AUSTRALASIA.

John Chinaman as He Appeared on the Gallows—Murder and Suicide—"Thunderbolt," the Bushranger, Shot by a Brave Policeman—Floods in the Hunter River.

By way of Europe we have our newspaper files from Australasia dated to the 28th of May. The journals supply the following exhibit of news.

A Chinaman Hanged.

[From the Castlemaine (Australia) Representative, May 23.]

All during the week the Chinese murderer, Ah Pew, has been lying heavily ironed in his cell—visited only by the officials, his friends and the clergymen—waiting for his doom. That he has passed through the ordeal with unshaken firmness it is impossible to deny, and to the last he has asserted his innocence. There was no sign of flinching or of terror throughout, and from all we can hear his last night was passed either in sleep or in indifferent stupor.

The Rev. Mr. Hollis, who was with him several times during the week, was unable to extract any admission of guilt; but the reverend gentleman is of opinion that his discourse produced great effect, and that Ah Pew, at the last, died "believing in the truth." The Venerable the Archdeacon also saw the prisoner; but to all clergymen, friends and officials the man now dead has steadily refused to admit his guilt. Bamford, the hangman, arrived here on Saturday afternoon, and all the other preparations having been duly made the prisoner was informed that at ten o'clock this morning the sentence would be carried out. At ten o'clock the Sheriff, Mr. Colles, mounted the steps of the gallery, and, going to the door of the condemned cell, demanded the body of Ah Pew, sentenced to death under viceregal warrant for the murder of Elizabeth Annie Hunt.

The formal surrender was then made by Mr. Hyland, the Governor, and the prisoner came out of his cell, walking steadily, and looking far calmer than some of the spectators. The Rev. Mr. Hollis, who had been praying with the doomed man previously, came out with him, and the Venerable the Archdeacon was also in the gallery. They had both done all they could for the man's spiritual comfort, and now the hangman's work began. The knot being fixed at the back of the head the white cap was drawn over the prisoner's face, the hangman shook his passive hand, a few prayers were muttered by the clergyman, there was a distinctly heard exclamation of "No, no," and then the crank was touched, the platform fell with a dull thud and Ah Pew swung lifeless in the centre of the corridor.

After hanging the usual time the body was cut down, and at noon the inquest was held and the customary verdict returned. The post-mortem examination showed that the neck was dislocated, and consequently death must have been instantaneous.

Fearful Murder and Suicide of the Murderer.

[From the Ballarat Evening Post, May 21.]

At half-past nine this morning the whole town was thrown into a tremendous state of excitement by a rumor, which spread with fire-like rapidity, that Mrs. Moss, the wife of Mr. W. Moss, tinsmith, in Armstrong street, had been foully murdered by a man named James Cooke, of the firm of Cooke Brothers, ironmongers, also of Armstrong street. Unfortunately, these terrifying rumors were correct.

Upon hastening to the scene of murder and suicide, the shop of Mr. Moss, in Armstrong street, a horrible spectacle presented itself to our eyes. Stretched out upon the floor, covered with crimson gore, the murderer and his unfortunate victim lay within a few inches of each other, and their ghastly countenances and vacant eyes struck terror into the hearts of the onlookers. The various articles in the shop were covered with blood and bespattered with the murderer's brains, forming a sight sickening to behold. The spectacle was one which baffles a just description. Near the murderer, on the floor, lay the murderous weapon, a double-barrelled gun, from the barrels of which the smoke was yet issuing. The smoke of powder, the bloody and brain-bespattered floor, the mangled and horrible looking corpses of the murdered and the murderer, these were the things upon which we gazed, while all around presented traces of the appalling crime committed. The circumstances attending the fatal affair, as nearly as can be ascertained, are as follows:—At about five and twenty minutes past nine this morning Cooke came into the shop of Mr. Moss, at the front entrance. Mr. Moss was absent at the time, and Mrs. Moss, seeing Cooke come in the door, went into the shop and spoke to him. The subject of conversation, however, is not known.

Elvira Dodds, a girl in the employ of Mr. Moss, states that she was looking through a window, and heard Cooke say, in answer to Mrs. Moss, "I'll be back in about five minutes." He came back, and more unknown conversation ensued, when he took a black bottle from his pocket and swallowed some liquid from it. Mrs. Moss asked him what he had taken, when, to the best of our informant's knowledge, he answered that it was strychnine. He then ran to the door, and nodded to somebody, who brought in a double-barrelled gun to him (borrowed by him from Mr. Moss a few days before). Fancying that something was about to happen, after Cooke had swallowed the contents of the bottle and obtained the gun in such a strange manner, she called out to Mrs. Moss, who was then standing facing the shop door, and that unfortunate woman was just in the act of turning round when he presented the gun at her and fired. The girl ran out at the back door for help, and immediately heard another report.

