SIDNEY HOWARD GAY, Editor.

The Standard.

Without Concealment....Without Compromise.

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Selections.

TEXAS AND NEW MEXICO.

Congress.—In the *Senate* on Tuesday, the 6th inst., after the morning business was disposed of, the following was received:

MESSAGE.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I herewith transmit to the two Houses of Congress, a letter from His Excellency the Governor of Texas, dated on the 14th day of June last, addressed to the late President of the United States, which, not having been answered by him, came to my hands on his death, and I also transmit a copy of the answer which I have felt to be my duty to cause to be made to that communication. Congress will perceive that the Governor of Texas officially states, that, in pursuance of the authority of that State, he despatched a special commissioner, with full power and instructions to extend the civil jurisdiction of the State over the unorganized country of El Paso, Worth, Presidio and Santa Fé, situated on its north-western limits: he proceeds to say, that the Commission had reported to him in an official form, that the military officers employed in the service of the United States, stationed at Santa Fé, interposed, namely, with the inhabitants, to the fulfilment of his object, and in behalf of the establishment of a separate State government, east of the Rio Grande, within the rightful limits of the State of Texas. These four counties, which Texas proposes to establish and organize, being within her own jurisdiction, extend over the whole of the territory east of the Rio Grande, which has been heretofore regarded as an essential and integral part of the department of New Mexico, and actually governed and possessed by the people and conquered and severed from the Republic of Mexico by the American arms. The Legislature of Texas has been called together by the Governor for the purpose, as is understood, of maintaining her claim to the territory east of the Rio Grande, and of establishing over it her own jurisdiction, and her own laws, by force.

These proceedings of Texas may well arrest the attention of all branches of the Government of the United States, and I rejoice that they come while Congress is yet in session. A crisis may be brought on which shall summon the two houses of Congress, and still more distinctly the Executive Government, to an immediate performance of their respective duties under the Constitution of the United States. The President is constituted commander-in-chief of the army and navy, and of the militia of the several States, when called into the actual service of the United States. The Constitution declares also, that he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and that he shall, from time to time, give to Congress information of the state of the Union. Congress has power under the Constitution to provide for calling on the militia to execute the laws of the Union, and suitable and appropriate acts of Congress have been passed, for the purpose providing for calling forth the militia as for placing other suitable and efficient means in the hands of the President to enable him to execute the constitutional functions of his office. The second section of the act of the 28th of February, 1795, declares that "whenever the laws of the United States shall be opposed, or their execution be obstructed in any State by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings of the power vested in the marshals, the President may call forth the militia so far as may be necessary to suppress such combinations, and to cause the laws to be duly executed." By the act of March 3d, 1807, it is provided, "that if all cases of obstruction to the laws either of the United States or any individual State or territory, when it is lawful for the President to call forth the military for the purpose of causing the laws to be duly executed, it shall be lawful for him to employ for the same purposes, such part of the land or naval force of the United States as he shall judge necessary." These several statutes are now in full force. If, therefore, the laws of the United States are opposed or obstructed in any State or territory, by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the judicial or civil authorities, and it becomes a case in which it is the duty of the President either to call into the militia, or to employ the military or naval force of the United States, to do both, if in his judgment the exigency of the occasion shall so require, for the purpose of suppressing such combinations, the constitutional duty of the President is plain and peremptory. The authority vested in him by law for the performance of this duty is clear and ample.

Texas, as a State, is authorized to maintain her own laws, so far as they are not repugnant to the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, to suppress insurrections against her authority, and to punish those who commit treason against the State, according to the forms provided by her own constitution and her own laws. But her power is local, and confined entirely within the limits of Texas herself. She can possibly confer no authority which can be lawfully extended beyond her own boundary. All this is plain, and hardly needs argument or elucidation. If Texas militia, therefore, march into any one of the other States, or into any territory of the United States, there to execute or enforce any law of Texas, they become at that moment trespassers—they are no longer under the protection of any lawful authority, and are to be regarded merely as intruders; and if within such State or territory they obstruct any law of the United States, either by the direct force of their power of numbers, constituting such a combination as is too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority, the President of the United States is not only bound, left to him, but is bound to obey the solemn injunction of the Constitution, and exercise the high powers vested in him by the Constitution and laws of the acts of Congress. Or, if any civil posse, armed or unarmed, enter into any territory of the United States under the protection of the laws of Texas, with the intention to seize individuals to be carried elsewhere for trial, for alleged offences, and this posse be too powerful to be resisted by the local and civil authorities, such seizure, or attempt to seize, is to be prevented or resisted by the authorities of the United States.

The grave and important question now arises whether there be in the Territory of New Mexico any existing law of the United States, opposition to which, or obstruction of which, would constitute a case calling for the interposition of the authority vested in the President. The Constitution of the United States declares that "this Constitution and the Laws of the United States, which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all the treaties made, or which shall be made under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land. If, therefore, New Mexico be a territory of the United States, and if any treaty stipulation be in force therein, such treaty stipulation is the supreme law of the land, and is to be maintained and upheld, and accordingly, in the letter to the Governor of Texas my reasons are given for believing that New Mexico is now a territory of the United States, with the same extent and the same boundaries which belonged to it in the actual possession of the Republic of Mexico, and before the late war. In the early part of that war both California and New Mexico were conquered by the arms of the United States, and were in the military possession of the United States at the date of the treaty of peace. By that treaty, the title by conquest was confirmed, and these territories, with the exception of those ceded from Mexico for ever; and by the same treaty, certain important rights and securities were solemnly guaranteed to the inhabitants of those territories. By the fifth article of the treaty, it is declared, that the boundary line between the two Republics shall commence in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from land opposite the mouth of the Rio Grande, otherwise called the Rio Bravo del Norte, or opposite the mouth of its deepest branch, if it should have more than one branch, emptying directly into the sea; from thence up the middle of that river, following the deepest channel where it has more than one, to the point where it strikes the Southern boundary of New Mexico; thence westwardly along the whole southern boundary of New Mexico, which runs north of the town called Passo, to its western terminus; thence westward along the western line of New Mexico, until it intersects the first branch of the river Gila, or if should not intersect any branch of that river, then to the point on the said line nearest to that branch, and thence in a direct line to the same; thence down the middle of said branch and of the said river until it empties into the Rio Colorado; thence across the Colorado, following the division line between Upper and Lower California, to the Pacific Ocean."

The 8th Article of the Treaty is in the following terms: "To those of Spanish or Mexican origin now established in territories previously belonging to Mexico, and who remain for the future within the limits of the United States, shall be free to continue where they now reside, or to remove at any time to the Mexican Republic, retaining the property which they possess in the said territory, or disposing thereof and removing the proceeds wherever they please, without being subjected on this account to any contribution tax, or charge whatever. Those who shall prefer to remain in the said territories may either retain the title and rights of Mexican citizens, or acquire those of citizens of the United States; but they will be under obligation to make their election within one year from the date of the exchange of ratifications of this Treaty, and those who shall remain in the said territories after the expiration of that year without having declared their intention to retain the character of Mexicans, shall be considered to have elected the rights of citizens of the United States in the said territories. Property of every kind now belonging to Mexicans not established there, shall be secured to them. The present owners, their heirs, if Mexicans who may hereafter acquire said property by contract, shall enjoy, with respect to it, guarantees equally ample, as if the same belonged to citizens of the United States."

The 9th article of the Treaty is in these words:—"The Mexicans who in the territories aforesaid shall not preserve the character of citizens of the Mexican Republic conformably with what is stipulated in the preceding article, shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and be admitted at the proper time (to be judged by the Congress of the United States, to the enjoyment of all the rights of citizens of the United States according to the principles of the Constitution; and in the mean time, shall be maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and secured in the free exercise of their religion without restriction." It is plain, therefore, in the face of these treaty stipulations, that all Mexicans established in territories ceded to the United States, and remaining quietly and peaceably, and not within the protection of the 9th article, and that the treaty being a part of the supreme law of the land, are entitled to the benefit of the "supreme law of the land is in actual force in the territory, and is to be maintained until it shall be displaced or modified by other legal provisions, or obstructed by combinations too powerful to be suppressed by the civil authority.

This case is one which comes within the provisions of the act of March, 1807, and within the force these provisions Neither the Constitution nor the laws, nor my duty or my oath of office, leave me any alternative in the course to be pursued. The Executive Government of the United States has no power or authority to determine what was the true line of boundary between Mexico and the United States before the treaty of the Guadalupe Hidalgo, nor has it any such power now, since the question has become one between the State of Texas and the United States. So far as this boundary is doubtful, that doubt should be removed by some act of Congress or by the assent of Texas may be necessary by some appropriate mode of legal adjudication; but in the mean time, if disturbances or obstruction arise, or should be threatened, it is absolutely incumbent on the Executive Government, however painful the duty, to take care that the laws are faithfully maintained. He can regard only the actual state of things existing at the date of the treaty, and is bound to protect all inhabitants who were then established and now remain north and east of the line of boundary in the full enjoyment of their liberties and property, according to the provisions of the 9th article of the treaty. In other words, the laws of Mexico as New Mexico which was possessed and occupied as New Mexico by the citizens of New Mexico at the date of the treaty, until a definitive line of boundary shall be established, and by competent authority.

This assertion of duty to protect the people of New Mexico from threatened violence, or from liability to be carried into Texas for trial for alleged offences against Texan laws, does not at all include any claim of power on the part of the Executive to establish any civil or ecclesiastical government in that territory. That power belongs exclusively to the legislative department, and Congress is the sole judge of the time and manner of creating or authorizing any such government. The duty of the Executive only applies to the execution of laws, and the maintenance of treaties actually in force, and the protection of all the people of the United States in the enjoyment of the rights which those treaties and laws guarantee. It is exceedingly desirable that no occasion should arise for the exercise of the powers thus vested in the President by the Constitution and the laws, with whose mildness those powers might be exercised, or however clear the case of necessity, yet consequences might nevertheless follow which no human sagacity can foresee.

