived at Cremona the same day.

The declaration of war against Austria caused great rejoicing throughout Italy. The Chamber of Deputies adopted, by a large majority, a bill granting extraordinary financial powers to the government.

Prince Caregnano had arrived at Florence, and assumed the government. He was well received.

The *Norde* describes the position of the Austrians as opposed to the Prussians. It states that the army under Gen. Benedek is in position on the Prussian frontier, on the side of Silesia, in a semi-circle, of which the extremities are formed by the Prague, and supported by the fortress of Shereinstadt and by Cracow, which is strengthened by the entrenched camp lately formed there, while the centre of the arc is defended by three fortresses, of which two, Joseph Stadt and Olmutz, are very strong.

The Austrian commander in chief appears to have concentrated the great part of his army in front of Upper Silesia, by which he may commence an attack on Prussian Silesia.

On the Prussian side the strictest orders are given against surprise. The advance guards are doubled and vedettes are placed on rising ground whence they can look into Bohemia. Patrols are constantly watching the frontier, and signal lights are ready to announce the approach of the enemy. On the side of Austria the guard of the frontiers of Bohemia is not so strict.

It is stated that the nine states whose levies are congregated at Frankfurt, are much discouraged at the aspect of affairs, and are greatly disposed to complain that Austria thrust them into danger before she was able to protect them.

It is rumored that Bavaria hesitates at present to take an active part in the campaign, on the ground that Austria is not ready.

Washington, 3.

The Senate debated the Indian appropriation bill, and rejected the amendment placing the Indian Bureau under the War Department.

The Freedmen's Bureau bill has passed both Houses, and is now in the hands of the President.

New York, 3.

Transactions in Wall St. are very light and without important changes in money, gold, or stocks. Cotton is very dull and nominal, at 36 @ 38 cents. Flour is less active and heavy. Wheat is dull and tends downward. Corn is from 1 @ 2 cents better, with a good export demand.

The right bank of the Rio Grande is in possession of the Republican forces of Mexico. A battle between Ecobade and Mejia, on the 16th, near Camargo, resulted in the total rout of the latter and the capture of a train of merchandise. Bagdad was abandoned by the Imperialists on the night of the 18th. The city of Matamoras capitulated on the 23d, Gen. Mejia with the Imperial troops embarking between the hours of 3 and 4 p.m., under the protection of the United States flag. Ecobade, with forces said to number 3,000, entered Matamoras about 1 a.m. of June 24th.

Portland, Maine, 5.

A fire yesterday, originating in J. B. Brown & Sons sugar house on Commercial street, swept northerly through that street, destroying everything for the distance of a mile and a half long by a quarter of a mile wide. Half the city is destroyed, and that half includes nearly all the business portion. All the banks and newspaper offices, all the jewelry, wholesale and dry goods stores, several churches, the telegraph offices and a majority of the business places are destroyed. Many buildings, perhaps 50, were blown up to check the flames, but the inhabitants could scarcely do more than flee with their families to the upper part of the city, saving such goods as they could carry. The custom house, being fire proof, escaped, though greatly damaged. The splendid city and county building on Congress street, nearly fire proof, was considered safe, and was piled full of furniture by the neighboring residents, and then it was swept away with all its contents. The fire is still raging below Cumberland street, ranging back to the westward, the wind having changed. Capt. Henry Innman has telegraphed for 1,500 tents, to accommodate homeless families.

Columbia, S. C. 4.

Hon. Barnwell Rhett was shot yesterday, while going to his plantation near Charleston. He received two loads from a double barreled shot gun. About twenty minutes after receiving the wounds he fell from his horse and died. It is not definitely known who the murderer is, but he is supposed to be a

negro who had expressed strong animosity against the family.

New York, 5.

Early this morning fire burst out from the steamboat freight depot at Peck's slip, and in a short time the whole of the buildings were destroyed, with the steamer Baltimore and two boats loaded with freight; loss, \$250,000.

Washington, 5.

Both Houses have agreed to the conference report on the army appropriation bill, which is therefore passed.

The House debated a bill explanatory of the Pacific Railroad act, and adopted an amendment that the act should not interfere with any other right conferred on the Central Pacific Company of California.

Washington, 6.

The President has signed the Pacific Railroad bill.

Both Houses passed the tax bill, upon the report of the conference committee.

Democratic Senators and Representatives publish an address, endorsing a call for a national Union convention at Philadelphia, August 14th.

Portland, Maine, 6.

Generous contributions of relief are arriving for the sufferers by the late fire, and already the work of rebuilding has begun. The total loss is estimated at \$10,000,000 or \$12,000,000, and will involve some of the insurance companies in ruin. The whole passage of the fire through the city was made in less than 12 hours, and it only stopped at the open pastures. The fire proof buildings were hardly safer than the wooden ones. The custom house, in which are the post office and U. S. courts, was built by the government to be entirely fire proof, with nothing inflammable about it except the furniture and contents, and with quite an open space in front, with open streets on two sides, but the upper part is ruined inside, and masses of stone work are peeling from the outside. In some cases wooden buildings were saved while brick buildings on each side were burned. On the easterly corner of Myrtle and Cumberland streets a wooden building was saved, while every brick building on the square was destroyed.