Mr. Kilmister, saddler, being next door to the scene of the murderous calamity, hearing the first report, ran with all speed into the place, and saw Cooke place the muzzle of the gun underneath his chin and fire. The suicide immediately fell, while the bloody brains and portions of the skull were blown about the room in various directions. Mr. Kilmister informs us that he was hardly two inches from the murderer when he took his own life, and that had he been a minute sooner he could possibly have prevented the second fatal shot being fired. The murderer and suicide, who fell with his head between his victim's legs, uttered no word and made hardly any exclamation; but, after a convulsive movement, lay perfectly still. The shot did not cut the life thread of Mrs. Moss so quickly, but hardly a minute elapsed after the first shot was fired before both had ceased to breathe. The murderer, after firing at his victim, must have quickly tried the weapon upon himself, for report followed report with very quick succession.

Dr. Hamilton was the first medical man in attendance, but his help was of no avail—the life blood of the unfortunate woman and that of the murderer and suicide was fast ebbing, and he pronounced them dead. The charge—a heavy one—of shot fired at Mrs. Moss entered her right side, and, carrying everything before it, entered, it is presumed the cavity of the heart. The shot which terminated the career of the murderer entered underneath the chin on the left side and tore the whole of one side of the face and head away. What makes this event the more tragical is the fact that the hitherto unfortunate and unhappy wife of the murderer is now rendered a widow, with two young children, the eldest of whom is but three years old. Her unhappiness commenced with her married life, she having reason to suspect that her husband was unfaithful to her; and so despondent has she been at times in consequence of this that she has almost been tempted to take her own life; but the "love of her little ones" has counterbalanced the desire to such an extent that she had not yet attempted it.

Numberless reasons are assigned for this rash and fatal act, but this is alone known to those who have met with such a sudden and horrible death, and are now stretched in grim repose. May he it will be buried with them, and perhaps it's better so.

Death of Thunderbolt, the Bushranger—A Brave Policeman at the Antipodes.

[From the Sydney Morning Herald, May 28.]

By the courtesy of the Inspector General of Police we are enabled to publish the following telegram from Armidale, giving an account of the inquest held upon the body of the outlaw, and further information as to the pursuit and fatal affray:—

Result of inquiry by Mr. J. Buchanan, Police Magistrate at Blanche's:—I am of opinion that the deceased, Frederick Ward, alias Thunderbolt, met his death from a gunshot wound inflicted by a member of the police while in the execution of his duty. The inquiry lasted six hours and the identification was complete; the personal description tallies with particulars in the *Police Gazette* of 21st October, 1863. Measured body—Height, five feet eight and a quarter inches; the two warts and mole on right wrist are plainly visible. Senior-sergeant Balls also identified the body as that of Ward, whom he knew as a prisoner at Cockatoo.

Constable Walker, single-handed, pursued Ward, (who fired on him) seven miles through a rough country, across creeks. Ward dismounted at a creek and took to the water. Walker, coming up, shot Ward's horse, and then encountered him. Ward presented his revolver, and said, "Keep off." Walker said, "Will you surrender?" Ward said, "No, I will die first." Walker replied, "Then it is you or I for it," and fired the last charge in his revolver, and shot Ward in the left breast, dead. This happened about four o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. Previously to the police coming up Ward had stuck up three different persons, and was riding a gray horse, taken from one. The public speak highly of the gallant conduct of constable Walker.

The body was also identified by a man named Hearson, who Ward had spoken to the previous day, and had been breaking in horses.

Constable Walker, who has distinguished himself by his determination and bravery on in is occasion, is a native of the colony, his relatives residing in the Berrima district, the magistrates there having recommended him for appointment in the police about three years since. Walker has been promoted by the direction of the Colonial Secretary and placed in charge of a station as a mark of the approval of the government of his zeal and bravery. This will, of course, be in addition to the heavy money reward to which he is entitled; and it may be readily predicted that it will not be long before he will earn further advancement in the force, as his conduct previous to the late encounter is most favorably reported upon by his superiors.

Flood in the Hunter River—Disastrous Consequences Again.

[From the Maitland (Australia) Mercury, May 28.]

For the fifth time since the beginning of the month of March we are called upon to chronicle the unwelcome occurrence of another flood—fortunately not a very high one this time—in the river Hunter. The waters of the previous flood, which was at its height on the 4th inst., had not yet fully subsided by a good deal; the river had not gone down to a point less than about thirteen feet above low water mark; the back water still covered all the lands to the south and east of the town to a very considerable depth, and all the more depressed portions of the town were so wet as to be almost uninhabitable. The weather has sustained the same characteristic of variableness that has marked it for nearly four months past, the only thing constant about it being the fact that two, or at the most three days never elapsed without the advent of rain. As we mentioned in our issue of Tuesday, the evening of Monday was showery; but later in the night the showers assumed a heavier form, and a steady down-pour set in which lasted until nearly daybreak. It will readily be believed by readers at a distance that after having our town and district devastated so frequently this season there was no very great disposition among the people of Maitland to indulge in any particular festivities even upon the occasion of the birthday of our gracious sovereign; nevertheless there were a few among the community who felt disposed to make the best of it and to practise the philosophy of the celebrated Mark Tapley by being "jolly," even under such literal dampers as the weather has lately thrown upon us; to these the sound of plashing rain and the moaning of the wind in strong, fitful gusts on Monday night was anything but enlivening, but the bulk of the inhabitants here, we think, were tolerably resigned to what now seems inevitable, and were prepared to accept the chronic state of inundation which appears to be our destiny with the fortitude of stoics. It was, however, a matter of congratulation to all when Tuesday morning broke bright and clear, with a brilliant sun beaming overhead, giving promise of genuine "Queen's weather" for the benefit of those who desired to honor her Majesty's natal day—a promise which was fully realized, for the whole day was all that could be desired, although there were ominous clouds gathering around the horizon before the evening. During the night, or rather early yesterday morning, the showers again began to fall, although they were not particularly heavy, nor did they continue very long.