I have thus held before Congress the communication of his Excellency the Governor of Texas, and the answer thereto, and have made such observations upon the subject as I have thought called for by respecting Constitutional obligations which may arise in the future progress of things, and may devolve on me to discharge. I shall not be regarded as thus stepping aside from the line of my duty, notwithstanding I am aware that the subject is now before the Houses, and may be expected to receive consideration of the importance of an immediate decision, or arrangement, for settlement of the question of the boundary line between the Territory of Texas and Mexico. All consideration of justice, general expediency, and domestic tranquility calls for this. It seems to be in the interest of the first, or even the first of the questions growing out of the acquisition of California and New Mexico, now requiring decision. I New Mexico can be admitted either a State or a territory, until it shall be first ascertained what New Mexico is, and what are her limits and boundaries. These cannot be fixed or known till the line of division between her and the State of Texas be ascertained and established. Numerous and weighty reasons occupire in my judgment, to show that this Criminal line should be established by Congress, with the assent of the government of Texas, in the first place. This seems by far the most prompt mode of proceeding by which the end can be accomplished. If judicial proceedings were resorted to, such proceedings would necessarily be slow, and years would pass by, in all probability, before the controversy could be ended; so great a delay in this case is to be avoided if possible; such delay would

measures, or even to recommend any thing as fit to be adopted by the people. Their whole duty was performed when they had to what the people should be subordinate to the wishes of the people, in this matter it was evidently contemplated that they were to be guided by the wishes of the inhabitants, and not as officers of this government.

It must be recollected that the only government then existing in the territory was a *quasi* military government; and as Congress had not given any notice for the establishment of any form of civil government, and as the President doubtless believed that, under these circumstances, the people had a right to frame a government for themselves, and submit it to Congress for its approval, the order was in direction that the existing military government should not stand in the way of the accomplishment of the wishes of the people, nor thwart those wishes, if the people should prefer them, for the establishment of a free, popular, republican form of government, for their own protection and benefit—this was obviously the whole purpose and object of the order.

The military officer in command, and his associates, were American citizens, acquainted with the forms of civil and popular proceedings, and it was expected that they would aid the inhabitants of the territory, by their advice and assistance, in their proceedings for the establishment of a government of their own. There is no reason to suppose that Col. Monroe, an officer as much distinguished for prudence and discretion as for his intrepidity in arms, meant to act, or did act otherwise than in perfect subordination and subserviency to the will of the people upon whom he had no power, but to which he was authorized to do, nor does the President seem to have entertained any thing of the kind. The President, in his instructions to Col. Monroe, says, "It was not

2 "I hereby certify, that this map has been compiled from the records of the General Land Office, by Robert Crenshaw, and that it is the most correct representation of the State which I have seen, or which has come within my knowledge. The boundaries of the rivers are all correctly represented, being made from actual surveys."

[Signed by Thomas W. Wyatt, of Austin, July, 1848.]

3 "The undersigned, Commissioner of the General Land Office of the State of Texas, has no hesitancy in declaring it as his firm conviction, that this map is a very correct representation of the State, representing all returns up to date, having been compiled with great care from the records of the General Land Office by the draughtsmen, Robert Crenshaw."

[Signed July 4, 1848: George W. Smith.

4. "State of Texas: I certify that George William Ward was Commissioner of the General Land Office from the 5th day of January, 1841, to the 20th of March, 1848: and that George W. Smith is now and has been Commissioner as aforesaid since the said 20th day of March last. In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affix the seal of the State, at Austin, the 7th day of July, 1848, and of the independence of Texas the thirteenth year."

[Signed. George T. Wood. countersigned by the Secretary of State, W. D. Miller.]

This is the authentication of the map, and certainly nothing could be more full and satisfactory. The dates of the certificates are also most essential: for they show the map to have been compiled no late as the spring of 1848, the very date of the treaty with the Republic of Mexico, as if compiled for the exact purpose of showing the United States the extent of Texan possession on the day she became interested in the question, by becoming the owner of the territory contiguous to Texas.

Here is this another map. Look at it (holding it up). It is large enough to be seen across the chamber, and shows objects with sufficient distinctness to be discerned by all parties. Western Texas is longitude of 102! the very limit I propose, as if I had made the map myself to suit my bill. Here is the long globule of 102 constituting the western limit of the map, running through the centre of the Staked Plain, leaving every county, every town, and every place distinct, and every stream, west of Texas, with all their head springs and sources to the east, leaving the whole course of the Pueco and its valley to the west, and striking the Rio Norte just below the mouth of the Pueco, and three hundred miles on a straight line below El Paso.

Behold it! Here is 102 cutting the long blank space marked *El Llano Estacado*, or the Staked Plain: and here are all the breaks in the eastern declivity of that long, broad, and sterile table land, from which issue the thousand little streams which, taking their course towards the rising sun, and gathering themselves into large channels, give birth to all the beautiful rivers of Texas—the Colorado, the Brazos, or by law! Rivers, towns, counties, all to the east of 102, and all separated from New Mexico by the high desert plain which marks the western limit of the country, and divides systems of rivers and of lands from each other.

This is the line which I propose, and upon the adoption of which the sense of the Senate will be taken. It is entirely different from that of the committee, and makes a difference of 70, 00 square miles to the United States territory in New Mexico, according to its adoption or rejection.

I have diligently studied the report of the committee, to find out the principle upon which they take a line beginning above El Paso to divide the territories of New Mexico and Texas—a line which, confining to neither class, leaves both! and which, contradicting history, geography, and law, invalidates itself! have been greatly at a loss to discover the principle on which so wide an anomalous line could be based; and suppose I have found it, so far as it can be found, in the paragraph of the committee's report, which I will now read. This is it:

"The committee begin their line on the eastern front of the northern and western boundary of Texas. On that question a *great diversity* of opinion has prevailed. According to one *party*, the western boundary of Texas was the *Neuces*; according to *another*, it extended to the *Rio Grande*, and stretched from its mouth to its source. A *majority* of the committee, having come to the conclusion of recommending an *amicable adjustment* of the boundary *upon the principle of expressing any opinion as to the true and legitimate* western and northern boundary of that State. The terms proposed for such an adjustment are contained in the bill herewith reported, and they are, with considerable variation, the same as that reported by the Committee on Territories.

"According to these terms, it is proposed to Texas that her boundary be recognized as the Rio Grande, and up that river to the point *commonly called El Paso*, and running thence up that river twenty miles, measured thereon by a straight line; then running westwardly to a point where the hundredth degree of west longitude crosses Red River; being the southwest angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians by the United States."

This it is! and a pretty light it is to guide the Congress of the United States—a great diversity of opinion among the people, and no opinion at all in the committee. Some think the Neuces is the true and legitimate western boundary; some think it extends to the Rio Grande. The committee think neither one nor the other, so as to bring a bias; but, having come to the conclusion to propose an amicable adjustment, they abstain from expressing any opinion as to the true and legitimate western boundary of Texas! and then, without any reason, but to what is either true or legitimate, they cut New Mexico in two, and give half of her to Texas. If the committee had studied the question of boundary, and expressed an opinion, and then made their line conformable to it, their recommendation might have been entitled to great weight. But they do no such thing. They do not study the question. They expressly abstain from it. They neither give! an opinion on their own, nor adopt that of anybody else. They neither take the Neuces, as they say some believe, nor the Rio Grande, as they say others believe; nor name any line which they themselves believe; but, going in blind—making a bias! and half blind too! of it—cutting instead of untying the Gordian knot—they take a new course across the Pueco, beginning half way up the Del Norte, and half way down the two just below the ships, and give the lower half to Texas leaving New Mexico to stump it about as she can, without feet or legs.

This is called abstaining from expressing an opinion; but it is certainly acting an opinion, and executing it also. They amputate New Mexico—cut her in two just below the middle—give half to Texas—and call that no opinion. Sir, there was once a dispute before a wise man with respect to the maternity of a child. Two different women claimed to be its mother, and Solomon, puzzled with their contradictory assertions and proofs, not able to decide which was the true and legitimate mother, abstaining from expressing any opinion, ordered the child to be cut in two, and half of it to be given to each. You know how it ended. The false mother would not have the child cut in two! and the wise man knew that! and his judgement was nothing but a device to find out the mother by the instinct to speak. I do not know whether our committee have acted on the policy of Solomon—Solomon thought they all are false! but in fact upon the policy of principle they acted. There is no point, from the head to the mouth of the river, which may not be taken on the same principle of adjustment. Texas is the only rule they profess, and that seems to be very amiable; and, according to what they propose, all their amiability runs in one channel, and that their adjustment leans to one side. They give seventy thousand square miles of New Mexico to Texas, and offer her one hundred! if she will take it of it! This is amicable enough to Texas, and adjustment enough to suit her. But how does it suit the United States and New Mexico? How does it suit truth and justice—that true and legitimate line which the committee did not even pretend to ascertain?

The committee propose a consideration to be paid by the United States to Texas—how much, they do not say in their bill or report, but rumor talks of ten millions of dollars. This is what the report says:

"As a consideration for it, and considering that a portion of the debt of Texas was created on a pledge to her creditors on the duties on foreign imports, transferred by the resolution of annexation to the United States, and yet remains a charge, with a like tenure, by a majority of the committee recommend the payment of the sum of ——— millions of dollars to Texas, to be applied in the first instance to the extinction of that portion of her debt for the reimbursement of which the duties on foreign imports were pledged as aforesaid; and the residue in such manner as she may direct. According to an estimate which has been made, there are included in this territory to which it is proposed that Texas shall relinquish her claim, embracing that part of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, a little less than 124,933 square miles, and about 79,957,120 acres of land. From the proceeds of the sale of this land, the United States may ultimately be reimbursed a portion, if not the whole of the amount of what is thus proposed to be advanced to Texas."

