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The Two Angels.

BY SALLIE REEDY.

A boy at midnight sat alone,
And quick throbs o'er his being stole,
Like those to graver manhood known
When high resolves are in the soul.
Two winged angels softly leave
The brightest star in all the sky,
And one is fair as sinless Eve—
The other has the serpent's eye.

Now to the boy they softly glide
And fold their starry wings unseen,
Then rest them, one on either side,
And watch him as he sits between;
Each angel holds within her hand
A spotless scroll of purest white,
For God has sent them with command
To write the boy's resolves that night.

"I will be great!"—his hot cheek burned—
"That men shall shout in extacy,
When first their wondering souls have learned
How like the gods a man may be."
The angel on the left hand smiled,
And wrote it with suspended breath;
She knew ambition oft beguiled
To sin and sacrifice and death.

"I shall have foes, as greatness hath,
Whatever may be its brilliant sphere,
But I will sweep them from my path,
Or maim their puny souls with fear."
The angel on the left hand caught
And wrote the proud boast with a sneer,
The angel on the right had naught
Upon her page, but one bright tear.

"Love, still the Poet's chosen theme,
Shall be a thing abjured by me;
And yet—my childhood's happiest dream
Came to me on my mother's knee;
My mother's knee! Why what is this
That on my lips is trembling now?
A prayer? I almost feel the kiss
Her dying lips left on my brow."

"She'd rather hear her name and mine
In some poor creature's night-prayer told,
Than have the proud word rear a shrine
And write it there in burning gold."
The angel on the left awhile
Seemed half in doubt and half in rage;
The other smiled a warm bright smile
That dried the tear upon her page.

"I will be brave and ask each heart,
That faints in life, to lean on mine,
And strive to do that better part
That makes a mortal feel divine;
And, if my faults should win a foe
Relentless through all coming time,
I'll pity one who may not know
Compassion makes this life sublime."

The boy looked upward to the sky,
But ere his vow was half-way done,
And ere the light passed from his eye,
The angel on the left had flown;
The angel on the right was there
And for one joyful moment stood,
Then waved her bright wings on the air
And bore her message back to God.

LExINGTON, Miss.—[Louis. Jour.

[From the N. Y. Herald of Aug. 13.]

The Quarterly Report of the Police—Crimes of the Metropolis.

From the quarterly report, ending July 31, made by the Deputy Superintendent of Police, we learn some very curious facts illustrative of the character of the crimes incident to a dense population, and most common in the city of New York. More than 17,300 persons have violated the laws during the last three months, some of them in the most outrageous manner, and have been arrested for doing so. How many criminals have escaped detection it is impossible to know.

It is quite certain that no such number as that stated has been seriously punished or subjected to any great degree of imprisonment, for our jails would not hold them. Many escape from want of evidence, many forfeit the bonds given for their appearance, and a considerable number escape through the leniency of the juries, technical defects in the indictments, absence of witnesses, and other means, to mention which might be considered by some of our immaculate officials to be libellous.

The greatest proportion of these offenders (10,477) are natives of Ireland, 1,621 came from Germany, eleven are Celestials, and one actually hails from Patagonia. Those of American birth are 2,690 in number—only about one to four of the Irish. Thus, it appears that the two countries furnish criminals in the following proportions—one of every seventy is Irish, and of 260 but one American, when, according to the ordinary rules of proportion, it should be much the other way.

Seven murderers have been arrested, and judged from experience most of them will escape. Sixty-five committed assaults with a

murderous intent, considered but a slight offence in this city. It is, however, a heavy list, and speaks badly for this city of churches, laws, schools, and reformatory associations. Thirteen have been taken up for the commission of rape, and nine more for attempting it; so that it seems that establishments of a certain character which have received the advantage of a favorable dictum from an eminent Judge, do not have the full effect for which their advocates so philosophically contend. And this, too, although the police itself has interfered with only eighty houses of ill fame out of several thousands during these three months past, and with but one solitary landlord out of the hundreds whose incomes are derived from the letting of houses for licentious purposes.

