Terrible Hevense.

A late Parisian paper tells the following story of a wealthy Englishman, who may constantly be seen at the Grand Opera, and the Italian Opera, and who enjoys a reputation, not only for music, but as being a great amateur of painting. How the reputation was acquired you will presently see.

He was one of those Bedouin Englishmen.

who live alternately in the European capitals, except when they are on occasional jaunt to Egypt, or to China, or to India, or to the Holy Land. He never travelled alone—his wife was with him-his bons fide wife-for, notwithstanding his errant life, "so apt to wea-ken one's morals," he had all the English respect for the sex, and a true Englishman's love for his wife. She was a beautiful weman, one of those keepsake beauties, that once seen make a man dream forever. Her social success was very great in all the cities they visited.

In Rome, after being married some years, they became acquainted with a German artist, of a good reputation, who, to his art, joined the learning of a Benedictine and knew the city of Rome as well as Winklemann or Nisconti. The German volunteered to be their cicerone in the Eternal City—they gladly accepted the offer. Many were the hours they passed in the museum of the capital, in the Vatican, in St. Peters, and in the delightful excursions they made in the environs of Rome.

The artist became in love with the English lady; she reciprocated his affection. The husband was a long time in seeing the stain upon his honor. Several months passed away before he perceived it, for he was very much of convenience and morality. pleased with the artist, and they had long been on the most intimate footing. Althou string to the quick by such base faithlessness and gross violation of the laws of hospitality and friendship, he said nothing; he disliked scenes. He was nevertheless determined upon a complete revenge, and he appealed to cooler reflection to furnish a suitable punishment, as the passions are bad councellors.

England, saying nothing but au revoir to the artist. When he reached England, he told his wife of the discovery he had made, and gave her back to her father's hands.

He then returned to the continent alone, and visited Germany, Russia and France, where he purchased a great many paintings. He then went to Italy, meanwhile continuing to purchase paintings, and at last-two years had now passed away since their last meeting he called on the German painter, who still lived in Rome, and demanded satisfaction from him.

His challenge was accompted, and the Englishman, according to the European custom, when he emigheng the offended party, selected the weapons; he chose pistols. During the past two years he practiced daily for several hours, and his known address with the pistol had and his known address with the pistol had to the constitution they will hardly find it, and become an unerring certainty of shot. He if they do, they will find that the same clause in sent the shot to whatever point he wished it the constitution which protects that species of

The parties went to the ground; they were placed at thirty paces apart, with the privilege of advancing ten paces before firing .-The signal was given-

"One! two! fire!" The last word was hardly out of the second's mouth when the Englishman fired with
"Such is the contemptible sophistry by which deavor "to use the full extent of his influence out moving. His antagonist's pistol fell from a citizen of Virginia undertakes to cheat the to restrict the eleculation of our paper" may lishman's ball shattered the artist's wrist; an amputation was necessary—his career of artist was ended-and forever.

A few days after the amputation, the Englishman called on him, and without noticing in the territories? Mr. Bett's letter is of a char- plains. Here it is :the angry reception he met, said to the suffer-

ing artist:
"If you think my vengeance is satisfied "If you think my vengeance is satisfied are revolting to every sense of justice and of de-with your shattered hand, and the wreck of being, and we turn from their con-ideration with your artist's career, you stringely underrate the agony of a deceived dishonored husband; the deprayity at his judgment with sufficthe agony of a deceived, dishonored husband. I have condemned you to a life of vain regrets, to a never-ending series of impotent sigue to a total oblivion of all amateurs and historians of art."

"O, no sir," interrupted the artist, his face beaming with a ray of hope; "the last you cannot do. My Madonna at St. Petersburg, my Luther at Berlin; my Flight into Egypt, a little recovered from its passion, we should at Paris: my-"".

The Englishman interrupted him in turn: "Spare me," said he "the masses of your works; but look over this catalogue and see ment. The southern politicians may be asif I have not the exact list of them all?" "Yes they are all here, even the painting I

finished the day before the duel." "So I am persuaded. All the paintings in this collection are my property, I do with them what I please, and burn them-aye, I burn every one of them, that your name shall be effaced from the glorious roll of artists. In two hours from this time, your toil, your conceptions, your skill will be as completely enfaced from this world as the lines which

In vain the poor artist begged for mercy The wronged husband was intensible to his supplications; and in two hours the servant brought to his artist's room a large earthen ! vessel, commonly used to contain oil, filled with ashes. It was all that remained of the artist's paintings.

