

Poetry.

LINES, ON THE DEATH OF JOSEPH FIELDING.

DIED in South Mill Creek Ward, G. S. L. County, March 6, 1866, JOSEPH, son of Joseph and Hannah Fielding, aged 20 years, 7 months and 23 days. He lived and died firm in the faith of the Gospel.

Vacancies can now be seen  
In our circle here;  
Death has placed a veil between  
Us and friends most dear,  
Each parting gives us sorrow,  
As loved ones pass away,  
But soon will come the morrow—  
The resurrection day.

Hannah passed behind the scene,  
Then father followed on,  
And now two years have passed away,  
Our Joseph too is gone;  
All three near by are sleeping,  
Beneath the same green sod;  
And we in meek submission own,  
This is the hand of God.

Death is fast transplanting us,  
Beyond the reach of woe;  
We are called from pain to bliss,  
And still we're loath to go.  
Faithful ones can never fall,  
When they have passed away,  
They're safe, and wait the trumpet's call—  
The resurrection day.

How short their sleep! how sure their crown!  
They kept the narrow track;  
And we the hand of God will own,  
Nor wish to have them back.  
Their trials—passed forever,  
They feel no more of pain;  
Harm can reach them never—  
We soon shall meet again.

For those who go we should not grieve,  
Since God our hope has given,  
Though many friends on earth we leave,  
We'll meet still more in heaven:  
And those we leave, will follow,  
Like a passing train;  
One by one, return to God,  
And there we'll meet again.

Ogden City. Wm. W. BURTON.  
The above was accidentally mislaid for a short time. Since receiving it Heber Fielding, the last son of the family, died on Sunday, 15th April, and was buried on the 17th.

[Special to the DESERET NEWS.]

By Telegraph.

Chicago, 16.  
The Commissioner of the general land office has received returns from the Oregon city land office, showing that 5,266 acres were in February entered for settlement.

Secretary Seward has discontinued the publication of the U.S. laws in the Wilmington, Del., *Journal and Statesman*, that paper having charged him with a malicious intent to break up the Republican party in revenge for disappointed ambition.

The National Democratic Association at Washington has resolved to have nothing to do with the attempt to get up a Johnson party, but to maintain their own organization intact.

Montgomery Blair's late political manifesto excites but little attention.

The *National Intelligencer* thinks that a portion of the argument is unfortunate, which would excuse southern people because of certain acts by the outgoing and incoming administrations.

The Albany *Evening Journal* says it is a note-worthy fact that in all the recent elections, State or local, the Republican party has been the strongest where the issues were most plainly made, and that there is no mistaking the popular verdict in favor of sustaining that party in Congress.

The New York *Herald* says the Spaniards, despairing of their ability to continue the war in the Pacific, have resolved on the bombardment of Valparaiso, after which they will abandon the war against the allies and withdraw.

The drivers of the New York street railroads have been on a strike for several days, and the roads are idle; trouble is apprehended.

Liverpool, 5.

The German situation is unchanged; there is nothing to confirm Pacific news.

Florence journals declare that no military preparations are being made by Italy, beyond the ordinary requirements of the service.

It is stated that the French troops will be withdrawn from Mexico in three detachments, beginning next November, the 2d detachment in March, 1867, and the 3d in November, 1867. Troops have been ordered to camp at Challons two months earlier than usual, giving rise to a report that France intends

forming an army of observation on the Rhine frontier.

The tea season had closed at Hong Kong; total exports 114,000,000 pounds. Washington, 16.

Secretary Seward having discontinued the purchase of copies of the daily *Chronicle* for the legations abroad, Stevens offered a concurrent resolution that the clerks of the Senate and House furnish three copies of that paper to each of our foreign legations, consuls and commercial agents, paying for the same out of the contingent fund.

The bank statement shows an increase in loans of \$1,366,096; a decrease in specie of \$401,166; an increase in circulation of \$406,920; an increase in legal tenders of \$2,465,305; and an increase in deposits of \$4,058,508. Halifax, 16.

Not a single case of sickness has occurred among the cabin passengers of the steamer England. Southampton, 4.

The London *Times* city article says that English funds had advanced in consequence of less threatening accounts from Germany, coupled with a rumor of mediation.

Anticipation of war between Austria and Prussia has made a most unfavorable impression on commercial affairs throughout France. Anxiety, instead of being dispelled by an elaborate article in the *Constitutional*, said to have emanated from the foreign office, has increased. There is an apprehension that, if these Powers go to war, France cannot, even if she would, maintain neutrality.

Prussia's note to the minor states says that Austria, without any provocation on the part of Prussia, has ordered armaments of a threatening character, which compel Prussia to arm. Prussia now seeks guarantees for her security, having only endeavored to obtain them in her alliance with Austria. Von Bismark asks the support of the minor states, in the event of being attacked by Austria, or compelled to make war.

Vienna papers say that war is inevitable, and that an attempt will be made to make over the states to Prussia.

Austria has called in her soldiers on furlough.

Several of the minor states have resolved on neutrality.

