THE WATCHMAN.

S. S. SEELY AND J. S. BARNHART, EDITORS.

BELLEFONTE, PENN'A.

THURSDAY, SEP 1, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT,
OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
JOHN ROWE,
OF FRANKLIN CO.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE,
HON. JAMES GAMBLE.

LEGISLATURE,
SETH BENNER.

TREASURER,
J. G. LAURIMORE.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
D. G. BUSH,

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
DANIEL Z. KLINE.

AUDITOR,
PETER HOFFER,

Support the Ticket.

Fellow Democrats we had not time in our last issue to refer individually to the Democrats placed on the County Ticket, and we deem it unnecessary to do so now, as they are all well known to be good men—but if you wish to sustain the Democratic party; that party which in former times you have as one man supported, cast your votes for the ticket, which has been fairly nominated by a majority of your Delegates in Convention, strictly in accordance with the usages and ancient custom of the good old Democratic party. If you wish to adhere to the Delegate system of nominating candidates, let that adherence be fully shown forth by supporting none other than those candidates whom the County Convention and Conferees placed in nomination.

For President Judge, the regular nominee is the Hon. JAMES GAMBLE. The unanimity which attended the nomination of this gentleman in this County and through out the District, is such an evidence of his popularity, and that the people want his services in this capacity, that it renders it needless for us to urge our friends to his support, believing they will do so to a man. He is entitled to our support, fellow Democrats, not only because he is the *regular* nominee of the party, but because he is a good man—a position he is well fitted for both by "nature and education." We have not a doubt of his triumphant election.

For the Legislature, the Democratic party have been fortunate in their selection.—SETH BENNER, of Potter township is well known to our citizens. No man more than he enjoys the confidence and respect of our people, as an upright, honorable and faithful citizen—he is esteemed by all with whom he becomes acquainted, he possesses all the qualities that adorn the honest, candid, and good *Democrat*, with a character of unimpeachable integrity. He has not only the ability to represent us in a faithful and efficient manner, but the disposition to do so.—Barlow will be permitted to remain at home next winter when he will have an opportunity of a friendly chat with his abolition friends. He's a gone sucker.

The party was lucky in the selection of J. G. LAURIMORE, of Spring township, for the office of County Treasurer. "Pleasant Gip" is universally beloved by all who have the pleasure of his acquaintance, and it is conceded by every impartial man in the County that he will be elected by at least eight hundred majority. Everybody goes for Gip—because he is a good fellow and a good Democrat.

For District Attorney—D. G. BUSH, Esq., is the nominee. A better selection could not have been made. He possesses the requisite ability to discharge the duties of this office faithfully and properly. He is a very clever fellow, a good Democrat, and exceedingly popular with the people. His election is as certain as the day arrives.

For Commissioner, we have that intelligent, honest, but plain and unostentatious old Farmer of Howard township, DANIEL Z. KLINE. This office is perhaps the most important to the tax payers, of any now to be filled, and our candidate is just the man the people desire to see elected, for he is not only honest and capable, virtuous and saving, but he belongs to, and is identified with the farming interests of the County, and if elected, as he no doubt will be, the affairs of the County could not be entrusted to the management of a more safe and competent man.

PETER HOFFER, our candidate for County Auditor, is a gentleman of well known ability, and unquestioned integrity, and will no doubt command the full vote of the party. His claims are strong and every good Democrat will give him his vote with pleasure.

Now, fellow Democrats, we have an important subject at hand, and it behooves every Democrat in the County to devote a little time towards securing the success of those principles which he cherishes and loves. Centre county can give a Democratic majority of six hundred, if the Democracy in the different districts are active and see that every vote is brought to the polls. Let it be done this year, fellow Democrats! Let each one work as if the victory depended upon his own exertions. The opposition are not idle—no act on their part will be left undone, to defeat the Democratic Ticket. The most desperate plans are now being formed to accomplish that result. Every scheme, no matter how dishonorable, which can be devised by the ingenuity of some Black Republicans and Know Nothings, will be resorted to. Corrupt politicians from the opposition ranks will be in every township, and endeavor to divide and distract the Democracy. They know it is only by division in our party that they have the least shadow of a chance of success.

To work, then, Democrats—to work! Be not deceived by the falsehoods and deception which will be practiced by the opposition. See that every Democratic voter is brought to the polls on the day of election. Get out your teams and have your neighbors do the same. You can well afford to devote one day in the year towards promoting the success of the glorious principles of the Democratic party.

