

## Poetry.

## GREAT I AND LITTLE U.

Great I stood always number nine  
Down in the alphabet,  
But, discontented with his lot,  
He soon began to fret.  
Said he, "It may be very well  
For humble folks to be  
Placed nearly last like little U,  
But 'twill not do for me."

Great I was very ignorant,  
And always used an H  
Before his name, which made him high,  
Indeed, beyond his reach;  
And then he looked so mighty big  
Upon poor little U,  
And with contempt the most supreme,  
Would take an ample view.

Now, I and U, together were  
Invited out one day:  
The party, as I understand,  
Comprised the rich and gay;  
I was determined to be first,  
That he might notice be,  
But little U was quite content  
To drop in after T.

Now little U was far behind,  
And yet he envied none,  
But great I still dissatisfied,  
Wish'd to be Number 1;  
And so he took the foremost seat,  
So high did he aspire,  
While little U sat lowly down,  
Till told to "go up higher."

Great I may every day be met  
In country and in town;  
With brazen men he presses on,  
While pressing others down.  
Defiant he life's ladder treads—  
No matter who's above;  
So little U he pushes off  
With an ungraceful "Move!"

But only for a time he thrives,  
For though exceeding tall,  
The higher he contrives to reach,  
The greater is his fall.  
The proudest heart and highest mount  
Alike we barren find.  
And so great I is often proved  
To be of shallow mind.

Let not great I and little U  
Within our hearts be grown,  
But each his neighbor's merits prize,  
And speak less of his own.  
If each esteem another's worth,  
Great I will smaller be;  
And we shall prove how loved a thing  
Is sweet humility.

The fruitful tree hangs lowest down:  
The laden ship lies deep!  
The humble shall exalted be;  
Pride may have cause to weep.  
Let us think less of self, and give  
To other folks their due,  
And we shall learn a lesson from  
Great I and little U.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

## By Telegraph.

Southampton, 3.

Cholera had broken out afresh at Woolwich and Charleston, also lightly in Edinburgh and Yorkshire.

New York, 12.

The weekly bank statement shows an increase in loans of \$4,000,000; increase in specie, \$4,000,000; increase in circulation, \$500,000; decrease in legal tenders, \$3,250,000; increase in deposits, \$250,000. There is considerable complaint in the dry goods trade that accounts are not easily collected, and that extensions are asked for.

London, 10.

Dispatches say the war in Japan is ended.

The death of the Tycoon is confirmed.

New York, 12.

The Jumel Will case was concluded to-day in the Supreme Court, the jury returning a verdict that the testatrix was of unsound mind when she made the will. Mrs. Jumel will be remembered as the widow of Aaron Burr.

Chicago, 13.

The Governors of nearly all the states have designated the 29th of November for thanksgiving, in accordance with the President's proclamation.

Matamoras, 6.

On the afternoon of the 2d, a courier arrived from Juarez bringing peremptory orders for the surrender of the city of Topia, and after holding a council with his officers, Canles offered to surrender on the following conditions:—That the troops are to pass beyond the state of Tamaulipas, and all acts of Canles' administration are to be declared valid, and no one is to be prosecuted for political acts since the 12th of August, and Canles is to remain in command of the troops. These conditions, Lopia said were unworthy of notice.

He said he should attack the town at an early day. Canles continues to exact money from the people.

New York, 13.

The *Express* contrasts the prices of breadstuffs during the past 6 years, by which it appears that flour is 42 per cent. higher now than it was when gold was the highest, and finds the cause for this in the speculative mania of western dealers holding it back. The receipts of flour in New York are only 213,000 barrels against 650,000 last year, and 920,000 two years ago. The receipts of wheat are less than 4,000,000 bushels against 7,000,000 last year and 13,000,000 2 years ago.

The *Herald's* city of Mexico correspondent says Maximilian's abdication was unknown until he was nearly ready to start. Marshall Bazaine is busy making contracts for army supplies, and for a length of time which does not look like speedy departure. Bazaine was treating Castlenau very cavalierly, and it was thought that as soon as Maximilian was known to have sailed Bazaine would declare himself Dictator.

Vera Cruz advices say Maximilian's Cabinet retinue and baggage were, on the 28th ult., embarked on an Austrian Corvette.

Judge R. P. Curtis, of Massachusetts, has been chosen umpire of the north-western boundary commission. Judge Rose, of Montreal, the British commissioner, has arrived at Washington. Judge Johnson, of Albany, is the American commissioner. The interests of the Hudson Bay Co. are involved in the division.

New York, 13.