We perceive that bigamy had but four representatives in the cells, though a good many more cases found their way into the newspapers. Nearly four thousand drunken people were carried off to the station houses, and two thousand four hundred more, disorderly as well as drunk, were placed in the same predicament. More than nine hundred vagrants were wandering about the streets ready to beg or to steal as opportunity served them—not so many as one would suppose from the numbers daily encountered.

Only one hundred and fifty-five pickpockets were caught during the quarter, but a fractional part, doubtless, of those who are constantly on the alert.

One hundred and thirty-three less experienced in the business—burglars, it would seem—were arrested in their attempts. One hundred and eighteen burglaries were committed, and thirty more were attempted; so that about one burglary and two-thirds of a burglary succeeded every night. It takes the whole police force of 1,225 men to detect and drag to light the nimble footed nipper and chisel association. Those who steal the most valuable articles seem to escape the most easily. We observe that one bold man who had the audacity to show his contempt for one of the courts was put in limbo, while the many thousands who entertain possibly similar opinions have thus far fortunately escaped. A remarkable offence—the indecent exposure of the person—one of the lowest, most brutal and degrading of its class of crimes—was committed by no less than forty-eight scoundrels, all of whom we trust were brought to justice.

Street fights, as we learn from this report, are quite fashionable. No less than three hundred and four are recorded in the books of the police, as occurring during the three months ending the 31st of August—more than three for every day. As from ten to a hundred persons generally look on, or in some way or other take part in the muck, we may calculate that about fifteen thousand New Yorkers are daily witnesses of these interesting spectacles, each industrious man losing from fifteen to thirty minutes of his time in watching these affrays. This loss, if turned into money, at a shilling an hour, would amount in the former case to \$450, in the other to \$900. This is one view which some of our learned statisticians might take of the subject, if they were called on suddenly to lecture before a peace society.

Seventy children have been abandoned to the public charity by their unnatural parents, but in all cases they have been kindly taken charge of by the city; and if they survive the perils of infancy and the loss of a mother's care, may one day live in the Fifth avenue, and no one will ever question their right of domiciliation or inquire into their pedigree.

The petty larceny thieves amounted to 1,141, and those who audaciously violated the ordinances of our virtuous Common Council were 1,041. We can only account for this close resemblance in numbers between those who commit crimes against property and those who violate the city ordinances, by the supposition that there are such things as a bill of costs, and a profitable penalty visible at the bottom of most municipal prosecutions. It speaks well for the general ability of the people to maintain themselves, that these crimes against property are not only not the greatest in numbers, but bear a limited proportion to the whole; while the vices of intemperance and sensuality, voluntary idleness and a love of pleasure, the vices of the animal frame appear to be the causes of most of the criminality which the police have had occasion to repress.

Some other curious circumstances are revealed by this report. It appears that great temptation is placed in the way of our city vagabonds by the carelessness of a large number of our citizens. Thus two hundred and sixty stores were found open and unprotected, and as many as one hundred and ninety-four dwellings; one hundred horses were running astray, inviting the attention of knackers and tired pedestrians, and twelve thousand four hundred and ninety-five dollars were found in the pockets of station lodgers and others taken into custody, in sums sufficient to reward the risk of expert thieves and support the whole fraternity of Tomb-layers.

One great obstacle in the way of an improvement in the moral condition of the offending

classes is the well known protection, when they are in danger, which they are afforded by political friends. Most of these wretches who are daily and nightly dragged to the police stations are regular voters, and are numerous enough to change the complexion of the wards of which they are the terror. Some of these, familiar with the criminal box, are found in the possession of good fat offices, both under the State and national governments, and use their influence and money, in turn, to shield their poorer friends. As long as this condition of things exists we cannot expect much amelioration in the habits or principles of those who are so prone to do evil, and find it does not pay to do well.