It is dangerous to feel too confident of success. Democrats must not lie idle, supposing that the victory will come anyhow, without any extra effort on their part. An over-confidence in our strength has lost us many a battle. The opposition will take advantage of our apathy, and get out every mother's son of their voters. But if the Democracy are only active, a glorious victory awaits us, despite the desperate and despicable efforts which the opposition are making. Come, brave Democrats! *let us up and at them!* Let our firm old hills and beautiful valleys resound with the echoes of Democratic Truths; let us go forth to the fight with the proud conviction that our principles are right—our cause just—our candidates honest and worthy men; and with the determination to give the dangerous combination of isms that are arrayed against us, a Waterloo defeat, from which they will never recover. We can do it fellow Democrats! We can route them, horse, foot and dragoon, and this will be the last time they will ever be united against us under the name of Republicans.

That party will receive its death blow from the Democracy this fall, and it will go down to perdition dishonored and disgraced—a consummation devoutly to be wished. Let every Democrat in Centre county have his full share of the glory of accomplishing this grand result.

Opposition Candidates.

The American Black Republican party, nominated Col W. W. Brown, of the Centre Democrat, for County Treasurer. The Col. was justly entitled to this nomination, but his defeat is inevitable. He has been one of the bitterest opponents against which the Democracy has had to contend. His American and Black Republican principles, when weighed in the balance with the Democracy, will be found hopelessly wanting. He comes forward as the advocate of those principles, which would proscribe a man on account of his birth, and elevate the negro to the privileges of the franchise over the foreigner. Such are well known to be the principles of the party, which placed him in nomination, and by which he expects to be elevated to the office of County Treasurer.

Adam R. Barlow, of Halfmoon township, has been re-nominated by his party for the Legislature. As Mr Barlow did nothing in particular to benefit his constituents, or immortalize himself at Harrisburg last winter, he had better stay at home. The people of Centre county will prefer an honest Democrat to represent them in our next Legislature. Mr. Barlow's qualifications in no way entitle him to the favorable consideration of the people for the position for which he has been re-nominated.

John H Stover, of Bellefonte, has been nominated for the office of Prosecuting Attorney. Mr. Stover is one of those illiberal members of the opposition, who is ever willing to oppose the Democratic party, merely for the sake of opposition. He can render any principle subservient to his conscientious scruples, so long as they present a favorable prospect of *availability*. His only prospect of success is based on the negro-equality theory, and the illiberal, rotten principles of his sinking party.

Ira C. Fisher, of Boggs township, has been nominated for County Commissioner Jeremiah Myers, of Halfmoon for Auditor, and E. Green for County Surveyor.

We know but little about the qualifications of either of these men, but we do know, that they will find the route over which they are traveling, like the celebrated one to Jordon, very hard to travel.

That the election of Gen. HOUSTON was not a Democratic defeat is proved by the fact that he took particular pains to disavow his Know Nothingism, and to profess fidelity to the Administration and the Democratic party, in his speeches before the people.—He even made a virtue of his superior fidelity to the Administration, and charged upon his opponent the want of such fidelity. In one of his speeches he said—

"I am now denounced for supporting an administration which the Democratic party placed in power, which the people of Texas helped to create by a majority of eighteen thousand. Admit that, as a whole, I sustained the Administration. Is it not an evidence of my Democracy—of my regard for the will of the people? What if Mr. Buchanan did say as is charged: 'General Houston, you have given my Administration as cordial a support as any Democrat in Congress, and I am thankful for it.' Is it a sin for a Democratic President to appreciate the support of a man, even though his name be Sam Houston?

"Being a Democrat, it was my will to carry out the wishes of my constituents, but if it had not been, it was my duty. This is pure Jackson Democracy."

Vote the Whole Ticket.

We trust that our Democratic brethren will not be seduced into the support of any of the Opposition candidates, by listening to the misrepresentations which will be sown by them broadcast over the country. Every effort will be made to defeat our party this fall, and every means will be resorted to in order to accomplish this end. Remember how faithfully the Democratic party has ever stood by the interests of the people; and, with this knowledge in view, FREEMEN OF PENNSYLVANIA, VOTE IN FAVOR OF DEMOCRATIC MEN AND DEMOCRATIC MEASURES!

Young Men for War.

Young men! The country has need of you at this important juncture. It is to you we look for aid, in rolling up a sweeping majority for the Democratic ticket. We ask you to come up zealously and manfully to the fight. Do not wait for others to move—pitch in where the strength of your arm is most needed.

