# Select Poetry.

THE DEAD MOTHER.

Why are you lying there, mother, Under that cold, gray stone, Always out in the wind and rain, Lying so still and lone? Little Minnie is very sick; On her lip lies the gathering foam; Why don't you come and mind her now? O mother! come home! come home!

Harry and I, ere we fell asleep Last night in our little bed, Were trying to think what they meant by it When they told us you were dead! When we asked our father, he answered, The knowledge would come with years; But his hands were clasped before his face, And under them fell big tears!

He said, too, 'twas because you were good, mother; That God took all who were such; Harry thinks we might get you back again If we asked God very much! But why don't you speak when I speak? Why don't you come to us now,

To hear us say our prayers at night, And to kiss us upon the brow? Old nurse cries, and says to Minnie, That with you she soon will meet; For night after night on the candle

Is a little winding sheet. I'd rather that you came back to us And lived as you used to do; But if Minnie is going to see you, O mother! may I go too?

The morning you spoke to us all last, When you kissed us each and blessed, You said, as I was the eldest, I should also be the best; And, indeed, I try to be good, good, mother, Since you went 'neath that cold, gray stone; Won't you come back and see how good I am? O mother! come home! come home!

### Miscellancous News.

Two Hours With Brigham Young. A Conversation Between Horace Greeley and the Saint of Salt Lake. [From New York Tribune, 20th ult.]

SALT LAKE CITY, July 13, 1859. My friend Mr. 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 questof 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 Mormanism (so-

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 revelations

called) as a new religion, or as simply a new

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

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 Fath-

er, 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 H. G.—Do you believe in a personal devil

a distinct, conscious, spiritual being, whose nature and acts are essentially malignant and 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 (or Judea) as the place of 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, home to cherish and support.

and not to be abolished until the curse pro-

WILLIAM LEWIS.

read for yourself. If slaves are brought here

by those who owned them in the States, we

H. G .-- Am I to infer that Utab, if admit-

ted as a member of the Federal Union, will

B. Y.—No; she will be a Free State. Slavery here would prove useless and unprofita-

ble. I regard it generally as a curse to the

sickness and health. Utah is not adapted to

II. 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

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

H. G.-What is done with the proceeds of

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

to the support of the poor among the Saints.

II. G.—Is none of it paid to Bishops and

B. Y.-Not one penny. No Bishop, no

Elder, no Deacon, or other church officer, re-

ceives any compensation for his official servi-

ces. A Bishop is often required to put his

hand in his own pocket and provide there-

from for the poor of his charge, but he never

like the first Apostles. Every Bishop, every

ter 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 any-

thing from the titelastry, it is beat 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

services as a minister of the Everlasting Gos-

pel. I lost nearly all I had when we were

broken up in Missouri and driven from that

State; I was nearly stripped when Joseph

Smith was murdered, and we were driven

H. G.—Can you give me any rational ex-

whom they have been brought directly in con-

B. Y .- No other explanation than is af-

forded by the crucifixion of Christ and the

kindred treatment of God's ministers, proph-

H. G.-I know that a new sect is always

decried and traduced—that it is hardly ever

leemed respectable to belong to one—that the

Baptists, Quakers, Methodist, Unaversalists,

&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 re-

garded by the older sects of their early days

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 diciples

were accused of every abominable deed and

Such a work is still extinct, and may be found

H. G.-What do you say of the so called

B. Y.—What do you say? I know of no

Danites, or Destroying Angels, belonging to

such band, no such persons or organization.

Christian world—that of a plurality of wives
—is the system of your Church acceptable to

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

H. G.-How general is polygamy among

B. Y .- I could not say. Some of those

H. G. What is the largest number of wives

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

H. G.—Does not the Apostle Paul say that

present (heads of the Church) have each but

accept it, as I do, as the will of God

purpose-robbery and murder included .-

as thieves, robbers and murderers.

by those who seek it.

the majority of its woman?

what is his individual duty.

belonging to any one man?

your Church?

and how to take care of it.

ets and saints in all ages.

way to this country; and the largest portion

other dignitaries of the Church?

receives anything for his services.

-PERSEVERE.

Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XV.

