

(From Greeley's Letters of an "Overland Journey" for the Tribune.)

TWO WEEKS WITH BRIGHAM YOUNG.

SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH, July 13, 1859.—My friend, Dr. Bernhiser, 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 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 Robert C. Kimball, Geo. 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 avowed his willingness to respond to all pertinent inquiries, and 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 administered 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—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 Methodist, Protestant, Churches—the Baptist or the Methodist, for example?

B. Y.—We hold the doctrines of Christ, 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 doctrine of the Trinity?

B. Y.—We do not believe in it. It is held by other churches. We believe in the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost, as equal, but not identical—nor as one person only. We believe in all the Bible teaches on this subject. H. G.—Do you believe in a personal spirit—a distinct, conscious, spiritual being whose nature and acts are essentially unchangeable?

B. Y.—We do. H. G.—Do you hold the doctrine of a personal devil?

B. Y.—We do. H. G.—Do you practice infant baptism?

B. Y.—No. H. G.—Do you make removal to these places obligatory on your converts?

B. Y.—They would consider themselves greatly aggrieved if they were not invited to live. We hold in such a gathering a gathering 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 Jiddah) 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 a Divine institution, and not to be abolished until the course pronounced on Ham shall have been returned from the descendants. H. G.—Are any slaves now held in this Territory?

DAKOTA CITY HERALD.

"NO KING BUT GOD—NO COUNTRY BUT THE SOIL OF FREEDOM."

VOL. 12

DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA, SATURDAY MORNING, SEPT. 10, 1859.

NO. 9.

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H. G.—Is none of it paid to Bishops and other dignitaries 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 hands 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 daily seen at work in the field or the shop like the neighbors; every minister of the Church has his proper calling, by which he earns his bread of his family; he who cannot or will not do the Church's work he has no regular calling apart from the Church's service, and he never receives one farthing from her treasury.

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B. Y.—No; she will be a Free State—Slavery here would prove useless and unprofitable. I regard it generally as a curse to the masters. I myself hire many laborers and pay them their wages; I could not afford to own them. I can do better than submit myself to an obligation to feed and clothe their families, to provide and care for them in sickness and health—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 he produces or earns to the Church?

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

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

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B. Y.—That is the 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.

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dignified and commanding. He is uniformly good-natured, and his intimate friends assert that in his judgments of men and political parties he is very fair. He is tall, with a fine forehead, greyish hair, and florid complexion. As a speaker, he has a certain dignity, however, which enforces attention if he is the orator of the occasion, and obedience if he is the presiding officer.

In his personal appearance Col. Orr is not perhaps, prepossessing; though his great black eye and his open face show the force and power of his intellect. He is large in person, and not particularly graceful in his action or appearance. He has a certain dignity, however, which enforces attention if he is the orator of the occasion, and obedience if he is the presiding officer.

**Mr. Douglas and his Backers.**  
The Charleston South Carolina News publishes the following brace of letters from Milwaukee:

MILWAUKEE, (Wis.) July 33, 1859.  
The Charleston News declares that if the Charleston Convention hesitates about a State Code, and especially if Douglas is in danger of nomination, the Southern delegates will secede and nominate for themselves.

You don't say so? You don't mean it, do you? Why it would make the Northern Democrats feel bad to have their Southern brethren withdraw from the Convention if Douglas is nominated. We don't believe a word of it. In the first place, we know that the News does not and cannot control the Southern delegates. A great many of the Southern delegates will cast their vote for Stephen A. Douglas, together with the entire delegation from the North. We have the pleasure to inform you, Mr. News, that the "Little Giant" from Illinois, Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, will receive the nomination for President, at the Charleston Convention—The North will be there, en masse. Wisconsin will send a delegation of five hundred of her Democratic sons to accompany the delegates of the State Convention, to be chosen next month. These five hundred are all Douglas Democrats. Minnesota sends a delegation of three hundred Douglas men—Michigan eight hundred, Iowa five hundred, Ohio one thousand, Illinois fifteen hundred, Pennsylvania one thousand, New York one thousand and nearly all the New England States one thousand each. This is a secret plan, and it is understood that Douglas will have at least twenty thousand friends in Charleston during the Convention, and they do a purpose to back one inch from the platform of "Popular Sovereignty," &c., &c.—And Mr. News you had better "dry up" about Douglas or you will get "cleaned out" during the Convention. We are going to be strong enough to do it, and we don't intend to tell you so. M. A. SANDERS.

Mr. News—I will refer you to Alexander Mitchell, President of the Wisconsin Marine and Fire Insurance Bank of this city, and Gen. Rufus King, Editor of the Milwaukee Sentinel, for the truth of this letter.

J. J. S.  
MILWAUKEE, July 27th 1859.

Editor Evening News.—Then, you do really think that if Douglas is in danger of being nominated at Charleston, the "Southern" delegates will secede and nominate for themselves? I am sorry you think so, but still we can't help it. Stephen A. Douglas is bound to be nominated—your efforts to the contrary notwithstanding. You are a \* \* \*, and you don't amount to a row of pins. We like to see just such journals as the News oppose Douglas. Nothing helps him more. This State (Wisconsin) I am proud to tell you will send at least 2000, and if necessary 5000 Douglas men—Providence permitting, I shall be one of the number. And all I ask is to get a sight of you, and I will make "now jam" of your head in two minutes. Instead of "10,000," the North will send 50,000.

Yours respectfully,  
A DOUGLAS DEMOCRAT.

