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CHILDREN.

Come to me, O ye children!
For I hear you at your play,
And the questions that perplexed me
Have vanished quite away.

Ye open the eastern windows,
That look toward the sun,
Where thoughts are singing swallows
And the brooks of morning run.

In your hearts are the birds and the sunshine,
In your thoughts the brooklet's flow,
But in mine is the wind of Autumn
And the first fall of the snow.

Ah! what would the world be to us
If the children were no more?
We should dread the desert behind us
Worse than the dark before.

What the leaves are to the forest,
With light and air for food,
Ere their sweet and tender juices
Have been hardened into wood,—

That to the world are children;
Through them it feels the glow
Of a brighter and sunnier climate
That reaches the trunks below.

Come to me, O ye children!
And whisper in my ear
What the birds and the winds are singing
In your sunny atmosphere.

For what are all our contrivings,
And the wisdom of our books,
When compared with your caresses,
And the gladness of your looks?

Ye are better than all the ballads
That ever were sung or said;
For ye are living poems,
And all the rest are dead.

INTO THE SUNSHINE.

"I wish father would come home."
The voice that said this had a troubled tone,
and the face that looked up was sad.

"Your father will be very angry," said an aunt, who was sitting in the room with a book in her hand. The boy raised himself from the sofa, where he had been lying in tears for half an hour, and with a touch of indignation in his voice answered:—

"He'll be sorry, not angry. Father never gets angry."

For a few moments the aunt looked at the boy half curiously, and let her eyes fall again on the book in her hand. The boy laid himself down on the sofa again, and hid his face from sight.

"That's father now!" He started up after the lapse of nearly ten minutes, as the sound of a bell reached his ear, and went to the room door. He stood there for a little while, and then came slowly back, saying with a disappointed air:—

"It isn't father. I wonder what keeps him so late. Oh, I wish he would come."

"You seem anxious to get deeper into trouble," remarked the aunt, who had only been in the house for a week, nor who was very amiable nor very sympathizing towards the children. The boy's fault had provoked her, and she considered him a fit subject for punishment.

"I believe, aunt Phoebe, that you would like to see me whipped," said the boy, a little warmly. "But you won't."

"I must confess," replied aunt Phoebe, "that I think a little wholesome discipline of that kind you speak of would not be out of place. If you were my child, I am very sure you wouldn't escape."

"I am not your child, I don't want to be. Father's good, and loves me."

"If your father is so good, and loves you so well you must be very ungrateful, or a very inconsiderate boy. His goodness don't seem to have helped you much."

"Hush, will you?" ejaculated the boy, excited to anger by this unkindness of speech.

"Phoebe!" It was the boy's mother who spoke now, for the first time. In an under tone added: "You are wrong. Richard is suffering quite enough, and you are doing him harm rather than good."

Again the bell rang, and again the boy left the sofa, and went to the sitting room door.

"It's father!" and he went gliding down stairs.

"Ah, Richard!" was the kindly greeting, as Mr. Gordon took the hand of his boy. "But what is the matter, my son? you don't look happy?"

"Won't you come in here?" And Richard drew his father into the library. Mr. Gordon sat down still holding Richard's hand.

"You are in trouble, my son. What has happened?"

The eyes of Richard filled with tears as he looked into his father's face. He tried to answer but his lips quivered. Then he turned

away, and opening the door of the cabinet, brought out the fragments of a broken statue, which had been sent home only the day before, and set them on a table before his father, over whose countenance came instantly a shadow of regret.

"Who did this, my son?" was asked in an even voice.

"I did it."

"How?"

"I threw my ball in there, once—only once, in forgetfulness."

The poor boy's tones were husky and tremulous.

A little while Mr. Gordon sat, controlling himself, and collecting his disturbed thoughts. Then he said cheerfully—

"What is done, Richard, can't be helped, put the broken pieces away. You have had trouble enough about it, I can see—and reproof for your thoughtlessness—so I will not add a word to increase your pain."

"Ah, father!" And the boy threw his arms about his father's neck. "You are so kind—so good!"

Five minutes later, and Richard entered the sitting room with his father. Aunt Phoebe looked up for two shadowed faces, but she did not see them. She was puzzled.

"That was very unfortunate," she said a little while after Mr. Gordon came in. "It was such an exquisite work of art. It is hopelessly ruined."

Richard was leaning against his father when his aunt said this. Mr. Gordon only smiled and drew his arm around his boy. Mrs. Gordon threw upon her a look of warning, but it was unheeded.

"I think Richard was a very naughty boy," "We have settled that, Phoebe," was the mild but firm answer of Mr. Gordon; "and it is one of our rules to get into sunshine as soon as possible."

Phoebe was rebuked; while Richard looked grateful, and it may be a little triumphant; for his aunt had borne down upon him rather too hard for a boy's patience to endure.

