

We have the Message from Gov. Bell to the Legislature of Texas at the opening of the extra session. After detailing the proceedings of Major Neighbors, who was appointed to organize the Western counties, and of his success in so doing, as regards the county of El Paso, he thus adverts to the difficulties he met in making the same attempt at Santa Fe:

"Your honorable body will perceive, from the report of the commissioner and accompanying documents, that on his arrival at Santa Fe, he had only met with discouragement on the part of the individual exercising the authority of civil and military governor, but it was distinctly intimated to him, that if he succeeded in holding his elections, and in qualifying the officers elected, the jurisdiction of Texas would not be recognized. Superadded to this, he was threatened by a judge holding a commission from the President of the United States with imprisonment, if he attempted to enforce the laws of the State over that territory. Appeals were made by the same judge to the populace to resist the authority of the State. Public meetings were called and held with the same object, which were presided over by and composed principally of the officers and other persons in the pay and employment of the United States Government; and all this under the immediate eye and observation of the commanding officer, who, if not the projector of these proceedings, unquestionably yielded his assent to them, and subsequently adopted them, by issuing his proclamation calling a convention to form a government adverse to and independent of our own."

After alluding to the conduct of Col. Munroe, he says: "Although the proceedings referred to no longer permitted me to indulge the hope intimated in the communication which I had the honor to lay before you shortly after entering upon my official duties, that the difficulties encountered in our efforts to extend the jurisdiction of the State over that portion of her territory may have resulted from tardiness of action on the part of the Federal authorities, rather than a deliberate design to do us wrong, yet I was anxious that the President should have one more opportunity of disclaiming such design, and hence it was that I requested our delegation in Congress to have an interview with him on the subject, previous to the delivery of the protest. No such disclaimer, however, has been received, and facts which have since come to my knowledge indicate most clearly that none such was made or intended to be made."

Having thus, gentlemen, placed before you, in a very plain and brief manner, the most prominent facts and circumstances connected with our relations with Santa Fe, as they have recently been developed, and having called your attention to the unwarrantable assumption of power by the Executive branch of the Federal Government in its direct interference in the municipal and internal affairs of a sovereign State, the question at once presents itself—what course does duty, honor, patriotism, and a just appreciation of our solemn obligations to the country require us to adopt?

I am fully sensible that this is a question involving the most serious considerations, and in its contemplation there is commingled much of hope and apprehension. But who will fall in the pathway of duty, though the wrong doer be there powerful and mighty?

Difficult and embarrassing as the question undoubtedly is, and however fraught its contemplation with painful solicitude, we have left us no choice but to meet it. It must be met boldly, and fearlessly, and determinedly. Not by further supplication or discussion with Federal authorities; not by renewed appeals to their generosity and sympathy; not by a longer reliance on the delusive hope that justice will yet be extended to us; but by action, manly and determined action on our part—by a prompt assertion of our rights and a practical maintenance of them with all the means we can command, "at all hazards and to the last extremity."

After deeply, and I trust maturely, reflecting on this subject, with a mind guided by the most anxious desire to take no step in it which would not command approbation of my fellow-citizens and the reflecting portion of those of our sister States whose interest in this matter is strongly assimilated to ours, it is my deliberate and firm conviction that there is now left us but one course consistent with honor, and a just sense of what is due to ourselves as a community; and that is, the immediate adoption by your honorable body, with perfect unanimity, of such measures as are necessary for the occupation of Santa Fe, with a force ample to quell the arrogant and rebellious spirit now prevailing there, and to enable us to extend and firmly establish the jurisdiction and laws of the State over it.

Should the adoption and unswerving enforcement of these measures lead to a conflict with those who, by Executive authority, are unlawfully exercising the power of a Government adverse to our interests, within our defined and acknowledged limits, there are none who would more regret that conflict, and the consequences which would probably flow from it, than myself; but I should be consoled in the contemplation of its fearful results by the reflection that it was not a difficulty of our seeking; that every effort on our part, save that of craven submission to lawless outrage and insult, had been employed to avert it, and, confiding in the justice of our cause, I should fearlessly meet it, trusting and feeling assured that Texas would stand exonerated before the world, even should that conflict

shake to the very centre the most glorious confederacy upon which the sun has ever shone.