A cotemporary says that "old men for counsel and young men for war," has been the allotment of labor in every severe struggle, and it must be so still. In the days of former peril, it was the young men who took upon themselves the hard labors of the campaign; and it is to the young men we must look now, for much of the active service which the cause of our country demands. To them it belongs, of right, to bear the burden and heat of the day: and their feeling is too ardent—their sense of duty too strong, to permit them to be idle, where there is anything to do. Our work is one of organization and effort. We need a canvass of the voters, and the polling of every Democratic vote. If no man should utter a word from the stump during the campaign, this simple work would ensure an overwhelming victory. Shall not this work be done? Don't wait to see whether others may not begin it. If those whose special duty it may be deemed to be, have done nothing, see that they begin *now*, and if they will not, *commence the work yourself*. Every thing depends upon a full vote, and a full vote cannot be secured without systematic preparation. Let the friends of the cause gird on their armor and do vigorous duty from now until the election is over, and the accomplishment of a glorious victory will not only repay with its cheer, but render the future labors easy by such an important preliminary success.

Trouble in the Camp.

The "United Opposition" appears to be getting daily into more and more difficulty in respect to the Massachusetts doctrine of two years' denial of the right to vote to persons of foreign birth after naturalization.—A disposition to protest on the part of the American branch of the aforesaid Unity, is quite outspoken and decided in various quarters. The resolutions of the Ohio State Republican Convention have met with responses anything but harmonious, from the spread eagle Gibraltars; and the Americans in the Ninth Ward in the city of New York have taken occasion, by a series of resolutions, at once to proclaim against the partnership which has been entered into between the American and Abolition sections, and to protest against the liberties taken with the joint capital stock by the other member of the firm. They have

"Resolved, That the recent action of a State Convention of the Republicans of the State of Ohio, in condemning the people of Massachusetts in amending their Constitution by requiring that two years' residence shall intervene between the time of being naturalized and of voting, is, in our judgement, a high handed and unwarrantable interference with the rights of a sovereign State, and meets with our unqualified disapprobation, and should be indignantly frowned upon by every champion of the rights of the States."

This is a point which, to the United Opposition, is purely intestinal, and stands to outsiders only in the relation of a subject of rational curiosity and innocent recreation.

CLINTON COUNTY REPUBLICAN CONVENTION—A SPLIT.—We notice by the Clinton County papers that the Republican Convention assembled at Lock Haven, in the Court House on the 23d inst, for the purpose of of nominating a County Ticket, and that the Convention split, the Petrikin faction nominating the following ticket

President—Simon Cameron,
Governor—A. G. Curtin,
Judge—Samuel Linn,
Assembly—B. R. Petrikin,
Treasurer—Jno M Ghee, of Beech Creek,
Commissioner—L. T. Fearon,
District Attorney—T. H. M'Cormick,
County Surveyor—Thomas Quay,
Auditor—John L. Rodgers

and the Fearon faction, the following ticket.

Judge—Samuel Linn,
Assembly—William Fearon,
Treasurer—Joel Karstetter, Green twp
Commissioner—David Allen, Crawford,
District Attorney—T. H. McCormick,
Auditor—William Reed, Porter,
Surveyor—William Chatham, Wayne

This is a regular kilkenny fight among the Black Republicans, and the Democrats having nothing to gain by defending or encouraging either faction, we are disposed to let them fight it out—hoping that both factions will get a good drubbing at the coming election.

THE NEXT CENSUS.—Next year the eighth census of the United States is to be taken. This enumeration is one of the most laborious and difficult tasks which the government has to perform. A timely suggestion is made by the National Intelligencer, which is that each farmer this fall, as he gathers his crops, he shall keep something like an accurate account of the value of the same; and if he will take the trouble to make out a statement of the names and ages of his family; the number of acres of land cleared and timbered; the number and ages of his servants; the number of barrels of corn, bushels of wheat, rye, barley, potatoes, &c., and the value of each, and leave it in some place where any member of the family who may be at home when the deputy marshall shall call can readily get hold of it, it will save time to all concerned, and very greatly assist to make the census returns perfectly complete and satisfactory.

AMERICAN STATE COUNCIL.—In accordance with previous announcement the American State Council met at Geneva, N. Y., on Tuesday. The attendance was quite numerous Gen. Scroggs presided. The question of the time and place of holding the State Convention was then discussed with great animation but a majority were found to be in favor of holding it on a different day from that of the Republicans and it was finally decided that it should be held at Utica, on the 26th of September. Two delegates—the Hon. Erastus Brooks and the Hon. Lorenzo Burrows. Mr. Brooks addressed the Convention at considerable length, and was followed by the Hon. Daniel Ullmah, after which the Council adjourned *sine die*.

The Judgeship.