HUNTINGDON, PA., SEPTEMBER 7, 1859.

B. Y.—There are.

Territory?

those owners.

slave labor.

conscience.

or earns to the Church.

be a Slave State?

NO. 11.

nounced on Ham shall have been removed from his descendants.

H. G.—Are any slaves now held in this

a bishop should be "the husband of one islation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and, in accordance as free government itself, and, in accordance He cast about at once to find the female H. G.-Do your Territorial laws uphold Slavery?

B. Y.—Those laws are printed—you can

puts away his wife, or marries one whom ando not favor their escape from the service of

H. G.—How do you regard what is commonly termed the Christian Sabbath? masters. I myself hire many laborers and pay them fair wages; I could not afford to We enjoin all to rest from secular labors on

BRIGHAM'S APPEARANCE, &c. Such is, as nearly as I can recollect, the substances of nearly two hours' conversation, wherein much was said incidentally that would not be worth reporting, even if I could remember and reproduce it, and wherein others bore a part; but, as President Young is the first minister of the Mormon Church, and bore the principal part in the conversation, I have reported his answers alone to my questions and observations. The others appeared uniformly to defer to his views, and to acquiesce fully in his responses and explana-tions. He spoke readily, not always with grammatical accuracy, but with no appearance of hesitation or reserve, and with no apparent desire to conceal anything, nor did he repel anysof my questions as impertinent. He was very plainly dressed in thin summer clothing, and with no air of sanctimony or fanaticism. In appearance, he is a portly, frank, good natured, rather thick set man of fifty-five, seeming to enjoy life, and be in no particular hurry to get to Heaven. His associates are plain men, evidently born and reared to a life of labor, and looking as little like crafty hypocrites or swindlers as any body of men I ever met. The absence of II. G.—Ilow, then, do your ministers live? cant or snuffle from their manner was marked B. Y.—By the labor of their own hands, and general, yet I think I may fairly say that their Mormonism has not impoverished Elder, may be daily seen at work in the field | them-that they were generally poor men or the shop, like his neighbors; every minis- when they embraced it, and are now in very

comfortable circumstances—as men averag-

ing three or four wives a piece, certainly need If I hazard any criticism on Mormonism generally, I reserve them for a separate letter, being determined to make this a fair and full expose of the doctrine and polity, in the very words of its Prophet, so far as I can recall them. I do not believe President Young himself could present them in terms calculated to render them less obnoxious to the Gentile world than the above. But I have a right to add here, because I said it to the assembled Chiefs, at the close of the above colloquy that the degredation (or, if you please, the restriction) of woman to the single office of child bearing and its accessories, is an inevitable consequence of the system here paramount. I have not observed a sign in the streets, an advertisement in the journals, of this Mormon metropolis, whereby a woman proposes to do anything whatever. No Mormon has ever cited to me his wife's or any woman's opinion on any subject; no Mormon woman has been introduced or has spoken to me.; and though I have been asked from Illinois; but nothing was ever made to visit Mormons in their houses, no one has up to me by the Church, nor by any one. - spoken of his wife (or wives) desiring to see I believe I know how to acquire property me, or desiring me to make her (or their) acquaintance, or has voluntarily indicated the existence of such a being or beings. I planation of the aversion and hatred with | will not attempt to report our talk upon this which your people are generally regarded by subject, because unlike what I have above those among whom they have lived and with given, it assumed somewhat the character of a disputation, and I could hardly give it impartially; but one remark made by President Young I think I can give accurately, and it may serve as a sample of all that was offered on that side. It was in these words, I think

exactly: "If I did not consider myself competent to transact a certain business without taking my wife's or any woman's counsel with regard to it, I think I ought to let that business alone." The spirit with regard to Woman, of the entire Mormon, as of all other polygamic system become established and prevalent, and woman will soon be confined to the harem, and her appearance in the street with unveiled face will be accounted immodest .-I joyfully trust that the genius of the Nineteenth Century tends to a solution of the problem of Woman's sphere and destiny radically different from this.