Extraordinary Feats in the Air.—On Taesday afternoon last, Mons. Godard made an extraordinary balloon ascension from New York, the following account of which we find in the Sun:

At half-past 8 o'clock, accompanied with Mr. Arritta, of Havanna, Mons. Deacan, Issac they may. The territories are now to be-H. Benedict and one of the animals belong- come the battle-ground of the friends and ening to the Hippodrome, fastened in the car of a parachute, he cut the cords assunder which bound him to the earth, and taking his seat on a tarpezium-a wooden pole sus- galized there; who will not be considered as amid the huzzas of the multitude. When about an eighth of a mile up he cut the parachute loose from the balloon, and it decended safely to the earth, with its freight unburt.

Mr. Godard then commenced the perform ance of his gymnastic feats in the air. At one time he whirled over and over the pole of the trapezium; at an other time grasping ries may be attended with some commotions rible injustice of the paragraph was an afterit with a single hand he swung his body to and fro as a school boy would on a swing. Then again, he appeared to it with his chin only; then standing upon it—both hands hold of the ropes—then on one leg, then without any grasp of the lines, and finally, as the balloon ascended nearly out of sight, the daring voyager stooped, rolled over upon the the trapezium, and in mid-heavens hung suspended from it, head downwards, with a sin-

gle foot locked over the pole! There perhaps could not be a greater exhibition of daring than this. Many persons who watched the feats trembled in their shoes as they saw him pass through his serial evolutions. He, however, restored them to their natural equilibrium of composeure on ascencompany of his passengers. He was going off in a M. M. & direction slowly when last

ixty-third part

Montrose Democrat.

THE LABORST CIRCULATION IN BORTHERS PERE'A

E. B. CHASE & ALVIN DAY, EDITORS. Montrose, Thursday, Dec. 7, 1854.

WOOD! WOOD!! WOOD!!! Those to whom it is any accommodation to pay us in Wood, MUST BRING IT NOW. Democratic County Committee.

The members of the Democratic County Committee will meet at Hatche's Hotel in o'clock P. M. A general attendance is re-quested. The following are members of said

Committee :--C. M. Gere of Montrose, Daniel Brewster, of Bridgewater, Ezm Becbe of Bridgewater, Isaac Reckhow of Great Bend, Daniel Ross of Auburn, J. W. Cargail, of Jackson, E. B, Chase of Montrose, Mahlon Griffis of Rush, Benjamin Glidden of Friendsville. C. M. GERE, Chairman.

In our paper to-day will be found a highly interesting letter from Utah, concerning the Mormons, their doctrines, practices and prospects. It will pay an attentive perusal. The subject of marrying several wives singular and unjustifiable character of the is treated upon and defended upon the score last paragraph under the head of "Court

23 A week or two ago we received very pretty story, illustrative of the successful efforts of an orphan girl to win her pastor from the "wine cup." We filed it for character and standing of any citizen. Had publication, but filed it so carefully that rour position been such as to warrant the bewhen we wanted it we could not find it. We lief that you were ignorant of the strue state trust the writer will pardon our carelessness, or the case, or made the pardon our carelessness, consured you less, but no it is, your senior He lest Italy, and retired with his wife to or carefulness, no matter which. It is excee- partner's position as a member of the Bar, dingly mortifying to usi

The Issue Before Us.

Mr. Botts, of Virginia, says the Evening Post, has violently disturbed a large class of for trial, was at that time proven to be wholsouthern policicians by a passage in his recent retter to the Nativists of Know-Nothings of Newark, in New Jersey. He denies that the ights of the slaveholder extend into the territories belonging to the United States. The local law under which the master claims prop erty in his work-people does not follow him when he emigrates. Speaking of slavery, Mr.

"There are some who look to the constitution for its protection, but I think if they look property in the territories, will also protect it in the states, as I am not aware that the constitution has a less binding force in the states than in the territories."

The Richmond Enquirer affects to be greaty exasperated by this argument, and comments on it thus:

clusive use and sovereignty to the abolitionists: Neither Seward nor Summer ever preached worse freesoil doctrine. Need we be surprised at the grasping injustice of the abolitionist, since Mr. Botts assures them that the South has no rights neter to forbid full and dispassionate criticism. Its spirit and its doctrine are detestable. They

cous freesoilism of his lefter needs no comment or illustration. It shall appear in the Enquirer of to-morrow, and then the people of Virginia may see how completely. Mr. Botts betrays the rights and the interests of the South."