The Austrian Ambassador at Berlin has presented dispatches declaring that the designs of Austria were peaceful. Its military preparations were made with no hostility, and the Imperial Government was determined, under all circumstances, to abide by its duty under the federal compact. A hope was expressed that the Prussian government would feel at liberty to give a similar assurance to Austria.

A Berlin telegram says it is believed that, in reply to the dispatch of the Austrian Ambassador, Prussia will state that she also has no intention of following an offensive policy, but would desire an explanation respecting the armaments of Austria.

A Vienna letter says arrangements are so made that Austria could mobilize 48,000 men within a fortnight. Austria has prohibited the exportation of horses.

A Florence telegram announced the formation of a camp of 17,000 men under Gen. Cialdini, and the principal Generals were summoned to meet there on the 6th. An Adriatic squadron is forming, to cruise on the Adriatic. On the contrary a letter denies the armaments, and also the rumor that an understanding had been agreed on between Italy and Prussia.

The official *Gazette* publishes that a contract had been concluded between Portugal, France, Brazil and Italy for a telegraph to America.

Shanghai advices, to March 9, state that the Imperialists had gained a complete victory over the rebels in the north; over 5,000 of the latter are said to have been slaughtered or captured. Chicago, 16.

Judge Test, of the Circuit Court at LaFayette, Ind., has decided that the amendment to the United States Constitution abolishing slavery, makes all negroes citizens, and, therefore, that the 13th section of the Indiana constitution and the black laws are void, the question having come before him on an appeal of a colored citizen to enforce a contract, and claiming the benefits of the civil rights Act. Judge Test says:—Without reference to the civil rights Act, I shall sustain the demurrer to the defendant's answer, fully satisfied that the plaintiff is a citizen of the United States, independent of the Act of Congress on that subject.

The Tennessee Legislature, on the 14th, expelled James R. Hood, a conservative member from Chatanooga, for having actively instigated the late revolutionary proceedings, without

resigning himself. The Chatanooga district will elect a Radical to fill the vacancy. Washington, 16.

Circulars, both from Gen. Grant's and Gen. Howard's head-quarters, have been issued, affirming that the President's peace proclamation did not in the least change the relation between the civil and military authorities.

The President has appointed S. G. Courtney U. S. District Attorney, *Vice* Daniel S. Dickinson deceased. Mr. Courtney is Dickinson's son-in-law. Chicago, 16.

The Fenian hubbub at Eastport, Calais and other towns on the New Brunswick border, continues largely to occupy the dispatches with mysterious rumors, and movements are no sooner reported than denied.

There is a crisis in New Brunswick politics, and the Ministry, supported by a parliamentary majority, hostile to confederation, has been forced to resign by the action of the Governor, so that this Province, hitherto the most decided against confederation, is now in a fair way to yield its assent.

There being a large land force of British troops, with three war vessels, on the lookout, with the aid of American war vessels, to prevent a breach of neutrality, there is no danger to be apprehended; and the Fenian mystery finds an easy solution in the political events at Fredericton. Halifax, 18.

A resolution in favor of the confederation of the Provinces passed both houses of the Nova Scotia parliament. The New Brunswick parliament adjourned a month to enable the new ministry to be formed and elections held to fill the vacancies of resigning members. Fortress Monroe, 18.

Clement C. Clay was released this morning, under the President's order. New York, 18.

The steamer City of Norwich, of the New London line, collided in the sound with a schooner at 4 o'clock this morning, setting the steamer on fire; it burned to the water's edge; it is supposed that ten lives were lost.

The car drivers' strike has broken out again with increased violence, the drivers finding they were to be deceived under the arrangement made yesterday. A fire in Titusville, Pa., this morning, destroyed a number of blocks in the central part of the city; loss 300,000. Washington, 18.

The U. S. Consulat Aspinwall informs the State Department that a disease resembling the rinderpest has made its appearance along the Panama railroad. Large numbers of cattle are dying daily.

The Secretary of the Treasury orders that, after the 1st of May, deposits on temporary loans shall carry only four per cent. interest. Chicago, 18.

The *National Intelligencer* reports that Green Clay Smith has been appointed Governor of Montana, *Vice* Edgerton, also the appointment of Richard Roseau, brother of the Congressman, Minister to Honduras. Omaha, 18.

The Government Commissioners have examined and accepted the second section of the Union Pacific Railroad. The track is now being laid at the rate of a mile a day.

The War Department directs the muster out of all colored troops, except 20 regiments retained as follows:—In the District of Columbia, 1 regiment; in South Carolina, 1; in North Carolina, 1; in Florida, 1; in Alabama, 2; in Mississippi, 4; in Tennessee, 4; in Kentucky, 2; and in Sherman's Military Division, 4.

The Adjutant General officially announces that the President's late peace proclamation does not withdraw martial law, but adds that it is not expedient to reassert the military tribunal in any case where justice may be obtained through civil authority.

The House Committee on Territories have had under consideration, for some time, the application of the people of Utah asking admission into the Union. The Committee have taken considerable evidence in relation to the condition of affairs in that Territory, which is not made public. There are some rich developments before the Committee, relative to polygamy. New York, 18.