The long continuance of wet weather has had the effect of keeping the land into saturated a condition that it is absolutely unable to absorb any more moisture, consequently the whole of the rain on this watershed runs off into the river as quickly as it falls. The effect of this is that the river rises and falls with almost every change in the barometer; when the mercury falls the river rises, and *vice versa*. The showers at the latter end of last week had caused the river to rise from thirteen feet, to which it had fallen on Wednesday, to seventeen feet on Saturday; it fell on Sunday to about fifteen feet six inches, but commenced slowly rising again on Monday morning. It was therefore confidently expected that a further rise would be apparent on Tuesday morning. No one was therefore surprised to see that the gauge at the Belmore bridge marked a height of twenty-three feet six inches soon after daylight in the morning. A very strong current was then running down, and there were but too plainly visible the indications of an approaching flood. The news from up country was anything but comforting; for the rain of Monday had extended as far as Murrurundi and the Wollombi, the creeks being flooded at the latter place, and the river at Singleton being over twenty-three feet above the usual level. The river here continued to increase in volume all day at a gradual and steady rate. About midday it had almost reached the level of the street at the breach in the High street embankment; it was nearly coming over behind Mr. Patterson's and it had commenced to flow once more into the Horseshoe Bend at Penfold's. The inhabitants of this last named unfortunate locality were again returning to their habitations, and were again going through the weary labor of cleaning and drying their houses, and arranging their Lares and Penates, in the vain hope that they would be no more pursued by that "unmerciful disaster," which has overtaken them so many times of late. It is all very well to blame these unfortunate people for returning to their homes—but what can they do? As we have before pointed out, there are no houses to be obtained in parts of the town beyond flood reach, and it is not to be supposed that they could continue to herd together in the public buildings any longer than absolutely necessary. There is no choice for them; they are compelled to return to their own houses as soon as the water goes out, even though it be at the risk of colds, fevers, and all the other maladies incident upon living in such damp habitations.

Towards evening on Tuesday the water was running across the East Maitland road in two or three places. Wallis' creek had risen nearly to the height of the beams supporting the flooring of the Victoria Bridge, and a very strong current was running up the creek, creating quite a little rapid at the obstruction caused by the remains of the ill-fated floodgates. The flow of water up the creek had a perceptible influence upon the back water before nightfall on Tuesday, and yesterday morning this effect was still more marked. The water had once more nearly covered Nicholson's lucerne paddock, between Bourke and Devonshire streets, converting into a sea of water that which had been a day or two previously a bog of mud, and where it is almost impossible to realize that only three months ago a verdant carpet of lucerne was to be seen.

At the back of Mr. Patterson's the river threatened, on Tuesday morning, to overflow into High street. To prevent this a number of corporation laborers were set to work, who in the course of the day threw up a temporary, but tolerably substantial embankment of earth, which answered the purpose of keeping out the water at this point. At the back of the Catholic church the hollow, where a large landslip took place last week, was again filled with water. A small embankment was thrown up at this place also, but of such slight dimensions as to appear likely to prove of little benefit in the event of a rise of only a few inches, and in point of fact it gave way yesterday.

At five o'clock on Tuesday evening the bridge gauge showed a height of twenty-seven feet four inches. The rate of rise had then begun to slacken, and we do not think that a greater height than twenty-seven feet eight or nine inches was attained at all during the night. On yesterday morning there was a very slight decline, but the river rose again slowly during the morning, and remained all day at nearly twenty-eight feet above low water mark. The weather cleared up and became fine overhead. At midday yesterday the water was still flowing over High street at the embankment, but it had been successfully kept out at other parts of the main street.

