

Poetry.

DO NOT LIKE TO HEAR HIM PRAY.

I do not like to hear him pray,
Who loans at twenty-five per cent;
For then I think the borrower may
Be pressed to pay for food and rent.
And in that book we all should heed,
Which says the lender shall be blest,
As sure as I have eyes to read
It does not say "take interest."

I do not like to hear him pray
On bended knees about an hour,
For grace to spend aright the day,
Who knows his neighbor has no flour:
I'd rather see him go to mill
And buy the luckless brother bread,
And see his children eat their fill,
And laugh beneath their humble shed.

I do not like to hear him pray,
"Let blessings on the widow be!"
Who never seeks her home to say,
"If want o'ertakes you, come to me."
I hate the prayer, so loud and long,
That's offered for the orphan's weal,
By him who sees him crushed by wrong,
And only with the lips doth feel.

I do not like to hear her pray,
With jeweled ear and silken dress,
Whose washerwoman toils all day,
And then is asked to "work for less."
Such pious shavers I do despise.
With folded hands and face demure,
They lift to Heaven their "angel eyes,"
Then steal the earnings of the poor!

I do not like such soulless prayers;
If wrong, I hope to be forgiven;
No angel's wing them upward bears—
They're lost a million miles from Heaven.
I cannot like long prayers to hear,
And studied from the lips depart;
Our Father bends a ready ear,
Let words be few—He hears the heart.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Washington, 15.

The President vetoed the Colorado bill on the ground of insufficient population.

Trumbull reported a bill for holding the U. S. Courts at Richmond instead of Norfolk, which was passed.

A bill has passed authorizing the appointment of an additional Assistant Secretary of the Treasury.

The Senate confirmed Richard Rosseau, of Kentucky, Minister to Honduras; Edward Maynard, of Tennessee, Consul at Turks Island; and Morris B. Brown, Indian Agent in Utah.

The War Department orders the dishonorable muster out of Col. H. H. Heath, Major James B. David and other officers of the 7th Iowa cavalry, late in service on the plains, for fraudulent practices.

Chicago, 15.

The following is the text of the indictment against Jefferson Davis, as specially telegraphed to the Chicago Tribune:—The grand jurors of the United States in and for the district of Virginia, upon their oaths present that Jefferson Davis, late of the city of Richmond, in the county of Henrico, in the district of Virginia aforesaid, yeoman, being an inhabitant of and residing within the United States of America, and owing allegiance and fidelity thereto, not having the fear of God before his eyes, and not weighing the duty of his said allegiance, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, and wickedly devising against and imperilling the peace and tranquility of the said United States of America, to disturb the government of the said United States of America, to subject and to stir up, move and incite to insurrection, rebellion and war against the said United States of America, on the 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1864, in the city of Richmond, county of Henrico, district of Virginia aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the Circuit Court of the United States for the fourth Circuit, and for the district of Virginia aforesaid, did with force of arms unlawfully, falsely and traitorously compass, endeavor and intend to raise, levy and carry on a war of insurrection and rebellion against the said United States of America; and, in order to fulfil and bring to pass the aforesaid traitorous compassing, endeavors and intentions of him the said Jefferson Davis afterward, to wit:—On the said 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord 1864, in the said city of Richmond, county of Henrico, and district of Virginia aforesaid, with a great multitude of persons, whose names to the jurors are at present unknown, to the number of five hundred persons and upwards, armed and arrayed in warlike manner, that is to say, with cannon, muskets,

swords, dirks and other warlike weapons, as well offensive as defensive, being then and there unlawfully, falsely and traitorously assembled and gathered together, did falsely, traitorously and in warlike and hostile manner dispose themselves against the said United States of America; and then and there, in pursuance of such their traitorous intentions aforesaid, he, the said Jefferson Davis, with the said persons aforesaid, traitorously assembled, armed and arrayed in the manner aforesaid, most wickedly, maliciously and traitorously did prepare, levy and carry on war against the said United States of America, contrary to the duty of allegiance and fidelity of the said Jefferson Davis, and against the Constitution, peace and dignity of the United States in such case made and provided.

New Orleans, 14.

Mayor Monroe was inaugurated with interesting ceremonies.

The people of Texas are contributing for the family of Albert Sidney Johnston, who are in want in California.

Private letters from Mexico confirm the announcement of the death of Ex-Governor Henry W. Allen.

Washington, 15.

