

Poetry.

[For the Deseret News.]

THE LATTER-DAY KINGDOM.

BY CHARLES W. PENROSE.

How shall I sing thy beauty, pow'r and light;
O glorious kingdom of the latter days!
I see thy loveliness, I feel thy might,
But find no utterance to speak thy praise.
I search, in vain, the records of the past,
Which point dead kingdoms in their short-
lived pride,
They cannot picture thee, whose pow'r shall
last
While heav'n and truth and Deity abide!
And shall the little "powers that be" to-day
Be likened for a moment to thy majesty?
As well declare pale Vesta's twinkling ray,
Unfolds the splendor of eternity!
In hist'ry only, Egypt's greatness lives;
Lost are its treasures, all its wisdom hid,
Except the scraps the crumbling mummy gives,
The sculptured Sphinx and low'ring pyramid.
Assyria! thy sceptre lies in dust!
Thy bow is broken and thy pomp has fled;
Perished thy fruits of conquest, blood and lust
With all the warriors Rameses led.
Where are the palaces of Babylon?
The "hanging gardens" and the golden tow'rs?
With the Chaldean's starlight wisdom, gone,
Walls, gates and glory, images and flow'rs!
And could'st not thou, O Greece, avert thy fate
With oracles and wealth and victory?
Could'st not thy world-wide reign perpetuate,
With all thy gods and deep philosophy?
The soul that moved thee in thy conq'ring
march,
That spoke in poesy, and art and grace,
Is disembodied; and the moldering arch
And chiseled fragment mark thy burial place.
And thou, O Rome! proud mistress of the world!
Thy armored legions spread no terror now!
They bring no blood-bought spoils of gems im-
pearled,
To deck thy bosom and thy haughty brow!
Thy Coliseum's vast and vacant walls,
Rot as an emblem of thy great decay,
And on the ear its mournful echo falls,
A dismal knell of thy departed sway!
O, all ye living governments and states,
Gaze on the relics of far mightier pow'rs!
The hand that shattered them, uplifted, waits
The bell that ends your few remaining hours!
Away in the far distant west, I see
An infant kingdom struggling to the birth,
And the prophetic spirit says to me,
"In manhood, this shall govern all the earth."
O Zion, built by Saints of latter-days,
Bring forth the promised kingdom to the
world,
Upon the mountain tops "the ensign" raise,
And spread its shining folds to all the world!
Gathered from ev'ry clime, and tongue, and
race,
Under that banner righteous men shall stand,
And the all-conq'ring Christ shall show His
face,
And give dominion to that faithful band!
Armored in truth and God's authority,
Dauntless and terrible, yet full of love,
The King shall lead them unto victory,
And bring a vanguard from the ranks above,
No weapon formed against them shall prevail,
No cunning plan shall prove their overthrow,
The prince of all earth's kingdoms their assail,
And drive his forces to the shades below.
The spirit that gives wisdom to the wise,
From Council, Congress, Parliament shall
flee—
Shall rest on those whom all mankind despise,
And leave the world to human policy.
Loft in a day of storms, each bark of State,
Rotten and rudderless, whirled madly on
Against each other on the sea of fate,
With awful crash to depths of death go down.
But see the ship no storm can overwhelm,
Saving the remnants of the wrecks below,
"The Priesthood's" written on the shining helm,
"God's Kingdom" is inscribed upon her bow.
God's kingdom! seen in vision by the Seers,
God's kingdom, clothed in justice, truth and
light,
Theme of the prophet and the bard appears,
To save the nations from chaotic night.
A perfect government for all the earth,
Not a republic nor a monarchy,
And yet from both, all principles of worth
Are blended in this great Theocracy.
Wielding almighty pow'r in ev'ry land,
The willing people bend to its supreme decrees,
And mutual interest, like a golden band,
Binds in one social compact, men of all de-
grees.
Appointed by the great Jehovah's voice,
By intellect and virtue qualified,
And a free people's universal choice,
The leading spirits govern and preside.
No longer bowed beneath the cruel weight
Of idle vampires draining their life's blood,
The joyful nations yield the pow'r of State,
To legislators for their country's good.
Earth's treasures hiding 'neath the deep sea
waves,
Bound on the rock or shining on the strand,
Or glittering in subterraneous caves,
Come sparkling forth at industry's command.
New scenes and arts diffuse new light,
Knowledge of future and of past events,
Wisdom to comprehend the secret might,
And subtle forces of the elements.

In wondrous implements, mechanic skill
Gives unto labor swift and easy wings,
Making each sterile spot with life to thrill,
While water from the thirsty desert springs.
Thought, freed from human trammels, brings to
light
Its glorious conceptions without fear,
And mouldy Precedent, struck dead with fright,
Reposes on an unregretted bier.
The laws which life and health perpetuate,
By inspiration's sacred voice are taught,
And ev'ry passion made subordinate,
To principles with lasting pleasure fraught.
Jesus "the sinless," fills the regal throne,
To Him all other rulers bend the knee;
He reigns not by His right and might alone,
But loving homage swells His majesty,
Earth, linked into the chain of worlds on high,
Among the ransomed planets takes its place,
And finds itself with blest affinity,
With orbs that govern time through boundless
space.
Such is the kingdom now on earth begun;
A Branch of the great Governmental Tree,
Whose roots are grounded in the central sun,
Whose boughs bear fruit through all eternity.
Happy are they who labor in its cause,
Happy are they who suffer for its sake.
For all who are obedient to its laws,
Of all its joys and honors shall partake!
London, June 17th, 1866.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

London, 6.