The consideration is not named; but some things are named which may help to form a judgment as to what it ought to be. Let us consider them. In the first place, this is an affair of mutual concession—an exchange of land—so much on one side, and so much on the other—and then boot from the United States to Texas to the figure of some twenty! of tucking incongruous bills together which the history of American British legislation has ever exhibited. The bill is brought! *twenty! twenty!* Texas will cede her claim—seized by the threat, and held up to public view—(and here Mr. Rio Grande—and I answer for New Mexico, 70,000 square miles, including the El Paso and Pueco country. Upon the figures Texas would seem to have ceded most, and entitled to receive boot; but when we come to consider the extent of concession from Texas includes all New Mexico east of the Del Norte, from twenty miles above El Paso to the end of the river, and that Texas ceded her twenty miles of what was New Mexico for a hundred years before the name of Texas had been heard of—that it ceded what never belonged to Texas, and what these said New Mexican people who admit no allegiance to Texas—then it becomes a question whether this is indeed boot! but what is the consideration which be adducted from the committee's quantity of 124,933 square miles. I happen to be of that opinion: and have made a table of the 124,933 square miles of the committee's count. That would make the two cessions about equal in extent, about equal in quantity, but far superior in quality and value. How would the two cessions stand in that respect? Evidently the 70,000 square miles taken from New Mexico is worth more than the 124,933 ceded to Texas. It is in a better climate, being all of it south of 34 deg. and part as far south as 29 1-2 deg.: while the Texan cession goes up to 42 deg. in the Rocky Mountain —within thirty miles of the Salt Lake, and corresponding on Oregon and California. It is better land. The civilized people upon it—four or five thousand at San Elizario, and three thousand in the other places. It is noncumbered with resident Indians, and lies in the direct road from the lower Mississippi to the northern part of the republic of Mexico, and the Gila route to California and the Pacific. The Texan cession is mountainous, sterile, and in extent, better in climate and quality, and more desirable from position. And yet the committee propose boot—boot—boot—twenty! Texas is not the rule in the horse swap. It is not the rule to give the best horse, and then give the price of the other, especially when the other does not belong to yourself.

The committee, in their report, seem to be a little conscious that they were rather overdoing the matter in this article of compensation to Texas—this new mode of swapping land—giving the best land, and then giving hot hoodes. They say:

"If this boundary be assented to by Texas, she will be quieted to a extent in her title. And some may suppose that in considering the consideration by the United States, she might, without any other equivalent, properly be asked to cede to us the lands beyond the proposed boundary: that is, any claim to any part of New Mexico. But, under the influence of a sentiment of justice and great liberality, the committee have thought, for her relinquishment of any such claim, a large pecuniary equivalent."

This is candid. Doubtless many will suppose, as the committee think some will, that the United States is given land enough without superadding money to it. They would suppose that upon the principle of equitable, that when a man had given up half and half quiet a claim to it, that he should not pay money for the other half. Some may think he believed that half belonged to himself, and when he had possessed it all for two hundred and fifty years It is very reasonable in such a case, that he should expect that he had done enough in giving up half. I, myself, would certainly be one of such. But not so the committee. They have a new rule to go by! where in trade or politics before. They have recourse to sentiment! and, under the influence of sentiment, and "great liberality, they will make "other equivalent" to Texas for relinquishing her claim to the rest of New Mexico. This is the sum of the consideration in their report; and I give what they say in their own words, that there may be no mistake about it; another equivalent is what they propose to give. Some might suppose one equivalent was enough, but they propose another, and that a large one, and call it a pecuniary and a landed equivalent to Texas. Now, I object to all this. I object to accept a cession of New Mexico from Texas, and great liberality to Texas, for what belongs to herself, and has the actual possession, which is a right to possession until the claim is decided. Secondly, because the consideration is not a pecuniary equivalent for title of Texas to all New Mexico east of the Rio Grande, and we cannot consider it as a dispute between New Mexico and the United States. Thirdly, because, we have valuable territory than we receive, and then pay the difference! what we receive into the bargain, and which we our own before.

This is a strange way. A committee undertaking to guide, in a case where they admit they have not looked for either truth or law—prescribing a line, not designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians by the United States!

This it is! and a pretty light it is to guide the Congress of the United States—a great diversity of opinion among the people, and no opinion at all in the committee. Some think the Neuces is the true and legitimate western boundary; some think it extends to the Rio Grande. The committee think neither one nor the other, so as to bring a bias; but, having come to the conclusion to propose an amicable adjustment, they abstain from expressing any opinion as to the true and legitimate western boundary of Texas! and then, without any reason, but to what is either true or legitimate, they cut New Mexico in two, and give half of her to Texas. If the committee had studied the question of boundary, and expressed an opinion, and then made their line conformable to it, their recommendation might have been entitled to great weight. But they do no such thing. They do not study the question. They expressly abstain from it. They neither give! an opinion on their own, nor adopt that of anybody else. They neither take the Neuces, as they say some believe, nor the Rio Grande, as they say others believe; nor name any line which they themselves believe; but, going in blind—making a bias! and half blind too! of it—cutting instead of untying the Gordian knot—they take a new course across the Pueco, beginning half way up the Del Norte, and half way down the two just below the ships, and give the lower half to Texas leaving New Mexico to stump it about as she can, without feet or legs.

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The committee propose a consideration to be paid by the United States to Texas—how much, they do not say in their bill or report, but rumor talks of ten millions of dollars. This is what the report says:

"As a consideration for it, and considering that a portion of the debt of Texas was created on a pledge to her creditors on the duties on foreign imports, transferred by the resolution of annexation to the United States, and yet remains a charge, with a like tenure, by a majority of the committee recommend the payment of the sum of ——— millions of dollars to Texas, to be applied in the first instance to the extinction of that portion of her debt for the reimbursement of which the duties on foreign imports were pledged as aforesaid; and the residue in such manner as she may direct. According to an estimate which has been made, there are included in this territory to which it is proposed that Texas shall relinquish her claim, embracing that part of New Mexico lying east of the Rio Grande, a little less than 124,933 square miles, and about 79,957,120 acres of land. From the proceeds of the sale of this land, the United States may ultimately be reimbursed a portion, if not the whole of the amount of what is thus proposed to be advanced to Texas."

The consideration is not named; but some things are named which may help to form a judgment as to what it ought to be. Let us consider them. In the first place, this is an affair of mutual concession—an exchange of land—so much on one side, and so much on the other—and then boot from the United States to Texas to the figure of some twenty! of tucking incongruous bills together which the history of American British legislation has ever exhibited. The bill is brought! *twenty! twenty!* Texas will cede her claim—seized by the threat, and held up to public view—(and here Mr. Rio Grande: and I answer for New Mexico, 70,000 square miles, including the El Paso and Pueco country. Upon the figures Texas would seem to have ceded most, and entitled to receive boot; but when we come to consider the extent of concession from Texas includes all New Mexico east of the Del Norte, from twenty miles above El Paso to the end of the river, that Texas ceded her twenty miles of what was New Mexico for a hundred years before the name of Texas had been heard of—that it ceded what never belonged to Texas, and what these said New Mexican people who admit no allegiance to Texas—then it becomes a question whether this is indeed boot! but what is the consideration which be adducted from the committee's quantity of 124,933 square miles. I happen to be of that opinion: and have made a table of the 124,933 square miles of the committee's count. That would make the two cessions about equal in extent, about equal in quantity, but far superior in quality and value. How would the two cessions stand in that respect? Evidently the 70,000 square miles taken from New Mexico is worth more than the 124,933 ceded to Texas. It is in a better climate, being all of it south of 34 deg., and part as far south as 29 1-2 deg.: while the Texan cession goes up to 42 deg. in the Rocky Mountain —within thirty miles of the Salt Lake, and corresponding on Oregon and California. It is better land. The civilized people upon it—four or five thousand at San Elizario, and three thousand in the other places. It is noncumbered with resident Indians, and lies in the direct road from the lower Mississippi to the northern part of the republic of Mexico, and the Gila route to California and the Pacific. The Texan cession is mountainous, sterile, and in extent, better in climate and quality, and more desirable from position. And yet the committee propose boot—boot—boot—twenty! Texas is not the rule in the horse swap. It is not the rule to give the best horse, and then give the price of the other, especially when the other does not belong to yourself.

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yet his testimony has gone forth as that of a guardian of the law in examining into the character of the statements in particular—that which ascribes not only the use of arms, but the *initiative*—in other words, that CHAPLIN fired the first shot, and also commenced the bloody work which the riddled carriage shows to have been exacted. Now, it will turn out that CHAPLIN not only did not fire the first shot, and that he never fired at all, but that the shooting, on the part of the assailants, was done by the slaves—there being much more of it on their part than on the part of the assailants. CHAPLIN, as I understand it, had not time to fire a pistol. Simultaneously with the "checking" of the wheels and seizing of the horses, he was stricken a heavy blow, which BRYANT, (one of the slave-dealers or catchers,) understand, confessed, or rather boasts, that he inflicted. The witnesses he found himself on the ground, struck and belabored by two or three of these men, in the most ferociously brutal manner—so much so that he had good reason to apprehend that their intent was murder outright! It is believed that they would have murdered him, if he had not appealed to Capt. GORHAM: and he, I understand, is now denounced by the tigers as an "Abolitionist," becau se he did interfere. And yet BRYANT who had been the author of the first assault and battery, with intent to kill, on the strength of which a requisition has been made for him by the Governor of Maryland! of the testimony of such witnesses, under such circumstances, is to prevail, even in a pro-slavery Maryland Court! I have many times said to have fled the tribunals of the law, utterly! Such a course would convert court trials into the crudest farces imaginable.

But the fact happens to be that MR. CHAPLIN is a "peace man," and therefore has not been in the habit of violence on his part has done him great injustice, calculated, as it was, to undermine and destroy the confidence of his friends at home.

☞ When subscribers give directions for the change or discontinuance of their papers, we do wish they would give us their name and the post-office address in very annoying to receive a note or return paper with a request to "discontinue," without further direction. Of course we have no means of knowing whether the paper has been sent to Maine or Texas. When a change of address is ordered, the Post Office, *old* and *new*, should *both* be stated.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, the 19th, being the day by special order of the Senate for the consideration of the Fugitive Slave Bill after the transaction of the morning business it was taken up.