## New Jersey Erect!

The New Jersey State Democratic Convention, for the selection of a Democratic candidate for Governor at the approaching fall election, assembled at Trenton, on Wednesday the 24th. More than two thousand delegates were in attendance. Gen. E. V. R. Wright was, after four bal-

I hear of them only in the slanders of our lots, selected as the Democratic nominee for Governor. II. G .- With regard, then, to the grave The name of Colonel William C. Alexanquestion on which your doctrine and practices are avowedly at war with those of the

vention to the Charleston Convention of 1860, as the choice of New Jersey for the Vice Presidency of the United States. The following preamble and resolutions were adopted, by acclamation, by the Con-

"The Democracy of New Jersey, by their doctrine of popular sovereignty, constituting preted by President Buchanan in his letter slavery (meaning the Kansas-Nebraska act) derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises, ere long, and he hastened to open the covolution obtains the favor of being dispatched by stabs and lately died (Mr. Malby.) made a will disponent obtains the favor of being dispatched by stabs and lately died (Mr. Malby.) made a will disponent obtains the favor of being dispatched by stabs are plunged into boiling oil,— of which went as "personality" to his family.

any but a married man as fitted for the office of bishop. But the Apostle does not ple of a Territory, like those of a State, shall forbid a bishop having more wives than one. H. G.—Does not Christ say that he who or shall not exist within their limits.
uts away his wife, or marries one whom an "Resolved, That we unqualifiedly condemn

the doctrine of that sectional portion of the other has put away, commits adultery? the doctrine of that sectional portion of the B. Y.—Yes, and I hold that no man should Opposition who insist that slavery should be 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

excluded from the Territories by Congressional prohibition, because Congress has no
vidual view of the matter. I do not say that wives have never been put away in our such prohibition—because such a prohibition church, but that I do not approve of the prac- would be an unwarrantable and inexpedient interference by Congress with the domestic affairs of the people of the Territories, and because all efforts to enact such a prohibition endangers the perpetuity of the Union, and pay them fair wages; I could not afford to own them. I can do better than subject myself to an obligation to feed and clothe their families and to provide and care for them in and enjoy it.

We enjoin all to rest from secular labors on destroys the amity and fraternal feelings which should exist between the people of the several States composing our glorious and him that the gipsey who gave him the "Murcherished Union."

"Resolved, That while we thus condemn the Republican doctrine of Congressional prohibition, we with equal emphasis condemn the doctrine recently started, and now zealously advocated by extreme men, that slavery sectional agitation, unfriendly feeling and disunion; and because it is in direct violation of the Cincinnati platform, and of all the pledges made by the Democratic party in 1854, 1855, and 1856—pledges in which the whole party, North and South, East and West, united.

"Resolved, That we deeply regret, and emphatically disapprove, of the attempts now being made to build up a party in favor of reviving the abominable and inhuman foreign slave trade, and repealing the laws of the land enacted against it, and we earnestly desire that those laws may be rigidly en-

forced. "And whereas, The late division of the the national Administration upon that ques- refinement, who appreciate their mental cation, both sections having cordially approved | pacities, and desire their countenance in their | the course of the Administration in other undertakings. Your presence exercises a important matters and measures, and as that calming influence upon those antagonisms, question has been settled, and no practical which are too often engendered in the heat good can result from its discussion, or any expression of opinion as to the best action thereon: therefore,

"Resolved, That all such past questions and discussions should, by common consent, be dropped, leaving every Democrat to enjoy his own opinion thereon, untrammelled by any party action or resolutions, and that, burying these past controversies, a common and earnest effort should now be made by every New Jersey Democrat to re-establish

in our opinion, the next Congress should all needless expenditures, and cutting down every appropriation to the lowest limit consistent with the actual wants of the coun-

