

Poetry.

IN MEMORIAM.

Lines addressed to Joseph and Elizabeth Meacham, on the death of their son AMARON MECHAM, who died at Weber Valley, March 11th, 1866, aged 10 years and 3 months.

Has grief usurped the throne of joy,
And sorrow draped your hearts with gloom?
And has death snatched your own bright boy,
And locked his body in the tomb?

He was so faithful, good and kind,
By friends and playfellows beloved;
With qualities of heart and mind,
Which all who knew his life approved.

Are these the causes of your tears?
Let reason dry their flowing streams;—
How swiftly roll the fleeting years!
How near the glorious future seems!

Affection's tender cords are strained,
And death alone their strength can prove,
What we have lost he's more than gained,
And lives more brightly in your love.

A few short years—they'll soon be past—
Will bring us through this world of care—
The "better land" is ours at last,—
We'll meet our friends and dear ones there.

J. B.

(Special to the DESERET NEWS.)

By Telegraph.

Chicago, 23.

The Democratic State Central Convention of Pennsylvania announce a full delegation to the Philadelphia convention, including ex-Governors Porter, Bigler and Packer, Chief Justice Woodward, Jeremiah and Black, Judges Ellis Lewis and Campbell, etc.

The Democrats have elected the following delegates to the Philadelphia convention from the New York city districts:—Henry Hilton, John McCool, James Monerief, Wm. B. Maclay, W. Hunt, Lewis H. Sayne, Lewis W. Maires, Owen Keenan, James Brooks, Wm. P. Lee, Fernando Wood and S. P. Ingraham.

The Democrat Central Committee of Wisconsin have appointed the following delegates at large to the Philadelphia convention:—H. L. Palmer, Gabriel B. Buck, Milton Montmorency and L. B. Willis.

Queenstown, 15.

This evening consols closed at 86½ @ 86½ for money, 5-20s 67½ @ 68. Breadstuffs, although the weather is favorable for crops, had taken a decided upward turn; flour had advanced 1 shilling a sack.

Accounts of the progress of the French mediation are conflicting; nothing authentic has transpired. The threatened armed intervention is not confirmed, but French vessels have gone to Venetia. The *Times* declares that England would not follow France in an intervention that is intended to aggravate evils.

The Prussians were still advancing on the road to Vienna, their headquarters being at Sewitlan, with their vanguard reported at Seiona. The London papers regard the Prussians as within from 8 to 10 days of Vienna, with no great obstacle to overcome. Benedek's army was rapidly reorganizing and, on the 11th, mustered 160,000, exclusive of cavalry and artillery.

Cialdini has occupied Padua. The Austrians are concentrating forces for the protection of Tyrol and Istria. La Marmora has resigned.

The telegraph fleet arrived off Valentia on the 13th. The cable was successfully spliced to the shore end and signals sent through the entire cable, and the Great Eastern began paying out; 134 miles had been laid at last accounts, and the signals were perfect.

A Birmingham banking company suspended on the 14th, with liabilities of over \$2,000,000; it is a severe calamity for the large Birmingham houses.

The Paris *Moniteur* says negotiations are still progressing, and best of feeling prevails between France and Prussia.

The Vienna *Presse*, of the 14th, says Napoleon's mediation is ended for the present, and Austria must trust to her own strength and resources. She is resolved to make the most strenuous exertions to maintain her position as a great power.

Chicago, 24.

Washington specials say the Senate yesterday confirmed Henry Stanberry Attorney General, but did not reach Randall for Postmaster General, who will be confirmed. The President has nominated John A. Dix Minister at Hague; vice Sickles declined.

The House, on the 23rd, agreed to the Senate amendment to the Tennessee resolutions, by 82 to 25. Raymond and Jencks were the only Unionists voting in the negative.

Chicago, 23.

The latest phase of the European situation is thus described by the English and German press:—

The London *Times* remarks that there is too much reason to fear that hostilities will be resumed on both theatres of war, and says, if so, Austria, unless sheltered by France, may soon be compelled to hear terms of peace, dictated by Prussia in her own capitol. It is difficult to believe that either Italy or Prussia will ultimately repel the pacific overtures of Napoleon, especially if they should be supported by England.

The London *News* compares the session of Venetia to France as the act of a debtor who makes away with property when on the eve of bankruptcy. There is a want of frankness about Austria, fitted to exasperate Prussia.

The London *Post* thinks the least Prussia can ask, with Vienna open to her victorious march, is the acknowledgement of her absolute possession in North Germany, including Saxony, Hanover and Bohemia. Prussia may choose to dictate peace at Vienna rather than agree to a congress.

Washington, 23.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill defining the number and regulating the pay of officers of the navy; they also passed the civil appropriation bill with amendments, and the resolution directing the payment, to soldiers and sailors, of their commutation of rations while held prisoners of war.

The Senate has voted to hold evening sessions, and the House has voted to begin their sessions at 11 o'clock, and to hold evening sessions to consider the bills on the Speaker's table.