It was remarked that although the current of this flood has been very strong (estimated at over six knots per hour) there has been scarcely any drift timber or rubbish brought down. This is no doubt owing to the fact that the banks of the rivers and creeks up country had been swept bare by previous floods, and it is a fact, consolatory as far as it goes, that there is little or no produce left in the district for the floods to destroy. Indeed, but for the inconvenience and danger caused to human beings, the damage to house property and the delay to agricultural operations, the floods are now unable to work any great amount of evil. The danger to house property on the banks of the river and even to the High street itself, however, is considerably increased by every visitation of the kind, especially as the floods follow each other so fast that it is impossible to take any steps to repair the ravage caused by one inundation before another is upon us. At present we do not notice any changes in the river bank in or near the town, except that a large slip has taken place near the only remaining house, belonging to Mr. Owen Evans, and another portion of the bank has given way near the end of Hunter street; but there is too much reason to fear that the subsidence of this flood will be followed by similar disasters to those that have been caused by the four previous floods this year. At the back of St. John's Cathedral and in several parts of the Horseshoe Bend the bank looks very shaky, to say the least of it. The ruins of the government embankment in High street exhibit signs of a further crumbling away.

On Wednesday morning a strong stream was flowing up Wallis' creek, the water being just one foot from the top of the wall of the flood gates, or twenty-nine feet from the bed of the creek. The current, as it passed upwards, dashed against the floor timbers of the Victoria Bridge, but had not come over the carriage way. The water also made its way in a shallow stream over the corn patch in Mr. Miles' paddock, but there was no other breach from the creek till where, below Mr. Day's residence, it entered the hollow and flowed in the old channel till it came to the timber bridge near the mill in East Maitland—Mount's mill. Here the current was some yards in width, and sufficiently deep to prevent pedestrian traffic; the quantity of water appearing to be, in our view, rather greater than sometimes pours over when the river above is higher. But we are so prepared now for variations of levels that we are not surprised at new exhibitions of velocity or depth of current in any given locality, and are prepared for novelties of whatever nature.

Looking towards East Maitland from the opening of the Morpeth road the greater part of the farm land lying north of it is seen to be partially under water, ponds of water alternating with strips of land revealing signs of former and deeper submersion. So towards Morpeth, as the traveller passes onwards, at his left hand the same scene presents itself; and in the far distance Bolwarra appears once more under water, which fills its basin to the foot of the sloping bush-clad hill. Narrowgut is nearly all flooded, a rapid current once more setting over it below the Morpeth road, and rejoining the river in the vicinity of the Queen's Wharf; and the same partial flooding is to be observed over Phœnix Park, the widest extent of water unbroken by any high land appearing towards Hinton. A sea-like waste of waters is sufficiently indicative of the desolation which it produces and conceals, but we are not at all sure that the agricultural country in its present state, with "water, water everywhere," and some of its highest land elevating in a dreary eminence above the various streams which flow across it, has not a more depressing influence.

The river at Morpeth, on Wednesday, was flowing with a very rapid stream, and had covered both wharves, as well as the low land above the Morpeth punt and the locality of the coal staiths. The Commercial Hotel was once again flooded, but not so deeply as before, and all the overflow from Narrowgut seemed to spread over this space and cover it up to the railroad embankment. The Paterson river, which seems to have produced the effect observed at the lower end of the Phœnix Park, was just at the level of the first flood in March at midnight on Tuesday, but by Wednesday morning it had commenced to fall. At the Belmore bridge, West Maitland, at about the same time, the Hunter stood nearly twenty-eight feet above low water mark.

It is scarcely necessary for us to say that again several of our public buildings have had to be thrown open for the reception of those who have been flooded out of their houses and homes, and again there is an irresistible call upon the charity and benevolence of those who are more fortunately situated. Under those circumstances our Benevolent Society and Flood Relief Committee are very energetically engaging in doing all they can to relieve the existing distress. Unfortunately there is at present only too much scope for their humane exertions.

CHINESE IN VIRGINIA.—The Lynchburg *News* says:—"It is stated that the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company intend to employ immediately 1,000 Chinese to work on the construction of the road. They are induced to take this step, it is said, because of the unreliability of the negro laborers who have left, and are still leaving the road in large numbers."

PROGRESS IN ASIA.

American Trade Advance and Decline of British Interests—The Pacific Railroad Revolution.

[From the Rangoon Gazette (India), May 17.]

American energy is now beginning to reap its deserved reward in the East, and the supineness of the British government is producing its effect. Already American steamers have chased the British flag off all the rivers of China, and now they are making no mean attempt to dispute with us the sea-borne trade of that country. The great Pacific Railway is in itself as important a triumph of industry, science and art as is the Suez Canal, and will eventually effect nearly as much change in the trade with China as the Suez Canal will on that with India. And not merely is it in the carrying trade that our supremacy is threatened, but also in the actual exchange of products. Hitherto America has been competing with us in the China trade against many disadvantages, some of which still exist, but there are undeniable signs that they are fast being overcome and must soon be numbered with the past. Before the late war, America had to send her manufactures by such a long and expensive route that it was only in a few staple articles of fine quality, such as drills, that she could offer any real competition; since the war heavy taxation and other causes have continued to cripple her resources and increase the cost of production of her manufactures, but now that her great railway has been completed and has brought New York within comparatively easy distance of San Francisco, and that port again being connected with the extreme East by one of the finest lines of ocean steamers in the world, we cannot but see that the revival of American commerce, already so apparent, must do much to destroy for Britain a monopoly which she has let slip through her fingers without even showing a fair fight to retain it. One of America's greatest difficulties in the contest has ever been the want of sufficient products wherewith to supply China in return for the immense quantity of tea and silks which she receives. This, as we have just said, will be in part accomplished by the revival of American manufactures, but perhaps still more by the production of opium in the States, should that branch of agriculture succeed as is confidently anticipated. Already the products of China begin to flow eastward. The American back Benefactress lately arrived in San Francisco from China and Japan with 11,000 packages of tea, all of which was to go forward to New York by the Pacific Railway. This was the first by that route, but it was followed almost immediately by the steamer China, from the same quarter to the same port of discharge, carrying 10,890 packages of tea and 165 bales of silk, nearly the whole of which is likewise to be carried across the American continent by rail.