"In view, then, of the impotence and extraordinary position in which we are placed, and of the absolute necessity of immediate and decisive action on our part, I recommend that your honorable body authorize the Executive to raise, with as little delay as possible, with power to supply at least two regiments of mounted volunteers, for the contemplated move to and occupancy of Santa Fe.

In making this recommendation, I am not unmindful of the heavy expenses which it will involve, and the embarrassing difficulties which will be presented in raising the necessary funds to meet them; but I rely with great confidence on the wisdom of the Legislature in devising some effective means to meet the emergency—recalling that Texas, in a much darker and more embarrassed period of her pecuniary resources, prepared to encounter, and did successfully encounter a more appalling conflict."

Gov. Bell takes ground against the provisions of the Compromise Bill, as regards Texas territory, though he intimates that Texas would be willing to part with a portion of it, on what he calls "equitable and honorable terms;" but he does not say what those terms should be, nor how those offered in the bill are not equitable and honorable. He says:

"The question of our title we will not again discuss, as it can result in no practical good, and indeed it would be humiliating to do so, after so much has been said in reference to it. The argument is exhausted. Those who now deny our claim, would condescend to do so, were it placed before them in characters written with a sunbeam."

It is certainly a short way of settling a question, where there is a dispute between two parties, for one of them to say, "I know I am right, and will admit of no discussion on the subject." Gov. Bell will probably find that the other party has rights also, and that Texas should not be allowed to be judge in her own case. Gov. Bell complains that the Legislature did not comply with his recommendation last session, to grant him authority to send an armed force to Santa Fe, sufficient to enable him to enforce the laws of the State, independent of any action on the part of the Federal Government, which he says would have obviated all the present difficulty. We think the Legislature showed their good sense in refusing him such authority, and we have no doubt they will do the same on the present occasion.

From the Baltimore Sun,  
Washington, Sept. 24, 1850.

The intelligence from Texas leaves the question in doubt whether she will be satisfied with the Senate bill to settle the boundary dispute. Governor Bell condemns the compromise bill; but Mr. Pearce's bill gives her but twenty thousand square miles more than the compromise bill. Some of the Texan newspapers seem to look upon the new bill as affording a means for an equitable adjustment. It is evident that the extent of the territory which she is to secure is of vastly higher importance, in her consideration, than the amount of money which is to ensure to the benefit of her creditors.

If Mr. Gorman's statement, as made in his speech of Friday, is correct, a majority of the House is in favor of sustaining the territorial claim of Texas to its whole extent. He stated that ninety-one Northern members and twenty-eight Northern Democratic members would support the claim of Texas. Thus there are 119 members, a majority of the House—who are agreed upon a basis of adjustment. I was very happy to hear it, and can see no difficulty remaining in the case. The boundary question must be settled by legislation, and Congress can simply pass a law defining the boundaries of Texas, or embracing all that part of New Mexico that lies east of the Rio Grande. Thus we shall save the ten millions which the House is reluctant to give, and Texas may refuse to take. In order to get the bill through the Senate, an alternative proposition may be made to Texas, to wit: To take the money without the territory, or take the territory without the money.

I learn from other sources, besides Mr. Gorman's statement, that the House will agree to this mode of adjustment, if any. The whole territory, if Texas agree to receive it, instead of selling her claim to a foot of it, will go under her jurisdiction, subject to the compact made in the articles of annexation. She will keep all her public domain, while the United States will incur no responsibility for her debt. Upon her will fall the great expense of surveying the public lands; and it should be provided that when she wants Indian wars, and the removal of Indians and the extermination of her malevolent Mexican citizens, she shall do all this at her own expense.

In regard to Georgia, the United States assumed the removal of Indians in the limits of the State, under a compact for which the United States received a liberal consideration, in a cession of a vast and valuable domain. In New Mexico there is no public domain, and the best Spanish titles are not worth five cents an acre. Texas, it is admitted, could never get revenue enough from her new subjects—or citizens she will have to consider them—to pay the expense of hanging them now and then, when they rebel or murder the Governor, as they did Bert. The United States will make a good bargain with Texas, if she will take that military or territorial government off our hands—for God forbid that it should ever become a State government, and a member of the Union.