Thirty ships left Liverpool for the United States during March, with 364 cabin and 10,850 steerage passengers; during the quarter there were 24,277. St. Louis, 18.

The Pacific railroad is completed 23 miles west of Topeka. New Orleans, 17.

Brownsville advices say that the Liberals had captured a wagon train between Paros and Monterey, with \$200,000, killing and capturing 200 French

soldiers; there were 150 wagons in the train. New York, 18.

The *Times* Washington correspondence says the Postmaster General is satisfied of the feasibility and practicability of incorporating the proposed national Telegraph Company, to construct lines over the post routes; if the estimate is correct, ordinary messages can be transmitted at the rate of one cent for three words. New York, 20.

A fearful explosion on the steamer European, at Aspinwall on the 3d, destroyed the ship and 400 feet of the wharf; supposed cause, nitro-glycerine. About 50 persons were killed, among them the captain and officers.

News from the southern coast gives little hope of a speedy settlement of the Chilian difficulty. But little progress is being made by either of the belligerents.

Fire Marshal Baker, under instructions from Mayor Hoffman, to-day seized about three hundred pounds of nitro-glycerine stored up town, also a large quantity on board a ship in the harbor, and arrested Col. Otto Burstenbinder for shipping a quantity to California, the same that exploded there.

The damage caused by the explosion at Aspinwall is estimated at \$1,000,000, of which the officers of the Panama railroad, of this city, estimate the loss of that company at \$150,000. The nitro-glycerine was shipped on board the European by Gion and Co., of Liverpool, as glymoin oil. The nitro-glycerine, seized by Marshal Baker, arrived about a week ago from Hamburg. At that time the authorities did not know the dangerous nature of the article, and it was placed in a public store. The whole amount seized has been placed in a safe magazine, where there is no possibility of an explosion's destroying life or property. In future no nitro-glycerine will be admitted in any of the public stores. Col. Burstenbinder formerly commanded an Ohio regiment. Washington, 20.

The House has passed a bill, yeas 106, nays 13, giving J. Day, of Baltimore county, Maryland, an annuity of \$421.50, for his heroism in defending the national flag against Gilmor's rebel raiders in July, 1864, it appears that he was 74 years old, and defended the flag while the rebels, in retaliation, destroyed his property, valued at some \$8,000.

The rewards for the arrest of Booth have been divided, to Capt. Dougherty, of the 16th N. Y. cavalry, \$7,500; to detectives Conger and L. B. Baker, \$4,000 each; to detective Gen. L. C. Baker, \$3,700; to Boston Corbett, \$3,000; to privates in the 16th cavalry, about \$2,000 each. Chicago, 20.

The meeting of the Canadian parliament is postponed till June. Chicago, 19.

President Johnson, in his reply to a serenade by soldiers and sailors last evening, said:—We are involved in the most critical and trying struggle that has occurred since this government came into existence. The government has another trial still to go through, that is, to give evidence to the nations of the earth and its own citizens that it has power enough to put down treachery at home—treason within its own borders. (Cheers) We have commenced that ordeal, and I trust in God that we will pass through it successfully.

The organized and combined powers that recently stood arrayed against us are disbanded and driven from the field, but it does not follow that there are no enemies and traitors against our present form of government and free institutions. I stood in the Senate of the United States denying the doctrine of secession. I think I have given some evidence that I have been sincere and in earnest, and now I want to know why it is that the whole pack of slanderers are snapping at my heels. (Cheers) Why is it that they array themselves against me? Is it because I stand on the side of the people? and when I say the people, I include soldiers and sailors. (Cheers) Why is it that they are calumniating me? Where were they during the rebellion? (A voice, at home in bed.

In the Senate I raised my voice against it, when it was believed that it would be to the interest of the nation and assist in putting down the rebellion, did I not leave my place in the Senate—a place of emolument, ease and distinction—and take my first position where the enemy could be reached, and where men's lives were in danger? (Cheers, and cries of, that's so.) While I was opposed personally and publicly by some of my present traducers and calumniators, who were far removed from the foe, and were enjoying ease and comfort.

But I care not for them. I care not that slander, the foul whelp of sin, has been let loose against me. I care not for all that. And let me tell you here to-day that, although pretty well advanced in life, I feel that I shall live long enough to live down the whole pack of traducers and slanderers. (Applause) They have turned the whole pack loose to lower me in your estimation. (A voice, they can't do that.) Tray, Blanch, Sweet-heart and all the little dogs come along snapping at my heels, but I heed them not. (Cheers)

The American people—citizens, soldiers and sailors—know that, from my advent into public life to the present hour, I have always stood an unyielding and unwavering defender of their rights and interests. When rebellion in Massachusetts was put down did that put Massachusetts out of the Union and destroy the State? When the rebellion in Pennsylvania was put down, did that destroy the State and put it out of the Union? So, in the recent great rebellion in those States constituting a part of our glorious Union, a great deal was done in Tennessee,