A great battle took place on the 3d, near Ladoa, resulting in the Prussians obtaining a great and complete victory. The battle lasted twelve hours. The Austrians were commanded by Gen. Benedek and the Prussians by the King in person. The Prussians met the Austrians between Horowitz and Koeniggratz. Until 10 a.m. the battle was favorable to the Austrians, but after that hour the advantage was with the Prussians. At 2 p.m., after an obstinate defense, the Prussians carried by storm the strong position of the Austrians, after which the Austrians were quickly driven out of their other positions, and by 7 p.m. they were in full retreat to Koeniggratz. The Austrians were in a complete rout; the road was strewn with baggage which they threw away.

The killed and wounded on both sides was great, but, owing to the extent of the battle, had not yet been ascertained. The Prussians claim to have captured, up to the evening of the 4th, 14,000 wounded prisoners, 116 cannon and several flags.

Three Austrian Archdukes are reported wounded. Prince Lichtenstien, and Prince Mediscara were prisoners.

The Austrian Field Marshal, Von Goblentz, arrived at the Prussian headquarters at Horowitz on the evening of the 4th, with a flag of truce.

The Paris *Moniteur*, of the 5th, makes the following announcement:—An important event has just occurred. After having maintained the honor of his army in Italy, the Emperor of Austria, concurring in the ideas expressed in the Emperor Napoleon's letter of June 11th, to his Minister of Foreign Affairs, cedes Venetia to France, and accepts his mediation for the conclusion of peace. The Emperor hastened to respond to the summons, and immediately communicated with the kings of Prussia and Italy, in order to obtain an armistice.

The London *Times*, 5th, says the suddenness and magnitude of the Austrian calamity is too overpowering for any man to speculate on the possible consequence on the destinies of the Austrian Empire.

The *Daily News* show that the Prussians not only gained the battle, but strategical advantages of the highest importance. They have concentrated eight corps of their army, and can pounce down on the enemy with overwhelming fury, and have cut off communication between the Austrians and Federal army in the west. The Prussian victories had a decided effect on financial and commercial affairs.

Garibaldi, on the 3d, attacked the Austrians at Montezuelo. The Austrians made a strong resistance, and the volunteers finally fell back in good order. Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the thigh.

The Prussian and Italian reply to the proposed armistice has not yet transpired, but peace is regarded as virtually concluded.

Washington, 16.

The President to-day sent his veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill, recapitulating his previous objections, and stating that the present Bureau would any way continue until after the next session. Mr. Elliot moved to postpone the question till tomorrow. Mr. Leblonde moved to take it now; the House then

voted ayes 103, nays 33, and passed the bill over the veto.

Chicago, 17.

Within three hours after the receipt of the President's veto message in the House, the Freedmen's Bureau bill had triumphantly passed both Houses of Congress, and was proclaimed by Mr. Foster as a law of the land. The vote in the House was 103 to 33, and in the Senate 33 against 12.

Freeman Clark, comptroller of the currency, has resigned, to take effect on the 23d.

The Tennessee Legislature is no nearer a quorum, and Brownlow is angry about it. The House Sergeant-at-arms arrested and brought in one of the absentees yesterday, whereupon Judge Frazier, of Nashville, issued a writ of *habeas corpus*.

New York, 17.

Prussia and Italy have refused an armistice.

Th Italians have crossed the river Po. The Austrians have entirely evacuated Lombardy, and returned across the Mincio.

Florence journals declare that if the Austrian evacuate Venetia to march against the Prussians, the Italian army will pursue them closely until a junction is effected between the Italian and Prussian armies. They believe in the immediate resumption of the campaign, which will be continued till the Austrian monarchy is dismembered.

La Presse, of the 7th, says the cession of Venetia to France is complete and definite, and without any other condition on the part of Austria except to withdraw all the arms, guns and munitions of war found in fortified places within forty-eight hours. The whole of Venetia will be French territory, and it will depend upon the good will of France to keep or part with it. The Italian government will, therefore, have to immediately cease every act of hostility against Venetia, it being French territory.

The French Commissioner is going at once to Venice, to assume its government in the name of the Empire.

Orders have been issued to the French squadron in the Mediterranean to immediately proceed to Venice and hoist the French flag instead of the Austrian upon all the posts on the Venetian coast.

La Presse says, furthermore, that King Victor Emanuel has not at once acceded to the armistice proposed through France. He alleges as a reason the desire to consult his ally the King of Prussia.

The Augsburg *Gazette* says Benedek has demanded 30,000 reinforcements. The same paper has a report that Archduke Albert has been appointed successor to Benedek.