In the sunshine as quickly as possible! Oh, is that not the better philosophy? It is selfishness that grows angry and repels, because a fault has been committed? Let us get the offender into the sunshine as quickly as possible, so that true thought and right feelings may grow vigorous in its warmth. We retain anger not that anger may act as a wholesome discipline, but because we are unwilling to forgive. Ah, if we were always right ourselves we would offend but right with our children.—[East Boston Ledger.]

[From the London Times.]

The Russian Treaty with China.

The treaty concluded with China by Count Putiatine, on the part of the emperor of Russia, deserves to be ranked among the highest order of diplomatic papers. Russia was at the commencement of the rupture with England in a very different position to that of all the other European Powers. She had a long frontier continuous with that of China; she had a trade with the Chinese empire carried on by land transport; she had an established college at Peking, nominally established for educational and ecclesiastical purposes, but really for political and diplomatic objects; and she also had a large tract of Chinese territory, recently occupied in a noiseless manner, but held by a force sufficient to hold in check all the military power of China. These circumstances formed the strength of her position.

On the other hand, she was excluded from the privileges accorded to other European Powers. She had no maritime rights. The right to trade at the five ports was specifically confined to the subjects and citizens of nations theretofore trading to Canton. The Russians having no outlet to the eastern seas, before they obtained possession of the country watered by the Amoor, had never traded to Canton; they therefore had no share in those privileges. In fact, the treaty of 1842 had been specially arranged so as to exclude them.

The object of Russia, therefore, in the recent negotiations was to gain the position of securing and utilising her new usurpations, to put herself upon an equality with the other maritime European nations, and to open up lines of communication between her commerce upon the northern frontier of China and the maritime commerce on the eastern coast. In her first object she was early successful. In the month of May last, by a treaty whereof we know nothing, except by the scanty notice vouchsafed by the St. Petersburg Gazette, she acquired a legal right to all that large tract of Chinese territory situate to the north of the winding course of the Amoor. She thus obtained an outlet by waterway to the Eastern Seas in a latitude sufficiently southern to give free passage to commerce for the major part of the year. Having thus secured her usurpations, her next object was to utilise them.

Of course, she proposed to herself to obtain the insertion in the treaty about to be concluded at Tien-tsin of the most favored nation clause, and, this being a foregone conclusion, all special stipulations as to maritime matters

were to her a matter of supreme indifference. She knew that this odious part of the work would be done for her by those most interested in that particular matter.

This being premised, the Russian treaty will be found admirably to subserve the interests of Count Putiatine's master. It consists of only 12 articles. The first contains the usual recital, tending to excite a smile under the circumstances, of the peace and friendship which has for a number of years existed between Russia and China; but it also guarantees an intercommunity of securities for the subjects of the respective empires. The second article is of more special importance. It regulates the diplomatic relations between the two courts, gives to every Russian agent at an open port a right of direct communication with Peking, and provides for the passage of Russian envoys, by land or by sea, by any route they may choose, up to the capital. The third article gives to Russia the very important privilege of trading to the open ports; and the fourth puts Russian shipping, in respect of dues, upon the same footing with other European countries.

We may pass over some of the subsequent articles, which relate to the presence of Russian ships of war in Chinese ports, the treatment of wrecked Russian subjects, the extraterritorial juridical immunities of the subjects of the respective nations, and the circulation of Russian missionaries, provided with passports signed by Russian authorities.

The ninth article contains a stipulation dangerous to China—that a convention shall be held to settle the continuous frontiers of the two empires; the tenth emancipates the "Russian Ecclesiastical Mission at Peking" from all its previous conditions of Chinese control; but the eleventh draws very close the ties that are hereafter to connect the two countries.

This eleventh article provides that a regular postal service shall be established between Peking and Kiakhta—a city on the frontier, northwest from Peking, and in a line between that capital and St. Petersburg—for the communication between the governments, as well as the wants of "the Ecclesiastical Mission at Peking." It is stipulated that the Chinese couriers shall perform the to and fro service between Peking and Kiakhta at least once a month, and shall make the transit in fifteen days. Moreover, it is agreed that every three months a convey shall make the transit between these points in a space not exceeding one month; and this convey shall be equal to the transport of every kind of effects.

The only remaining article consists of the favored nation clause, whereby Russia adds to the special stipulations which she alone can use all the general advantages that have been fought for and negotiated for by England and France.

Settlement of the Moldo-Wallachian Question.

Most people will be rejoiced to learn that the question of the Danubian Principalities has been, for the present at least, settled; that it has been removed from the politics, diplomacy, and conversational discussion of Europe; and that the Conferences of Paris have, to all appearance, finally adjusted the controversy which caused the Crimean War and has since been the most knotty point in the deliberation of the negotiators of peace. With the embassy of the insolent and defiant Prince Minchekoff to Constantinople, the dispute began, and with the promulgation of a constitution, it has been brought to a close.

The general outline of the arrangement is substantially as follows:

The Principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia are to be henceforth known as the "United Principalities," under the suzerainty of the Porte, and under the collective guarantee of the great Powers, will govern themselves "freely and without any interference on the part of the Sublime Porte, in the limits stipulated by the common agreement of the said powers with the Suzerain court."