These signs of the times should have the effect of waking up British energy and of inducing our government to take advantage of every opportunity for opening up new channels of intercourse with one of the richest, most densely populated and least known of countries. Such a new channel lies before us in the old Bhamo route, but it wants something more to develop it than the half-hearted measures which government has yet to take.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

Inconsistency of the Tradespeople.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Having read many letters and addresses on the labor question from workingmen and their sympathisers, in which the most important facts which the question involves have been entirely ignored, I desire to tax your liberality for a small space in your columns in which to present those facts to the public, that they may receive the attention their merit entitles them to.

The trades represent but a small proportion of the labor interests of the world, and being organized on the avowed assumption "that unskilled labor cannot be protected," their appealing to that branch or department for protection in the present emergency places them in a rather humiliating position, inasmuch as it involves the admission that skilled cannot well be protected without aid from unskilled labor. Their being organized for the especial purpose or securing a monopoly of certain branches of labor for the benefit of a select few by excluding the masses from free participation in them, their frantic appeal to the masses for aid in effecting their purpose and not proposing a reciprocal favor, has the appearance of adding insult to injury, which will go far to justify the denunciations of trades unions as organized gangs of "mean, selfish miscreants."

Therefore, having learned by experience that skilled labor cannot be protected unless aided by the masses, if the trades would justify an intelligent claim to an honorable purpose they will undertake to devise and demand the inauguration of some system by which all branches of labor will be equally well protected from the oppression that is imposed upon all. The bases of such a system cannot be found in the false theory that "labor produces all, capital nothing, and is therefore entitled to nothing;" for so long as capital is employed as an agent in promoting production it is as much entitled to compensation as labor is. And if it is just for labor to exact all the compensation it is able to extort it is equally just for capital to do likewise. Labor is not justly entitled to favors; capital asks none. Recognizing the justice and validity of this theory, we will regard it folly to contend that there is no natural antagonism of interests between labor and capital, for we will perceive there is, and which can only be overcome by inaugurating a system that will insure an abundant production and equitable distribution or exchange of commodities without the aid of capital, but by labor only. Such a system can be devised, and will be inaugurated when the masses are sufficiently enlightened to comprehend the necessity for demanding it. Then the burden imposed by capital will be removed and no violence or injustice done to any class.

J. A. TUTTLE.

A MAD STONE.

How Hydrophobia is Cured Out West.

[From the Joliet (Ill.) Republican, July 9.]

On Sunday, June 26 George H. Jacobs and wife, of Holderman's Grove, Kendall county, in this State, were bitten by a mad dog. They owned the dog, chained him and he died on the following Tuesday; hence there could be no mistake about his being rabid, and they then realized their terrible position. Having heard of some person at or near Morris that had long before been bitten and was cured by the application of a "mad stone," Mr. Jacobs at once started to find him for the purpose of ascertaining the location of the stone, &c. He found that it was owned and kept by J. P. Evans, in Lincoln, Logan county, Ill. He at once took the train for Lincoln, arriving there on Thursday morning after he was bitten, and the stone was tried. He then tried to telegraph from Lincoln to his wife, at Morris, to come to him. The agent informed him that Morris was on an opposition line and that they could not receive messages that were to be sent over that line. The nature and object of the despatch were explained, and pay for the transmission tendered, yet the agent said he would not send it, and there was no use of his talking any more about it. Mr. Jacobs had no other alternative left him but to go home after his wife, which he did, after making arrangements with Mr. Evans to meet him here in Joliet with the stone. On Monday Mr. Jacobs came, and on Tuesday evening last (ten days after the bite) Mr. Evans came and made five applications. The stone is small, being about one inch and a half long, nearly one inch thick and perhaps one inch wide at the place of its greatest width, and seeming almost as porous as honeycomb. When removed from the wound it emits an odor similar to that of a dead snake, only more rank and nauseous. On the first and second applications, of about twenty minutes each, Mrs. Jacobs says she did not feel any sensation other than she would have felt had any other hard substance been placed on her hand, but the third application of the stone drew so hard that it was actually painful to bear, and when taken off left the impression of the pores of the stone on her fingers. When the stone is taken from the wound it is placed in water for about the same length of time that it remains on the bite. Mr. Evans says that the stone was brought from Wales by his great grandfather to Virginia, and by his grandfather to Kentucky, and his father brought it to this State forty years ago. At his father's death, twenty-one years ago, it came into his possession, and since then he has applied it to over one thousand different cases, and always with perfect success, except in one instance—that of John Bennington, of Minonk, in Woodford county, eleven years ago. He was frightfully mangled from his elbows to the ends of his fingers, and no application was made until he had the disease. Then, by reason of there being so many wounds, and it being so long (three weeks) after he was bitten, the poison seemed to accumulate as fast as the stone could draw it out. The man would be rational as long as the stone was applied to any of the wounds, but as soon as it was removed to be cleansed he would take a fit, and so he continued—rational when the stone was on and raving mad when off—until he died. Mr. Evans cannot tell how the properties of the stone were discovered, nor how long they have been known and in use. It has been in his own and his ancestors' family for about two hundred years.