It is manifest that Mr. Botts has touched a tender place. When the Richmond print has like to see in what manner it answers. Mr. Botts's position and how it refutes his argusured that the people of the North fully agree with Mr. Botts, that the local law of Virginia does not accompany the citizen of that state when he transfers his residence to New Mexico, to Oregon, to Minnesota, or to any other territory. The North makes its stand on that ground. It says to the champions of no injustice. If Editors cannot state things slavery: "You have repealed the Missouri Compremise, it is true, and we understand the urchin traces in the sand are effaced by very well that you mean to claim that this the rising tide. Fire is as destructive as wa- introduces slavery into the territories without erly fill their papers. As a matter proper further ceremony. We meet you there, and will never recognise in any manner the existence of slavery in the territories, until it is established by positive legislation. Bring your slaves with you into the territory if you please; you will find that you have left the we had. law of slavery at home we shall inform your work-people that they are their own mas- palagraph for pay, or "for a consideration;"

This is the ground which the North took early in the controversy, and which it is prepared to maintain, be the consequences what emies of freedom, and not a slave will be brought into them before slavery is duly lelaws of another nature—the original law referred to in the lines of Dryden:

"I am as free as Nature first made man, Ere the base laws of servitude began." the natural right of freedom in the territo- we cannot resist the conclusion that the terof an unpleasant nature, perhaps with scenes thought with him, and that it never would negroes.

sibility rest on those who provoke them. The only part of the constitution in which it can be pretended that the right to hold his efforts to cripple our patronage. We are slaves is recognised, is that relating to fugi- sorry for him, for we have always regarded not be in a constant quarrel-in a constant shall possess educational advantages that you caping from one state into another. It goes himself before the public in the character of kind everywhere. no further; it does not extend the same obli- low and malignant revenge, especially on so his pacific views, to hang negro-thieves; he expect to take up my residence in the coun-

ificial, preverse and cloudy method of construction.

But the friends of freedom will not be conent with fighting the battle with the territon this controversy. Congress, which has lately taken upon itself to say what restriction, what prohibition, what law of the federal government shall not be in force in its territories, has most certainly equal authority to declare what laws of Virginia or South Carolina shall not be considered as binding within the territorial governments. A declar atory statute will be looked for from the next Congress to settle this question. The friends Montrose, Thursday next, the 14th inst, at 2 of popular sovereignty are entitled to such an enactment, to say nothing of the friends of human freedom. They have a right to de mand that Congress shall interfere to prevent a local law of Virginia, which is the opprobium of the country, from being imposed upon the people of the territories allently and without asking their consent."

SUMMERS, Der. 5th. 1854. Messrs. Chase & Day, Gents :- You will please discontinue my paper and send me vour bill by mail. The amount due shall be remitted at once.

You will of course understand that the Proceedings" in your last issue, has not only caused me to withdraw my patronage but will also induce me to use the full extent of my influence to restrict the circulation of a paper that for a consideration, can be induced to publish an allegation somparious to the places it beyond a doubt that the allegation which he now for some purpose of his own, chooses to publish in his very respectible sheet, just as the case is again being called up ly false and groundless. The publication of such an institutation as that conveyed by the article refered to, is at any time ungentlemanly, but when it is published just at the commencement of a trial of so much importance, -at a time when honest men refrain as far as possible from eaving or toing things that are calculated to bias public opinion, or influence legal investigation, and more parties ularly when the publishers are known to be familiar with the true state of the case and with the entire falsity of the charge implied, it leaves room but for one inference and that not very favorable to the honesty of purpose or manliness of character of the publishers.

J. H. SUTPHIN.

REMARKS. - We publish the above letter as one of the curiosities of these curious times, -to show how very silly over-sensitive men will sometimes make themselves, and also that those on whom Mr. Sutphin shall endeavor " to use the full extent of his influence his hand, and was discharged by the fall, the South of all constitutional protection of its prop- know the reason of his anger, and be prepared to act as they please, irrespective of his

tremendous "influence." Below we give the whole paragraph of the Court proceedings about which Mr. S. Cont-

"Thomas J. Wade, and Phila his wife, vs Richard L. Surphin, on trial to day. This is an action to redover the amount of property reveal the depravite at his judgment with sufficient distinctness and emphasis. The naked, hidelike it said Hall, and it is affected in her behalf, that the will was made when her father was insane from the use of liquor, furnished by Mr. Sutphin. This cause will probably occupy the remainder of the week."

Now we ask any sane man to look at that paragraph, and then tell us if any person of common sense can find therein, the least cause for complaint. We simply stated the ground taken in the case, which was strictly true, carefully refraining from the expression of sile within day's journey of the Territory. ed in her behalf (Mrs. Wade) that the will was made dec. " and it was so alledged by the counsel, the parties and the evidence, but whether that allegation was true we expressed no opinion, and therefore did Mr. Sutphin as they are, without pretending to pass upon the other Southern States will have shown the church, in aiding the poor and helping one or more other wives, is more fortunate their correctness, then we are at a loss to conthem elves recreant to their suterests and will them to help themselves—the higher order of than if she were the only one, for in case of cieve of what they may lawfully and propfor public information, we stated the ground upon which the Plaintiff relied to break the will, but whether it were true or false, was a ingiter about which we, at that time, had no opinion, and should not have expressed it if

As to the insinuation that we published the wd have a word to say. We had no interest in the suit at all, never have been employed, or spoken to about it by either party, have never received one cent, directly or indirectly, paragraph in any way influence the suit .-With Mr. Wade we have little or no acquaintance—have never spoken half a dozen words with him in our life. These deeds of wrong, er dreamed of doing a wrong, and never have done, as we submit to a candid public to

of violence; but if that be so, let the respon- have entered his brain, but for the adverse verdict of the jury. We hope Mr. S. will have a good time in

ordering their a vertisments out, so that the public may be directed to other places of business! We can spare all such patrons as selves very foolishly ridiculous.