The obligation so indirectly assumed by the United States in the treaty with

Mexico, to admit the mixed and lawless community of New Mexico into the Union, will be satisfied by transferring it to Texas. As to slavery, it already exists in New Mexico as far as it can possibly exist—that is, in the form of peonage. When the cultivation of cotton and sugar shall be abandoned in Texas, and commenced in the mountain peaks of New Mexico, African slavery can be transferred also, unless the articles of annexation should forbid it, which, in at least, a matter of doubt.

As to the debt of Texas, how easy it will be for her to pay it off, by issuing land scrip at fifty cents an acre; the creditors to be at the expense of survey and location. The creditors would, if disbursed from the conceit that they may get the ten millions, be glad to receive it. But, if Texas can get her wild lands settled, by giving them to creditors at twenty-five cents an acre, she would be greatly the gainer by it. She would thus make her creditors useful to her—making it their interest to promote the cultivation, improvement, and population of her vast domain.

The Texas boundary bill will be pressed to an early decision.

There is but little intelligence from the Texas Legislature. The Governor's message was referred to a committee of both houses, consisting of thirteen of the Senate and twenty-one of the House. The Austin "American" states that this committee held a meeting in the Representative chamber on the evening of the 15th ultimo. The first resolution agreed on, and which was passed unanimously, was "that Texas would maintain the integrity of her territory at all hazards." The committee adjourned to meet the next morning, when the "American" was of the opinion that the proper means to effect the first resolution would be adopted.

On the 16th several bills were introduced in the Senatorial branch of the Legislature to provide for the raising of troops to take forcible possession of Santa Fe, which were severally read a first and second time, and referred to a joint select committee of both Houses. One of these bills provides that the Governor be authorized to call for five thousand volunteers, to be organized into five regiments of one thousand in the aggregate each; the companies to consist of one hundred men each in the aggregate, and to be officered according to the regulations of the United States army; that each volunteer shall receive the pay that is allowed to troops of the United States of a like character, and a quantity of land proportionate to the time he serves—for three months' service three hundred and twenty acres; for six months six hundred and forty acres; and for twelve months, twelve hundred and eighty acres; that two regiments of said volunteers be mustered into the service immediately, and that the other three be required to hold themselves in readiness to march at a moment's warning; that, should the exigencies require the other three regiments in the field, at any time, the Governor is required to call them into the service, and march to the scene of rebellion; that, for the payment of said troops for the services contemplated by the act, the proceeds arising from the sale of any portion of the public lands that the State may hereafter sell, are specifically appropriated; that the Governor is authorized to take command of said troops in person; that the moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, are appropriated for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this act; and that the act be in force and take effect from and after its passage.

GEN. TAYLOR.

Mr. Senator Davis, of Mississippi, in reply to Gen. Houston, who had charged Gen. Taylor with unfriendly feelings towards the State and people of Texas, delivered a speech in the Senate some weeks ago which, we think, says the Baltimore American, one of the best specimens of oratory to be found in all the speeches of the present session. Mr. Pearce had replied to the charges of the Senator from Texas and had exposed their unfounded nature—and he had done it with characteristic ability from the evidence of documents and official facts.

The subsequent vindication from Colonel Davis derives peculiar force and interest from the circumstance that he was himself an officer in General Taylor's army, and could speak to the points involved with all the accurate knowledge of an eye-witness, and with all the fervor of one who, reverencing his great commander with a feeling not devoid of enthusiasm, felt indignant at the unjust imputations cast upon him. Moreover, that commander was dead; the hero, whose laurels while living might disturb the slumber of an aspiring Themistocles, tested from his labors, leaving his memory with all its glories to the keeping of his countrymen who will take care that it shall suffer no aspersion.

We submit the conclusion of this speech, regretting that we have not at hand the means of more copious extracts. The narrative given by Colonel Davis of the movements upon Monterey and of the severe and repeated conflicts which preceded the surrender of that strongly fortified city, is worthy to pass into History.

Petersburg Intelligencer.

"Imperfectly I have discharged a duty which I felt it incumbent on me to perform. If I had died last night, it would have caused me to die with a feeling of regret that I had left it undone. I have done it as a simple duty, not from any unkindness to the Senator, far less from any disposition to detract from or depreciate in any degree the soldiers of Texas. But it was that I might do justice to many of

my comrades, whose dust now mingles with the earth upon which they fought—that I might not seem to have understood the wrongs of the buried dead. I have endeavored to suppress all personal feeling. It is true that sorrow sharpens memory, and that many deeds of noblest self-sacrifice, many tender associations, rise vividly before me.