THE CAUSE OF MINISTER MOTLEY'S REMOVAL.

[Washington correspondence (12th) Boston Post.]

A Western republican Senator who called at the White House to-day took occasion to express his regret at the rumored recall of Mr. Motley, which, he said, would be unjust towards that gentleman, who has established himself in London at great expense, expecting to remain there during the present administration; besides, many would regard this recall as a blow at Mr. Sumner for his opposition to the ratification of the St. Domingo treaty. The President, with some warmth, emphatically denied that he had manifested any personal feeling toward Mr. Sumner in proposing to change our Minister to Great Britain. Mr. Motley's course in the management of the Alabama claims, which was not in accordance with his instructions, had not met with the approval of the administration, and a change in the Legation at London had consequently been determined on. Some months since the President also intimated that Mr. Motley was not sufficiently American in his deportment and manner of living to properly represent this country. At any rate, the Senator was led to believe that a change had been positively determined on, and that Mr. Frelinghuysen is to be nominated as Mr. Motley's successor. There is, however, a strong feeling that Mr. Motley should be permitted to remain at his post, for some months at least, until he can gracefully retire.

RELIGION AMONG THE SHAKERS.

The Birth and Outgrowth of the Gentile Faith—Glittering and Glorious Promises of the Coming Millenium—Sermon by Elder Evans, of the Society of Shakers.

WATERVLIET, N. Y., July 16, 1870.

Elder F. W. Evans, the principal mouthpiece of the New Lebanon Society of Shakers, delivered a discourse to the members of that order at this village this morning, which, on account of the novelty of some of its points, will, no doubt, be interesting to the readers of the HERALD. His subject was "The Marriage of the Lamb and Bride." He said that in the first age the creation of the human race was effected through the agency of an order of intelligences in the first and, to us, invisible spirit world, which world, however, though invisible to us, is nevertheless material. Adam and Eve are generic terms, as are also Enoch, Methuselah, Noah and others. The two first represent not one man and woman only but an order in number, and an epoch in time.

In the first geological epoch human beings were spontaneously produced from the elements of earth, which elements were visible and invisible—"standing in the water and out of the water"—under the direction of the intelligences referred to.

IN THAT EPOCH

they did not reproduce, but lived and died celibates—were born eunuchs and virgins. This may be termed the Garden of Eden epoch.

The second age was when men "began to generate and multiply" among themselves "upon the earth;" and the two processes of spontaneous and generative creation moved on together, were interblended, and produced two orders of people—"the sons and daughters of God" and "the sons and daughters of men." These intermixed and degeneracy followed, that is, the "fall." Gradually they became more and more corrupted, and regarded less and less the law of the second age—sexual commerce for procreation only, under the direction of the procreative angels of the first sphere. These

ANGELS CO-OPERATED WITH THE ELEMENTS OF EARTH

to produce the flood as the only means of checking the flood of moral and physiological corruption which was rolling over the whole earth, "eating and drinking, marrying and giving in marriage," for mere sensual gratification, regardless of the law of use as applied only to the sustentation of the individual and the continuance of the race. Yet the defection was not total. "Enoch walked with God;" was obedient to the ruling angels in all things, having received a ministration from the seventh or Christ heaven—the resurrection heaven—as a prophet of the future order. He represented an order of men and women—a Church—"The Sons of God."

Noah represented the procreative order of men and women who were subject to the natural law and under obedience to the generative angels, so that although they held him as a natural celibate for six hundred years he did not fail from his integrity, nor did he become a Christian; therefore Noah and his posterity were saved in nature.

In the third age the posterity of Noah divided into the obedient and disobedient as regarded the physiological laws of nutrition and reproduction. Abraham was of the former, and the angels separated him from his kindred and country, to create through him a new order or nation. He had himself partaken of the general leaven, and

IN HIS GENERATIVE NATURE

Hagar represented the old heathenish and Sarah the angelic. With the latter he was held in subordination to the procreative angels until "Sarah was past age, and himself as good as dead"—*i. e.*, naturally, generatively.