In Court. close Saturday evening. Mrs. Wade was the The mad platforms upon which the recent only heir of Hall, and it was alledged that fusion victories have been obtained, if carried the will was made while the old man was la- out, would inevitably dissolve the Union. igns upon his property &c. It was shown somewhat shaken in the late years. evidence that he drank from one to three . pints of liquar per day for a long time previwere completely prostrated, and that whenev- ry and penceubly to vote and settle the quesstantly became furious as a mad man. The thal occupied three days, and enlisted much Things in Utah-Polygamy and public feeling. The Jury returned a verdict for the plaintiff-against the will.

SNOW STORM -- On Saturday night and Sunday last we had quite a heavy full of snow in this region, and "squalls," at intervals, during most of the time since,

Which has been giled up mountains high By the gentle C breezes floating by: ind, which, will doubtless make the roads almost impassable. This storm, we learn, has ben very extensive, seriously interfering with Railroad travel. The depth of the snow hereon the level.

The proceedings of the Teachers' Insitute which convened at Harford University on the 13th alt, two pages only of which, out of some eighteen, as we are informed. have reached us before going to press, of in consequence of its voluminousness will be crowded out of our next issue to make room for the President's Message.

The Design Upon Kansas. Witlan six months past we have very ofen refuted the idea that the South voted for deference to the principle Popular Sovereign- to the Lord. ty. We list'e shown from the tone of the southern press, and from the declarations of her pulsic men, that they voted for that repeal with the sole object of removing, a bar- trines and rule of conduct of which were rerier to the spread of slavery; and that their pugnant to all the social virtues and the reintention was to make Kansas a slave State. This was their object in pushing that repeal, while at the North, those who aided in the solieme have been raising the "stop thief! as I knew how, examined the tendencies of cry of "popular sovereignty."

We llave below a piece of evidence which ought to convince any sane man, and will unless his mind be entirely-closed to conviction. It is an abstract of a speech delivered for my spiritual wants, here and hereafter .by Mr. Atchison of Missouri, week before last, It was after this long experience, this forty on the occasion of his leaving home to resume his scattas President of the United States lily for the City of Descret. Sarah Ann, you Senate. Here is the outront __rand it:

to-day was, if jossible, to awaken the people of this county to the danger ahead, and to of Kanshs in their first elections would deholder was to be excluded, and it depended upon a majerity of the votes cast at the polls. thousand unles off, could afford to advance their money and exert every nerve to abolithonize the Territory and exclude the slaveholder, when they have not the least personal any opinion about it. We said, "it is alledg- dud when your peuce, your quiet, and your property depend upon your action, you can your institutions.

uni only do he duty, the question will be lened that impression. There appears to be decided quietly and peaceably at the ballot- the greatest pleasure manifested by high and box. It we are defeated, then Missouri and low, and especially by those who are high in deserve their fate. The Abolitionists will charity, in my estimation. Each one seems plurality the duties of the house are divided. and much to lise.

great less, but you gain nothing. So it is ciple has been satisfactorily tested. The poor with the Colonization Societies, and the dupes they send here to abolitionize Kan-asi If these Abolitionists steal all your negroes, they gain holling. The negroes are injured;

you are runled. So much the greater is the motive for activity on your part. when so much is involved. We should be of the "lovely vales of Cashmere," but I venup and doing. He was for meeting organi- ture to say they will not at all compare in zation with organization. He was for meet beauty, or in delicious atmosphere, with the ing those philanthropic knaves peaceably at charming valleys which are scattered all over