"The rude assault on my old commander, whose deeds as a soldier were a thing apart from his political life, has pointed the defence especially to that assault. I remember the purity of his character, his vast and varied resources, which made him always the best informed man in the camp of all which was passing about him. I remember the immense responsibility under which he acted at the battle of Buena Vista, where he was recommended by his senior general to retire to Monterey. He then found himself with a handful of men opposed to twenty one thousand veterans marshalled against him. The struggle between the duties of the soldier, what might be the feelings of the soldier, and the sympathies of the man, were terrible. Around him stood those whose lives were in his charge, whose mothers, fathers and children would look to him for their return—those there who had shared his fortunes on other fields—some who were eager for the combat, without knowing how direful it would be—immediately about him those loving and beloved, with such confidence in their commander that they but waited his beck and will to do and dare. On him, and on him alone, rested the responsibility of meeting the crisis. It was in his power to avoid it by retiring to Monterey, there to be invested and captured, and then restraining himself under his instructions. He would not do it, but cast all upon the die to maintain the country's honor, and save his country's flag from trailing in the dust of the enemy he had so often beaten, or close the conqueror's career as became the soldier. His purpose never wavered—his determination never faltered; his country's honor, his country's flag to triumph, or to find an honorable grave, was the only alternative presented. Under these circumstances, on the morning of the 23d, that glorious but bloody conflict commenced. It won for him a chapel that it would be a disgrace for an American to mutilate, and which it were an idle attempt to adorn. I leave it to a grateful country, conscious of his services, and with a discrimination not to be confounded by the assertions of any, however high in position."

From the Baltimore Sun,  
Steam Communication with the Western Coast of Africa.

The report of the naval committee on establishing a line of mail steamships to the western coast of Africa, and thence via the Mediterranean to London, is perhaps the dawn of an era pregnant with the most beneficial results to mankind at large, and especially to the two races who inhabit this continent. We can only refer to the project in outline, as it is unfolded in the report; but this will suffice to impress the reader with a high sense of its importance and its significant relation to the common welfare. The report embraces a variety of information respecting the condition of the western coast of Africa, its several advantages, its progress in agriculture and the general arts of civilization; its capacity to contribute to the wants and enjoyments of its inhabitants, and its peculiar adaption to the habits, constitution, and social necessities of the colored race of mankind. These data have been gathered from communications of the Colonization Society and other sources, and have been chiefly spread before our readers at different times. The objects of the Colonization Society, as set forth, are specifically—

- 1st. To rescue the free colored people of the United States from their political and social disadvantages.
  - 2d. To place them in a country where they may enjoy the benefits of a free government, with all the blessings which it brings in its train.
  - 3d. To spread civilization, sound morals, and true religion throughout the continent of Africa.
  - 4th. To arrest and destroy the slave trade.
  - 5th. To afford slave owners, who wish, or are willing to liberate their slaves, an asylum for their reception.
- It is for the promotion of these important objects that the plan of a mail steamship line to the western coast of Africa has been brought before Congress; and addressing itself to the most lively sympathies of the people of the United States, and engaging their peculiar interests in its success, it is a subject which cannot fail to command popularity.

The West and the Union.—The young giant across the mountains, (remarks the Baltimore American,) is likely to have a great deal to do in the way of controlling sectional animosities and of giving practical lessons touching the reality of this Union, its national identity, its inevitable coherence as one body, its mighty power and its great and glorious destiny. The West will do its part in this business as a matter of instinct. In the valley of the Mississippi the phrase disunion is unintelligible—senseless as the jargon of a lunatic.

When the next generation shall look back upon the doings and sayings of this present day, and contemplate the scene of our present dissensions and the causes thereof, a proper respect for the wisdom and patriotism of their predecessors may probably temper their sense of the ridiculous and soften its expression into a smile. We may hope to escape thus easily by virtue of filial charity, and so hoping we may venture to declare the belief that the Union will last till then.

THE PULPIT ON DISUNION.

