

Poetry.

LINES TO A YOUNG LADY OF FASHION.

I love thee for thy *chignon*, for the boss of purchased hair,
Which thou hast upon thy occiput the charming taste to wear.
Oh, what a grace that ornament unto thy poll doth lend,
Wound on what seems a curtain rod, with knobs at either end!
I love thee for the roses, purchased too, thy cheeks that deck,
The lilies likewise that adorn thy pearly-powdered neck,
And all that sweet "illusion" that o'er thy features spread,
Improves the poor reality of Nature's white and red.
I love thee for the muslin and the gauze about thee bound,
Like endive that in salad doth a lobster's tail surround.
And oh! I love thee for the boots thine ankles that protect,
So proper to the manly style young ladies now affect.
I love thee for thy figure not; there may, for aught I see.
The clothes-frame of a draper's shop inside all that dress be;
I do not love thee for thy face, do but thy surface know,
The picture 'tis I value, not the canvas hid below.
I love thee for thine emptiness, thy vanity and pride;
But, oh! too lovely, far too dear, art thou to be my bride,
So dear a wife as thou wouldst prove, to marry thee, alas!
How very rich I ought to be, and should be—what an ass!

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Liverpool, 7.
Bullion in the bank of England has increased £1,400,000. Breadstuffs are firm; provisions quiet but steady.

Prussian troops entered Holstein on the 7th. The Austrians were concentrating at Altona. These moves are regarded as a virtual commencement of war.

In the British House of Commons the opposition had attempted a surprise on the government by moving a postponement of the franchise clause in the reform bill, but were defeated by a majority of two.

Liverpool, 9.
Consols closed at 82½ @ 86½ for money; 5-20's 65½ @ 66. The continental news continues warlike. Bismarck had issued an important circular, dated the 4th inst., addressed to the Prussian representatives abroad. He says all our information agrees that the determination to make war is settled in Vienna. Not only was there manifested the entire absence of all readiness to enter into confidential negotiations, and discuss the possibilities of agreement, but expressions of influential Austrian statesmen and counselors of the Emperor have been reported to the king, from an authentic source, which leave no doubt that the Imperial Minister desires war at any price, partly in hope of successes in the field, and partly to heal over domestic difficulties, nay, even Austrian finances by Prussian contributions, or by an honorable bankruptcy. The fact of war is a settled determination at Vienna. The only further point is to choose a favorable time to begin.

The London Times says such a dispatch as the above has not often been penned by an European Minister. The Prussian statesman now thinks courtesy unnecessary in his communication with Austria. All the pride, the bitter hostility, and the most friendly purpose, which have been necessarily repressed during the long negotiations, may now be considered at an end. The dispatch breathes the spirit of war, and seems to have been written in anticipation of immediate rupture.

The London Telegraph says:—With this dispatch the last hope of peace has disappeared, and hostilities have become inevitable.

A Prussian division, under Gen. Fliess, had crossed the Eider at Holstein. They are said to be ordered to occupy Renzburg, Kiel and Itaches.

The Austrians were reported to be evacuating Kiel and concentrating at Altona, where Gen. Goblentz and staff had established headquarters.

On the 8th the Prussian troops moved, formed and occupied Renzburg. They were peacefully met by the Austrian garrison, who evacuated the post the same day; the parting was friendly.

Gen. Goblentz has issued a proclamation protesting against the Prussian oc-

cupation of Holstein. It is stated that he daily expects orders to attack the Prussians and use every effort to route them. He has announced the transfer of the government of the duchies of Holstein to the city of Altona.

It is reported that the Prussians would forcibly prevent an assembly of the estates of Holstein at Altona.

The latest accounts say that the Emperor of Austria has ordered Goblentz to avoid an engagement. Goblentz is further ordered to retain the civil functionaries in power, and to delay the declaration of martial law. The Emperor claims that affairs now stand as they did previous to the convention.

Vienna dispatches say that diplomatic relations between Austria and Prussia will cease, the moment the Prussian delegation to the diet leaves Frankfurt to return to Prussia.

The Crown Prince of Prussia has been appointed Governor of Silesia, during the mobilization of the army.

A Florence telegram says that Italy will begin hostilities, as soon as war is opened by Prussia. A decree was issued in Florence, on the 3d, calling out for service the 2d categories of the classes of 1842, 1843 and 1844. Others still will soon be called out.

The Cholera is still continuing its ravages in Holland. Returns from Rotterdam state that out of 85 cases, 45 have proved fatal.

The financial affairs in London are considered to be favorable. The bank report shows the receipt of an unusually large consignment of gold from America. The strong anticipation of a decline in the rate of discount has given firmness to all kinds of funds. The rate of bank discount is 10 per cent., but good private paper is taken for 9. Measures are being taken for the re-establishment of the consolidated bank.