Abraham's posterity—Isaac, Jacob, &c.—were the "sons of God" of this epoch, and were more or less wicked and disposed to amalgamate with the heathen people with whom they lived and by whom they were surrounded. Hence a "law of separation" was established as a means of protection, which law was always enforced when they were in favor and relaxed when they were disobedient. Therefore, in the midst of "the people of God" there was a still higher order "who did not bow the knee to Baal," but, like Noah and Abraham, were, in their sexual relations, subject to the generative angels. This formed a line of religious reproductive Jews, with whom were conjoined the creative angels in the invisible earth—the line of the Messiah—which, on the male side, ended in the production of Jesus, by the agency of Mary, his mother (who was of that order on the earth, being a daughter of David), in conjunction with David (called Gabriel) his father in the invisible earth, vitalized and directed by those angels who originally created

THE ADAMS AND EVES

of the first epoch. Thus in Jesus there was the Alpha and Omega, the beginning and the end, physically and physiologically, morally and spiritually.

Elijah represented the Christ order and was a spiritual descendant of Melchisedek, who, in the days of Abraham, was the ruler of a church of celibates, who were celibates not because they were held, like Noah, by the creative angels, but because, like Enoch, they had received a ministration from the seventh or Christ Heaven as a "kind of first fruits"—prophets; for the Jews, who had passed into the second sphere, were still in their generative nature just as much as before, the righteous being in Paradise, the wicked in Gehenna. Hence David was an available medium, through whom the angels could operate, being more material than themselves and nearer to the Virgin Mary than they could come. "Be it unto me as thou hast said," and she conceived. "The Lord visited Sarah, as he had said; and the Lord did unto Sarah as he had spoken;" and she conceived Isaac as Mary conceived Jesus. Thus in Jesus the work of the creative angels was finally accomplished; the earth elements had produced the "Coming Man"—the "Son of Man," towards whom they had been operating for thousands of years. In him was concentrated the

ENERGY OF THE CREATIVE ANGELS

as a directing power over the generative function of the race, conserved and ultimating in the perfected earth organism of the highest line of ancestry in existence. Also in him, Jesus, as the last of the race of prophets (coming down through Enoch, Melchizedek, Elijah, John the Baptist, all inspired from the Christ heavens) we have a "called of God, High Priest after the order of Melchizedek," who was "before Abraham" in point of existence and in the dignity of his order, being ministered unto by a higher than the "God of Abraham, Isaac and Jacob;" and therefore Abraham was blessed of Melchizedek, who was not a physical warrior, but a "king of righteousness and peace," and "by nature" was of the first or Eden age, and not fallen, but was spontaneously produced, without (earthly) father, without mother, without descent from an earthly ancestry; while Jesus had an ancestry, as also had Abraham, and consequently inherited in some degree the fallen nature of man and woman as well as the original nature of the creative angels, who were unfallen; while Melchizedek, having (as a natural man) neither "beginning of days," nor (as a spiritual man and joined to the eternal Christ order) "end of life," was made "like unto the sons of God," and abideth a priest continually, even when out of the body. "To know Thee, the only true God," and to be joined to the Christ order "is eternal life." "Now consider how great this man was unto whom

ABRAHAM PAID TITHES"

(and Jesus also) "in his loins;" and after whose order Jesus was made a priest by being subject to his representative, John the Baptist, unto whom he confessed his sins of omission and commission, and was baptised unto repentance in water; and then unto redemption in spirit; again was by John further baptised into the Christ spirit; thus being made a "High Priest forever after the order of Melchizedek"—the Christ order. Thus was He "holy, harmless, and undefiled by generation, separate from sinners and higher than the generative heavens," from whence Abraham received his ministrations and whence his descendants, in and out of the body, creatively generated Jesus.

All of the prophets, when acting in that character, were in or of the order of Melchizedek, and were

INSPIRED FROM THE SEVENTH HEAVEN

to utter sayings and predict a condition of things incompatible with the Jewish order of generation, monopoly, private property, wars and the sins growing out of them. Hence the people stoned the prophets and killed those that were sent unto them by the Christ spirits. Upon this hypothesis if all the human race should become extinct the visible and invisible elements of the earth would soon repeople it. So also in relation to the various genera of animals. For the original powers and forces exist and would soon bring animal life again into existence.

Jesus became the first perfect link that joined the Christ, heavens and the human race together. "If I be lifted up I will draw all men unto me" in due time."

Conceiving the first cause as dual, the first expression of it in man was masculine; the second feminine in each epoch. And as with the creation of the physical, so with the creation of the spiritual. Jesus was the fruit of the eastern, or male, portion of the Old World, which was intensely masculine in its institutions, arising from its false conception of the sphere and proper office of woman, ever holding her as an inferior and subordinate being, designed to minister to man's lower nature, or animal propensities.

In the sympathy and tenderness of Jesus towards the female sex we see the beginning of a change in that respect.