Mr. Mason moved to amend it by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a substitute for the entire bill.

Mr. Dayton moved to amend the amendment by substituting the bill laid on the table, several weeks since.

Mr. Webster, which he briefly supported. He provides, that if the alleged fugitive shall declare that he owes no service to the claimant, the right of the claimant shall be decided, finally, without delay, by the finding of a jury.

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Mr. Cass offered a simple amendment of the law of 1793, the main feature of which, he thought, ought to be retained. That act laid down four principles to which he was prepared to adhere:—First: The right of the master to arrest his fugitive slave wherever he may find him. Second: The duty to arrest the slave by a magistrate in the State where he is arrested, that the claim may be adjusted by the magistrate. Third: The duty of the magistrate to arrest the slave, and to do so, like other examining magistrates, without a jury; and that he should deliver him to the custody of the master. Fourth: The right of the master to take his slave to his residence.

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The further consideration of that bill was then postponed to-morrow.

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Domestic Correspondence.

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BOSTON, Aug. 17th, 1850.

Since I wrote to you last Massachusetts has furnished another of those instructive spectacles, the occasion of a recurrence of which is essential to maintain her character for intelligence and Christianity. The great Moral Lesson of a Hanging has been read again for the instruction of all who it may concern, and with additions all tending to the greater edification. The scenic effect was excellent. The properties were of the best description, and nothing was overlooked which could be introduced in the *Drop*. The Stage Manager was the Rev. Edward T. Taylor, (whom the Boston merchants employ to keep the souls of their sailors in good shipping order,) and under his direction the final *Tableau* had the most striking and appropriate success. The chief actor, as I suppose you know, was Daniel H. Pearson the murderer of his wife and children. This poor wretch seemed scarcely to be an accountable being, so low was the condition of his intellect and so slight was the line that seemed to separate him from lunacy. So apparent was this on the trial that the jury refused to convict him, except with a recommendation to mercy on this ground, notwithstanding the unprecedented horrors of his deed. The Governor and Council, however, took the responsibility, which the jury drew from them, and decided that he was sane enough to be hanged. So hanged he was.

At the time the day of execution was fixed, some one asked a member of this intrepid body why they allowed him so long an interval (about three months), to which he replied, with admirable simplicity, that "*they thought he had a great deal to do!*" This considerateness, however, was quite thrown away upon him; for he persisted in disbelieving that they had any intention of hanging him, almost to the last. About a week before the fatal day they called in Mr. Taylor, (who undertakes the salvation of souls at the shortest notice,) to pray with him handsomely through and despatched him to Heaven with a certificate of satisfactory conversion, duly authenticated. This holy man, it is said, took the occasion of the execution to pray against those that are trying to abolish that compendious method of translating newly regenerated saints to Paradise. He wrestled with God for the same blessing when poor Goode was put to death, a year ago, and doubtless regards this last hanging as a special answer to prayer. I wonder, however, that he does not consider that just such sort of people are greatly needed for the Conversion of the World, and that it would be a better use to put them by, to make ministers rather than penitentiaries of them. But, not wishing to trouble this mere matter, he cheerfully encouraged his neophyte to mount the gallows with all confidence, as one that had nothing to fear, and he, accordingly, made a most edifying end.

I have nothing to say against my appliances which may make unbelieve or sneer but I cannot consent to a wretch about to be put to death under circumstances of such horrid barbarity. As far as he is concerned, I am content that he should comfort in fanatical views of religion, in fandango, in chloroform, or in New England rum. But is it easy to imagine anything better calculated to bring true religion and genuine morality into ridicule and contempt than such a conversion and such a scene as the execution of poor Pearson? Do you suppose, Northern people, that the efficacy of capital punishments as a preventive of crime would afforded last week, in Chelsea, by a man who attempted the life of his wife in almost precisely the manner that Pearson killed his. The attempt was not successful; but it was, in every respect, as much a murder as any witnesses, under such circumstances, is to prevail, even in a pro-slavery Maryland Court! I have many times said to have fled the tribunals of the law, utterly! Such a course would convert court trials into the crudest farces imaginable.

But the fact happens to be that MR. CHAPLIN is a "peace man," and therefore has not been in the habit of violence on his part has done him great injustice, calculated, as it was, to undermine and destroy the confidence of his friends at home.

☞ When subscribers give directions for the change or discontinuance of their papers, we do wish they would give us their name and the post-office address in very annoying to receive a note or return paper with a request to "discontinue," without further direction. Of course we have no means of knowing whether the paper has been sent to Maine or Texas. When a change of address is ordered, the Post Office, *old* and *new*, should *both* be stated.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Monday, the 19th, being the day by special order of the Senate for the consideration of the Fugitive Slave Bill after the transaction of the morning business it was taken up.

Mr. Mason moved to amend it by striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a substitute for the entire bill.

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General Intelligence.

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—FOURTEEN LIVES LOST.—The Boston papers of last evening contain letters from Grenfield, August 16th, which gives the particulars of a distressing casualty which befel a party of persons on the Suntang Lake, in that town. One of the correspondents gives the main facts thus:

"A party of about one hundred and fifty persons from Lynn and Saugus, came here on an excursion of pleasure. After breakfast, they made their time in pic-nic style, in the beautiful grove which skirts the lake, they then went to the lake, and amused themselves by cruising round the shores, and the island in the center. Several different companies of the party had made excursions in it with safety; but the fourteenth proved to with a most terrible catastrophe. Twenty-five persons were on board the boat when she left the shore. As they approached the island, she paddle theyre was water on one side of the deck; the company then passed to the other side. This caused that side to be wet, and they crossed back again.

"This was done several times, and these sudden changes of position continued, it is thus stated, evidently. Some of the party, becoming frightened, got upon the seats, and the boat dipped over the top. The company now become panic-stricken, and as one side went down the other side, some of the passengers sprang upon the side which was left, in the center of the boat, when, unfortunately, the boat was completely capsized, bottom up. Mr Jonathan Tarbox succeeded in getting on the bottom of the boat, and thought he could swim, he managed to save a number of lives. A man who had lost his wife and three children, swam and was to the shore. Although the boat was near the shore, in a quiet cove of the island, yet fourteen lives were lost!"

"The boat was constructed by covering two doys with a deck, and was propelled forward by a hand-crank, between them. The person who engaged the boat was told that it was safe for fourteen persons.—Twenty persons had crossed the lake in it with safety; and this party would have met with no accident had it kept still.—But was the unnecessary rocking which led to this calamitous end.

We learn from another source that the party of pleasure is a full center of the Methodist Episcopal Church and Society of Lynn. The following lists of the drowned gives their places of residence:

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Churchill, of Franklin, Mass., on a visit to Mr. Joseph Chesser; Mary Ann Howard, aged 16, Lucy A. Howard, aged 14, Mrs. Howard and daughter; Miss Adams, of Boston; Miss Ellen Ann Young, of Lynn; two children of Mr. Ephraim Brown, of Rockingham, Vt. Miss Eliza Ann Brown, of Boston; Maria Chesser, daughter of Joseph Chesser, aged 14; two children of Joshua C. Garland; Miss Mehitable Alley, of Salem.

By means of grappling irons the bodies were recovered, and were conveyed to Lynn, where the Christian Church in Lynn. This awful calamity has thrown a gloom over the whole community where the deceased were known and beloved.

THE MORMONS IN ENGLAND.—MR. Mackay has written for the *London Morning Chronicle*, a full and interesting account of the Mormons in England, of whom are constantly emigrating from England to this country. He says that the Mormons boast of having emigration fund of three and a half millions of dollars, sin gold. Dr. Mackay saw and mixed much with these people, and he says, he found. He was interested to one of their priests, who avinced the most friendly feeling, finding that he was the author of a piece of poetry which is in high estimation among them. It seems that during the last ten years, the emigration of Mormons from England has been nearly 14,000, and that during the last year it amounted to 3,000. He says the main mechanism of a superior class, from Lancashire, Yorkshire, Wales, and the manufacturing districts. "The growth of Mohamedanism," Dr. Mackay says, "rapid as it was, is not to be compared with the rise and growth of Mormonism."

THE POTATO.—A correspondent writing from Jamestown, Rhode Island, says that the blight has appeared upon the potato vine in that town. He says he is not aware what his means of information are, and therefore cannot say whether his report is correct or not.

But, our correspondent is unfortunately confirmed by the fact that the rust has made its appearance upon the vine in Bangor, in the State of Maine. It is not known to what extent it prevails.

The Wyoming (N. Y.) *Mirror*, too, learns from a farmer in Warsaw, that the potato vine in that town is make its appearance in that neighborhood. The top is some are dying, and on digging them, he finds that some of the tubers are affected with the rot.

LARGE FORGERY.—Drafts to the amount of $30,000 have been recently presented to Messrs. Howland and Aspinwall, for payment, to the $20,000, purporting to be drawn by Parker H. French. The signature of the drafts was accomplished by means of a forged letter of credit, of which the following is a copy:

NEW YORK, May 10, 1850.

PARKER H. FRENCH, Esq.:

DEAR SIR.—Your favor of this morning has been received, and in response, I beg to state, I am authorised you to value upon us at any time in the next six months to the amount of Twenty thousand dollars. The confidence that you will use this important trust discreetly, and with sunny wishes for the success of your enterprise, we remain, Your friends,

HOWLAND & ASPINWALL.

I certify that the above is a true copy from the original (Signed) E. D. BADLOW,

Dr. Maj. and A. Q. M.

MESSRS. Howland and Aspinwall aver that they never heard of Mr. P. H. French and that the letter of credit sented to them signed with that name; and that they never signed above any similar letter of credit. It is possible that Mr. French's name has always been used without authority.