We must expect, then, this superadded inducement to criminality will continue to aid in swelling our criminal calendars. In a large city we always find constant temptations to intoxication, licentiousness, and numerous causes for disagreements, quarrels and disorderly conduct; many opportunities for theft, commercial frauds, forgeries and perjuries; for gambling, burglaries and embezzlements. These are the usual vices of a dense population. The only fundamental remedy is the spread of sound education, since all experience and indisputable records show that well instructed people are not in the habit of committing the crimes which stain the public character; and when they do, they are the exception, and not the rule.

Society is not growing worse, though the appalling array of crime would make us think so. In the city we see more conspicuously its concentration and the consequences of a precarious, crowded and unnatural condition of life.

Affairs in China.

The correspondent of the Times, writing from Tien-sin, gives the following interesting account of the signing of the new treaty with China:—[Courier and Enquirer, Oct. 2.]

Kweiliang, now seventy-four years of age, has fine features, with a generally pleasing expression of countenance. Polished in address, and with a high reputation for intelligence, there is still something wanting to convince one of his sincerity, in which respect the Mongol Hwashana has considerable the advantage of him. He, Hwashana, the Second Commissioner, is a stout, thick-set man, in age a little over fifty years. His countenance is coarse, but betokens far more character than is usually met with in the stolid features of the sons of Ham. Hwashana's nose has been unanimously declared to be a fac-simile of that of the Protector Cromwell; those who believe in noses may at once put him down as a Republican, regicide, and fanatic. I should merely think him a man of strong will, with some honesty, counteracted by sensuality, and a fear of the sword his Imperial master keeps hanging over all his servants. Grouped around these two high functionaries stood a number of inferior mandarins rejoicing in decorations of peacock's feathers and squirrels tails, attached with the colored ball distinctive of their rank to the crown of their comical summer hats. Of these alone deserving notice was Pien, the private secretary of Kweiliang, a very clever young mandarin, on whom has fallen all the detail and labor of the negotiations, and who appeared to have great influence with his superiors; the other was a general, attached to Hwashana, whom our transatlantic friends had made so much of in consequence of the discovery that he was a "viscount" by birth, that he at one time, in the early stage of the negotiations, became intolerably saucy, and had to be taken down a whole flight of steps by one of the able sinologues attached to the British Embassy. By the side of Lord Elgin stood his two Chinese secretaries, Mr. Wade and N. Lay; they were intrusted with the Chinese version of the treaty, and the English version was under the care of Mr. O. Cameron, senior attache. To the left of Kweiliang—the left being the seat of honor in China—sat Admiral Sir Michael Seymour and the Hon. Mr. Bruce, Secretary of Legation; the names or places of the rest baffle all power of description.

Without, however, waiting for any order to be established, or, may be, desparing of it, the higher powers at once proceeded to business. After a short overture, in which the most tender inquiries as to the state of health of not only the respective Commissioners were gone into, but her Gracious Majesty and the Emperor Hienfung were likewise both reported to be as well as could be expected. Lord Elgin then suggested that he would sign and seal the English copy of the treaty, while the Commissioners did as much to the Chinese version; they assented, and the work proceeded rapidly. Owing to the pressure of business, Mr. Wade had been obliged to compile the final copy of the treaty in Chinese with much haste, a haste which added in no small degree to that industrious sinologue's anxiety that this document should be a perfect one, and bear the test of Chinese and European criticism.

One article, relating to the indemnity for losses at Canton, and the expenses of the war,

was separate from the treaty. After Kweiliang had attached his signature to the articles which were filed together, Mr. Lay placed the indemnity one before him; Chinaman-like, he at once saw a possibility of escaping from one little part of his contract, and immediately made an attempt to do so. "What is this?" said he, looking the picture of innocence at Mr. Lay, "What's this?" "Never mind it; I don't know anything about it," and he gently pushed it aside. "It is one of the articles," said Mr. Lay, "and here," pointing at a particular spot, "you must sign it."