If Mr. LINN's home organs,—the one Know Nothing and the other Republican—and the conventions of the latter keep working away, they will soon convince the people how much of a no-party candidate that gentleman is. They virtually admit that he never voted for a Democrat at a general election in his life—they know that he has "lampooned" every Democratic candidate from Jackson and Shunk down to the most humble, from the day he was a voter to the present time, and the Central Press even now declares that he does not deny any of his political proclivities. Then if he is elected Judge, it will be nothing else than a Republican triumph, and he will be a Republican Judge. If this is all true, then his pretence of being a no-party candidate is just what we said it was—a shallow humbug;—and a smart trick, considering that his party is in a large minority in this district.

But the Central Press affects to doubt Mr. GAMBLE's capacity as a lawyer—which Mr. LINN will not himself do—and asks with apparent triumph why Mr. LINN has a large practice in the district, while Mr. GAMBLE has not, and proceeds to argue from this that the former is the best lawyer. We answer, that at the time Mr. GAMBLE was elected to Congress he had as much practice as Mr. LINN, that he then abandoned it entirely, that since his retirement from Congress his practice in Lycoming has largely increased, and that he has not been compelled to seek a practice beyond the limits of his own county to gain a livelihood.

If the Central Press will tell us how extra Courts can be held without expense to the people, we will certainly be greatly obliged, and we will most cheerfully lay the information before our readers. Who will pay the Jurors? Who will pay the Sheriff for summoning them? Who will pay the incidental expenses attending all Courts. We beg to be enlightened, and we assure our cotemporary that his light shall not be placed under a bushel.

But Mr. LINN has himself taken occasion to say to us that extra courts would not be necessary in the event of his election, as a Judge from another district could attend his courts and try his causes. That the law would allow this to be done, we do not doubt, but would it be practicable? We shall hunt up the law relating to this subject, and, whatever it be, publish it in our next.

We have neither sought to depreciate Mr. LINN, nor to misrepresent him. We reviewed his letter in fair and temperate language, and republished it to prove that what we said was correct. That he has great merits and as few faults as commonly fall to the lot of mankind, we do not deny. That Mr GAMBLE is equal in merit and ability, we affirm. As his political views are much more sound than Mr. LINN's, we have a right to infer that he is the best philosophical reasoner of the two, and of this there is no fair doubt. Mr. Jefferson, with all the Democrats of his day, struggled against anti-Democratic Judges, and contended that their political bias led them to decide against popular rights whenever they could. The same is true now. We struggle to prevent what they struggled to rid the country of as being prejudicial to its best interests and we follow the admonitions of the father of our party when we call upon the people to elect none but Democratic Judges for the ample reason that popular rights are not safe in the hands of those who oppose Democratic tendencies.—*Clinton Democrat.*

Black Republican Respect for the People.

In the New York Tribune, of Wednesday, we find the following language.

"During the last Presidential election, business carried us into the coal districts of Pennsylvania. One day, after a ride through the picturesque valley of the Lehigh, we halted at Allentown. It was a comely place to look upon, standing up high on the south bank of the river, with swelling hills and pleasant vales, spread out on either hand as far as the eye could reach. A Democratic mass county meeting" was in full blast, in the open air. We forget at this present writing who addressed it. We only remember that the speeches were mainly composed of stale falsehoods, low appeals to vulgar prejudices and passions, and made rather heavy drafts upon the ignorance or credulity of the assemblage—*which, by the by, was about as hard-looking a crowd as we ever set eyes on this side of the Rocky Mountains.*"

No doubt the meeting alluded to was composed of the hard working miners, mechanics and laborers of Lehigh county, who probably wore their working clothes, with hands hardened and complexions embrowned by honest toil. Such men, in the eyes of a New York aristocrat,—(for the editors of the Tribune *are* aristocrats, Greely alone excepted,—who does but little writing for it)—would look like a "hard crowd." But this organ of Black Republicanism must know, that such men as those who horrified his gaze at Allentown are able to do their own thinking and voting, and they are not to be ridiculed or despised by the leaders of any party with impunity.

It is strange how often that old adage:—"What is bred in the bone won't come out of the flesh"—is illustrated. Here we find an unintentional paragraph in the great organ of Black Republicanism, demonstrating that the same feeling is now entertained for the laboring men as was held by the old Federalists, from whom the Republican leaders are descended. Although they profess to be the peculiar friends of the poorer classes, and clamor loudly about "protecting" them, yet they cannot conceal entirely their contempt for his soiled and hardened appearance. If they dared, they would be the "silk stocking and all-the-intelligence party" still.