The fortifications of Vienna were being increased, and 500 guns are now in position.

The Prussian army is debouching from Electoral Hesse, and has entered Bavaria. A fight occurred at Meinigen, on the 4th, between a Bavarian corps and the Prussian army under Earl Faulkenstein; no particulars.

An Eisenach dispatch, of the 5th, says some detachments to Bavarian troops have been driven from Hensfield. A corps of the Bavarian army has entered Austrian Tyrol, moving towards Calais.

Garibaldi's headquarters are at Dana-to; he had about 50,000 men under his command. They are not completely equipped, but are armed and have plenty of ammunition, &c. Owing to the appearance of Garibaldi, the war is likely to assume a peculiar character.

Some Tyrolese priests have roused up a portion of peasants by representing the Italians as banditti, and Garibaldi as anti-christ.

The *Post's* money article says gold is strong today, in anticipation that the next news from Europe will be less favorable to the restoration of peace.

Vienna, 5.

Benedek addressed the following dispatch to the Emperor yesterday, at 3 a.m.:

After a brilliant contest of five hours duration before Koniggratz, with our center at Lieppa, the enemy favored by rain succeeded in establishing himself at Chlum. Our lines being broken through, we were compelled to recede. The retreat was effected. Our loss is not known, but is considerable.

Berlin, 5.

The victory of Ludowa produces great enthusiasm. The army under the Prince Royal, although distant from the field of battle, succeeded by great effort in arriving in time to direct the attack against the right of the Austrians, which act decided the victory. The King decorated the Prince on the field of battle with the order of military merit.

Washington, 17.

The House debated and acted on the Rosseau affair. The resolution to expel Rosseau received ayes 72, nays 49, and not being two-thirds it was not adopted. The resolution to censure Grinnell was rejected without division. The House then adopted a resolution to reprimand Rosseau by ayes 89, nays 30. Rosseau was in his seat during the proceedings.

The following dispatch was received to-day from Gen. Thomas:—

Nashville, Tennessee, July 14.

Lieut. Gen. Grant, Washington:

Some of the members of the House of Representatives in the General Assembly conduct themselves in a very refractory manner, absenting themselves to prevent a quorum, thus obstructing business. The Governor cannot manage them with the means at his disposal, and has applied to me for military assistance. Shall I furnish it?

(Signed) GEO. H. THOMAS,

Maj.-Gen. Commanding.

The following answer was immediately given:—

Washington, July 17.

Gen. Grant will instruct Gen. Thomas that the facts stated in his telegram do not warrant the interference of the military authorities. The administration of peace in Nashville belongs properly to the State authority, and the duty of the United States forces is not to interfere in any way in a controversy between the political authorities of the State, and Gen. Thomas will strictly abstain from any interference between them.

(Signed) E. M. STANTON,

Secy. of War.

Chicago, 16.

The following official correspondence is published:—

Washington, July 11th, 1866.

Sir:—I have the honor to tender you herewith my resignation of the office of Postmaster General, to take effect upon your notifying me of its acceptance. In thus withdrawing from your Cabinet it is proper to say that I do so chiefly because of the difference of opinion between us in regard to the present amendment of the constitution, which I approve, and in regard to the convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 17th proximo, to which I am opposed. My confidence in the patriotism of the Union Republican party, and the conviction that upon its permanent control of the government depends, in a large measure, the peace and happiness of the country, will not permit of my holding an equivocal attitude in respect to it.

Assuring you of my personal appreciation of the uniform courtesy received from you, I am, very respectfully,

Yours, etc.,

(Signed) W. DENNISON.

To the President.

Executive Mansion,

Washington, 16.

Sir:—Your resignation of the office of Postmaster General, tendered in your letter of the 11th inst., is hereby accepted.

Fully appreciating your kind assurance of personal regard, I am, very respectfully yours,

(Signed) ANDREW JOHNSON.

The letter of Senator Doolittle to the members of the Cabinet, demanding their views concerning the new party movement, is not published, but Secretary Welles, in his reply, endorses the calling a convention.

Chicago, 18.

The Tennessee House of Representatives yesterday passed a resolution in reference to the case of Williams, in whose favor a writ of *habeas corpus* was issued by Judge Frazier. The resolution denies the jurisdiction of the court, and instructed Capt. Huydet, Sergeant-at-arms, to present said resolution as his return of the writ. Gov. Brownlow has Williams under arrest, and expresses himself determined to stand a suit, and is also bound to have a quorum and to pass the constitutional amendment.

Williams is held in close confinement, having refused to accept parole. Disloyalty is rampant. There are threats of dispersing the Legislature by violence. A feverish excitement prevails throughout the city. The deputies sent to arrest Henry Brown, a Bolter from Madison, could not find him, but met his brother Milton Brown, President of the Mobile and Ohio railroad, who told them that Henry would not go if they did find him; that President Johnson did not want a quorum in the Legislature, and said the President was opposed to their whole proceedings and would soon put a stop to them.

Attorney General Speed, in reply to Senator Doolittle's note in regard to the National Union Convention to be held at Philadelphia on the 24th of August,