The following eloquent and patriotic sentiments, were delivered before the Arch St. Presbyterian congregation, some time since, by the Rev. Charles Wedelworth, in his inaugural sermon:

Past, amid the surpassing glories of a Commonwealth like ours, would have cried with even more than his Roman exultation, "I am an American citizen." Our beloved land, with its boundaries the broadest—its government the freest—its institutions the noblest the world ever saw, is God's great gift to every man who breathes its blessed air, and exults in its sunshine. And were he to that man, whether Citizen of Ecclesiastic, who dare lay down at a fool's bidding, his great birthright, or prove recreant to one of its ennobling prerogatives—who dare leave American liberty, as an upraised thing, to be marred by the hand of unskillful legislation, and wrecked amid the conflicts of self-seeking ambition—who dare fail in one title of all he can do, to give steadfast strength to American name and American nationality. God's pity on the creeping thing that can listen unmoved to the whisper of Disunion; that rises even now upon the ear! Perish the heart that throbs not in agonizing desire that this glorious sisterhood be never broken! Palsied be the right arm that feels not its sinews tighten like steel to speed our eagle in its flight to the sun! Stricken be the boom that bores not itself in full strength to roll back this desolating surge that would sweep all these glad, goodly and glorious things away as wrecks upon the billows! Not my country!—not honor my country!—not struggle for my country!—Why, then would I be a creature without soul, unworthy my ministry—unworthy my manhood.

Nay, nay,—such political wisdom, I will know—I must know—because absolutely in it, I saw to know Christ crucified. For my audience, dear as to every American Christian must be his country—dear, because of the prayers of its concentration, and the blood of its baptism—dear, because of its great breadth and mighty power, and the glorious fame—the home of the free—the hope of the oppressed—the beacon to the nations—the cradle of that infant liberty, which yet, when its limbs shall have waxed strong, will leap from its swaddling bands in great manhood, and go forth in a giant's path, to shake down the despots of a world in rushing Omniscience! Yet to his loving heart is it dearest of all, as the great instrument under God to bear on to its consummation his adorable Gospel! He sees Christ in American nationality! Christ, the God of all Providence, presiding and preserving it—as the great spring in mechanism of a triumphant Evangel. And to him it seems, that to sever this blessed Union, were to lose the silver chord of man's hope, and to break the great wheel at the eastern. And every Christian minister will stand by the Union—and struggle for the Union—and pray for the Union—and preach Christ and him crucified as the cement of the Union, till his right arm is withered, and his tongue dumb in death!"

Cotton—Its Influence upon the World.

Every fresh arrival from Europe is watched with anxiety. Speculators are more inquisitive about the state of the cotton market in the old world, than upon any other subject. "How's cotton?" is the first question, and, till it is answered, nothing else must be talked about. Politics, finances, revolutions, diplomacy, cabinet intrigues, are nothing to cotton. This remarkable vegetable production rules the world; and, as our own country grows an immense surplus above its own consumption, we may be said to rule the world; this seems to be fully acknowledged in Europe, and the dependence of the country, in this important particular, has led the English to pay very close attention to the cultivation of cotton in India and other parts of the world. A few years ago, seven or eight American planters were selected by the East India Company to make experiments in India; but these all failed in the object for which they had been engaged, and after spending five hundred thousand dollars, the enterprise was abandoned. The dry and wet season are believed to be great objections to the cultivation of the plant, at least in many districts. As many as two bales of cotton, say nine hundred pounds, can be obtained sometimes from a single acre in India often yields one hundred pounds than a larger quantity. The necessity, however, of having a competing growth with that of the United States, recently has brought about more favorable results in India, and the English are very proud in boasting that, at no distant day, they will do without American cotton, by increasing vastly the production in Egypt and the East Indies.

Without doubt some very considerable changes will take place in the growth and consumption of cotton, during the next five or ten years. It being the sovereign staple of the world, great nations will apply its power largely for political purposes. We have seen its effect upon nations since 1816—how it has regulated the money market between Great Britain and the United States—how it has established and perpetuated a long and a blessed peace, and how powerful it now is, in keeping the world free from the alarm of war. Between Great Britain and India it has been seen to be a ligament that binds these islands of the sea to a mighty and barbaric empire as nothing else could hold them.