The faithful "Pien" now came to his master's assistance. "What is it?" appealed Kweiliang to his secretary; "am I to sign it? Do you know what it is?" "No, I know nothing about it," said the polished Pien in his most silvery tone. "Au, au," smiled Kweiliang faintly, "never mind it, never mind it," and again the article was gently pushed aside, to be again brought up by Mr. Lay, who, calm and unruffled, still pointed perseveringly at the blank spot at the foot of the sheet of paper, and reiterated in still more silvery Pekinese, "It is the article touching the indemnity, and you must sign here, sir." Pien was quicker than his superior in seeing that the barbarian was not to be out manoeuvred, and in a moment understood all about the article in dispute. "Oh, yes, it all right; sign," said he to Kweiliang. The old man quietly drew the paper towards him, and at once attached his signature. The respective secretaries now advanced to a small table, and then the great seal, especially struck for this occasion, the sole credential, indeed, of the Imperial Commissioners, was stamped in vermilion on every copy of the Treaty, and then Mr. Wade officially reported to his lordship that the Treaty of Tien-sin was duly signed and sealed.

[From the North China Herald.]

POINTS OF THE ENGLISH TREATY.

We have received from a reliable source the following summary of the most important points of the Treaty which was signed at Tien-tsin on the 26th ult., by His Excellency the Earl of Elgin and the Imperial Commissioners Kweiliang and Hwa-shana, and which has since received the ratification of the Emperor. The Treaty contains fifty-six Articles.

Art. 1. Contains the Treaty of Peace at Nanking, and abrogates the Supplementary Treaty and General Regulations.

Art. 2. Provides for the optional appointment of Chinese and British Ministers at the Courts of Peking and St. James.

Art. 3. Contains provisions with respect to the permanent establishment of the British Minister at Peking, his family and suite.

Art. 4. Makes provision for the traveling, postal and other arrangements of the Resident Minister.

Art. 5. The British Minister to transact business with Secretary of state on footing of equality.

Art. 6. The same privileges accorded to Chinese Minister in London.

Art. 7. Provision with reference to Consuls and their official rank.

Art. 8. Christianity, whether Protestant or Roman Catholic, to be tolerated, and its professors protected throughout the Empire.

Art. 9. British subjects to be permitted to travel for pleasure or trade to all parts of the Interior—Arrangements with respect to passport—And cities in the hands of rebels.

Art. 10. Chinkiang to be open to trade within a year from the signing of the treaty, and three other ports on the Yang-tze-kiang as far as Hankow to be opened on the evacuation of its shores by the rebels.

Art. 11. The ports of Niu-chwang (Manchuria), Tanchow (Gulf of Pechili), Taiwah (Formosa), Swatow, and Klung-chow (Hainan), to be opened in addition to present ports.

Art. 26. Tariff to be revised by an Anglo-Chinese Commission appointed for the purpose.

Art. 27. Revision of Tariff to be decennial.

Art. 28. An official declaration of the amount of transit duties leviable at inland custom houses to be published in English and Chinese. The British merchant, however, to be allowed, if he chooses, to commute the transit dues at an ad valorem rate.

Art. 29. Reduction of tonnage dues, and a four months' certificate to vessels engaged in coasting trade.

Art. 50. Official correspondence to be for the future conducted in English on the part of English officials—to be accompanied by a Chinese version for the present—and to be considered the text.

Art. 51. The character I (barbarian) to be suppressed in Chinese official document.

Art. 52. British ships-of-war to visit any port in the empire. The commanders to be treated on terms of equality by Chinese officials.

Art. 53. Measures to be concerted for the suppression of piracy.

Art. 54. Favored clause.

Art. 55. Conditions affecting the Canton indemnity question, to be placed in a separate article.

Art. 56. Ratifications to be exchanged within a year.