A telegram from New Orleans, dated 9th instant, says: "The Vicksburg *Whig* of yesterday mentions having seen a letter from General Walker, announcing his intention to head another company emigrating to Nicaragua in a few weeks, and that all parties wishing to go must be at New Orleans by the 18th of September."

BOSTON, August 27.—Ex-President Pierce and wife are among the passengers by the steamship America.

[From the New York Tribune.]

Two Hours with Brigham Young.

A CONVERSATION BETWEEN HORACE GREELY AND THE SAINT OF SALT LAKE.

SALT LAKE CITY, July 13, 1859.

My friend Dr. Bernhisel, M. C., took me this afternoon, by appointment to meet Brigham Young, President of the Mormon Church, who had expressed a willingness to receive me at 2 P. M. We were very cordially welcomed at the door by the President, who led us into the second story parlor of the largest of his houses (he has three) where I was introduced to Heber Kimball, Gen. Wells, Gen. Ferguson, Albert Carrington, Elias Smith, and several other leading men in the Church, with two full grown sons of the President. After some unimportant conversation on general topics, I stated that I had come in quest of fuller knowledge respecting the doctrines and policy of the Mormon Church, and would like to ask some questions bearing directly on these, if there were no objection. President Young avowing his willingness to respond to all pertinent inquiries, the conversation proceeded substantially as follows:

H. G.—Am I to regard Mormonism (so-called) as a new religion, or as simply a new development of Christianity?

B. Y.—We hold that there can be no true Christian Church without a priesthood directly commissioned by and in immediate communication with the Son of God and Savior of mankind. Such a church is that of the Latter Day Saints, called by their enemies Mormons; we know no other that even pretends to have present and direct revelation of God's will.

H. G.—Then I am to understand that you regard all other churches professing to be Christian, as the Church of Rome regards all churches not in communion with itself—as schismatic, heretical, and out of the way of salvation?

B. Y.—Yes, substantially.

H. G.—Apart from this, in what respect do your doctrines differ essentially from those of our Orthodox Protestant Churches—the Baptist or Methodist, for example?

B. Y.—We hold the doctrines of Christianity, as revealed in the Old and New Testaments—also in the Book of Mormon, which teaches the same cardinal truths, and those only.

H. G.—Do you believe in the doctrines of the Trinity?

B. Y.—We do; but not exactly as it is held by other churches. We believe in the Father, the Son and the Holy Ghost, as equal but not identical—and as one person [being.] We believe in all the Bible teaches us on this subject.

H. G.—Do you believe in a personal devil—a distinct, conscious, spiritual being, whose nature and acts are essentially malignant and evil?

B. Y.—We do.

H. G.—Do you hold the doctrine of Eternal punishment?

B. Y.—We do; though perhaps not exactly as other churches do. We believe it as the Bible teaches it.

H. G.—I understand that you regard Baptism by Immersion as essential.

B. Y.—We do.

H. G.—Do you practice infant Baptism?

B. Y.—No.

H. G.—Do you make removal to these valleys obligatory on your converts?

B. Y.—They would consider themselves aggrieved if they were not invited hither.—We hold to such a gathering together of God's People as the Bible foretells, and that this is the place, and now is the time appointed for its consummation.

H. G.—The predictions to which you refer have usually, I think, been understood to indicate Jerusalem (of Judea) as the place of such gathering.

B. Y.—Yes, for the Jews—not for others.

H. G.—What is the position of your church with respect to Slavery?

B. Y.—We consider it of Divine institution, and not to be abolished until the curse pronounced on Ham, shall have been removed from his descendants.

H. G.—Are any slaves now held in this Territory?

B. Y.—There are.

H. G.—Do your Territorial laws uphold Slavery?

B. Y.—Those laws are printed—you can read for yourself. If slaves are brought here by those who owned them in the States, we do not favor their escape from the service of those owners.

H. G.—Am I to infer that Utah, if admitted as a member of the Federal Union, will be a Slave State?

B. Y.—No, she will be a Free State—Slavery here would prove useless and unprofitable. Utah is not adapted to slave labor.

H. G.—Let me now be enlightened with regard more especially to your Church policy. I understand that you require each member to pay over one tenth of all that he produces or earns to the Church.

B. Y.—That is a requirement of our faith. There is no compulsion as to the payment. Each member acts in the premises according to his pleasure, under the dictates of his own conscience.

H. G.—What is done with the proceeds of this tithing?

B. Y.—Part of it is devoted to building temples and other places of worship; part to helping the poor and needy converts on their way to this country; and the largest portion to the support of the poor among the Saints.

