II. NO. 16. DD'S MAGAZINE, AND ITISH QUAR-

REVIEWS. NEW SUBSCRIBERS! revolutions and counterhe nations of Europe, which other in such quick succes-the end is not yet," the lead-reat Britain have become inee of interest hitherto un-

tpy a middle ground between d, and necessarily imperfect spapers, and the elaborate tises to be furnished by the e day. The American pubeem it proper to call renew-e Periodicals, and the very they are offered to subscri ig is their list, viz.

STERLY REVIEW, REVIEW. SH REVIEW, R REVIEW,

NBURGH MAGAZINE. licals are contained the views i clearly and firmly expressat parties in England-Toeaf-"Blackwood," and the are Tory; the "I dinburg d the "Westminster Review" rth British Review owes its he last great ecclesiastical and, and is not ultra in its f the grand departments of it was originally edited by now, since his death, is conn-law, Doctor Hanna, assoid Brewster, Its literary very highest order. The ugh reprinted under that ti-I in England under the title arterly and Westminster," it m of the two Reviews formreprinted under separate ti-ore, the advantage by this

ing in one work the best fearetofore issued. icals are reprinted in New on their arrival by the Britcautiful clear type, on fine faithful copies of the orig-Magazine, being an exact fee rg edition.

ie four Re-\$3.00 per annum. 5,00

do 7.00 Reviews. 8.00 Magazine, 3,00 ad three Re-9.00 nd the four

10,00 " cases to be made in advance. REMIUMS. volumes of the following val-

SCELLANY,

OLITAN MAGAZINE, RTERLY REVIEW, ARTERLY REVIEW. R REVIEW

ribing to Hackwood, or to

at \$3,00 a year, or to any ticals, at \$5, will receive, e of any of the premiums ny three of the periodicals, four Reviews. lackwood and three Reviews

he four Reviews and Blackreceive three premium voleticable, but to prevent dis-

ribers are requested to ornt works for premiums as olumes. y or all of the above works ddress on payment of the

a for three-the fourth copy as will be given when the made to clubs, nor will pre-be furnished, unless the sub-

paid in full to the publishers. an agent. and communications should 1, post-paid or franked to the

CARD SCOTT & CO., 3 Fulton street, N. York. Entrance on Gold st.

M. respectfully informs the has removed from his old ouston House, to the Brick in and Franklin streets.

io do not give express notice re considered wishing tocription.

order the discontinuance

publisher may continue to hat is due be paid. neglect or refuse to take the office to which they are held reponsible till they sill, and order their papers

remove to other places. the publishers, and the pa-ormer direction, they are

ave decided that refusing periodical from the office. iving it uncalled for, is priof intentional fraud!

ESLEYAN BANNER. gion, Morals, Literature, tlar Education, and I Intelligence.

rance, otherwise Three Dolen paid within one month

orised-Agent, will be con-Local Ministers of the Me-

surch, South, are authorised VAS WESLEYAN BANNER, 10 y be made. whether on business, or matunless remitting money or amount of Ten Dollars, must

ons must be addressed to irdson, Houston, Texas. involving facts, or having , or containing accounts of meetings, obituary notices, ust be accompanied by the

e wil be inserted unless it months after the death of

keeping with the character inserted at the usual terms.

of the Houston Telegraph

WESTEYAN

BANNER

Published Weekly, by R. Alexander, J. W. Whipple, H. S. Thrail, S. A. Williams, John C Wollom and W. C. Lewis, for the .Iethodist Episcopal Church, South; Chauncey Richardson, Editor

VOL. II .-- NO. 17.-

HOUS TON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 69.

ON THE COMPROMISE BILL. Delivered in the Senate of the United States on

into the union, to establish Territorial Governments for Utah and New Mexico, and making proposals to Texas for the establishment of her selves the attention of the whole world, within

amendment of the Senator from Missouri, (Mr.