If we cannot do this, it is an omen that the scenery is magnificent-grand beyond the institution of Slavery is to fall in this and power of description. Here is the place for the other Southern States ; but it would full poetry and song, where one is perpetually after much strife, civil war and bloodshed. surrounded by scenery and associations that If abolitionism, under its present auspices, develop the highest religious sentiments. The paded at each end from the car with ropes, made free by his master's act. The natural live only in the perverted and distempered is established in Kansas, there will be consolid of our valleys is good; not as deep as twenty feet long—bounded up at a rapid rate, law of liberty reigns there till superseded by imagination of Mr. Sutphin, to whom we never the huzzas of the multitude. When and Missouri. Negro stealing will be a prin- nois prairies, but it is more lively, and prociple and a rocation. It will be the policy of duces more than I ever saw in its virgin state. philonthropic knaves until they force the slave. There is scarcely any species of grass, grain judge. Mr. Sutphin was in our office last holder to abandon Missouri-nor will it be or fruit, that we cannot grow in the fullest Ere the base laws of servitude began." Saturday, after the article appeared on Thurs- long until it is done. You cannot watch perfection, and if farming receives the attention of day, as pleasant and familiar as usual; and your stables to prevent thieves from stealing; tion that it does in England and Holland, as your horses and mules; neither can you watch! I have no doubt it will, Deseret will be capayour negro quarters to prevent your neighble of feeding a population as large as three bors from seducing away and stealing your or four states like New York.

peace and quiet will leave us, and all emigra- ed a farm at the foot of one of the mountains tion to Missouri from the slave States will which surround this valley, and I expect to

tives who are bound to service, and this only him as a high minded, honorable young man, state of suspicion of our neighbors. The feel- have in the States and better, I think, for requires that they shall be given up when es and regret that he should have exhibited ang is entertained by a large portion of man- here our schools are better regulated. I still family. I have more children than when we

gation to the territories. The federal govern- trival an occasion as this. He may live long would not punish those who merely enter- try early next year. ment was in possession of the northwestern enough to learn that such threats do not be tained alistract opinions; but negro thieves, territories at the time the constitution was come even an injured man, and that at least and persons who stirred up insubordination framed and adopted, and yet there is not a some Editors are not frightened by them ed it right to punish, and they could not be ding by the copes of the trapezium, a distance syllable in that instrument, from beginning For the sake of our list, and the persons punished too severely; he would not punish to end, which recognises a shadow of right themselves, we hope Mr. Sutphin will find a man who believed that a rape, murder or in the slaveholder, not merely to own but out every individual who is narrow-minded larceny was abstractly right; yet he would

provisions of the constitution by the most ar- will put out their own eyes to spite us, by them. Convincing evidence must be had.— He was opposed to violence—indiscriminate ioleace, but let punishment fall on the guil-

well as not, and hope they will leave us with deeply interested in the question of Slavery, a your editors, preachers and politicians atter ries. There is something for Congress to do out delay. And then, after they shall have portion of the press denouncing such men as it, that it is a crime of a magnitude surpass vised to the immediate heirs of Mr. Cope, become sober, we have no doubt they will Douglas, Cass, Bright and others, and exul- ing all others. My dear friend, I do not doubt there being contrary to very general expects. agree with us, that they have made them ting over victories lately obtained by the Abmany of you think so, but it is all the result tion, but a very limited portion of it bequeath. olitionists in the northern States ? Yet it was of education-nothing else, I assure you; for ed to Public Institutions. so. As to slanders and abuse heaped upon I speak from experience, as do thousands of The principal features of the will are as folhimself, he cared but little. It was the fate others hereabout, who once thought as you lows: To his wife, Elizabeth W. Cope, he lof better men. But a day of reckoning would do. But you must know that the Church of leaves the house and grounds, (late his rest. of better men. But a day of reckoning would The case of Wade against Sutphin to recome. There will be a reaction in the nor- Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints discards all dence, No. 272 Spruce street, together with cover the real estate willed by Lincoln Hall, thern States. The people of the North can deceased, to said Sutphin, was brought to a not be in favor of dissolving the Union.

> Ho had always had great confidence in the boring under an insune delusion in reference intelligence and virtue of the people, but he sees no higher or more heavenly state of soci- dences of debt from said lands, and six hundto Wale, believing him to have simister de- acknowledged that this confidence had been He again told the nullience that to succeed

in making Kansas a slave Territory, it was not sufficient for the South to talk, but to ous to his death, that his mental faculties aut; to go peaceably and inhabit the Territoer the name of Wale was mentioned, he in- tion according to the principles of the Douglas bill.

Sinvery.

CITY OF SALT LAKE, July 29, 1854. Mu Dear Friend : I'have been promising myself the pleasure of writing to you a long family sort of a letter for the last eighteen months, as I assured you I would when we parted, and I should have done so, only that, omehow, when I have opportunities of sending one, one thing or another was sure to in-

terfere with my time for writing.