SIR JOHN FRANKLIN.—Letters have been lately received in the city from Affairs of the U. S. expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. The United States left the Sandwich Islands for Wahlenah Island, which is on the western coast of Greenland, on the 24th of June after a passage of thirty-two days from New York. The distance is about 2,000 miles. The Advance was obliged to shorten sail in order to allow the Resolute to keep up, but on the 10th she left the latter behind and went on. The place of rendezvous was fixed upon on the 27th of June, three days after Mr. Ephraim Brown. At Whalesh Island they met one of the English expeditions, consisting of two ships, and two small steamers.

At the vessels sailed Northward, the days began to grow longer and longer, until at length there was no darkness, and finally the sun remained above the horizon during the whole twenty-four hours. The men the shining of the sun "all night" was singular enough, but to the Greenlanders it was nothing new. In the course of a few months, the men felt, in the days will gradually shorten until it will be totally dark during the 24 hours, and there will be three days of darkness will continue for about two months.

The American Expedition was shortly to sail for Melville Bay, lieuen across Baffin's Bay from Cape Walker, and then to Wellville Island, where it would spend the winter, and not met much ice thus far during the passage.—*Sun.*

Two negroes, supposed to be fugitive slaves from Missouri, were arrested in Bond county, Illinois, a few days since, and committed to prison, until their owners should have an opportunity to appear against them. They had with them a horse in possession, and said they came from the "Am-Bottom," in Missouri.

THE STATE OF THE late Hon. John C. Calhoun has been found by the officers of the U. S. Revenue Cutter Morris Lieut. Frazier Boyle, and immediately return to the spot, with the sub-marine armour, for the purpose of recovering the body of the late lamented. Lieut. Martin informs us that the statue is in perfect order, and can be got up with but little trouble.

A PECULIAR MAN IN SAVANNAH.—There was considerable excitement at Savannah on Tuesday last, in consequence of a number of handbills having been posted up, stating that a Mulattoe man was about to be tarred and feathered, the gentleman having made offensive remarks in the company of several ladies and gentlemen. He was discovered, on the day, hoisting a new sign, with a sign, dissuading the officers, the sentiments of which are as follows:

NEGRO AND INDIAN SUFFRAGE AMERICAN.—The Michigan State Convention, now in session at Lansing, Michigan, has recommended amendment to the Constitution of the Peninsular State, have adopted a clause extending the Elective Franchise to Indians and their descendants, and will be submitted to the Legislature submitting to the People, as a separate proposition, the question of extending the same right to the African race.

MOUNT VERNON.—*The Republic* states that Mr. Washington, the proprietor of the family home and sepulchre of his illustrious relative, has so far yielded to the clamors of the Southern Commissioners, under certain restrictions, to the proprietors of a steamboat to land passengers there on three days of each week. The restrictions are that the exclusion of a bar and whatever else may lead to disorder or any species of impropriety. The privileged trip will be commenced in a few days.

RITES OF VOODOO.—NEGRO SUPERSTITION.—The police of New Orleans recently broke up some of the abominations rite which the negroes of the Crescent city have been in the habit of practising. On entering the house of Betsy Toledano they found the place fitted up as a unlawfully assembling a meeting of free negroes and slaves, they found a pan of the rooms fitted up as a kind of a chapel, with portraits of saints and apostles on the walls, an altar with a number of bowls thereon filled with variegated stones, and also goblets and vases containing different colored liquids. A number of colored women who were present escaped. Betsy stoutly defended herself from every criminal imputation, asserting that the ceremonies which she practised were derived from her grandmother, who brought them from the western coast of Africa, that the stones were intended to protect the building from lightning, by placing them in water during a storm, and with the shells which she exhibited, she asserted she could control the weather, bring on rain, &c. Any one in the United States who is at all observant of negro superstitions, must have noticed similar superstitions, particularly among those who dwell upon the plantations.

INDIAN.—A careful observation of one hundred towns in Massachusetts, brought to light five hundred and seventy five cases of idiocy. Of these, four hundred and twenty were idiots from birth, and of the number they obtained information respecting the parents of three hundred and twenty-five. In all out four of these examined cases, it was found that one parent was the other, or both, had in some departed from the laws of life and health, by intemperate or improper accidents, proceed to brain affections, intemperate, grossly sensual, or unnaturally intermarried with blood relations. The lesson taught by such disclosures should prove a warning.

EARTHQUAKES AND VOLCANIC ERUPTION IN THE MOLUCCAS.—Private advices from Amsterdam received in England, announce the occurrence there of a severe earthquake, followed by an epidemic broke out, which carried off nearly all the European population. Governor Cleerens and most of the civilians had died, and the garrison had suffered very severe. Ternate, men From Tarnate, it is also stated that there had been some eruptions of the volcano which had just before midnight on the 28th February, preceded by a terrible sound like thunder, and a concussion like gun-shots. A shower of ashes were observed on the 2nd March, and a few days before, and also on the day of the eruption, it had rained heavily.

A FEMALE MEDICAL College is about coming into operation at Philadelphia under highly favorable auspices. Lectures to commence first Monday in October, and continue through the winter. The object of institution is thus described: "Our object is not merely to qualify women for the practitioners of Medicine, but to teach "woman to know herself and her proper sphere" organism, and by the knowledge thus obtained, the important relations of wife and mother. We desire to throw open to them those avenues of Science, from which they have been so long excluded, by representing in a full center and fitted up as a kind of a chapel, improvements of the age. To accomplish this, no expense has been, or will be, spared.

THE Southern Press, the Slavery organ at Washington, is afraid that the late tailor's strike in the city of New York, will lead to a general disorganisation of society, and hints at a second French Revolution. Poor fellow!

MARRIAGES

JENNES—MOORE.—At York, Mich., August 12, J. Sedgwick Jennes, of Detroit, and Lucy Jane, only daughter of Hon. Wm. Moore, of York.

DEATHS

COFFIN.—At Milton, Norfolk County, on the morning of the 17th inst., of consumption, Eliza, daughter of the late Uriah Coffin, in the 34th year of her age, much respected and beloved by all who knew her.

NICKERSON.—At West Danvers, Mass., of dysentery, July 20th, Caroline U. aged 9 years, August 4th, Susanna M., aged 7 years, August 7, Ann Augusta 7th, Rebecca H., aged 8 years. August 10th, Margaret Jane, aged 2 years—children of Amos and Margaret Nickerson. In the short space of two weeks these parents have been called to bury five of a family of six children. The disease was one of great malignancy, in some respects resembling the Asiatic cholera.

THE SEVENTEENTH

NATIONAL ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

To be held in Boston, commencing on Thursday the 19th of December next.

IT is certainly unnecessary for the undersigned to enlarge upon the importance of the cause, which, in the solemnity of the motives that have induced them to enter upon the work, they feel the encouraging success that has from year to year crowned the effort.

The patient labors of the past have been in vain. The strongholds of apathy and indifference, even in the North, have been stormed and carried. The mind of the whole country is now directed to the almost entire, and He who makes the wrath of man praise Him, by the overruling of the wrath of man to the end of his gracious purposes, enables us to see, in the changing schemes and powerful combinations of political parties, the hitherto undreamed of treason of eminent Northern statesmen, the increased aggressiveness of the Slave Power, and the Southern slave-masters, those elements of humiliation and shame, which, when conflicting on so great a scale as at present, evolve the Spirit of Christ, which are the way-marks of History.

Hardly could a year go by, or the most ignorant and thoughtless mind, that the abolition of American Slavery could take place, but some occurrence would be crowded into the whole nation. The indications that accompany all great changes must be seen and felt; upon the minds, dreamers of nations with perplexity, the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth.'

Under these circumstances, the clear-toned utterance of *entire and abstract truth* is more needed than ever. Amid the clamor of combinations, compromises propositions and expedients, the Abolitionist should be allowed ever forth no uncertain sound. As the sole depositories of these truths, we feel that it is to this year's Bazaar they should they feel the importance of the position they occupy. It is left to the friends of the cause to make the corresponding actions that shall give words significance that the dominion of truth and right, and the triumph of immutable; that justice, duty, heroism, are verities, whose feelings it is our office to set up in question. Hence follows the simple confession, faith that we have stood and for through the most proclaiming wilderness. Slavery Bazaar all concerned, and the Abolitionists should give

Miscellany.

LAST DAYS OF COPERNICUS.

It was a still, clear night in the month of May, 1543: the stars shone brightly in the heavens, and all the world slept in the little town of Wernlas, canonry of Prussian Poland—all save one man, who watched alone in a solitary chamber, at the summit of a lofty tower. The only furniture of this apartment consisted of a table, a few books, and an iron lamp. Its occupant was an old man of about seventy, bowed down by years and toil, and his brow furrowed by anxious thought; but in his eye kindled the fire of genius, and his noble countenance was expressive of gentle kindliness, and of a calm contemplative disposition. His white hair, parted on his forehead, fell in waving locks upon his shoulders. He were the ecclesiastical costume of his age and country in which he lived: the long straight robe, with a fur collar and double sleeves, which were also lined with the fur so far as they go.

This old man was the great astronomer, Nicholas Copernicus, doctor of philosophy, divinity, and medicine (Italian seat of Wernlas) and Professor of Dalogus, Rome. &c. Copernicus had just completed his great work 'On the Revolution of the Heavenly Bodies.' In the midst of poverty, ridicule and persecution, without any other support, save that of his own modest genius, or any instrument save a triangle of wood, he had unveiled heaven to earth, and was now approaching the term of his career just as he had established on a firm basis those discoveries which were destined to change the whole face of astronomical science. On that very day the canon of Wernlas had received the last proof-sheets of his book, which his disciple Rhetious was getting printed at Nuremberg; and, before sending back these final proofs, he wished to verify for the last time the result of his discoveries. Heaven seemed to have sent him a night expressly fitted for his purpose, and he passed the whole of it in his observatory. When the astronomer saw the stars beginning to pale in the eastern sky, he took the angular instrument which he had constructed with his own hands out of three pieces of wood, and dissected it successively towards the five principal points of the horizon. No shadow of a doubt remained, and, overpowered by the conviction that he had indeed discovered an errror of five thousand years duration, and was about to reveal to the world an imperishable truth, Copernicus knelt in the presence of that glorious volume whose starry characters he had first learned to decipher, and, falling his clasped hands across his bosom, thanked God fervently for having opened his eyes to understand and read aright those His glorious volumes. He then turned to the table, and, seizing a pen, he wrote on the title-page of his book—'Behold the work of the greatest and the most perfect Artist—the work of God himself!' And now the first excitement having passed away, he proceeded, with a collected mind, to write the dedication of his book:

'To the Most Holy Father, Pope Paul III.: I dedicate my work to your holiness, in order that all the world, whether learned or ignorant, may see that I do not seek to shun examination and the judgment of my superiors. Your authority, and your love for science in general, and for mathematics in particular, will serve to shield me against wicked and malicious slanderers, notwithstanding the proverb which says that there is no remedy against the wounds inflicted by the tongue of calumny, &c.