Duped by Gipseys. nerself Mrs. Rivers, called, with her husband and two children, on a wealthy farmer, named | and he enters the portals of home; the senti-Hezekiah Ferris, at his farm in Winchester, | nel, as he paces his weary watch, loves the Franklin county, Tennessee. The visitors moonlight tramp, that he may look beneath were Gipseys, and made an arrangement to its rays at the dear momento of a mother's orstop with Mr. Ferris and his family awhile a sister's love. Over man, in all his relationhaving first interested them by exhibitions of ships, the influence of woman hangs like a seemingly marvellous tricks. The host was charm. Deprive us of your influence, which much attracted by the apparently wonderful dignifies and stimulates us to noble deeds, powers possessed by the woman Rivers, and and we become worse than barbarians. Let in less than three days was cajoled by her it be ours, and we can brave the cannon's into a belief that a treasure of \$100,000 was mouth, or face danger in ton thousand forms. secreted on his farm, and it could be regained You stimulate all that is good. You check by proper witch process. For the accomplish- us in ignoble purposes. You have also an ment of this object, Ferris' ambition was soon important influence upon posterity. The ear-

fired, and he and the gipsey woman immediately set about the course of the incantation. Three thousand dollars in gold were necessary for the purpose—so he was made to be- | but the voice which we heard in infancy will lieve—and as he did not happen to have money at hand, he borrowed the whole sum of a neighbor, getting \$1295 in bank bills, and \$1705 in gold coin. At night the woman Rivers and himself entered the room alone, with a lighted candle, and locked the door country, and to labor for its good, as the against intrusion. A trunk previously provided was then opened, and the incantation commenced. The process was carried on by the woman at first, who tied the money up in a coarse light handkerchief and untied it sev- to their children as free from stain as it came eral times, meanwhile turning about with quick motions, and constantly muttering unintelligible gibberish. When this farcical performance was ended, she and Ferris knelt while she blasphemously offered a prayer, addressed in all mock solemnity to the Giver

of all. The bundle she had apparently made of the money was then in due form deposited in the trunk, which was locked and she retained the key. Together they then left the room, she having previously impressed him with a der was unanimously presented by the Con- | belief that the deposit just made in the trunk should rest there undisturbed by mortal hands for ten days, at the expiration of which time, if he had unalterably adhered to her instructions, he would find the coveted \$100,000 on opening the trunk. At the end of the third day of their stay there, the gipsey family departed, the key of the trunk being taken with them. delegates in Convention assembled, re-adopt and declare anew their adherence to the Cincinnati platform, and to the great Democratic | not right in the transaction; but he nevertheless overcame his doubts, and awaited with their doctrine as understood by and inter- all the patience he could summon for the arone wife; others have more; each determines preted in the Democratic State Convention of rival of the time when he could see himself this State, held in August, 1856, and as inter- | whether he had been duped or not. He kept the matter to himself for the remainder of accepting the Democratic nomination for the the ten days, and then the trunk was forced Presidency, in which he said, 'The recent open. There lay within it the identical parlegislation of Congress respecting domestic cel he had seen put there by the woman Rivers. A slight notion of "all right" touched

that had thus cajoled him, but the bird had flown, and was doubtless far beyond reach; but he was told that a few miles away there was another gipsey. To this one he hastily went and consulted her. Of course she knew about the others who had visited him, and told him they had used false names, that their real names were James and Elizabeth Trail. She further said that they belonged in Murpheytown, near New York city.

Forthwith he came to this city. A mercantile acquaintance introduced him to Capt. Lenoard, of the 26th Precinct, on last Thursday, who, after hearing the story of his loss, gave him the solution that the money had been taken and the worthless stuff he found a decoy of those who had robbed him, placed where he would be likely to hear of and consult her after his loss should be discovered, in order to send him off on a "wild goose in the Territories should be fostered and protected by Congressional legislation. We condemn it, because it is violative of the fundamental principle of self-government, and wrong and unjust in itself, tending to violent specifical agricultural principle of self-government and wrong and unjust in itself, tending to violent specifical agricultural principle of self-government and wrong and unjust in itself, tending to violent specifical agricultural principle of self-government and wrong and unjust in itself, tending to violent specifical agricultural principle of self-government and wrong and unjust in itself, tending to violent specifical agricultural principle of self-government and wrong and unjust in itself, tending to violent specifical agricultural principle of self-government and wrong and unjust in itself, tending to violent self-government agricultural principle of self-government and wrong and unjust in itself, tending to violent self-government agreement self-government and the self-government and the self-government and the self-government agreement self-government and the self-government and the self-government and the self-government agreement agreement agreement to under the horrible massacres perpetrated by the natives of India upon the English. At an entered of the fundamental principle of self-government, and wrong agreement a chase," as there is no such place as "Murwhen he returned home, feeling no doubt a much wiser man than when he left there, though any one of common sense, on seeing him, would say he was "old enough to know better."-New York Express, 24th ult.