The fact is, the Salt Lake City is a place for work, and loafers and lazy people are entirely out of their element here. I never lived in a place where fliere is so prevalent spirit of industry, or where drones are so lit abouts, we should think, is nearly two feet the tolerated. As a consequence, there is senreely any poverty none, I may say, except that which is the result of sickness and other misfortunes; and in such cases it is not marked by the painful features which are observable in the quarters of the poor in Rochester, Buffalo, and Chicago, where I have had opportunities of seeing for myself; for here, the poor are taken care of by the voluncourse cannot be published this week; and tary and liberal contributions of all, which are made in a profusion that could not be found in a community of skin-flint Presbyte-rians, iron-sided Baptists, howling Methodists, or with sauctimonious members of evangelical churches in general. No, no. Here there is a brotherly feeling, such as marked the character of the early Christians; and here is understood in its fullness the great the repeal of the Missouri Compromise from truth: "He that giveth to the poor lendeth

become a member of a community, the docligious principles which I had been taught from my childhood up to 1846. I had then (1851) lived five years a believer in the Book of Mormon - had steadily; and as faithfully those truths, and compared them with the old or they were all of one faith for three generations back-and I had come to the conclusyears in the wilderness, that I became satisfiel with my duty, and set out with my fam-Gen. Atchison said "That his mission here willy as she had heard awful stories about the Mormons, who following the example of the old Patriarchs from Abraham down, had essaggest the ineans to avoid it. The people tablished social laws different from those which she had been accustomed to look upon chie the question, whether or not the slave- as sacred. Limisa, our eldest girl, then fourteen, shared the feelings of her mother somewhat, but it had no foundation beyond edu-Now if a sec of fannies and demagagues, a feation, and I felt would soon be eradicated. When I arrived in this city I found all the comforts that I had expected, and was treated with a kindness and consideration that I had never met with in New York, or any othinterests what is your duty? When you re- fer State. While each person here was intent upon the acquisition of wealth, and all were as busy as bees, their conduct toward myself and all other new comers impressed me with oithout an exertion, send five hundred of the belief that they only labored for wealth your young men who will cote in favor of that they might have a means of benefitting those whom fortune had not favored. My sub-Should with county in the State of Miss sequent observation has not effaced but deephave nothing to gain or lose. It is an ab- to feel that "it is better to give than to restruction with them. We have much to gain ceive;" and the universal practical rule is, admit, but this should and does contribute to "that he that giveth to the poor lendeth to the happiness of the true followers of the Said he, if you burn my barn, I sustain a the Lord." And the truth of this latter prinwho are assisted soon become active and useful members of society and the church, and

are enabled to pay back, an hundred fold, all they ever received. So much for things in general. And now a word about the country. My dear friend, Fellow-citizens, we should not be apathetic | you have read Moore's enchanting description from it, and never expected to, nor could the the ballot box and out-voting them. Deseret, like little Edens, while our mountain

When I first came here, I went at my trade If Kansas is abolitionized, all men who love and did well. Last year, however, I obtainhave a little paradise of a place in a few years. In a hybrid state we cannot live; we can. Neighbors are numerous and good, and we live in this city, that is, my family does, and left Illinois, and it is not improbable that I There is another brother in California who Yes he said he was willing, notwithstanding I am here the greater part of my time, but I

> About the progress the territory is making I need not say anything, as you will get it more in detail from the papers I send you.-Suffice it to any, that we go ahead at a rate I never expected, however great my expecta-But I suppose by the time, or before you have

of the population of the Delewar, one tent; Delewar, one two hundred said ixty-third part.

This whole scheme of the extreme of the extreme of the state of the sta

been disposed to do so, knowing your feelings, but it is not right, and I shall be candid.

Was it not strange to find, in a State so would think, from the hely horror with which ter of Wills. sectarian dogmas and comes to the plain, the coach-house, stable, horses and carriages, simple truths of the Bible, the whole Bible, and an annuity of four thousand dollars per not a part of it. It looks to the lives of the annum, during her natural life. Patriarchs and the Prophets—the men of To his son, Wm. D. Cope he bequeaths all "pure religion and undefiled"-for principles his lands in Susquellanna county, with all the as well as to those who came after them. It contracts, bonds, mortgages, and other evity than that which existed under the authority and direction of Jehovah anterior to the Christian era. Not that it opposes any doction of Christ, or those authorized to speak made to him by Caleb Cope, John Stokes. for him, for it would leave every one free; and others, for fifty thousand dollars, secured no. it gives the highest sanction it can give to by a morighge on the Merchant's Hotel every, principle eluborated in the New Testa- North Fourth street, in trust, the income from ment, while it makes the old and the new which is to be paid to his daughter Caroline.

on the Bible, the eternal rock of Truth. But about the practical operation of Polyg- ren. amy, as you call it. That is what you most probably want to know, and I shall enlighten you from my observation and experience. When I came to Descret there were not turity.