Clarke, of Ohio, offered a resolution requesting the President to urge the Canadian and British authorities to release the Fenian prisoners, and that the President cause the discharge of all Fenians; under prosecution in the United States; adopted, yeas 102, nays 2.

European dispatches at the State Department do not confirm the hope of an early peace, but indicate that France will be compelled to assume the character of a belligerent.

New York, 23.

The Great Eastern may arrive at Heart's Content on the 27th, when the associate press will receive by telegraph early and full details of the operations in laying the cable.

Heart's Content, 23.

We arrived here at 9 o'clock this morning, all well. Thank God the cable has been laid and is in perfect working order.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Heart's Content, 23.

We are in telegraphic communication with the inland; the cable is in perfect working order.

(Signed) CYRUS W. FIELD.

New York, 24.

The London *Gazette*, July 13, contains the following announcement:—Russia does not desire any change in the present state of things. If Austria and Prussia will consider themselves the tools of France, Russia can no longer depend on them as heretofore.

Venetia, without Rome, would constitute no progress for Italy. The submission of Austria to France is not advantageous, but dangerous to the equilibrium. The supremacy of Prussia in Northern Germany narrows that of Prussia in the Baltic. Prussia's taste for peace does not sanction her efforts to attain supreme power.

England's interest may make her seek an alliance with France and Austria on the Eastern question, but the dictatorship of France in Italy and Germany cannot meet with her support.

A Limberg dispatch, 13th, says the Prussian soldiers on furlough have been called in, and every day military trains start from Warsaw to the frontiers of Silesia and Milicia.

A Florence telegram, 13th, says Prussia has informed Italy that an armistice on the basis of the cession of Venetia is inadmissible. Italy, in reply, announced its resolution to continue the war without relaxation.

The Florence *Nassone* publishes the conditions for an armistice, as stipulated by Prussia and Italy. The former power demands the exclusion of Austria from the Germanic Confederation. The *Nassone* adds:—This was admitted by France, who undertook to obtain from the Vienna Cabinet the evacuation by Austria of the Austrian provinces occupied by Prussia during the armistice. The conditions on the part of Italy were the cession of Venetia and the Italian portion direct from Austria to Italy without compensation, and Austria not to raise the Roman question during the negotiations for peace. The

Nassone further adds:—It appears that these conditions have been found inadmissible at Vienna, and that Austria has resolved to try the fortune of war.

Vienna dispatches say the Austrian forces in Vienna are being withdrawn from before the Italians, but the fortresses are strongly garrisoned for defence without support from the army.

La France says the attack of the Italians upon Venetia renders Prince Napoleon's mission futile, and it has been abandoned. France is actively arming iron clads to be sent to Venice.

The Prussians occupied Prague on the 8th with a garrison of 8,000 troops.

Austria is making concessions to Hungary; she announces the conscription suspended, and calls on Hungary to volunteer.

Miscellaneous.

STRANGE PHENOMENA—A METEORIC SHOWER IN ALABAMA.

Under date of May 28th, George T. Salle communicates the following to the *Mobile Tribune*:

This day a fortnight ago the meteoric stones began to fall, and have fallen every day since, including today, with increasing interest, with the exception of heat. No hot ones have fallen that I am aware of. One day last week the young man that waits in my house remarked to me that "them things kept falling at Ellselne's house; that an old bone and a piece of wood had fallen." I walked to her house and found her in the yard with a bone that was apparently once a soup bone, and the knee of the shin-bone, and a piece of perfectly seasoned basket white oak, which was clean and entirely free from dirt, and looked as if it had come from some workshop. I showed both the pieces of wood and bone to a neighbor who had come for the express purpose of gratifying his curiosity.

We were both of the opinion that the bone had been exposed to the weather some 10 or 12 years. They both fell together and at the same time in the yard. As I approached within 10 steps of her fence, one stone, not silicious, came rattling down through one of the trees, and almost in the same instant another fell in four or five feet, right before my eyes. Whilst conversing with her she stepped to a chicken coop, which was lying there, and presented me with a lump of clayey-looking stuff, about the hardness of a half-burnt brick. She said Tom, her husband, had plowed it up some days before they began to fall, as it were, in showers, and brought it to the house, but that she had forgotten to show it to me. This lump would weigh, in the estimation of the gentleman above alluded to, at least six pounds. It fell in plowed ground where the corn was knee high. One fell last night, at a late hour, on my house with great violence, during a storm of wind, rain, thunder and lightning. For want of a ladder I am unable to get it, as it is lodged in the gutter. I learn today that they have fallen likewise at Mr. Sullivan's, six miles from me, who lives at what has long been called "Jordan's Ferry," or Bassett's Creek.