H. G.—Is none of it paid to Bishops and other dignataries of the Church?

B. Y.—Not one penny. No Bishop, no Elder, no Deacon, or other church officer, receives any compensation for his official services. A Bishop is often required to put his hand in his own pocket and provide therefrom for the poor of his charge, but he never receives anything for his services.

H. G.—How, then, do your ministers live?

B. Y.—By the labor of their own hands, like the first Apostles. Every Bishop, every Elder may be seen daily at work in the field or the shop, like his neighbors, every minister of the Church has his proper calling by which he earns the bread of his family; he who cannot or will not do the Church's work for nothing is not wanted in her service; even our lawyers (pointing to Gen. Ferguson and another present, who are the regular lawyers of the Church,) are paid nothing for their services: I am the only person in the Church who has not a regular calling apart from the Church's service, and I never received one farthing from her treasury; If I obtain anything from the tithing house, I am charged with and pay for it, just as any one else would; the clerks in the tithing store are paid like other clerks, but no one is ever paid for any service pertaining to the Ministry. We think a man who cannot make his living aside from the Ministry of Christ, is unsuited to that office. I am called rich, and consider myself worth $250,000; but not a dollar of it was ever paid me by the church or for any service as a minister of the Everlasting Gospel. I lost nearly all I had when we were broken up in the Missouri and driven from that State; I was nearly stripped again when Joseph Smith was murdered and we were driven from Illinois; but nothing was ever made up to me by the Church, nor by any one. I believe I know how to acquire property and how to take care of it.

H. G.—Can you give me any rational explanation of the aversion and hatred with which your people are generally regarded by those among whom they have lived and with whom they have been brought directly in contact?

B. Y.—No other explanation than is afforded by the crucifixion of Christ and the kindred treatment of God's ministers, prophets and saints in all ages.

H. G.—I know that a new sect is always decried and traduced—that it is hardly ever deemed respectable to belong to one—that the Baptists, Quakers, Methodists, Universalists, &c., have each in their turn been regarded in the infancy of their sect as offscouring of the earth; yet I cannot remember that either of them were ever generally represented and regarded by the older sects of their early days as thieves, robbers, and murderers.

B. Y.—If you will consult the cotemporary Jewish accounts of the life and acts of Jesus Christ, you will find that he and his disciples were accused of every abominable deed and purpose—robbery and murder included. Such a work is still extant, and may be found by those who will seek it.

H. G.—What do you say of the so called Danites, or Destroying Angels, belonging to your church?

B. Y.—What do you say? I know of no such band, no such persons or organization. I hear of them only in the slanders of our enemies.

H. G.—With regard, then, to the grave question on which your doctrine and practices are avowedly at war with those of the Christian world—that of a plurality of wives—is the system of your Church acceptable to the majority of its women?

B. Y.—They could not be more averse to it than I was when it was first revealed to us as the Divine will. I think they generally accept it, as I do, as the will of God.

H. G.—How general is polygamy among you?

B. Y.—I could not say. Some of those present (heads of the Church) have each but one wife; others have more; each determines what is his individual duty.

H. G.—What is the largest number of wives belonging to any one man?

B. Y.—I have fifteen; I know of no one who has more, but some of those sealed to me are old ladies whom I regard rather as mothers than wives but whom I have taken home to cherish and support.

H. G.—Does not the Apostle Paul say that a bishop should be "the husband of one wife?"

B. Y.—So we hold. We do not regard any but a married man as fitted for the office of bishop. But the Apostle does not forbid a bishop having more wives than one.

H. G.—Does not Christ say that he who puts away his wife, or marries one whom another has put away, commits adultery?

B. Y.—Yes and I hold that no man should ever put away a wife except for adultery—not always even for that. Such is my individual view of the matter. I do not say that wives have never been put away in our church but that I do not approve of the practice.

H. G.—How do you regard what is commonly termed the Christian Sabbath?

B. Y.—As a divinely appointed day of rest. We enjoin all to rest from secular labors on that day. We would have no man enslaved to the Sabbath, but we enjoin all to respect and enjoy it.

Blondin Crosses the Niagara River with a Cook Stove, and Cooks an Omelet.

The crowd gathered at the Falls yesterday to witness another of Blondin's performances upon the rope, although large and numbering many thousands, was somewhat the smallest, we should say, that has yet been collected, and hardly more than two-thirds as great as that of the last occasion. Blondin's performance would have been accounted in the outset of these exhibitions a marvelous one; but after the great overshadowing and unsurpassable feat of last week, it could not seem very astonishing, nor produce any very thrilling degree of interest in the minds of the spectators. It was more of a curious and laughable spectacle than an exciting one, and might be by many preferred to the terribly great performance of last Wednesday.