NICHOLAS COPERNICUS—*Of Thorn.*'

Soon the first dawn of day caused the lamp of the astronomer to burn more dim; the pen fell from his head upon the table, and, overcome by fatigue, sank into a peaceful slumber. After sixty years of labor, he in truth needed repose. But his present repose, at all events, was not destined to be of long duration: it was abridged by the entrance of an aged servant, who, with slow and heavy step, ascended the tower stairs.

'Master,' said he to the canon as he gently touched him upon the shoulder, 'the messenger who arrived yesterday from Rhetious is ready to set out on his return, and is only waiting for your proof-sheets and letters.'

The astronomer rose, made up the packet, which he duly sealed, and then sank back upon his chair, as if wearied by the effort.

'But that is not all,' continued the servant; 'there are ten peasant-girls and a boy below inquiring for you; and besides, you are wanted at Frauenberg, to look after the water-machine, which has stopped working; and also to see the new tenants who have broken their legs in trying to set it going again.'

'Poor creatures!' exclaimed Copernicus. 'Let my horse be saddled directly.' And with a resolute effort shaking off the sleep which weighed down his eyelids, the good man hastily descended the stairs of the tower.

The house of Copernicus was, in outward appearance, one of the most unpretending in Wernlas: it was composed of a laboratory, in which he prepared medicine for the poor; a little studio, in which this man of genius, skilled in art as in science, painted his own likenesses or those of his friends, or traced the recollections of Rome and of Bologna; and lastly, of a small parlor on the ground-floor, which was every open to all who came to him for remedies, for counsel, or for food. Over the door an oval aperture had been cut, through which a ray of the mid-day sun daily penetrated, and, resting upon a certain point in the adjoining room, marked the hour of noon. This was the astronomical gnomon of Copernicus and the only ornament the room contained were some verses written by his own hand, and pasted up over the chimney-piece.

It was in this parlor that the good canon found the ten invalids who had come to claim his assistance: he dressed the wounds of some, administered remedies to others, and on all he bestowed alms and words of kindness and consolation. The poor, deprived his labors, he hastily swallowed a draught of milk, and was about to set out for Frauenberg, when a horseman, galloping up to the door, handed him a letter. The trembling hand which received the hand, wrung of his friend Gysius, Bishop of Culm. 'May God have pity on us,' wrote this latter, 'and avenge his blood upon the wicked! They accuse me of heresy, and of having allowed a heretic to escape with his life. Yesterday, in the cathedral, I was publicly reviled by the people of Nuremberg, that men curse thy name in the streets; the priests excommunicate thee from their pulpits; and the university before which thy book was about to appear, has declared its intention to break the printing presses of the publisher, and to destroy the work to prevent its being ever published. Come and lay the storm; but come quickly, or thou will be too late.'

Before Copernicus had finished the perusal of this letter, he fell back voiceless and powerless into the arms of his faithful servant, and it was some moments before he rallied. When he again looked up, the horseman who had brought the letter, this time which was built on the summit of a hill, conveyed thither the waters of Bonda, situated at the distance of half a league in the valley below. The inhabitants, instead of suffering, like their fathers, to continued drought, had now only to turn a valve, and the plentiful stream flowed into their houses in rich abundance.

This machine had got out of order the preceding day, and the accident had happened very inopportunely, because it was the festival of the patron saint of Frauenberg. But at the first glance the canon saw where the evil lay, and in a few hours the water again flowed freely through the pipes. At first cares, we need not say, had been directed to the unhappy men who received injuries whilst working at the sluices; he set them down beside him, and bound them up with his own hands; then commending them to the care of an attendant, he promised to return and visit them on his return from Rome. He was about to descend upon himself which was destined to crush him to the dust.

As he crossed the square, whilst passing through the town on his return home, he perceived amidst the crowd a company of strolling players acting upon a temporary stage. The theatre represented an astronomical observatory, filled with some of the ridiculous instruments—in the midst stood an old man, whose dress and bearing were in exact imitation of those of Copernicus. The resemblance was so striking, that he directly recognised himself, and paused stupified with astonishment. Behind the merry-andrew, whose business it was to ridicule the man of great man to public derision, there stood a personage whose horns and cloven foot designated him as a representation of Satan, and who caused the pseudo Copernicus to act and speak, as though his head been an automaton, by means of two strings fastened to his ears—which were no other than asses' ears, of considerable dimensions. The parody was composed of several scenes. In first, the astronomer gazed himself to Satan, burnt a copy of the Bible, and trampled a crucifix under foot; in the second, he explained his system, by juggling with apples to guise of planets, whilst his head was transformed into a likeness of the sun by means of torches of resin; in the third, he compounded a mixture of of pomatum and quack medicines—he spoke dog-Latin to the passers-by; sold them water, which he declared was the elixir of life, and, as a sentence grew, and became intoxicated himself with excellent wine, in such copious draughts of which did he indulge. Night had fallen unperceived under the balls in the tenth and closing act he was again dragged forth to view as one accused of God and man; and the devil, dragging him to the bottom of the infernal region amidst a cloud of sulphurous smoke, declared his intention of punishing him for having caused the earth to revolve, and thus compelling Satan to remain with his head downwards throughout eternity.

When Copernicus thus beheld the treasured discoveries of his whole life hold up to the derision of ignorant multitudes, the enlightened faith branded as impiety, and his self-denying benevolence ridiculed as the quackery of a charlatan, his noble spirit was crushed beneath the weight of this mental fear, and of doubts of himself, of mankind, and even of Providence itself, rushed upon his mind. At first he had hoped that his discoveries would be called to adoption, to whose comfort and happiness he had devoted himself for fifty years, would cut short the degradation of his old age, and, in his last defamers welcomed with applause by those on whom he had conferred so many benefits! The trial was too much for his failing strength; and worn out by the emotions and fatigue of the preceding night, and by the labors of the morning, he sunk exhausted to the ground. Then, for the first time, did the ungrateful multitude perceive that he was dying, and that the Copernicus flew from life to lip—they heard that he had come that very morning to the town in order to return their gifts, and that, when the news spread, popular feeling was turned, their ingratitude was quickly changed to remorse—the crowd dispersed in silence, and the astronomer quietly round the corner. He had only strength left to call for a litter, and was conveyed back to Wernlas in a dying state. He had lingered for five days—days of pain and trial and anxiety—during which the lamp of genius and of faith still shed its halo around the dying man. The last day arrived, and the letter of Rhetiusberg, a letter from Rhetious confirmed the sinister prediction of the bishop of Culm: thrice had the student's life been made an attempt to invade the printing-office whence the truth was to issue forth. 'Even this very morning,' wrote his friend, 'two of madmen tried to set fire to it. I have assembled all the students in the building, and have never quit our posts either day or night, guarding the entrance, and keeping watch over the workmen lest they should betray us, and turn their work against us.'

The spark of life, so nearly extinguished, seemed to be rekindled for a moment in the breast of the man: he ordered his attendant to bring him the book with his feeble hand, and glanced at its contents with his dim, expiring eye. A smile lighted up his countenance, and he sank back upon his clasping his hands together, he exclaimed, 'Lord, let thy servant now depart in peace!' Hardly had he uttered these words, when his spirit fled from earth to return to the God who gave it. It was the morning of the 23rd May—day had not yet dawned upon Wernlas—was still lighted up with dawn—the air was fragrant with flowers—all nature seemed to sympathize with the great revealer of her laws—and yet, ere the sun had risen, the Copernicus was in silent and purest ray upon the still, cold brow of the departed, and seemed in his turn to say, 'The king of creation gives thee the kiss of peace, for thou hast loved in the faith and the genius of the astronomer of Wernlas. Prussia, with the ingratitude of a conqueror, has converted the observatory of Copernicus into a prison, and has scattered the building-bones to crumble into ruins. But Poland, his native land, has collected some of her last *obolos*, to raise a monument to his memory at Cracow, and to erect a statue to his honor at Rome. This shall be from the hand of the great sculptor Thorvaldsen.—*Chambers' Edinburg Journal.*

CONFESSIONS OF A SWORD SWALLOWER.

I HAVE been connected with the conjuring and tumbling profession, and every branch of them, for 45 years. I lost my mother when a child, and my father was a strolling musician, and he used to go with the tumblers. I continued tumbling twenty or twenty four years. It never was what you call a good business, only a living. I got £3 a week when I was in the best of tumbling, but the big fellows had to live upon it, or you were nothing thought of—that is if you kept "good company." Now, there is not a living worth more than £25 or £30 a week. I first practised with a cane, and found it difficult to get the cane down. When I first did it with the cane, I thought I had swallowed a large spear-pipe in the chest that opens and shuts; and it kept opening and shutting, as I understand it; but I know nothing about what they call anatomy, and never studied it—I wish I had.

Well if the cane or sword goes down upon the aperture when it is shut, it can go no further, and you have to stop. If it hits the aperture, it goes up through, the aperture closing on the weapon.—The first time I put down the cane I got it back again, but I felt as if I had swallowed a very sore stick, vomiting dreadfully. I tried again the same afternoon, however, three or four times afterwards, and I never felt anything of it. I tried it three or four more, and the next day hodly tried it with a sword and succeeded. The sword was blunt, and was two feet three inches long, and two inches wide, and perhaps an inch thick. I felt frightened with the sword, but not with the sword. Before the sword was used it was rubbed with a handkerchief and made warm by friction. I swallow it sometimes twenty times. At one time I used to swallow three swords, a knife and two forks, of course keeping the handles in my mouth, and holding all the number of articles together. I felt no pain. No doubt many of the audience felt more pain in seeing it than I in doing it.