THE WOMEN STOOD AFAR OFF

and they wept for Him, and He wept for them because of their coming sufferings. "The daughters of Jerusalem" were His special friends. He predicted that the second exhibition of the Christ spirit would be to constitute a high priestess—a woman—who should be the fruit of the feminine or Western portion of the Old World; and that she would raise up a people out of the Gentile world who should be a people of God. But it would be a work of time. Jesus himself was the

IMMEDIATE FRUIT OF JUDAH,

and Judah of Israel and Israel of the Eastern world. He was sent by the Christ spirit merely to gather together a people, and found a Melchisedek order, composed of the best prepared material then in being on the earth, chosen out of the families of the greatest nation in existence. "Thou and thy fellows are men to be wondered at." Jesus was the "corner stone" and the twelve Apostles were the foundation of the temple, as representing the twelve tribes of Israel in this and the spirit world. The Pentecostal Church was that temple. Celibacy (from a spiritual baptism) with property in common, ignoring alike war and its procuring causes, were distinguishing marks or characteristics.

All of these were antagonistic to the Roman power, seen under

THE TYPE OF A DRAGON,

standing before the woman, or Christ heaven, to devour her offspring as soon as it should be born, a "man child"—a Christian Church in the male order, celibate like the Adam of old. The civil government would not permit the continued existence of such an order. Celibacy would depopulate, and non-resistance would leave the mistress of the world, Rome, which had subdued and despoiled all nations, a prey to those nations, chafing in their chains, panting for freedom and thirsting for revenge.

The spirit foresaw, and indicated it to John, that while Christianity would be preached by this Pentecostal Church in the Roman empire, and would be received, too, it would only be in a diluted and modified form; it would tread down the holy temple itself for 1,260 years; in which time the Gentile world—the feminine—would be sufficiently progressed to admit of the erection of an infidel earthly government that would allow the Christ heaven to be daguerreotyped upon earth, which would hold the very same doctrines and maintain the very same principles that caused Rome to destroy the Pentecostal Church. At which time that Church was gathered in the spirit world and established there as a powerful organization. It was, as the spirit represented, "caught up to God" out of the reach of the outward, physical

POWER OF THE DRAGON,

but not out of the reach of its spiritual power—for "there was war in heaven." "The dragon and his angels fought, and Michael and his angels," till there was no place found in that church for the dragon nature in humanity. That Church became the "throne of God" in the spirit world.

There was the substratum of the Mosaic law—truth in the earthly or physical part of man—no marriage, no sickness, no monopoly, life elements in common, nothing to hurt or harm in all the holy mount upon which stood the Lamb, with twelve thousand of each of the twelve tribes of Israel. They (these Jewish converts) "sang a new song" which no Gentile could learn. They were virgins, like Jesus and the Apostles, being redeemed from the earth. They formed a

NEW RELATION OF THE SEXES,

in a new creation—health of body and soul. This blessed order and Church was as the sun to the Gentile churches, shining upon them by revelation to the prophets and "two witnesses" during the whole reign of the "beast and its image." They continued to deliver their testimonies of what Christianity was in heaven and what it should be on earth; and they were successively killed by either the sword or the friendship of the world. And sometimes the smoke from the bottomless pit of man's lusts darkened the spiritual sun by the dense clouds it formed, and civil governments were turned to war or "blood" exclusively.

At the end of the 1,260 years the Gentile world had produced a woman (Ann) as a medium of

ANOTHER REVELATION,

similar to the first, from the Christ heaven. This occurred simultaneously with the American Revolution, by which a civil government was formed which recognizes the liberty of conscience, person and press. That old Rome eighteen hundred years ago would not permit. The object of this new revelation was to create a mother church upon earth, to be composed of Gentile converts who have a pagan sub-soil—Paganism being "the rock from whence it was hewn and the hole of the pit whence it was dug," in a state of ignorance of the Mosaic law and its requirements, and of all the physical blessings connected therewith, with perverted reproductive and nutritive powers, inheriting a legion of bad habits, with a host of diseases arising from their pagan education in agriculture, in horticulture, in diet and in physiology generally, ignoring, like all Babylonish churches, the laws of economy and health, in the non-saving of excrementitious matter as a fertilizer of the land for the production of food.

But as this Gentile Mother Church has six other circles or degrees to pass through before the end comes, wherein it shall be "perfect as God is perfect," there is

HOPE IN HER LATTER END;

for the marriage of the Lamb and bride will consummate the work of redemption, and thousands will be invited to the great last supper, which will be for all peoples, kindred and tongues upon and within the visible and invisible worlds.

John saw the New Jerusalem, its spirit and principles, in the spirit world, "coming down from God out of heaven." It was composed of Jews only. And it was said, "The tabernacle of God is with men; and He will dwell with them, and they shall be His people. There shall be no more death or pain or sorrow or crying." The power of the testimony of the Father Church relative to all earthly good would be received by the Mother Church; and they would jointly sing the song of Moses and the "new song" of the Lamb—salvation of body and redemption of soul. Then shall the civil government be after the pattern of Moses; generation will be regulated by law; land will be held by the government for