The weekly report of the bank of France shows further large increase of 39,250,000 francs in cash. The Bourse, on the 9th, was quiet and steady.

Washington, 18.
In the Senate, on motion of Howard, the House joint resolution, requesting the President to transmit to the several States, for ratification, the amendment to the constitution, was taken up and passed.

The Speaker stated that the constitutional amendment was published officially by the Secretary of State this morning.

New York, 18.
The Commercial's money article says that gold opened with desperate efforts on the part of the Bulls. Specie payments this week will be merely nominal. There is every indication that we have about reached the end of the specie drain; there have been days when the fluctuations in gold were wider, but they were more frequent to-day, and the excitement was greater than any previous day in the history of the gold market. The transactions have been enormous.

New York, 19.
The Post's money article says the excitement in gold appears to have exhausted itself. The loan market is easy, and prime commercial paper is scarce. Stocks are dull and steady. Government securities are steady, the highest speculative prices of yesterday p.m., not being sustained, but there is, however, a decided advance upon yesterday's first board. Flour is less active, and 10 cents lower. Freight to Liverpool are dull and decidedly lower.

TERRIFIC TORNADO.—A terrific tornado lately swept over the lower portion of Honesdale, Pa. The immense covered bridge, spanning the Lackawana River at 6th street, was bodily lifted a distance of six feet in the air, and fell into the river a mass of ruins. A boy who had just crossed the bridge was carried some fifty feet up the river. Several barns, out-houses, &c., were demolished. Trees and sticks of timber filled the air, flying like shingles.

CALIFORNIA CANNON.—Two small brass guns made by W. T. Garret, are on exhibition in San Francisco. They are 3-pounders, very elegantly furnished, with brass mountings and black walnut carriages, and were constructed for the Russian Telegraph Company. The workmanship is said to be very superior.—[Amador Ledger.]

THE San Jose Mercury is informed by one who has tried it, that if the windows and casings of a room be sponged with garlic water, or water in which garlics have been boiled; or the ceilings whitewashed with a preparation of lime and garlic water, the flies will not trouble them. The application leaves no unpleasant odor in the room, but it "bothers the flies entirely."

Miscellaneous.

THE TREATY WHICH NAPOLEON "DETESTS."

As Napoleon, in his Auxerre speech, declared his detestation of the Treaty of 1815, it is interesting to remember what that treaty was. The *Pall Mall Gazette* sums up its points thus:

In the first place, it was signed by a larger number of states than had ever before united in a settlement of European affairs, including Austria, France, England, Russia, Prussia, Spain, Portugal and Sweden. Coming also immediately after the widespread shattering of old landmarks consequent upon French conquests, the rearrangement of territories amounted almost to a reconstruction. This reconstruction was based almost exclusively on dynastic considerations, the real welfare of nations, and the tendencies of what are now called 'nationalities' being scarcely thought of. Everywhere were nations, or fragments of nations, placed under foreign sovereignties.

England's gain, indeed, was fully equalled by her loss in the new plan. She kept Malta, which was essential to her position in the Mediterranean, and where her rule was not unwelcome; for the sake of Europe generally she undertook the protectorate of the Ionian Islands, now got rid of; and to satisfy royal prejudices she also preserved the kingdom of Hanover, now also got rid of.

In Italy, Milan and Venice were given to Austria, and Sardinia was confirmed to Piedmont; while the duchies of Tuscany, Parma, Modena and Placentia were recognized as sham independent sovereignties, governed, by collateral branches of the Austrian Hapsburg.

Austria still further obtained possession of the Tyrol, Illyria, Dalmatia.

Prussia's gains were enormous; and unlike many of the Austrian, were acquisitions of real power. With half of Saxony, nearly all Westphalia, Swedish Pomerania, and almost all the Lower Rhine provinces, she started afresh as a rival of Austria far more formidable than before.

In the North of Europe, Russia received Finland from Sweden; as a compensation for which Sweden received Norway, which was taken from Denmark; and Denmark, who was not represented at the congress, got nothing in return.

As to Poland, the three great partitioners made some fresh rectification of boundaries. The innumerable small German states which had existed before the French revolution, and which had been what diplomats call mediatized, or, as plain people call it, swamped, at the setting up of the Bonapartist Confederation of the Rhine—these all remained swallowed up by their powerful neighbors. Holland, having ceded her German possessions, was consoling with the Belgic provinces, and became a kingdom; and Switzerland remained much as before.

In the same year, 1815, political pharisaism accomplished its masterpiece, the "Holy Alliance" between Austria, Russia and Prussia, by which they bound themselves to act for the future on Christian principles only, and immediately proceeded to enforce the absolute supremacy of kings as the one great principle of Christianity. All Europe acquiesced in the announcement, with three notable exceptions—the Sultan, whose opinion was not asked, and England and the Pope, who both declined to have anything to do with the imposture.