I wore a Turkish dress both in the streets and the theatres. I never saw ladies faint at my performances—never saw anyone faint at them. Gentlemen often pulled the sword and knives by their handles out of my mouth, to convince themselves it was not made in a trick. I was the first man though the people to this day generally believe it is not. I've sometimes seen people shudder at my swallowing a sword. I generally had loud applause, used to hold my hand with the sword in it, my mouth, for two or three minutes. I've had as many as five for sword swallowing. This guinea a day was only for a few days at a time. I was with old "salt box" Brown, too, and swallowed swords and conjured with him. I swallowed swords at his thirty times a day—more than one each time, sometimes three or four. I had a third of the profits; Brown had two-thirds. We divided after all the expenses were paid. Mr. Hird might have been 30s. a week, but it would'nt he half as much now if I could swallow swords well.

If I could swallow a tea-kettle now the people would hardly look at me. Swallowing—indeed, a great many times—say twenty—I have brought up oysters out of my stomach after eating them, just as I swallowed them, on the end of my sword. At other times, there was blood at the end of the blade; I always felt faint after the blood, and used to take gin or anything I could get at hand to relieve me, and I always felt sick. I felt as if I injured my health so much that I was obliged to go to the doctor's. I used to eat well, and drink too. When I felt myself injured I used to take a drop of gin or anything, and the doctor advised me to take honey and liquids, tea, beer, and sometimes a drop of grog. At three months end he said I was all right, I swallowed a sword to the end by death; but for all that I was forced to swallow swords to get a meal to swallow. I kept the swallowing sword for four years after he died, not feeling any great suffering. I then thought I would swallow a live snake. I'd never heard of any one, Indian or any body, swallowing a live snake.

I came into my dressing room, and swallow a snake in the fields in Norfolk. I said to myself, as I held it by the neck, 'There seems no harm in this fellow; I'll try if I can swallow him.' I took them and there, and I did swallow him. It felt cold and slimy as it went down. I didn't feel afraid, for I kept tight hold of him by the tail; and no one has any reason to be afraid of a grass snake. When I brought the snake up again, in about three minutes, it seemed dead. After I had introduced snakes swallowing into my performances, and did so for about four years. I have taken 5s. and as low as 1s. for it, and sometimes I gave the school-boy a dollar. I catched my own snakes a few miles from London, and killed very few tho' swallowing on them. Six snakes, properly fed on milk, lasted me a year. I never thought of swallowing them; I should'nt have given it up, but the performance grew stale, and the people would not give me anything for it.

I have swallowed swords in the streets thirty to forty times in a day, and snakes as often, both in the streets and theatres. The snakes I used to be followed any other sort of life; you see I'd been so long accustomed to public life; besides, I may have a year. I never thought of the consequences to me but no labor can be harder than mine has been. If my father had been what he ought, he might have enriched my mother and family. I was fond of reading and writing, and I used to read and write. I tried other things, though in the hope of bettering myself. I have tried shoe-making for five or six years, but I couldn't get a living at it. I wasn't competent for it—that's two year ago—so now I'm the unknown to a school of acrobats. Very many like me remain in the street business, because they can't get out of it: I tried it for 45 years. I swallowed swords and snakes. I played the fire-eater. I did it once or twice last week. I eat red hot cinders from the grate; I eat them at least 1 pound of red hot cinders. I have had melted lead in my mouth. I only use a bit of chalk.—*London Morning Chronicle.*

NAMES OF TOWNS.

"THERE is less excuse for the pompous folly commonly practised by those who have been at universities than we are in fact no more wanting in good leading ideas for such purposes, than other people. After all, the history of Greece and many Indian words is possible, and after allowing a portion of fictitious ties and lows for monuments to distinguished men, or even as local benefactors, or deserving well of the country generally, there still remains a portion of a large number of sites to be named. But we need not set off on a wild goose chase in quest of these. Abbreviations of natural phrases have crept in, and been hitherto very little used in this country, and yet they are always very pleasing when applied with discretion. Many of our towns are named from their capability of variation. Broadmeadows, Broosfield, Rivermead, Oldoaks, Nutwoods, Highbrooks, Longmeadows, Sweetwater, Blackwater, Newbridge, &c., &c., are instances of the class of names alluded to, and it would be easy to such hundreds like them, always bearing in mind that they are to be a bringing forward of artificial features of the spot; springs, woods, heights, dales, rocks, pastures, orchards, forges, furnaces, factories, &c., &c., and yet still adapted to many different combinations in this way.

"Another large and desirable class of words may be found in the Saxon or Danish terminations of words almost entirely overlooked by us, although we have a perfectly good right to use them, by descent and by adoption. The Saxon terminations either with proper names or with common nouns. A number of these may be readily pointed out. There is *ham* or *ham* in many of our towns, which have generally, though rarely, been used. We give others of the same kind:

"*Burg* means a town or a hamlet: Sesbury would therefore suit a town on the sea-shore; Woodbury another near a wood.

"*Rise*, speaks for itself, as rising ground.

"*Ford*, a place of shallow water.

"*Stood* and *Stowe*, and *Stock*, have all three the same general signification of a dwelling-place. Thus, Lewestood means also Newtown; Woodstock means a place in the woods.

"*Burn* and *Bourne*, signify either a stream or a boundary, and would, with other words, either prefixed or affixed, suit many places. Thus, Rivers-bourne, where two States or counties are divided by a river Aldeburn, for a village on the brook where it joins the Ouse, Ouseburn, &c.

"*Stare*, means a division.

"*Combe*, means a valley; Meadowcombe, Longcombe, Beechcombe, Ashcombe, &c.

"*Ness*, is a promontory or headland: as Cliffness.

"*Work* means a building; like Newark.

"*Worth*, means a street: or road, or a farm. and combined with other words, would be adapted to many a hamlet; as Longworth, Hayworth, Hopworth, &c.

"*Werth*, *Wearth*, and *Wyrth*, with the same sound, have the same meaning as *Worth*.

"*Ford*, is a river-passage; Stamford, Elmhurst, Hazelhurst, Mapelhurst, are examples of its application.

"*Holt*, is a wood. Grayhult would do for a hamlet near an old forest, Greenholt for a younger one; Beech-holt, Firholt, Aspenholt, are other examples.

"*Stone*, is a place of rocks and of trees; Cedarshaw, Shawbeech, Oakshaw, are examples.

"*Weald*, also signifies a wood; Broadweald, Highweald, Pinneweald, would make good names.

"*Weld*, or the country, is a plain or open country, little wooded.

"*Hithe*, is a small haven or port.

"*More*, is a marsh or bog.

"*More*, on the contrary, and Moreland, signify billy grounds.

"*Mere* and *Pool*, *Water* and *Tarn*, are of course, suitable for small lakes.

"*Thorpe*, is a village; Newthorpe, Valleythorpe, Hillthorpe, are examples.

"*Hay*, is a hedge, and would suit a small hamlet where hedges are found.

"*How* and *Lough*, mean small meadows.

"*Cote* or *Cote*, applies to cottages, and would suit many hamlets.

"*By*, as a termination, means, a dwelling-place; by or *Lough*, *Croft*, a small enclosure.

"Now would not most of these, and others like them, answer much better than the constant repetition of the words *Ville* and *Burg*, applied to a village to spring up in a new country; one of its most prominent inhabitants bearing the name of Antonio Smith, has adopted the name of Smithville, and contributed in various ways to its advancement. Its neighbors are well aware of the fact, and wish to perpetuate his name and his services by naming the little place after him Smithville, Smithville, Smithville, continuously, others prefer Smithville; one adjoining township, Smithville, continuously. They are soon agreed however, for names are so common, the very few subjects which it is not thought necessary to submit to discussion in this wordy land of ours. A post is put up in the first crossing, Smithville—Smithville, 2 miles. Now would not Smithstead, or Smithbury, have answered much better. Show them the Smithville, and they will be the more unpromising name without tacking a *ville* to it?

"Then, again, if there be several places of the same name, they are distinguished by, as frequently happens, they are distinguished by East, West, North, and South; as for example: Scienceville, East Scienceville, Scienceville, Scienceville Centre. Now, it happens that a few years of oakstands on a point quite near the principal village; let us, therefore, change the name to Oakhurst, and instead of the points of the compass, to distinguish the different hamlets, let us call them Upper and Lower, High and Nether, Far and Near Oakhurst, and would not most people approve this improvement?

"The very last of our motely origins as colonists should provide some good materials for naming towns and villages. Not by week and absurd fictitious of all the European capitals in the shanties of American backwoods, but by adopting those terminations peculiar to each nation which will bear an English pronunciation. Much may easily be found. *Hem*, and *Hamers*, and *Dorf*, and *Feld* are German words, well suited to many places in Pennsylvania. *Wyck*, and *Dael*, and *Dorp*, are Dutch words which will be found very pleasing with proper names of Dutch origin. The Huguenots from France may employ *hameau*, and *cote*, and *champ*, and *ecure*, and *Vallee*, and *Ville*, and *Bourg*. Some Swedish and Norwegian words of the same kind would be well placed among the honest Scandinavian colonists who have lately gone out to Illinois and Wisconsin. Land and low.—A fit selection from Scotch, Irish, and Welch words of the same class may well be preserved among the descendants of Caledonia, Erin, and Cambria. Now and then it would not be amiss if some of the smaller lakes and pools, which are now worse than nameless, were a little ennobled by calling them Jeanie, or Jock, or Jenny, or Jock, or Willie. In short, if we would but think so, we have by far too many resources in this way, to be driven perpetually to the Classical Dictionary for assistance.—*Natural Hours.*

AN ARMY OF MONKEYS: NOVEL SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

"They are coming towards the bridge; they will most likely cross by the rocks yonder,' observed Bacon.