than one wife, and many, or most of the newhow beautifully and harmoniously those families lived where there were two or more wives, their prejudices gradually gave way, and among no class was this change more apparent than the women. At the present time, who have lived here two years would sustain our present social system in this particular. They are more for it than the men, for upon Though the truth is, our wives in Descret Farmers and Mechanics Bank. make ho pretensions to being fine ladies, their highest ambition being to help their husbands own part I have three, Sarah Ann, your cous-in, whom I married in York State, has the largest share in my affections, and takes pre-cedence in the management of my household. My other, which I took three months ago, When I last saw you in 1851, now nearly four years ago. you expressed your regret that I should connect myself with a church and

larger than either Sarah Ann or Elizabeth, coal to poor house and room keepers. (the name of my second wife,) and I say it without invidiousness or impropriety, is de- sum of two thousand dollars. and a soft blue eye. She enters into the du- dred dollars each. ties of ther new situation with alacrity, and is very happy as is also Sarah Ann (and Elizabeth. There is none of that jealousy—that disposition to tear out each other's eyes- death, two hundred dollars." which you have probably imagined would The residue of the estate, which, judging show itself in such cases. We are all looking from the estimates before indicated, is large, forward to the time when we shall be togeth- is to be divided between his sons Henry and church of my father -I may say fathers, also, or constantly in our little Eden, where we can Alfred Cope, their heirs, executors and as-"the nurture and admonition of the Lord." ion that I had at last found out what was best You may be surprised at this, but you will be still more so when I assure you that all of my present wives are anxious that I should get another—one who is fitted by education, and son. His main public reasons are: 1. That well organized establishment, on a patitatelial scale, would have a head to it, and be govly-on my own account, as I am wall satisfied with those I now have, but if I should do vantageous in a worldly point of view.

laws. Here, every woman can have what God Tribune. intended she should-a husband-and every The children here are pretty numerous, I must Lord, from whom we have learned that our duty is to multiply and replenish! But mark this: there are no illegitimates in Descrét, no children of shame who are ashamed of their mothers, and a disgrace to any but the lowest society.

I sliall not enter into an argument to atcompt to convince you that your sentiments in regard to the marriage relation are the result of education and are wrong. I wish you could live here a year or two, however, and I have not a doubt your nots would show you' had changed your opinions,

We learn from the States that you are greatly excited about the slavery questien, and our institutions are much canvassed in connection with the Popular Sovereignty doctrine of your Senator, Mr. S. A. Douglas. We wish your politicians would let us alone: the breed here. The climate of Descret is not congenial to them, and our wives will not give birth to children who are adapted to such a low life as the politician necessarily leads. It is said that Governor Young is to be removed, and a Washington politician appointed in his place. Very well, let him come. The people of Deseret will treat him politely, and let him alone. He may say in Washington and have just as many duties to perform as Governor, as if he were here.

But we believe in the Popular Sovereignty doctrine. It is upon this that we stand, and with it we shall defend ourselves against the assaults of the world. It is the true doctrine and I am sure it will triumph.

I have not had an hour's sickness since I together, next session. One from his native ame here; neither has any member of my place in the " Down East State," and the may have many more. Certainly I hope so. promises well and it is not unlikely that he

You can get no more true accounts from Descret from your newspapers. The only way to appreciate and to learn to love our institutions, is to live here. - Correspondence Chicago Tribune.

But I suppose by the time, or before you have that week, Mr. Ondee, paying teller read thus far, you have grown impatient, and of the Exchange Bank in New York disap-

Will of the late Thes. P. Cope. The will of the late Mr. Cope, which is said Polagamy / Polygamy !! POLYGAMY!! to bequeath an aggregate estate of over a mil-That is the word which you call it, and one lion of dollars has been filed with the Regis-

The principal portion of the estate is de-

entirely harmonize. The doctrine is founded the wife of Mr. Ewd. Yarnell, during her life after which the principal goes to her child-

To John Stokes, in trust, for his son Thos. P. Cope Stokes, he bequeaths the sum of five hundred dollars, to be invested until his ma-

To his grandson, Thomas B. Cope, ir. he many who were in the enjoyment of more bequeaths an annual ground rent and other comers were apposed to it. But as they saw moneys, the licome from which is thirtyeight dollars.

To his son, Henry Cope, in trust, an annual ground rent, payable by Lydia Massy, amounting to forty-six dollars per annum, to be paid under the direction of the monthly meeting if a vote were taken upon the subject, I ven- of friends to aid in paying salaries to teach-ture to say that nine out of every ten women ers of colored schools under the care of said meeting.