I was in conversation a week ago with one of the most intelligent ladies of our county, who informed me that the like phenomenon occurred several years ago in Mississippi, and continued to fall a whole year, confined there, just as here, to one locality; that the neighbors, philosophically, supposed it was some mischievous person, and incontinently mustered all the "nigger dogs" and scoured the whole country, without making any discovery, so that the thing remains a mystery to this day. As I have no opportunity of forwarding this at present, I will here, once for all, quote all that Sheldier, in his *Book of Nature*, says on the subject. Page 342, he says:

"Native iron, occurs rarely in layers or veins of inconsiderable thickness or in grains of laminae. The most remarkable variety is the 'meteoric iron,' consisting of masses of native iron which have fallen from the atmosphere and which weigh from 171 to 3,000 or even 14,000 pounds. Mention may be made here of the meteoric stones which contain, with few exceptions, native iron, besides other earthy constituents, such as augite, hornblend, olivine, &c. Native iron, supposed to be of terrestrial origin, has been observed at Canaan, Conn., where it occurs in a vein two inches thick."

Last evening, at 6 o'clock, we had the most violent storm which we have ever witnessed, except on one occasion this spring, during which some meteoric stones fell with great force on my

house. Fortunately for me I took up Vol. I of Malte Brun's *Universal Geography* and at page 123 read:

"The atmosphere has at all times contributed to augment the number of the solid substances of the globe. The showers of stones, described as prodigies by many Greek and Roman historians, have been finally placed beyond the reach of doubt by the enlightened observations of Biot, Chaldini and other philosophers. All these substances thrown down upon the earth from the clouds contain the same elements of silice, iron and nickel. They seem to be only the nuclei or kernels of those balls of fire which we often see traversing the atmosphere with a dazzling brightness, and disappearing in the twinkling of an eye. Thus the *bolides*, or atmospheric stones, should be concretions formed by the elementary gasses, and perhaps by an effect of electricity; but they are also regarded as so many satellites, or dimiutive moons, which, revolving round our planet, terminate their course by uniting themselves to it, when causes that are unknown, but easy to be conceived, have deprived them of a part of their centrifugal force."

Was Dr. Franklin wrong in thinking "that there may have been a time when it rained stones as it now does water?"

MANUFACTURES IN CONNECTICUT.—Among the manufacturing centres of Connecticut, New Haven stands first in the amount of capital, having \$3,936,655 invested in manufactures, employing 4,339 males and 3,315 females, and producing goods valued at \$5,283,435 annually. Waterbury has invested \$2,736,000, employs 1,662 males and 840 females, and produces annually goods worth \$3,853,875. Bridgeport has \$1,466,400 invested, 2,150 males and 1,119 females employed, and produces \$5,573,920 worth of goods. Hartford has invested \$2,583,200, 2,275 males and 1,760 females employed, and its products are valued at \$5,283,435. Norwich has invested \$2,493,750, employs 1,674 males and 1,399 females, and produces \$2,572,870 worth of goods annually. New London has invested \$1,379,200, employs 1,670 males and 201 females, and produces \$2,163,588 worth of goods.

NATIONAL CEMETERIES.—Two more national cemeteries have been prepared by the corps of workmen engaged under the direction of Lieutenant-Colonel Moore, A. Q. M. One is called the "City Point Cemetery" and is situated one mile from City Point, Va., near the banks of the Appomattox river, on the farm of E. Comer, and contains four acres. The other is known as "Fort Harrison Cemetery," and is established on a knoll half a mile east of Fort Harris, on the Virana road, nine miles from Richmond, Va., and about three miles from Virana Landing, on James river.

This cemetery contains one and three-quarter acres, and is on the farm owned by the heirs of John Duttin. The City Point Cemetery will contain all the dead that were buried on the left of the Jerusalem plank road and around City Point. Fort Harrison Cemetery will contain all the remains buried at Deep Bottom, Dutch Gap, and of those men who fell in the charge on Fort Harrison.

MAKING STONE.—In company with several gentlemen, we paid a visit to the rooms of Messrs. Duval & Norris, in Union st., who have just opened a temporary establishment, for making stone. It is a novel, yet simple operation, based on the most scientific principles, and may be regarded as one of the greatest inventions of the age. The mode of making it is mainly as follows: a quantity of sand is placed in a mixing mill, to which is added a small quantity of pulverized quartz, and a proper proportion of a solution of silicate of soda, which has very much the appearance of hive syrup, and then mixed in a very thorough manner. On taking it from the mill, to the touch it feels like putty, though it looks a little coarser. It is then put into moulds of the shape desired, when it is well packed down with a common pestle. From the mould, it is placed upon a marble slab, when a solution of chloride of calcium is poured over it, and in the space of a few minutes it becomes as hard as stone, and in twenty-four hours sufficiently solid for building purposes. It has been tested by scientific men, who pronounce it as solid as real stone, and give the opinion that it is formed in the same way as is done by nature. Its cost of production is so small that it is infinitely cheaper than to quarry ledges and ship rough blocks to market. It has been submitted to many severe tests, and has withstood all, to the satisfaction of experimenters.—*Columbian Register, New Haven, Conn.*