Blondin first crossed from the American to the Canadian shore in manacles; a collar about his neck—a chain pendant to his arms—and two others from his wrists to his ankles. The fetters were not very weighty, and could not have materially interfered with his performances, or added very greatly to the fatigue of the journey. During the passage he performed most of the feats previously exhibited—standing upon his head, hanging beneath the rope, swinging his body under it, backward, sustained by the arms with the elbows bent, &c., all difficult and daring in the extreme, but by Blondin himself made commonplace and simple. The return performance was the most interesting.

After a stay of fifteen or twenty minutes upon the Canadian shore, he started back with a cook stove swung upon his back, the culinary appurtenances thereto, consisting of saucepan, ladle, sundry dishes and a pair of bellows, securely fastened upon the stove. It must not be imagined that the stove he bore upon his back was a full-sized cast iron "Victor," neither must it be fancied a manmature affair—a disguised spirit lamp chafing dish. It was a goodly-sized, properly-fashioned cooking stove, made of Russia sheet iron, and boasting of a smoke-pipe about two feet in height. Arrrived at the centre of the rope, Blondin secured his pole and proceeded with non-chalance to make preparations for "camping."

Unslinging his stove he placed it upon the rope before him, sat down, and with some pitchey, combustible material built his fire, exciting it with the bellows, and soon raised a smoke which proved the genuineness of the preparations for cooking. When a proper degree of heat had been attained he produced his eggs, broke them into his dish and threw the shells into the river. The omelet was prepared with all the skill of a *chef de cuisine*, and when it was complete he lowered it to the deck of the Maid of the Mist, where, we doubt not, it was divided into the smallest possible shares and eagerly treasured by the passengers. Gathering up his "hotel" Blondin re-adjusted it upon his back, and quickly landid himself and it upon the American shore, amid the loud cheers of the throng.

The Louisville Democrat says that Major A. J. Donelson died recently in Louisiana, of Erysipelas. Mr. Donelson was formerly the private Secretary of President Jackson, and editor of the Washington Globe, and subsequently of the Union. In 1856 he was candidate of the American party for Vice President. He removed from Tennessee to Louisiana a few years since.

Mr. O. Jennings Wise, editor of the Richmond Enquirer, and the son of Governor Wise, whose duels have of late been as frequent as if he delighted in the pisol and not in the pen, is one of the most quiet and peaceable looking men in the Union.

Queen Victoria "drove out" on the 5th inst. So the London Post says. She "walked on the stones in the evening." So the Court Journal says. At night she went to bed, having previously undressed, we presume. But no organ told us that.

A man named Adam Dutz drank eight gallons of lager beer on a wager, at Indianapolis, Ind., last Wednesday. When he had finished drinking the eight gallons he was unsatisfied, and called for more lager, which was refused him.

DeLave, the ropewalker, it is said, intends to have his sister cross the rope at Rochester, N. Y., in the course of the season.

News from other Counties.

LYCOMING COUNTY.—MYSTERIOUS DEATH OF A YOUNG LADY—FOUL WORK.—The Gazette says: On the 29th or 30th of July an elderly man brought to a house in Williamsport, a young woman, aged about seventeen years, whom he represented as unable to proceed further. In consequence of having become ill while in the cars. The parties remained during the night at the house, and a physician was called, who pronounced the woman too ill to travel. The next day the man left town—first giving his address. The young woman continuing ill, and there being a probability that she would not recover, the man was written to and returned, deposited a sum of money with the landlord, and gave directions that in case of her death the body should be interred as soon as possible, without giving notice to him, after which he again quit the town.—The woman continued to grow worse until last Saturday afternoon, when she died, and was burried on Sunday morning. The matter becoming public, Justice Montgomery took it into hand, and on Monday morning had the body exhumed, summoned a jury, and had a postmortem examination made by Drs. Lyon and Logan, after which the investigation was continued, and undubitable proofs discovered that an inhuman and heartless operation had been performed, by which first an infant was deprived of life, and afterwards its young mother, after the most intense suffering, was hurried into eternity.