The executive power in each Principality is entrusted to a Hospodar, elected for life by the Assembly, who shall act with the concurrence of a Central Commission, which is to sit at Fokshani on the frontiers of the two Principalities, and which is to draw up the laws which shall be common to both provinces, and determine what laws shall be peculiar to each. The legislative power will be exercised collectively by the Hospodar, Assembly and Central Commission; and the judicial power is to be entrusted to magistrates nominated by the Hospodar.

The Principalities are to pay an annual tribute to the Suzerain of 1,500,000 piastres for Moldavia, and 2,500,000 for Wallachia.

The Hospodar is to rule with the assistance of ministers appointed by himself. He is to sanction and promulgate laws; may veto enactments; is to have the right of clemency; to draw special laws for the benefit of the province—budgets and the like, and submit them to the Assembly, and must have an income of 3,000 ducats a year from landed property. The Assembly is to be elected for seven years and

is to be composed in each principality of members elected by districts and towns. There are to be two classes of electors—"primary and direct,"—the former is to consist of everybody possessing 100 ducats a year (less than \$250) in funded property; and the direct electors must, if in districts, possess 1,000 ducats a year in funded property, or, if in towns, must have a capital embarked in trade of 6,000 ducats. The primary electors in each district elect three persons who name a deputy, and the direct electors of the district choose two deputies, thus giving three deputies to each district.

The Central Commission is to consist of sixteen members, eight of whom are to be Moldavians, and eight Wallachians. Each Hospodar selects four from members of the Assembly or the high functionaries, and the remaining eight are elected by the assemblies. They choose their own President, who is to have a casting vote.

Besides the Central Commission, there is to be a High Court of Appeal, to sit at Fokshani, and be common to both provinces.—The supreme command of the armies of the provinces is to be entrusted to one commandant or inspector, to be nominated by each Hospodar in turn. The commandant must be a native of Moldavian or Wallachian. Liberty of religion and equality of political rights are declared. Personal liberty is guaranteed; exclusive privileges and monopolies are abolished, and measures taken to revive the old relations between landed proprietors and their laborers.

With the exception of the electoral law, the general dispositions of the foregoing "Constitution," are more favorable and liberal than rumor represented them, and lay the groundwork for that future union for which some of the Romans were so clamorous, and concerning the expediency of which the great Powers of Europe were said to have been so divided in opinion.

The electoral law is decidedly illiberal. In a country where wealth is so unequally divided as in the Principalities, it is clear that where even primary electors are required to possess a yearly income of close on \$250, and a direct elector close on \$2,500, the representation of the people must be extremely partial, and the electoral privilege vested in a few rich bovards, who have it in their power to oppress the people if they please.

The Constitution, though not perfect or democratic in its provisions, is quite as good as was expected by the temperate friends of the Roman population. It was found to be both impolitic and unjust to Turkey, whose integrity the Great Powers had guaranteed, to favor the union of the Principalities as an independent kingdom. The fact of the scheme being advocated and approved by Russia made it look suspicious in the eyes of the other Governments, who feared the erection of another Kingdom of Greece on the frontiers of Turkey, with a King and Ministers decorated with Russian orders, and pledged to obey the mandates of St. Petersburg. The spirit of liberality and progress forbade the abandonment of the Provinces to the old system of government. To steer between the Scylla of Russian intrigue, and the Charybdis of Turkish misrule, was the task which the plenipotentiaries had to accomplish, and the compromise Constitution which they have framed is the result. Its success will largely depend on the wisdom and moderation of the Romans themselves. They have a fine country, fertile land, a fair amount of liberty, and the protection of Turkey against foreign aggression.—If, instead of trying to use the power they have obtained to enable them suddenly to get more, they apply themselves to the development of their wealth and intellectual resources, and leave politics and 'independent Roumania' alone for the present, they will adopt the surest means of ultimately achieving what they profess to desire so ardently.—[Journal of Commerce, Oct. 28.]

WHAT HAS RUINED THE KING OF PRUSSIA?—Champagne has been the ruin of the King of Prussia. When he at first ascended the throne he was an elegant, accomplished gentleman. His amiability, his high moral character, and his acquirements, were known throughout Europe; and in Prussia he was as popular as a monarch could be. It has never been the impression, however, that he was "strong" in politics and state matters. The constitution which he submitted to his convoked states-general was not a brilliant or a statesman-like effort, and the noisy spirits of 1848 suggested an idea or two for his reflection which so troubled his noddle that he took to drinking "Veuve Clicquot" champagne for solace; and he found so much comfort in that exhilarating liquor that he drank himself into an idiotic state. The last intelligence from Prussia announces the appointment of the Prince of Prussia as regent, so the King may henceforth "keep it up" until as late as he pleases, with never a care for to-morrow, his occupation now being only to "guzzle."—[N. Y. Evening Post, Oct. 12.]