Benton:)

"Strike out of proposition 'first,' of section 39, after the word 'beginning,' these words: 'at the point on the Rio del Norte, commonly called El Paso, and running up that river twenty miles, measured by a straight line thereon, and thence eastwardly to a point where the 100th degree of west longitude crosses Red River, being the southwest angle in the line designated between the United States and Mexico, and the same anthe United States and Mexico, and the same angle in the line of the territory set apart for the Indians by the United States, and insert after the Indians by the United States, and insert after the Indians by the United States, and insert after the Indians by the United States, and insert after the Indians by the United States, and insert after the Indians by the United States, and insert after the Indians by the United States, and insert after the Indians by the United States and Mexico, and the same and without making suitable provisions for their government. It is not safe to let things stand the same and the Indians by the United States and Indians ter the said word beginning, these words: 'at the point in the middle of the deepest channel in the Rio Grande del Norte, where the same is crossed by the 102d degree of longitude west from the meredian of Greenwich; thence north, along that longitude, to the 34th degree of north latitude; thence eastwardly at the point at California as a separate measure, and should in latitude; thence eastwardly at the point at which the 100th degree of west longitude crosses the Red River.'

Mr. Webster. Mr. President, it was my purpose, on Tuesday of last week, to have followed the honorable member from South Carolina, (Mr. Butler.) who was addressing the Senate on the morning of that day, with what I then had and now have to say on the subject of this bill. But before the honorable member had concluded his own remarks, it was announced here that the late Chief Magistrate of the United States was so dangerously ill, that the Senate was moved to adjourn. The Senate adjourned, and the solution of the decease of the Chief Magistrate of the Chief Magistrate of the Senate was moved to adjourn of the decease of the Chief Magistrate of the Chief Magistrate of the Senate was moved to adjourn of the Senate was moved to a

trate was announced the next morning. Fir. there are various reflections which cannot a tair opportunity to develope the principles of teries, or to make some disposition of them.

This civil administration, he tell by the stroke of Mr. Douglas. Does the Senator wish me to And yet, sir, mixed with the sail thought say! death. And yet, sir mixed with the sail thought that this event suggested, and the melancholy feelings which spread over the whole country, the real lovers and admirers of our Constitution and Government, in the midst of their grief and should be admitted by herself. I should certain the midst of their grief and should be admitted by herself. I should certain the midst of their grief and should be admitted by herself. ing to their reflections. The executive head of a great nation had fallen suddenly. No disturbances arose: no shock was felt in a great and free republic. Credit public and private, was in no way disturbed. Danger to the community or to individuals was nowhere felt. The National Legislature was not prorouged; nor was there any further delay in the exercise of the larger than the community of the larger than the communities.

Mr. Webster Then sir, it is as a supposed: we shall not get rid of the subject, even for the present, by a distinct of the subject, even for the process.

live long enough. But there were circumstan-ces attending his death that were so fortu-deavor to see what would be the effect of such

profession, he had nehieved all that was to be expected of him in that character. Flaced at the head of the Government, as I have said, by the free voice of the people, he died in the midst ing the bill in the form which it is. But significant to the head of the people, he died in the midst. of domestic affection and domestic peace. He died in the full possession of the gratitude of his country. He died in the consciousness of duty performed. He died in the midst of the country on the table, and thereby to dispose of the bill. sels of his country. His country, through us, its organs, have bestowed on him those marks defeated by that proceeding, or any other. I hold its organs, have bestowed on him those marks of affection, grand and imposing, such as the republic pours on the most distinguished of her any other measure that may be proposed, besons. He has run the race destined for him by cause the case is pressing, the circumstances of the country are argent. When, in this country, countrymen.

" Such honors (linn to her here paid,

this agitation—the longer we stay in the midst of this agitation—the longer a final disposition is put off or postponed—the greater is the intensity of that anxiety which possesses my breast. I wish, sir, to harmonize opinion as far as I can. I wish to facilitate some measure of conciliation. I wish to consummate some proposition or other that will bring opinions together, and give the country repose.