The dry goods market shows but little variation from the extreme quietness of the past week. Some effort was made yesterday to attract the attention of dealers, by putting down the prices of some domestic, sheetings and shirtings, but as yet it shows no effect whatever. There are but few buyers in the market, and they are only purchasing in a small irregular way to replenish assortments. The demand for money is very moderate, and the supply is greatly in excess of the wants of the brokers.

Erie, Pa., 13.

The day express west, on the Buffalo and Erie railroad, was thrown from the track near Westville this afternoon; fifty persons were injured and five killed. The wounded have been brought to Erie. The accident was caused by the negligence of the workmen engaged in repairing the track.

The City of Mexico correspondence has the following:

At 6 o'clock on the morning of the 20th of October, at the head of his escort, Maximilian passed out of the castle, and bade adieu to the cares and anxieties which he had experienced.

Castleman figures but little in Mexican business. Bazaine gives him to understand that a French Field Marshall but ranks a simple Aid de Camp, and treats him accordingly. Appearances indicate that Bazaine contemplates a long stay; he is engaged in making contracts for army supplies more than necessary for the troops until June.

Havana advices say that the new Captain-General has issued a proclamation expressing a positive determination to suppress the slave trade altogether, by carrying out the law to the letter.

The London *Times* says the Pope has been informed by Napoleon that France will uphold his temporal power, and reoccupy the Papal states in his name, in case of rebellion or invasion. The bearer of this important message was Cardinal Reisch.

Spanish men of war are at anchor off Vecchia; but, not content with placing men and guns at the disposal of the Pope, Queen Isabella has written again to tell his holiness that nothing would give her greater pleasure than to be allowed to see him in her own provinces, should her troops fail in maintaining his regal prerogative at Rome.

Baltimore, 13.

The new Commissioners announce that they will make no changes in the present police force, except for misconduct and unfitness. It is not yet known whether the old 600 will further contest the matter or not. The present position of affairs causes no excitement, and all parties seem disposed to regard the decision to-day as a final settlement of the difficulty.

The *Tribune's* New Orleans special says, in view of a statement going the rounds of the press that the President and Secretary of War deny having instructed Gen. Sheridan not to make arrests under Grant's order No. 44, July 6th, it is proper to state that the order together with general order No. 3 had both been officially revoked through Grant's headquarters.

Half a dozen murders of late Union

soldiers have recently been committed in the parish of St. Laundry, and the fact officially brought to the notice of Sheridan by Gov. Wells, but, in consequence of the revoking of the orders alluded to, nothing can be done. There is no longer any protection for Union men south, and the show of continuing martial law is now simply a farce.

Leavenworth specials say that five women and children, taken captive by the Kiowas, were delivered to Col. Leavenworth at Fort Larned last Monday.

New York, 13.

The official vote in Delaware gives Saulsbury, Democrat, a majority of 1212.

Washington, 13.

Admiral Bell, at Yeddo Bay, August 31, informed the Navy Department that Gen. Van Valkenburg had reached Yeddo, with a guard of honor consisting of all the marines of the squadron. There were 13 armed vessels of various nations in Japanese waters.

Admiral Bell communicates the particulars of the co-operation with the British commander for the suppression of pirates; 22 junks, carrying 70 guns, had been destroyed, and about 90 pirates killed.

New York, 14.

The Alabama Legislature met on the 12th. Gov. Patton's message represents the finances in good condition. He opposes the constitutional amendment.

## NEWS ITEMS.

THE mails passing into the New York post-office and out of it have been weighed for several days by Superintendent Knapp, and the result shows that the average weight of the matter each day was about 35 tons.

ELECTRICITY is now used with great success, instead of fire, in exploding the charges of nitro-glycerine used in blasting at the Hoosac Tunnel. Fifteen feet of progress in the heading at the west end were made in three days last week.

A FLORENCE (Italy) letter says:

The name of the United States is seen now about as often in European newspapers as that of any other country. Our domestic affairs, and our relations with foreign countries, are constantly discussed.

IN France there are 75,584 priests and 108,119 minor ecclesiastics, 86 archbishops, 3,517 cures and 189 vicars general belonging to the Roman Catholic Church. Of this clerical army only 35,000 are paid by government, the remainder being supported by the Church.

GALIGNANI describes a boat that is at present on one of the lakes of the Bois de Boulogne, and which moves about without either steam, sails, or any other visible means of propulsion. The power employed is that of electricity, which, by an ingenious contrivance, communicates a rotatory motion to the paddle wheels.