To James Wilson, (with whom Mr. Cope served his time in the dry goods business) many of the latter it entails heavy burdens. bequeaths fifteen shares in the Stock of the

To the association for the care of colored orphans of Philadelphia, (generally known as and their poor brothers and sisters in the the Shelter,) twenty-five shares in the Stock Lord's Church. There are very few men who of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank; the have more than five wives, and a largo part dividends therefrom to be applied as donahave but one, while some have none. For my tions, to such children as the Board shall con-

sider worthy. To the "Overscers of the Public Schools in the town and county of Philadelphia," of which Mr. Cope was a member, he bequeaths Two years ago I married Miss S. formerly of thirty shares in the Stock of the Farmers' and Ohio, and she has charge of the education of Mechanics' Bank; and and an annual ground the children, and attending to the clothing, rent of sixty-four dollars per annum, payable My other, which I took three months ago, by ____, the income from which is to be came from near Hamburg, Germany. She is distributed by said overseers in wood and To Job R. Tyson, Esq. he bequeaths the

didedly handsome. Her person is of good To his servants, as follows. Elizabeth size, very round, full chest, bright flaxen hair Humphreys, and Rebecca Dobbins, two hun-To Rebecca Sevin and Elizabeth Patchell

one hundred dollars each.

To John Dunbar if in his employ at his The residue of the estate, which, judging

From Kansas-the Struggle. Gov. Reeder has decided not to order anelection for a Territorial Legislature this sea-

physically adapted, to take charge of the bus- no census of the inhabitants has yet been tainess of the dairy. With such an arrange-ment of my heusehold, every department of a That there is no fit place for holding a Legis-ment of my heusehold, every department of a That there is no fit place for holding a Legisken to serve as a basis of representation. 2. "lative Session. This decision has been taken in high dudgeon by the Missouri slaveholderned in order. I have no inclination to com- ers, who had arranged to throw over woters enough into the Territory to elect a Legislature that would expressly legalize Slavery .so, it will be entirely out of regard for them. They are very fiercely assailing Gov. Reeder My daughter Louisa is engaged to be mar- as a land-speculator, monopolist, &c. For a ried to a man from Pennsylvania, who has al- Delegate to Congress, an election was held ready a wife and three children. It did not on the 29th ult., but we have no returns yet. ntirely meet my approbation, but I did not Several candidates at first announced theminterpose a single objection, so long as she selves on the side of Slavery, but all the list was satisfied, and the marriage would be in a had withdrawn at the date of our last advices high degree honorable to her, as well as ad- except Gen. J. W. WHIFTELD, who proclaimed himself the "squatters candidate," and Now, my dear sir, you ask what is to come was announced to speak at various points of all this? Let me tell you what has come through the settled portions of the territory. In Deserge there are no libertines, with Hon: Robert P. Flenniken, a Pennsylvanian, their paramours, no houses of prostitution, no who was a Charge d'Affaires under Polk, is cases of sedaction, or those which disturb the the only opposing candidate, and is underpeace of families in the States, under your stood to be opposed to legalizing Slavery.

Three cheers for Gov. REEDER! The friends man that wants to may have a wife. And of freedom should stand manfully by his side the woman who is the wife of a man who has Only give us time for action before the territory shall be organized by an election, and it will not be polluted with slavery.

THE RIGHTS OF RAILROAD PASSENGERS TO SEATS.—The Marine Court of New York has rendered an important decision in favor of action of railroad conductors in ejecting passengers from seats into which they had obtruded themselves. Two men sued the Hudson River Railroad Company, for \$500 damages each for assault and false imprisonment. The facts are that they came on the cars at Sing Sing, where they had drank more bad rum than was necessary to improve their manners. The seats in the cars were all occupied, but a gentleman had left his seat to enjoy a eigar in the baggage car, and this seat the plaintiff took possession of, and refused to give it up when called upon, and when applied to by the conductor used profane and obscene language, offensive to ladies. Upon this the conductor, with necessary assistance ejected the parties from their seats, and, to prevent their violence, confined them in a small room until the train arrived in the citythat is all we ask of them. We have none of For this the action was brought. The court justified the action of the conductor and dismissed the suit. We hope this will be taken as a precedent in all future cases of a similar nature. It is full time that the question was settled, that 'Though passengers' are entitled to their seats and not to be ruthlessly thrust out by every interloper, drunk or sober who chooses to crowd himself in, as in the present case, to the annoyance of a lady. New York Tribune.

THREE BROTHERS IN CONGRESS.—Israel Washburn, Jr., of the bangor (Me.) district; E. B. Washburn, of the Galena (Ill.) district; C. C. Washburn, of the Minetal Point (Wis) district. These brothers will be in Congress others from their adopted homes in the West will join the other three before the lapse of many years. How many more there are of the family, who will make themselves known in the world, we are not advised. Printers have a professional pride in the honors acheleved by this family of statesmen. They are all members of the craft—printers by trade. The Representative from this district, in the excitement of politics has not forgotten how to