contrast measures which have been proposed.
A measure was suggested by President Polk, in his message of 1848. It was substantially repeated in the message of the late President in or not. I have voted against restrictions for 1849. And then there is before us this proposi-tion of the committee of thirteen. I do not re-ate, and may repeat; but it now lies with gard these as opposite, opposing or (to use the | Southern gentlemen to say whether this bill, language of the day.) as antagonistical propositions at all. To a certain extent, they all agree. Beyond what was proposed, either by Mr. Polk or the late President of the United States. His what will happen if they do not pass it. Now, report of the companies and the kill are the contract of the companies. report of the committee and the bill now before proposes to go a step further. These suggestions and especially that of the President of the United States, were to admit California, and

that Congress should make some provision for these Territories. But I have been careless whether the things necessary to be done were done in one bill or in separate bills, except that as a matter of expediency, it has been my opin-ion from the beginning that it would have been better to have proceeded measure by measure. State. No. sir, I have the strongest objection to a premature creation of States. I have stated that objection at large in the Senate, two years ago. That was a matter of judgment upon the expediency of the case. I was of this committee of diency of the case. I was of this committee of small number of people, with an equal representation to tation in the Senate with the representation my own home. It seemed to be the general, from the largest States in the Union deranges opinion of the committee at that time, I thought, and disturbs the proper balance between the that it would be better to a lmit California, and Senate and House of Representatives in Congress. then take up the other measures. Upon further it makes the Senate a kind of oligarchy.

one of these objects meets my approbation, and is in my judgment a desirable object. In the mit California. I do not conceal from myself, or wish to conceal from others, that California is before us with some degree of irregularity in her proceedings. She has not been through the previous process of a Territorial existence. She has formed this constitution without our consent. But I look upon it that California, from first place. I think it is a desirable object to ad-

SPEECH OF MR. WEBSTER the extraordinary circumstances which have attended her birth and progress until the present moment, entitles herself from the necessity of the case to an exception from ordinary rule. the 17th day of July, 1850.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill for the admission of California as a State bill for the admission of California as a State one hundred thousand people engaged in so estra and northwestern boundaries.

The pending question was the following has been framed upon republican models, conformably to the constitution of the United States. And under these circumstances, still admitting

> policy should be adopted, if it could meet with the prosecution of that measure, admit Califorfornia into the Union, the question arises, what then? I have never supposed that the question respecting the Territories would be put at rest, even for the present. I have supposed that the very next thing to be done would be to take up the subject of the Territories, and the necessity of governments in their Territories, and prosecute that subject until it should be in some man-

opinions of the honorable members of the Com-Sir. there are various reflections which cannot but present themselves to the minds of men grow-honorable member from Illinois. (Mr. Douglass.) but present themselves to the minus of stell growing out of that occurrence. The Chief Magistrate of a great republic died suchiculy. Recently elected to the office by the spontaneous voice of the people, possessing in a high degree their confidence and regard ere yet he had had being in billioner and regard ere yet he had had being in billioner and regard ere yet he had had being in billioner and regard ere yet he had had being in billioner to develop the principles of

Mr. Webster. Certainly, I should like to

and Government. It the many something gratify-nifiction for this loss, found something gratify-ing to their reflections. The executive head of the on Territories, to move to take up the Terri-

eroment than such as was necessary for the in-dulgence—the proper indulgence—of the grief which afflicted Government and People.

Sir, for his country General Taylor did not

Unah. We must open our eyes to the state of tah. We must open pur eyes to the state of nate, that, for his own fame and character, and for the gratification of all to whom he was most dear, he may be said to have died fortunately.

"That life is good which answers hie's great end."

deavor to see what would be the effect of such a bill. If it be a kill containing the principle of exclusion, we know it could not pass the House; if it be a bill without the principle of exclusion.

We know what difficulties it would encounter Bred and born a soldier, accomplished in his elsewhere; so that we very little relieve our-selves from the embarrassing circumstances of have we had any foreign question, if I may so say, any exterior question that has occupied the And peaceful dept the mighty Hector's shade!"

Mr. President, I proceed to say now, on the subject of this bill, what it was my purpose to have said on last I nesday. And I begin by remarking that the longer we stay in the midst of placed all the regular proceedings of the two this activation, the longer we stay in the midst of ountry repose.