THE last report of the Commissioners of Emigration shows that the number of emigrants who have arrived at this port during the year, to October 17, was 194,492. The arrivals to the same date last year were 149,257. The increase this year is 45,235 so far, and will, doubtless, exceed 50,000 before the close of the year. The total emigration of 1866 will probably be a little under a quarter of a million.—*New York.*

SPEAKING of the waste of life in the war still progressing in South America, a letter from Buenos Ayres says:

We have no means of knowing the actual losses from all causes, but persons who are well informed tell me that thus far the Paraguayan loss from all causes must be at least 35,000 men, and that of the allies is estimated at from 25,000 to 30,000.

THE *Indian Mail*, via Marseilles brings us sad news. A cyclone, accompanied by a deluge of rain, had made tremendous ravages on the 5th and 6th inst., at Burrachee. Five hundred houses have been destroyed and many people killed. All communications were put a stop to on the railways and telegraph.

The weather continues to be very bad all over France, and the prediction of the late weather prophet Mons. Martheu de la Drome, that the fine days were to return on the 20th, has turned out to be a falsehood, as the rain still continues to come down steadily, and every prospect of saving the vintage is now given over. Accounts from Burgundy state that a dreadful hail storm a few days ago visited Dijon and the neighborhood, and did a great deal of damage to the vineyards in that district.—[Paris Cor. in *Cairo Democrat.*]

PROFESSOR A. Wood, with a party of gentlemen, lately ascended Mount Hood, in Oregon, and reports the fact that Mount Hood is really a volcano, and that it is the highest mountain in the United States, being 17,600 feet.

UNDERGROUND traveling in London increases at a surprising rate. In the first six months of 1863 the number of passengers conveyed on the metropolitan line was 4,823,437; in 1864, for the same period, it was 5,206,335; in 1865 it was 7,462,823; but in the first half of the present year it rose to 10,203,285. The revenue has correspondingly increased.

THE discoveries on the Calumet conglomerate are said to exceed anything ever reported from Lake Superior. According to the published accounts in the Lake Superior Journal, the Calumet mine, though working only a few months, is taking out daily from thirty to fifty tons of mineral, which averages more than 20 per cent. equal to a product of five or six tons of ingot copper, worth not less than \$3,000 or \$4,000 per day.

THE bears in New Hampshire have become very bold this fall, and they plunder the farmers' orchards with impunity. One of them was lately discovered in a tree shaking off the apples, while two of his companions, on the ground, were deliberately gathering them up. Fourteen of them were lately killed at Albany, and one at Canary Village, near the town house.—[Springfield Republican.]

At Lyons a process has been adopted for photographing upon silk, linen and other articles, and many persons have their portraits upon their linen instead of having it marked with their names or initials. In the silk shops various articles are exhibited photographed with names and fanciful devices. The articles are not at all injured by washing. The process is easily and rapidly effected.

SIR Stafford Northcote, who presided at the Liverpool banquet in honor of the layers of the Atlantic Cable, gave the following important statistics:

The annual value of our imports and exports to North America, including the United States and the British colonies, amounts to something like one hundred millions (\$500,000,000) per annum; and if we take the average time of passage between this country and America at about fourteen days, we may say that something like four millions (\$20,000,000) worth of property are at any given moment afloat between Great Britain and America. On an average 9,000,000 cwt. of wheat or wheat flour is imported into this country from America, or about 35 per cent. of the whole of the wheat and wheat flour brought from abroad, while importations of raw cotton used formerly to be 80 per cent. and are now something short of 20 per cent.

THE CATHOLIC COUNCIL.—The meeting of the Archbishops and Bishops of the Roman Catholic Church in the United States, at Baltimore, is naturally the subject of considerable interest for all citizens of the United States, irrespective of creed. The Church which these dignitaries represent is no longer a stranger in our land. During the ninety years of our national existence, the number of Bishops has increased from one to forty-seven, (among whom are seven Archbishops), and the number of priests from about 30 to 2,700. The population connected with the Church is estimated at least at 4,000,000—a number exceeding that of any other particular sect, except the combined denominations of Methodists. Thus, the Bishops assembled in Baltimore represent, not something foreign to our land, but a considerable portion of our own nation. It adds to the interest of the Baltimore Council that the Roman Catholics are more numerous than all the other religious denominations in the civilized world, taken together, the total population nominally connected with it counting about 190,000,000, while the population nominally connected with Protestant sects, number only 95,000,000, and that of the Greek Church about 70,000,000.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A HUNDRED BABIES IN A STABLE.—An English paper says: "An old stable with one hundred little babies nestling in the horse-troughs, is something of a novelty, but the spectacle is daily to be seen in the locality of Union street, Borough road, London. The work has been somewhat recently undertaken by the Rev. George Aldington, who, at his own expense, secured an old stable to form a nursery, and fitted it up for taking care of the babies of women obliged to go to char or work away from home. The hay cribs remain and serve as cradles.