Heretofore we have considered the city particularly safe from conflagrations; our fire department is excellent, and the celerity with which dangerous fires have been subdued seemed sometimes marvellous. All the old and dangerous buildings are swept out clear, and the city will be rebuilt with the greatest attention to future security. Our shade trees were a wonderful protection on the outskirts of the fire, and to them some houses owe entirely their protection. The Athenaeum library was destroyed. The city building and custom house blazed again this morning and occasioned alarm. The city was in darkness last night owing to the gas being cut off. A rain is falling now, but it is scarcely needed.

Chicago, 7.

The Tennessee Legislature met on the 4th, according to Gov. Brownlow's proclamation, but adjourned till next week.

There were several very serious disturbances among the negroes at Nashville during July 4th and 5th, in which 20 or 30 were killed and many wounded. In one case 50 white soldiers and more than double that number of black ex-soldiers had a regular pitched battle. Several were killed and wounded on both sides.

The Odd Fellow's Hall, the most massive and magnificent building in New Orleans, except the St. Charles Hotel, was burned on the 5th; the building including the furniture was valued at \$300,000; insured for \$95,000.

Gen. Sweeny, under date St. Albans, July 4, publishes an address to the Fenian Brotherhood in America, in which he defends his conduct in the recent raid on Canada. He recommends the organization of circles and the formation of military companies by the members, under their chosen leaders.

The bill introduced into Congress to establish conditions for the admission of the British North American Provinces into the Union has aroused an angry feeling in government circles in Canada. The bill is looked upon as a bid to the Provinces to throw off their allegiance to Great Britain, and join in what is termed the political confusion of the United States. The feeling is against any such step.

Chicago, 7.

The Leavenworth dispatches announced the suicide and death of Senator Lane, with great particularity, and his obituary was published all over the country. It was stated that he was dying and could not live out the night. It is now stated, under date of the 6th, that his condition is favorable and hopeful of recovery.

The Rhett assassinated a few days

since at Charleston, S. C., was not ex-Senator R. B. Rhett, but his younger brother, a well known cotton factor of Charleston.

John F. Farnsworth was yesterday re-nominated for Congress by the Republicans of the 2d Illinois District.

New York, 7.

The *Herald's* Mexican correspondence, written from the city of Mexico 23d, Vera Cruz 25th, Tampico 1st, goes to show that the Mexicans were becoming more and more united in the cause of the independence of their country. The Imperial forces, French and natives, had sustained a number of defeats of greater or less severity, and the cause of Maximilian was in consequence looking gloomy.

The *Post's* money article says that, owing to the excessive heat, very little is doing, with, however, a gratifying demand for gold bearing national securities. Gold is quiet and more plentiful. Cotton, 36 cents for middling. Flour rules heavy.

Washington, 7.

In the Senate, Wade introduced a joint resolution to guarantee the fifty million loan of the Republic of Mexico, which was referred to the committee on foreign affairs.

The Senate adjourned at 1-50 p.m., on motion of Grimes, who said the heat had already prostrated several Senators and threatened others. The heat has been excessive all over the country, and reports of sunstroke are frequent. There is no report as yet of undue sickness in any part of the country.

The tariff bill has undergone such extensive amendment in the House, generally tending to higher rates, that the Washington specials say hopes are entertained to postpone the whole bill, upon the strength of its aggregate unpopularity.

Chicago, 8.

Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, has issued an address endorsing the proposed National Union Convention at Philadelphia, and recommending that delegates be sent from South Carolina.

Judge R. H. Howell, President pro tem. of the Louisiana State Convention two years ago, has issued a proclamation for its re-assembling on the 30th of July, and calls upon the Governor to issue writs of election for vacancies. The preamble expresses the purpose of the movement to be to revise and amend the organic law of the state in harmony with the General Government, establish impartial justice, insure domestic tranquility, secure the blessings of liberty to all alike, and restore the state to a prosperous and permanent position in the Union, with ample guarantees against any further disturbances; also with a view to the ratification by the state of the proposed amendments to the constitution in the shortest time possible.

New York, 7.

Steamers took out for Europe to-day \$987,599; total for the week \$1,630,780. Four ship loads of "Mormons" have arrived here within a month past; five more vessels with similar loads are now on the way to the United States.

Last advice from Mexico state that Maximilian is far from preparing to evacuate his dominions, and that, on the contrary, he has ordered conscription in the Empire, to take place on the 15th of July, which, with the aid of 500,000 francs a month from France, will be sufficient to keep him awhile longer.

Charleston, 7.

Gen. Sickles refused to comply with the writ of *habeas corpus* in favor of some prisoners at Castle Pinckney, under sentence of death, on the ground that the prisoners were convicted, by court martial, of the murder of three soldiers; and that the privileges of the writ are still suspended in South Carolina. Judge Bryan ordered an attachment to issue against Sickles for contempt of court, made returnable on Tuesday.

London, June 27.

Consols closed at 86½ @ 86½ for money. Five-twenties 64 @ 64½.

Russell announced in the House of Lords and Gladstone in the Commons on the 25th, that in consequence of the hostile vote, the Ministers had tendered their resignation, but the Queen having invited them to reconsider their determination, they awaited her arrival in London, and would have an interview with her on the next day.

The Italian army crossed the Mincio on the morning of June 23d, near Geta, and advanced slowly toward Roverbella without meeting resistance. At 2 p.m. of the same day the Austrian Pulse brigade reached the outlying forts of Verona without loss, having been pushed back by a greatly superior force of Italian cavalry. The Italians advancing on both sides of the Mincio toward Peschiera were repulsed by