It is not my purpose to-day to compare or cumstances before us, that it is in the power of

sir. I am prepared to say that if this measure does not pass. I am ready to go for any proper measure that can pass and will pass. I shall never consent to leave this session of Congress until some provision is made for New Mexico. -The bill before the Senate proposes to admit California, and also to make proper provision—a provision proper or not, as the Senate may judge—for the territories of New Mexico and Utah. And I confess, sir. that my judgment from the first has been that it was indispensable with her more powerful neighbor, Texas, I hand to not be the confess of the salt plains, on the borders of her salt lakes, another year, if it be necessary. [A magh.] But as to New Mexico, —the salt plains are not provided in the controversy on hand which she has with her more powerful neighbor, Texas, I have the salt plains and also to make proposes to admit the salt plains are the salt plains.

the bringing in of small States, and with a very consideration, the committee, very fairly, I may be six or eight or ten small States, in the doubt not in the exercise of their best judgment and discretion, thought it would be better to unite the three objects which are in this bill.

Well, whether single or united together, every such a case produced in the constitutional relation of these philosophics. tion of the Senate and House. It disfigures the symmetry of the Government, and in this respect it does not make the slightest possible dif-

tilities with Texas, so far as I can discera, and, to my mind, with the highest degree of probability that there will arise collision, contest, and, for aught I know, bloodshed in case it should so happen that the boundary of New Mexico to an end. It cannot be raised to the dignity should not be settled by Courses. Six I know, of a mind that the intrince the first whom to have the settled by Courses. Six I know, of a mind that the further the first whom the settled by Courses. should not be settled by Congress. Sir, I know no question so important, connected with all these matters, as the settlement of the Texan boundary. It immediately and intimately, in my judgment, touches the question of the duration of peace and quiet in the country, and I there so that there shall be no farther extension of slave territory. Let that be admitted, what then! It does not follow that in every case you must come down with a Wilmot." If there are other circumstances, true and veritation of peace and quiet in the country, and I have a single or the dignity of a remarked to the di cannot conceive how gentlemen. looking upon the such as influence and control the judgments this subject in all its aspects, can content themoreties in the content them of reasonable men, rendering it unnecessary.

this subject in all its aspects, can content themselves with the idea of retiring from their seats here, and leaving this subject where it is. I should be derelict in my duty if i did not persist to the last in bringing it to a decision by the authority of Congress. If a motion be made, as it has been announced it is intended to be made, to lay this bill upon the table, and that motion prevails, why, this measure is dead. Then there must be a resort to some other measure: and I am disposed to say, and will say, that in case of the failure of this bill. I shall be in favor of a bill which will provide for three things. of a bill which will provide for three things. bill! Did I understand him rightly! [Mr.

some of the North, and by the South, or some of which we are bound to not upon in every con-

A day or hour of virtuous liberty

Is worth a whole eternity in bondage. who take that view of this subject which differs from my own. I cannot but regret, certainly, that gentlemen who sit around me here, and especially my honorable colleague, (Mr. Davis.) and our friends from Massachusetts in the other branch of Congress, are led by a conscientious sense of duty to oppose a measure which I feel bound by my conscience to support. They are quite as high-minded, as patriotic, as pure, every way as well intentioned as I am, and, sir, to go by majorities, I must confess that my friends from Massachusetts would defeat me; but stiil. from Massachusetts would defeat me; but still, sir my own opinions are not changed, in the slightest degree. I feel that the very interests of the State in whose representation I bear a part here, as well as the very great interests of with great diligence, and has demonstrated, beyond the whole country, require that this measure the possibility of any reasonable duabl, that there or some equivalent measure, some healing, composing, consolotary measure, should be adopted | are speaking, that the South are mistaken in suppo-