> General Houston and the Ladies. The closing part of General Houston's Nacogdoches speech is one of the most eloquent tributes to women we have ever read. The following is an extract:

THE LADIES-GOD BLESS 'EM.

Ladies, I know that politics are always uninteresting to you, yet I believe you have in the general result an abiding interest. It is always a gratification to me to behold my fair of political contests. All parties desire your approving smile, and therefore all are encouraged by your presence. I know that in the direct administration of political affairs you have no share; but yet, reigning as you do, supreme in the realm of love, your influence often controls the destiny of nations. Woman's love is the great lever which rouses man to action. The general, as he plans the strategetic combinations which are to insure victory, looks forward to a recompense dearer our party in power. than the laurels upon his brow; the soldier, "Resolved, That we highly approve of the as he trudges along on the weary march, or exertions now being made by the General mingles in the scenes of the battle-field, even Government to lessen national expenses, and with death around him, forgets awhile the carnage, and turns his thoughts to the fond second the work of economy, by discarding girl he left behind him; the mariner, tempest tossed, driven by the rude waves, sings merrily aloft as he thinks of the little cottage by the shore, where his wife and dear ones await him; the statesman, as he devises amid deep and painful thought, plans of government, which are to tell upon his own and his coun-On the 13th of last month a woman, calling try's fame, never loses sight of the joys which await him when cabinet councils are over, ly impressions which the child receives from you outlive all the wisdom of later days .-Sages may reason, and philosophers may teach, ever come to our ears, bearing a mother's words and a mother's counsel. Continue to instil into your children virtue and patriotism. Imbue them with proper veneration for the fathers of liberty. Learn them to love their great aim of their ambition. Bid them proudly maintain our institutions. Point them to the deeds of their ancestors. Make these their escutcheon, and bid them hand it down to them. Do this, ladies, and your influence will not be lost in the future. In the language of the poet, it will still be said: Woman is lovely to the sight. As gentle as the dows of eyen,

As bright as morning's earliest light, And spotless as the snows of Heaven.

Peculiar Customs of the Japanese. A letter from Japan gives some particulars of the manners and customs of that peculiar people. In some respects they appear to be more virtuous than people boasting of a higher civilization. Malversation by a functionary, embezzlement of public funds, extortion. bribery of officials, coining of false money, murder and robbery, are punished with death, and not only of the guilty person, but of his father, children, and even all his male relatives, who are executed at the same moment, however distant they may be one from another. This system, which is repugnant to European notions, and to sound principles of justice, appears to be adopted by the Japan-

education. The modes of punishment adopted in Japan are of different sorts, but all are horrible. The principal is crucifixion, and is reserved for traitors, murderers and incendiaries. The culprit is fastened on the cross head downwards, and is left to die, unless he

ese from the belief that crime is owing to bad

Petty robberies, insults, calumny, fraud, even at play, and false testimony before magis-trates, are punished by hanging or behead-ing. If the offenders be gentlemen or soldiers, their bowels are opened—they have even the privilege of performing the operation on themselves. Pecuniary fines are almost unknown. The corporal punishment of the whip and the bastinado are reserved for slaves and servants, and are inflicted by their masters, not by public executioners. The Japanese consider corporal punishment so degrading that mothers never strike their off-

spring,
Although the climate is enervating, yet children are brought up hardily. They are made to bear hunger, thirst, cold, pain, excessive labor, and the rigor of the seasons. Horror of falsehood and fraud, and love of modesty, justice and virtue, are diligently inculcated. One of the results of this system of education is to inspire the Japanese with a passion for books, which causes surprise in European visitors.