The House has passed a bill to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico. The bill prohibits the Legislative Assemblies from passing special acts conferring corporate powers, but authorizes them to pass general laws for that purpose. It declares null and void all special charters heretofore granted by the Legislative Assemblies. The 6th section provides that no person appointed by the President to office in said Territories shall receive any compensation, unless he shall have entered upon the discharge of his official duties within the Territory; and no officer shall be paid for the time he may be absent from a Territory without authority from the President. It prohibits the Legislative Assemblies from granting divorces, but leaves that authority with the courts of the United States in the Territories. The 9th section prohibits, within the Territories aforesaid, the denial of elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law. The 10th section gives the Territorial Secretary the same pay as the Governor, while performing the duties of the Governor. The House refused to strike out the 9th section, yeas 38, nays 76, and passed the bill as above, yeas 99, nays 43.

The House also passed the post office appropriation bill with the Senate amendments, one of which provides that hereafter all the government advertising in Washington shall be given to the two daily papers having the largest paid circulation, and to no others.

The Colorado veto message was received in the Senate at 3 o'clock, but not read before adjournment.

It appears that all the failures of the national banks had been caused by their keeping accounts with private banks; the Comptroller of Currency has issued a circular forbidding them keeping such accounts hereafter.

Chicago, 16.

Generals Steedman and Fullerton, appointed, April 7, to inspect and report upon the Freedmen's Bureau in the southern States, have completed the tour of Virginia and North Carolina, and report to the Secretary of War, under date May 8, giving their expressions at length, closing with a recommendation that the services of the agents of the Freedmen's Bureau in Virginia and North Carolina be dispensed with, and that their duties be performed by officers commanding the troops in the department. They say there are 114 military officers and 290 civilians employed as agents of the Bureau in these states, and that neither the services are rendered nor are they of that nature required to warrant a continuance of their services. In those districts where the affairs of the Bureau have been faithfully and impartially administered by a General of sound judgment and discretion, there has been no conflict between the agents and citizens; in all such places the agents are acting in harmony with the civil officers of the State, and are assisted and supported by the citizens in the performance of their duties, but in many places where the agents are not men of integrity and capacity, very bad feeling exists.

The report says that opposite Newbern, on the south bank of the Trent river, is a settlement exclusively of freedmen, with a population of 4,000, whose condition is truly deplorable. These unfortunate people came within our lines, and were there living in small huts built by themselves from lumber manufactured by themselves. The settlement has been recently scourged with

small pox, and is well calculated to excite the deepest sympathy for the helpless condition of its inhabitants. The decrepit among them are supported by the Government, the rest procure an uncertain and scanty living from little jobs about Newbern, from fishing from small boats, huxtering, &c.

The Rev. Mr. Fitz, formerly army chaplain, presides over this colony as Assistant Superintendent of the Bureau. This agent has exercised the most arbitrary and despotic power, and practiced the most revolting and unheard of cruelties. We found that he had in two instances suspended freedmen with cords around their wrists, their feet not touching the floor, and kept them in this position, in one case two and in another four hours. That he sentenced a freedman to imprisonment for 3 months, for the trivial offence of wrangling with his wife. He kept another man, arrested for debt, shut up in prison for—months, while his wife and children, reduced to abject destitution, died with small-pox, and took him from prison, under guard, and compelled him to bury his last child in the cradle in which it died. In one instance he imprisoned six children 10 days, for playing in the streets on the Sabbath. He imposed a fine of \$60 on an aged freedman, for having told another freedman that he was about to be arrested by Fitz. This poor old man, not having the money to pay his fine, was imprisoned until the next day, when his son paid the fine, with \$3 additional for jail fee.

A tax, which Superintendent Fitz says goes to support the Bureau, is imposed on the owner of each hut, for ground rent. If the occupants fail to pay this tax promptly, they are either turned into the streets or imprisoned, and in some instances the huts are torn down. All business transacted by those people is taxed \$5 a month upon every little shop, \$2 on each fishing boat, and \$5 on each horse and cart. A failure to pay these taxes when due at once subjects the property taxed to confiscation.

We were unable to ascertain what amount of funds had been collected by Superintendent Fitz, or what disposition had been made of it by him. In answer to the question of what justification there was for the oppressive burdens he had imposed upon these people, Superintendent Fitz replied that Capt. Seeley said "I must have a \$1,000 a month from that settlement." He also furnished a sworn statement, herewith forwarded, in which he attempts to defend his conduct, by stating that he acted in obedience to orders from superior officers in the Bureau.

The Rev. Horace James, formerly a captain and late assistant commissioner in the Freedmen's Bureau, is now operating a plantation in Pitt Co., North Carolina, in which enterprise Col. Whittlesey, the present commissioner, is interested. A freedman, accused of stealing from Whittlesey and James' store, was tried by James and condemned to dig ditches on their plantation. He ran away, was pursued and shot, and Col. Whittlesey shuts off investigation.