The facts, as gathered by the Justice and jury, are: That the young woman, whose name is known, was, under promise of marriage, betrayed and deserted; after which a physician in an adjoining State, instigated by an inhuman uncle of the deceased, performed the operation which resulted in the two fold murder. The evidence of foul work before the inquest seemed to be clear and definite, and was corroborated throughout by letters found among the effects of the deceased. Justice Montgomery at once telegraphed to the proper authorities to secure the perpetrators of this diabolical act, and it is hoped that ere this they are where proper care will be taken of them. The names of the parties are suppressed for proper reasons. The effects of the young woman, including the letters and other evidences of the great wrong perpetrated, as well as the contents of the stomach of the deceased are retained at the office of the Justice for future use.

The deceased is represented as one that is esteemed by her acquaintances at the north was beautiful and interesting, and in the matter evinced great sensibility. Her friends—if such as her uncle can be called—are, so far as wealth is concerned, in comfortable circumstances.

When permitted, we will give a more detailed account of this matter. * * * * *

From the Press.—BOY DROWNED.—Wm Stevens, a lad aged 13 years, residing in Mulbury street above the Canal, was drowned in the Susquehanna, off Mulbury street yesterday morning about 10 o'clock. He was in the act of catching drift wood. Swimming from the shore, for that purpose, he is supposed to have taken the cramp. His body was soon afterward recovered but life was too far gone to render the efforts of resuscitation effectual. * * * * * DEAD.—Dr. Jos Wood, of this place, died on last Monday morning. The deceased was 73 years of age, was at one time Prothonotary of the county, and as a citizen was universally respected in this community. * * * *

ON LAST THURSDAY A "darkey" from Jersey Shore was lodged in jail at this place charged with committing a rape on a white girl from that place. He deserves hanging.

MIFFLIN COUNTY.—AFFRAY AT CAMP MEETING.—The Gazette says: Several persons got into some difficulty at the Reedsville camp meeting on Saturday night, which resulted in the firing of a pistol loaded with shot, some twenty of which entered the thigh and legs of a man named James Irwin residing at or near the forge. Irwin alleges that he went among the party to make peace, that he was addressed by the man with the pistol with the inquiry how he would like to have a load of shot in him, and on avowing that he didn't care much, the fellow fired. Thus far no clue has been obtained as to who it was though inquiry has been closely made. Those present no doubt know but refuse to tell. Liquor, we judge, was at the bottom of the transaction. * * * * * CAMP JUNIATA.—The Democrat says: That the Encampment to be held here in September will be a magnificent affair, exceeding even the most honeful expectations of its friends is already unmistakeably evinced. From Huntingdon, Blair, Centre, Clinton, Juniata, Perry, Dauphin and other counties, we have the goodly assurance of a large attendance, both of the military and citizens. The Encampment will undoubtedly equal, if not excel, any previous one held in the State.

More Counterfeits.

In this month of August, which is rapidly passing away, *seventy five* new counterfeits have been put in circulation. This we learn from the new number of *Peterson's Counterfeit Detector*, an invaluable assistant to every man of business. The only figures, in this black list, upon banks in this State, are the following:

BANK OF CATASAUQUA, Catasauqua, Pa.—5s, spurious—vig. a canal scene; a man holding two horses on the right, and a man and woman under a tree on left; goddess of liberty on the right and leaning on figure 5; head of Franklin on lower left corner; figure 5 in each upper corner.

HARRISBURG BANK, Harrisburg, Pa. 5s, photograph—vig. harvest scene on right lower corner; large 5 in centre; State Capitol directly underneath.

5s. "Five" in genuine nearly touches right margin; in bad note it is nearly 1 inch off; others, the space between "V" and female on right is wider than it is between the same on left; in genuine these are the same.

5s, counterfeit—the engraving dark and heavy; signatures (particularly of cashier) clumsy; smoke from chimney on left, at letter E, very dark; cattle and female figures on right, very coarse; two or three horizontal flourishes above and to the left of letter C in genuine, are omitted in counterfeit, but may be added in future impressions.

The Western Corn Crop.

The luxuriant appearance of the growing corn throughout the West is the subject of general remark. The Cincinnati Commercial of Wednesday says:

The prospects for a corn crop of full average yield throughout the region of country about which there was recently so much apprehension, have been well reassured by the generous rains of the last two weeks, and the increased amount of land planted throughout the West will make the yield of this great staple, if present anticipations are realized, much greater than ever before gathered.—We are informed by a gentleman extensively engaged in farming in the central portion of the State, that there are farmers who will willingly contract for 4000 to 5000 bushels of corn, delivered monthly after the crop is fully ready to be marketed, at 60 cents per bushel. This last of the year's promises of fullness should indeed inspire our unreserved gratitude. Prices must be submitted to by producers that will sell the wheels of commerce in motion, relieve the country of debt, and establish a basis for the resumption of a new career of prosperity and progress.