"How; swim it?" I asked. "It is a torrent there!"

"Oh, no!" answered the Frenchman; "monkeys would rather go into fire than water. If they can not leap the stream they will bridge it."

"Bridge it! and how?"

"Wait, my dear captain, you shall see." The half human voices now sounded nearer, and we could perceive that the animals were now approaching the opposite side of the ravine. Two of them came down the opposite bank, headed by an old gray chieftan and officered like so many soldiers. They were as well head and tested, of the *comedrie* or ring-tailed tribe

One—an side-de-camp, or chief pioneer, perhaps—was seated on a projecting rock, with his tail hanging across the stream, as if calculating the distance, seamped back and appeared to communicate with the rear. Meanwhile several others had joined, and Commands were issued, and fatigue parties were detailed and marched to the front. Meanwhile several of the comedrejas—engineers, no doubt—ran along the bank, examining the trees on both sides of the *arroyo.*

At length they all collected around a tall cottonwood, which, from its position, overhung the stream, and twenty or thirty of them scampered up its trunk On reaching a high point, the foremost—the grave gray chief, I least I guess—sat down, and several turns of his tail around it, slipped off and hung head downwards. The next on the limb, also sat down and hung down his tail, and so on, each whipping his tail tightly round the neck and forearm of the latter, dropped off in his turn, and hung head down. The third repeated the manoeuvre upon the second, and so on, each fastening his tail until the last one upon the string rested his forepaws upon the ground.

The living bridge now commenced swinging backward and forward, like the pendulum of a clock.—The motion was slight at first, but gradually increased in extent, the last monkey swinging so violently on the earth as he passed the tangent of the oscillating curve. Several others upon the limbs above joined the chain.

This continued until the monkey at the end of the chain was thrown among the branches of a tree in the opposite bank, and, after a few ineffectual efforts, he clutched a limb, and held fast. This movement was executed adroitly, just at the culminating point of the oscillation, in order to save the intermediate links from the violent jerk of the last one.

The chain was now fast at both ends, forming a complete suspension bridge, over which the whole army passed, one by one, to the tune or five hundred, passed with the rapidity of thought.

It was one of the most comical sights I ever beheld, the ludicrous grotesque expression of countenances along that living chain!

The troop was now on the other side, but how were the baggage animals to get from one side to another? This was the question that suggested itself. Manifestly, by number one letting go his tail. But then the *spoil of spoil* on the other side was much too valuable to be thrown away, and, besides, the rest of his neighbors, would be dashed against the opposite bank, or sunned into the water.

The difficulty was soon solved, and we waited with curiosity for its solution. It was soon solved. A monkey was now seen attaching his tail to the lowest on the chain, and, having made it secure, he commenced, and another, and so on, until a dozen more were added to the string. These last were all powerful fellows, and, commencing to swing, they lifted the bridge into a position almost horizontal.

Then a stream from the last monkey of the new formed bridge was thrown into the air, it was ready; and the next moment the whole chain was swung over, and landed safely on the opposite bank. The last monkey then dropped off like a melting candle, while the higher one, by relaxing his hold, slipped and came down by the trunk. The whole troop then scampered off to the chapparel and disappeared.—*Captain Reid's Adventures in Southern Africa.*

OPINIONS ON THE FUTURE OF CHRISTIANITY.

"It cannot be denied, that the Christian religion in Europe at this moment, from the signs in the pulpit church, in our own church, in the universal talk and mind of the world, is on the eve of a crisis, that the knell of the letter of Christianity has rung, and that it is time for us to inaugurate and enthrone the spirit. I was in hopes when Pius the Ninth first made his appearance, that the Church of Rome would so good man had arisen, competent to so noble a task Young Italy, let loose from prison fall at his feet; and the Papal power would have thus profited by its opportunity, and have taken the chance of leaping the sceptre of the Christian world. But the New Pope was frightened at being thought one of the 'New Ideas' (as the Romans called them); he hastens very papal dogma; and the moment he did that, he signed the death-warrant of his church. Dogmas, whatever may be the outward circumstances, are in contrary in certain feeble quarters, has ceased to be a vital European principle; and nothing again will ever be taken for Christ, but Christianity, but the religion of Love to God and Man:—Love to God, the Divine Mind which brings good and beauty out of blind-working energy; and Love to Man, as God's instrument for advancing the world to Love. Man is as parasiter with his fellow-men of suffering, and endeavors, with the Devil, to say, 'Reason,' says Milton, 'is the choice; and where is to be found the man that has to choose than this? Immortality is a hope for all, which it is not just to make a blessing for any less number, or a curse for any more. Man's life depends for its credibility on its worthiness; and without 'works' is 'dead.' But charity, by which love, is greater than faith. Love is the method and simplicity, and the great and beautiful way, simple, but captivating and enthralling process, the Divine Mind, which, in many of the opposite sex as their hearts may desire." From the same from old, middle-aged, and young, of both sexes, in every rank and station of life Such are the letters which have been so far formed of the almost marvellous extent of human credulity in this enlightened age and country."

"Such are the doctrines, and such only, accompanied by expositions of the beauties and wonders of God's great book of the universe, which will be preached in the temples of the earth, including those of our beloved country. England, its beautiful and tried rivets and their green neighborhoods, then, for the first time, thoroughly uncontradicted and heavenly; with not a sound in them more terrible than the stormy yet sweet organ, analogous to the benefit of the world (organic) and to be thought of here or hereafter, that can disturb the quiet aspect of the graves, or the welcome of the newborn darling.

"And that the Christian religion may come slowly, but surely, without intermission in its advance, and with not an injury to a living soul, will be the last and love. A fit selection from Scotch, Irish, and Welch words of the same class may well be preserved among the descendants of Caledonia, Erin, and Cambria. Now and then it would not be amiss if some of the smaller lakes and pools, which are now worse than nameless, were a little ennobled by calling them Jeanie, or Jock, or Jenny, or Jock, or Willie. In short, if we would but think so, we have by far too many resources in this way, to be driven perpetually to the Classical Dictionary for assistance.—*Natural Hours.*

RIMINI, June 24, 1850.

"Line the Precious Blood"

"Most illustrious and respected Superior.....On Saturday, May 11th, a married woman and her two young daughters perceived a movement of the eyes of a little wooden Child, which, being placed, as you will recollect in the little chapel at the end of the church. From motives of prudence they kept silent. On Sunday morning they mentioned it to their husbands, who, in turn, then sent to the church two other young girls, their companions, without telling them anything, but merely saying, 'Go to the church and observe the pictures of the Madonna, in such a chapel.' The girls went thither, saw, and reported the fact. This was towards midday. Two hours after, the news had spread, and ran like lightning through the city, and the church and the streets leading to it were crowded. Every one said the same thing; for, I then went to the Vicar-General to beg him to take any measure that he might judge expedient. He came and removed the image to the high altar. The ceremony was done with difficulty that the church could be closed after midnight. And from that time, till the moment I write, the movement of curiosity and devotion has not ceased, and people daily angments, and the vast church of St. Agustine at some hours cannot contain them; the streets of Rimini are full of people, and the movement is so great, that I am to deny the fact, asserting that the reflexion of the wax-lights on the glass might deceive the sight, and this rumor not be true. I then went to the church and obliged me to remove the glass. He did so in the presence of a vast assemblage, which were moved to tears, and pressed toward the back of the altar, which I ordered. The people crowded after the glass was removed. In public satires some have ventured to accuse the missionaries of a certain mechanical contrivance, and of having brought about the fact in consequence of this accusation that they showed the picture to the people, simply on the bare canvas.—But, by a movement contrary to the laws of the pictures are frequently raised to Heaven in the attitude of supplication. Sometimes the entire eye turns round; at other times the pupil appears to dilate, and the upper eyelid is downcast. Several persons are certain that it sometimes moves it lips, and changes color, and that the picture being naturally pale, sometimes appears of a rosy color. Many, in the first moments of this fact, ten days of spiritual exercises have been given, during which it is not we who have preached, but God, who has spoken to the people, and continues to preach, and the confessions are innumerable; and if we except those who are, so to speak, confirmed in evil, every body unites in a duty to approach the Sacrament.

Gleanings from Foreign Publications.

The Exhibition Committee (of the Industrial Congress) has accepted the tender of Mr. Paxton to erect in Hyde Park a building composed chiefly of iron and glass.

—It appears (says the *Newcastle Journal*) that the miserable food reported to by the starving peasantry of Ireland, is not the only one of which the sea weed is becoming, even in this country, extensively used by the poor for food. It is now forwarded by rail from the Northumberland coast to Newcastle, and sold from it from the rocks at Tynemouth; and on arrival at its destination, it is regularly sold in the markets for human food.

THE OUTRAGEOUS HER MAJESTY.—Robert Pate, who on the occasion of the attack on her Majesty, (for striking her with a stick for which he was sentenced to seven years transportation) has since his release been in the habit of publicly boasting of the cause of the infirmary of that prison. In consequence of the medical and other testimony adduced at his trial, Sir Gaspard Ainsley ordered a medical and chemical examination of the prisoner, and the result has been the recommendation for his confinement in the infirmary.—Pate is stated to be a very intelligent man, and he employs his time by writing letters in different languages.

A BRIEF OBITUARY.—I remember a story told of the late Dr. Thomas Warton, the poet-laureate, who was a great lover of dogs, and fond of conversation, being asked by an old lady for an account of our poet's peculiarities of his grand-mother's death, and this was the reply: "Madam, she died because she was not born." "Indeed!" said the poet sharply, "she died because she was not born!" "Yes, sir," continued the lady, "I left him in the yard when I went to bed, and in the morning he was gone!" "Madam," said the poet sharply, "she died because she was not born." "Indeed!" said the lady, "I left him in the yard when I went to bed, and in the morning he was gone!" "Madam," said the poet sharply, "she died because she was not born." "Indeed!" said the lady, "I left him in the yard when I went to bed, and in the morning he was gone!" "Madam,