EXTRAORDINARY SHOOTING.—The Missouri Republican, May 1st, says:

In all probability the most remarkable wager ever made was made and won by Horace E. Dimick, Esq., of this city, on Thursday, the 26th ult. Mr. D. made and backed this proposition, viz., that he would make a string of thirty shots, with a rifle of his own make, at a distance of two hundred and seven yards; that the average distance of the entire shots should be one and ten-sixteenths of an inch from the centre, and that if he went over or under that average—three-sixteenths of an inch—he lost. At two o'clock, p.m., Mr. D. appeared upon the ground, and quietly sat down till four o'clock, when he announced himself ready to commence firing. In one hour and thirty-five minutes the thirty shots were fired, and on measurement it was found that the thirty shots measured forty-six inches and nine-sixteenths of an inch, being but one-sixteenth of an inch from the exact average he proposed.

HIGHLAND MUSIC.

WHAT A SCOTCHMAN HEARS IN THE BAGPIPE'S DRONE.

At a recent sociable gathering of the Congregationalists in Glasgow, Rev. Dr. Macleod made a humorous little speech on the peculiarities of Highland music. He said:

"I remember hearing a story of a Scotchman who was in India, and who asserted that the Scotch had national music that no other country in the world had. Some Englishman who was present said, 'Nonsense, we have far better music than yours.' 'I'll wager you,' said the Scotchman, 'that I'll sing songs that'll mak' the company greet, laugh and dance, a' within a quarter o' an hour.' And he did it. He first played 'The land o' the leal,' and he was interrupted by some one saying, 'O! man, what for are ye makin' us greet' that way?' Then he played another tune—I'm not sure but it was 'We are nae fou, we're nae that fou, but jist a drappie in our e'e; [renewed laughter], and then he struck into 'Tullochgorum' [applause], and every man in the room to his legs danced. [Loud applause.] In regard to myself, I don't know what it is that's about the Highland music, but I have for a number of years been hearing music of the best kind, and played by the world's best performers, and I can listen and enjoy it with all my heart; but the moment I hear that auld bagpipe it tak's me by the throat. If ever you find a Highlander that does not care about the bagpipe, take care to get a receipt from him when you pay him an account. [Roars of laughter.] If he has no musical ear, don't blame the poor fellow, but pity him, but if he has a musical ear, and don't like the pipes, take you care of that chap.

"There is a great deal of talk just now about organs, and I think there is a great advantage in an instrument which is not filled with wind by the handle or a bellows, but by the strong hearty breath of an out-and-out Highlandman. [Great laughter.] Did you ever hear of an organ being played in advance of a regiment going up in the charge against the French? What would your organs have done in Egypt and at Waterloo? Why, a single shot would have destroyed them. What could they do in the Galway boat with a heavy breeze blowing, in a grand Highland glen, or on the top of our mountains? There is no music in the world to be compared with the bagpipe. I say it seriously. You cannot improve the bagpipe; it is the best of its kind. Consider its associations. People who don't know our associations don't understand them, and the more's the pity. When you and I hear the bagpipe it is not merely hearing the sounds that come from its drone; it is more than that, for we dream of the old glen and the old fireside. Wherever you hear it throughout the world—and I have heard it in many places—it always sets a Highlander dreaming. He begins to dream of the old house in the old glen, and he sees in it his father, his mother and his kinsmen: he dreams of the old kirk, and he sees the people in it; of the churchyard, and he thinks of those who are lying in it—all comes up to his imagination at the call of the bagpipe. [Loud applause.]

"It is very difficult to define what this music is. There is music in nature that you cannot set down for the piano-forte. It is in the roaring of the winds, in the moaning of the waves and in the cry of the wild bird—and all this you hear in the bagpipe. It is the music that Highlanders understand best; and though a Highlander may live till he is four score years of age, and may hear all the music that was ever composed, yet there is something in the bagpipe that will cheer him when nothing else can."

"In the southern states of America, amidst all the war and all the difficulties of late years, there are sixteen congregations of Highlanders who have existed for one hundred years without aid from emigration. I remember once, when abroad, of asking a servant at a hotel to give a gratuity to my driver. He did not understand my English nor my French—but when I accidentally—and it was a good idea—tried him with *Am bheil Gaelic athad?* he at once replied *Tha.*"

GROUND COFFEE AS A DISINFECTANT.—Dr. Barbier, a London physician, affirms that ground coffee possesses some remarkable properties as a disinfectant. In several cases where he had to make post-mortem examinations of bodies under very disagreeable circumstances, he found that a handful of coffee strewn over the body and about the room quite overcome any bad odor.