Capt. Davis, Superintendent at Goldsboro, is cultivating one farm on government account and two on his own. He keeps no books, nor even memoranda of money received or expended, and pays the laborers in clothing received by donations from the north; and we ascertained that he had sold a large amount of such clothing for cash.

Maj. J. Mann, financial agent of the Bureau at Wilmington, cultivates a rice plantation, employing 55 hands. He says that he engaged in that business to convince the southern people that the negro would work.

Maj. Wickersham's sub-agent at Wilmington has one-fourth of the profits of a large plantation, for compelling negroes to work. He explained the manner in which he compelled the freedmen to comply with their contracts, by stating that he put them to work with ball and chain on the streets of Wilmington. Generals Steedman and Fullerton are now engaged in an examination of affairs in South Carolina.

Liverpool, 6.

Consols closed on the 5th at 86½ @ 85 for money. Five-twenties 67½ @ 67½. Paris bourse closed heavy; rents 67 francs and 65 centimes. The bank of Frankfurt had advanced the rate of discount to six per cent.

Prussia has declared to the diet that the warlike preparations on her part are entirely defensive. The Austrian reply to the last Prussian note was conciliatory, but she declines to disarm under present circumstances.

Warlike preparations in Venetia were being pushed forward with great energy. Popular demonstrations had taken place in Padua, where great excitement pre-

vails. It is rumored that Venetia will be immediately placed in a state of siege. Paris, 5.

The *Memorial Diplomatique* denies that France has made energetic remonstrances with the Government of Vienna, relative to Austrian armaments in Venetia, and says the dispatch sent to Vienna on the subject was couched in the most courteous terms, and solely requested confidential explanations respecting the object of Austrian preparations. The Austrian Government replied, protesting that it would maintain a strictly defensive attitude. France accepted these explanations, and the result was a mutual understanding, according to which Austria undertakes, should they attack Venetia independently of France, not to secure for herself any of the eventual fruits of victory, without the diplomatic intervention of France. It is asserted that one object of Austria in menacing Prussia and Italy, is to force England to assent to the convention of the European Congress.

New York, 16.

Charles Kelsey's cotton warehouse, in Brooklyn, was burned this morning with a large amount of cotton; several other buildings were also destroyed; the loss is very heavy, but unknown.

The health officer's reports state that since the last report no admission nor deaths from cholera had occurred on the hospital ship. All well on board the Virginia and Illinois.

Washington, 16.

In the Senate the Colorado veto message was received, and ordered printed and laid upon the table.

New Haven, 16.

The House balloted for U. S. Senator with the following result:—D. S. Terry, 132; R. D. Hubbard, 93; S. Foster, 79; Thomas H. Seymour, 1.

Chicago, 17.

The President's objections to the Colorado bill, as expressed in his veto message, are, first, that the establishment of a State government is not necessary for the welfare of the people of Colorado; the population is small, estimated at from 25,000 to 40,000, principally recent settlers, many of whom are understood to be ready for removal to other mining districts beyond the limits of the Territory, if circumstances shall render those other districts more inviting. Such a population cannot but find relief for excessive taxation, if the Territorial system, which involves the expenses of the executive, legislative and judicial departments upon the United States, is for the present continued. Second, it is not satisfactorily established that a majority of the citizens of Colorado desire or are prepared for the exchange of a Territorial for a State government. Under this head the votes of 1864 and 65 are recapitulated, and the President says it does not seem entirely safe to permit this last mentioned result, so irregularly obtained, to outweigh the one which had been legally obtained in the first election. Third, the admission of Colorado is not compatible with the public interests. Under this head the President shows the inequality as regards the older and more populous States. The President says when California was admitted on the ground of commercial and political exigencies, it was well foreseen that that State was destined to rapidly become a great, prosperous and important mining and commercial community. In the case of Colorado I am not aware of any national exigency, either political or commercial, which requires a departure from the law of equality which has been so generally adhered to in our history.

The President concludes as follows:—The condition of the Union at the present moment is calculated to inspire caution in regard to the admission of new States. Eleven old States have been for some time and still remain unrepresented in Congress. It is the common interest of all the States, as well those represented as those unrepresented, that the harmony of the Union should be restored as completely as possible, so that all those who are expected to bear the burdens of the Federal government shall be consulted concerning the admission of New States, and that in the meantime no new State shall be prematurely and unnecessarily admitted to participation in the political power which the Federal government wields, not for the benefit of any individual state or section, but for the common safety, welfare and happiness of the whole country.

A special from Washington says there is not much interest now felt in the Colorado question, owing to the certainty that the bill cannot pass the Senate over the veto. The bill will not, therefore, come before the House at all.

Gov. Cummings, of Colorado, has ar-