The New York Herald publishes in full a speech made by Gen. Sam Houston, at Natchitoches, on the 9th ult. The Herald calls it a "grand stroke for the Presidency,"—and says the General "declares himself a national, conservative, Union-loving, discord-quieting, convention-despising, Anti-Slave trade, Anti Abolition, Anti Know Nothing, Pacific Railroad, Cuba-Acquisition, Mexico-Protectoral, Administration supporting Woman adoring, old fogy Democrat of the old school."

War increases the price of rage. So great a quantity of rage has been brought up to make lint for the wounded soldiers in Lombardy, as to cause a rise of about a farthing a pound in some kinds of paper. War, however, cheapens human life.

The most elegant suite of rooms in the world is at the Hotel de Ville, in Paris. They form a circuit of about half a mile, and require for their complete illumination 9714 tapers and 2367 gas-burners. 7000 visitors can be accommodated at once, without discomfort. In these spacious rooms.

Hunt.—The Princeton Clarion says that a fellow traveled forty miles to Owensville, Ky., last week, to whip another fellow he had a spite at, and got badly whipped himself.

There are fifty nine churches in the city of New Orleans—forty Protestant and eleven Roman Catholic.

**Presidential Candidates.**

From a new work by D. W. Bartlett, entitled "Presidential Candidates," and containing personal sketches of the prominent men now before the American people, we take the following:

**WM. H. SEWARD.**  
Who ever saw William H. Seward excited? He is never to be provoked by friend or enemy, and is rather devoid of all sensibility, or has a spirit which can triumph over, soar above the common infirmities of poor human nature. We have seen Mr. Seward on two very trying occasions. One, when Mr. Hale, his friend and past enemy, thought it his duty to severely criticize his vote on the Army bill, (this was in the winter of 1847-8) and in which criticism he was very personal. Mr. Seward sat composedly in his seat during the painful review of his brother Senator, and rose to reply so pleasantly and as quietly as he ever did in his life.

On another occasion, when the Senate sat late in the night on the Cuban bill—last Spring—Mr. Tombs made a fierce, and we must say disgraceful attack upon Mr. Seward, calling him, among other names, "a treacherous degenerate." During the entire harangue by the Georgian Senator, Mr. Seward twined his spectacles unconsciously, and in his reply was slow, freely cold, and never for a moment addressed or looked at Mr. Tombs. These facts show that Mr. Seward purposely refused in public to allow himself to be agitated by personalities or to make their personal enemies. He guards positively against the temptation to defend in this particular. He has often been needlessly agitated, by the railing charges, physical courage, and that he did not reply to the attacks of his Southern enemies with sufficient spirit. It is a mistake to suppose the conduct of Mr. Seward of weakness. His habitual delicacy should in himself stand as a guarantee, that if he is not to be so blundered, he is not so.

When Mr. Seward speaks, he again displays the strength. There is no manner, some of the acts of the orator are to be seen. He leans against the top of his chair, and in an easy conversational manner talks to the Senate, all the time watching his spectators to see how they feel. He is not so much as to be seen. He leans against the top of his chair, and in an easy conversational manner talks to the Senate, all the time watching his spectators to see how they feel. He is not so much as to be seen.

Mr. Seward is an orator as the world is ordinarily understood. He has little or no oratorical address, no inflated diction. His diction is that of a well-educated man, who speaks as he thinks. A man who has all that, but whose language is not all that, but whose language is not all that, but whose language is not all that.

Mr. Seward has long been popular in Washington—especially, we mean—even among his political enemies. When he first came to Washington, it was with difficulty he got a new tie for one of the fashionable churches of the Capital. Association with him was thought to be undignified, and his elevated nature, high-mindedness, and his charitable nature, have won him not only the respect, but the love of many of the citizens of Washington, and some at least, of the citizens of the Southern States.

**DODD.**  
Mr. Dodd is a man of very short stature, but of large body, and a frame and constitution capable of great endurance. He lives in Washington half the year, where he has a handsome residence, and the other half in Illinois among his plantations, where he has a country mansion. The mother of Mr. Dodd, who was as kind to him and whom he has never ceased to love and reverence, still lives, and has witnessed his rise from the cabinet maker's shop to the senatorial chair.

**CHASE.**  
In his personal appearance, Mr. Chase is somewhat imposing, for he is tall, of large proportions, with a large head and face, a deep portulid bearing, and an eye of quick intelligence. Through his entire career, whether at the bar, in Congress, or in the gubernatorial chair, Mr. Chase has never for an instant compromised the integrity or the dignity of his character.

One of the finest of his Senatorial speeches was made Feb. 3, 1854, in reply to a severe attack of Mr. Douglas upon himself and two or three other gentlemen, who had issued an address to the people upon the Kansas-Nebraska act.

**HALL.**  
In person, Senator Hale is hairy, bluff-looking, with a clear eye, and a hearty grasp of the hand of his friends. His colloquial powers are of a splendid order, and he is a rare humorist, genial, ready, and kind. He laughs with the folks, and shortens of the world—not at them—and his laugh is pure and silvery. Married in early life to Miss Lucy H. Lambers, of Norwich, N. Y.

**WHEELER.**  
In his personal appearance, Mr. Wheeler is dignified and commanding. He is uniformly good-natured, and his intimate friends assert that in his judgments of men and political parties he is very fair. He is tall, with a fine forehead, greyish hair, and florid complexion. As a speaker, he has a certain dignity, however, which enforces attention if he is the orator of the occasion, and obedience if he is the presiding officer.

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