this bill passes. Massachusetts and the North gain what is quite an object to them, the admission of California as a free State, with her present constitution: a very intensely desirable object, as 1 believe, to the whole North. She gains that. She gains also, sir, the quieting of the New Mexican question and the Texan boundary, which, in my judgement, as I have said, is the most important of all these matters, because most immediately menacing evil consequences. the most important of all these matters, because most immediately menacing evil consequences, if such consequences be not arrested by this or some similar mensure. She gains the quiet of New Mexico, she gains the settlement of the Texan boundary, objects highly desirable. More than all that sir—if any thing can be more than all that sir—if any thing can be more than the whole country gains, the final adjustment of by far the greatest part of all the slavery questions. When I speak of this in this connection, I mean also to connect with it the other subjects recommended by the committee, and I say that if the whole report of that committee could be carried out to-day, one of the greatest of all the possible benefits to be derived to the whole country is this, that it settles to greatest of all the possible benefits to be derived to the whole country is this, that it settles to the extent of far more than the majority of them, all the questions connected with slavery which have so long agitated the country. And then sir, Massachusetts gains, and the North gains, and the whole country gains, a restoration of the Government to the exercise of its ordinary foregions. The North and the South dinary functions. The North and the South, what exists when they come to act, and I am sorry to and the whole country. will see Congress reand the whole country. will see Congress replaced in its position of an active, beneficial, and parental legislature for the whole country. Is it not of the most utmost importance that this restoration of Congress to the exercise of its ordinary functions should be accomplished! Here we are seven or eight months from the beginning of the session, and hardly able to keep the Government alive. All is paralysis. We are all suspended are brought nearly to a stand. We are all suspended are this one tonic on this one idea, as the few votes of a little fragment or section of party may not be obtained thereby. Sir, it is carious to observe how this idea, that a member chosen into a popular body to act for the whole, is bound by the instructions of those who elect him, is received as a moral sentiment in some countries, and how differently it is received with others.

attempted to state, that the admission of such they wish to quiet New Mexico; they desire to States with a small amount of population de-range the system—it makes the Senate what it ry in any reasonable manner, cost what it reawas never intended by the constitution to be.—
But, nevertheless, sir, as I favor the admission of California, although she presents herself bethe application of the Wilmot Proviso to the fore us after some irregularities in her course of Territory of New Mexico and the Territory of proceedings, there are greater evils, in my judg- Utah. Now what is the value of that sacrifice !

ment, than the admission of New Mexico as a State new at once, or than the provision that she shall be admitted in a certain time hereafers. What is the value of it in a reasonable man's essity. If in any reasonable man's judgement, ter. I do not think that so great an evil as to leave New Mexico without a Government, without protection, on the very eve of probable hos-value in it to those who hold that the further

namely: the admission of California with its present Constitution and boundaries, the settlement of the boundary, and the admission of New Mexico as a State. Such a measure will tend to a full and final termination of the controversies which now agitate us, and relieve the country from distraction.

Sir. this measure is opposed by the North, or

some of the North, and by the South, or some of the South, and it has the remarkable misfortune to be opposed by persons most precisely opposed to each other in every matter concerning the principle of the bill.

There are those—I do not speak, of course, of members of Congress, and I desire to be understood as making no allusions whatever, in what I may say, to members of this House or the other—but there are those in the country who say, on the part of the South, "by this bill the South gives up every thing to the North, and we will light it to the last;" and there are those on the part of the North who say, "this bill gives up every thing to the South, and we will give up every thing to the South, and we will demonstrated, as any problem of a moral and demonstrated, as any problem of a moral and gives up every thing to the South, and we will fight it to the list? and really, sir. strange as it may seem, this disposition to make battienpon this bill by persons who never agreed on any-thing before under the light of beaven, has cre-ated a sort of fellowship and good feeling among is necessary to be added to that, here we have them. [Laughter.] Ones ays, "give me your laid before us an nothentic expression of the hand, you are a good fellow: [renewed laugh-ter.] you meen to go against this bill to the death, because it gives up the rights of the South: I mean to go against the bill to the Well, then, what is it that is yielded, but a

death, because it gives up the rights of the mere abstraction, a naked possibility, upon North." So they shake hands and cry out which no man would act, upon which no man down with the bill," and then unitedly raise would venture a farthing now for a great inher-the cryshall be established in New Mexico. Now, there is an authentic declaration upon the sub-Now, sir, I ascribe nothing but the best and what is there that should lead us to hesitate in purest motives to any of the gentlemen on both sides of this chamber, and in the other House, who take that view of this subject which differs

by Congress before its adjournment. That is sang it pessible to derive any benefit from it, and that my object, and I shall steadily pursue it. the North are mistaken in supposing that it will ever by Congress before its adjournment. That is my object, and I shall steadily pursue it.