Gov. Seward at Yale College.—The Phi Beta Kappa Society of Yale College were likely to elect Gov. Seward as their next orator, last week; but some parties present objected to him, on the ground that

he maintained "extreme opinions," and a Southern gentleman threatened the withdrawal of Southern patronage from the college, if the college societies countenanced and honored such men. [This was sufficient. Mr. Seward was not elected orator.]

EXECUTION OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

Boston, Aug. 20th.  
Professor Webster, after his family left him last night, as he confidently alleged in perfect unconsciousness of his coming fate, was searched and placed in a new cell, in order to prevent any attempt at suicide. Dr. Putnam left him at 9 o'clock, and from that time till 12 he passed the time in devotional exercises. At 12 he fell into a sort of doze, but did not sleep heavily, awaking at times and conversing. He spoke of his impending fate with fortitude and resignation, and seemed quite grateful that the time of his death had been kept from his family. At the various noises of the dawning of a new day he seemed to be somewhat agitated, but soon regained his composure.

By advice, he breakfasted upon tea and coffee and bread, inviting the officers to partake with him, and furnishing them with bread. He made the preparations for ascending the scaffold with firmness. About 300 were admitted to the jail yard, and the house tops and windows adjoining the jail were crowded with people, including many ladies. About twenty minutes past nine, the prisoner was brought out to die. After the prayer, the prisoner's arms were pinioned, and with a firm step he marched to the gallows by the side of Dr. Putnam.

His face was as fleshy as when he was arrested, though of a deathly pallor. His look was that of one who had committed deadly sin, and was about to pay for it with his life.

While the Sheriff was reading the death warrant, Webster was conversing with Dr. Putnam, apparently with usual earnestness; at the conclusion, his legs were pinioned and the rope placed about his neck, which caused him to blush. There were evident signs of suppressed powerful feeling. The black cap was placed on his head, the Sheriff proclaimed with a loud voice that he was about to do execution on the body of John W. Webster, for the murder of Dr. G. Parkman.

This commencement of the approach of death caused a movement of the body of the prisoner, whose face was hid from view. The spring was touched, and, with a fall of nearly 8 feet, the murderer of Dr. Parkman was launched into Eternity. He died apparently with scarcely a struggle. The body, after remaining suspended for half an hour, was taken down and examined; life was found to be extinct, and it was placed in a jail coffin, for transmission to Cambridge.

The Penalty of Death, imposed upon Doctor Webster, has been paid, and the great object of that penalty ought to be deter others from like crimes. We are the advocates of these terrible punishments, not only because they are sanctioned by the Divine law, but because we know of nothing which can be effectually substituted to take the place of a death penalty. We are truly taught that there is nothing a man so much values as his life, and nothing that he will not give in exchange for his life. Every thing said and seen in the world contrary to this general truism is but an exception to the rule, and therefore it is that the fear of death will deter men from the commission of crimes where nothing else would avail. The gallows has saved the lives of thousands, we believe, where one man has been called, in this public manner, to give up life for life.

Instead then of the mocking sentimentality we hear every day—a sentimentality often amounting to sympathy with the criminal, and sometimes with his crime—the press and the pulpit, the teachers of men every where, ought to dwell upon the consequences of crime, not the least of which is the certainty of the fact that "whoso sheddeth man's blood by man shall his blood be shed."

The "Journal of Commerce" draws from the solemn scenes of Friday, at Boston, some lessons of instruction to the community. The duty of every man's living within his means, of being honest and economical, keeping out of debt, and of governing and controlling his temper, is very well inculcated by the journal, which also comments upon the fact that an elevated position in society is neither security against crime nor its punishment.

Merchant's Ledger.

Quarter Result.—A most curious instance of a change of instinct is mentioned by Carwin. The bees carried over to Barbadoes and the Western Islands ceased to lay up, honey after the first year. They found the weather so fine, and materials for honey so plentiful, that they quitted their grave, prudent, and mercantile character, became exceedingly profligate and debauched, ate up their capital, resolved to work no more and armed themselves by flying about the sugar houses and stinging the negroes.

Idiocy.—A careful exploration 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 this number they obtained information respecting the parents of three hundred and fifty nine. In all but four of these examined cases, it was found that one parent or the other, or both, had in some way departed from the laws of life and health, being either seculous, predisposed to brain affections, intemperate, grossly sensual, or ungenerally intermarried with blood relations. The lesson taught by such disclosures should prove a warning!