The bookselling trade in Japan is subjected to no restriction, and there are everywhere even in towns of small population, numerous book shops. Great part of the literature of the Japanese is Chinese; and their knowledge of arts and agriculture is derived from the same people. The language commonly employed is every year becoming more Chinese in character. And yet the Japanese despise the Chinese; they do so because from their early age they have been taught that the Chinese are not soldiers; that in ancient times a Japanese army defeated an immense Chinese army in the Corea; and that Coxinga himself. who was the scourge of the sea and the terror of the Chinese Empire, was a Japanese—as were also the greater part of his companions.

### A Letter from China,

The China correspondent of the New Hampshire Patriot, in his last letter, dated Hong Kong, May 16, and published in the Patriot of the 24th ult., gives the following

"An incident occurred at Malacca which was extremely touching. You have heard of in the British army in India, who gave us a very exciting account of her almost miraculous escape from the mutineers. Her hus, band had left her in a place of safety, as he thought; but she was advised to go to Cawnpore, which was strongly garrisoned. She followed the advise, but had been there only a short time when the alarm gun was fired, and all was terror and confusion.

"The mutineers seized the guns and turned them upon the buildings where the treasury was kept. She was told that she must try to save herself. Upon this she took her little child, about eighteen months old, leaving the infant with the native nurse to follow. She ran some distance through a shower of grape "And whereas, The late division of the Democratic party in this State related exclusively to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and to the action of the national Administration upon that questy, and rushed back through the continued bahe. But the nurse had fled and left the infant, which the mother had seized and rushed again to the place where she had left her other child; seizing that, she ran about seven miles, until she came across a party of fugitives, like herself, and taking advantage of a gun carriage which they had with them, she traveled many miles in that way. For two days her poor little infant subsisted upon dirty water, the mother being unable to nourish it in the natural way, and for two weeks their only nourishment was bran and water. such as are given to horses in India.

"With such perils and sufferings the heroic mother succeeded in effecting her escape, and what was more to her, that of her two hopeless children. I saw the eldest, who was a daughter, and interested us all deeply by the history of her young life. Yet the little thing, however, was as happy and sportive as though nothing had occurred. Not so with the mother, on whose memory the terrible scenes through which she had passed were impressed beyond the possibility of effacement, and who seemed to hear the whizzing balls and start at the shout of the murderous sepoys as they rushed for her and her unconscious infants, just as though the savage

tragedy was then occurring.
"I gave you in a former communication a notice of the 'Execution Ground,' at Canton, and my visit to it. The other day a gentleman told me he was there a short time since. when he saw twenty-four Chinamen marched into the horrid arena, with their hands bound and their executioners at their sides. The prisoners were required to kneel and bend their heads forward, which they did without the least apparent fear, concern or emotion, when a single blow severed the head from the body, and both fell upon the blood-steeped ground. The Chinese seem to attach no value to the lives of others or even their

"The other day a steamer came in and anchored near us, which had on board a frightful article as part of her cargo. The name of the steamer was the Fiery Cross, which sailed from Calcutta, and was close in our wake all our way from Penang. The article was the body of Yeh, the late Governor of Canton, who had made the Execution Ground such a Golgotha by the decapitation, on that narrow spot, of more than a hundred thousand Chinamen in two years! Being at last taken poisoner by the English, after the capture of Canton, he was sent to Calcutta a year ago, where he was kept in confinement. He became sulky and silent when he found his dignity and power were gone, and the English and others ceased to lionize him or even to show him the attention they did to the most common men. His proud spirit was broken, he sickened and died. And such was the end of the monster. The steamer remained here for a night, and then left for Canton, were the body was given up to the Chinese authorities for interment.'

The Muncy (Pa.) Luminary of August 23, says:
"We have the particulars of a most terri-

ble calamity which occurred near Red Bluff, on the Sacramento river, California, on the 12th of May last. The residence of Colonel E. Stevenson, late Indian agent, was set on fire by an Indian boy in his employ, early in the morning, and the entire family of Colonel Stevenson, consisting of his wife and three children, together with the wife of a Mr. Kront and two children, perished in the flames. The boy instigated to the terrible deed by five Indians, in the absence of Col. Stevenson, Mrs. Stevenson was the daughter of the late Jonathan Marcy, of Willkesbarre, and the niece of the Rev. George C. Drake, of this borough."

The Protestant Bishop of Durham who