Well, sir how does it stand, if I may analyze the matter a little, both in regard to the North and to the South? Massachusetts is a Northern State, and she may be taken as an example of sample of Northern interests in the subjects connected with this bill. What does she gain by it? What does she lose by it? Why, if this bill passes, Massachusetts and the North whole, he did not feel it his doty to depart from those instructed by his Legislature to oppose it, and on the whole, he did not feel it his doty to depart from those instructions.

say, often given with collateral views. I will not say when or where, but I am very much inclined to think we should flod in the history of the country cases

pended upon this one topic on this one idea, as if there were no objects in government, no uses in government, no duties in those who adminis-

in government, no duties in those who administer the government, but to settle one question.

And now, sir, what do Massachusetts and the Next, the anti-slavary States—lose by this And now, sir. what do Massachusetts and the North—the anti-slavery States—lose by this adjustment? What is it they lose? I put that question to every gentleman here, and to every gentleman in the country. They lose the application of what is called "the Wilmot proviso," to these Territories, and that is all. There is nothing else, I suppose, that the whole North are not ready to do. They wish for California;

before the Chambers he would vote as they required-They required him to vote so and so and he said he would do it. Well, he was chosen, and accame to the Chamber to take his seat. But ah, it was said, not so fast! Objection was made: it was said that he did not come there as a fair man; he did not come there as an impartial man, to judge of the great interest of a great country in the questions before him—he came there pledged and transmelled down; he had great the highest his vote; he did not given up his rights and pledged his vote; he did not stand there on an equality, therefore with the other members, who can either independent and untrammelied, and bound to exercise their individual judge-ment. And they expelled him on that very ground, or rather objected him. And whoever wishes to see one of the most beautiful disquisitions on political morals and the duty of those who represents the peo-ple that I know of, since the time Burk's speech at Bristol, will be gratified by reading Guizot's speech on that occasion. At any rate, coming there under pledges to give his vote for them, though against the majority, they held him not to be worthy to be a representative of France, and to act on question in which the whole kingdom was concerned. For my part, I know how easily we glide into this habit of following instructions: I know that members of Congress intend to act consciontiously always; I be-lieve they wish themselves, very frequently, free from those transmels—in short, sir, I have sometimes thought, when considering on the subject of the Wilmet Provise, that Congress itself needs the "Wilmot" -- I have thought that if the genius of American liberty, or some angel from a higher sphere, could fly over the country with a scroll bearing the words, and with power to give effect to those words, and those words should be: "Be it ordained, that neither in the Senate nor in the Heuse of Representatives in Congress assembled, there shall be slavery nor involuntary servitude, except for crime"--it would be a glorious and consoling honor and mercy to the constitution of the country. Spirit of Nathau Dane, how could thou take so much pains to set men's limbs and motives free in the Territories, and never deign to add even a provise for the freedom of conscience

and opinion in the halfs of Congress! [Applause.]
Now I think, sir, that every public consideration
connected with the interests of the State, one of whose
representatives and the most humble of them all I am, shows the absolute necessity of settling these ques-tions at once upon feir and reasonable terms—the ne-cessity of judging thines according to their real im-portance, and not being carried away by 'gorgons, hydras, chimeras dire." to the disregard of what is substantial and valuable, important and essential in the administration of the Govern eat. Why, Massachusetts, sir, one of the smallest States of the Union, circumscribed within the limits of 8,000 squares miles of very barren, rocky, and sterile territory, possesses within its lanits at this moment a million of prople.—
With the same degree of population New York would have nearly 6,000,000. Well, what are their eccupations and pursuits? A very small portion of them live by the tillage of the land. They are engaged in those pursuits exactly which fail under the control and care, the recovery client and the protection of the laws of this the preservation and the protection of the laws of this Government Commerce, the fisheries, navigation, manufactures—every one of these is under the inflaence of the laws of this Government. At this very day, and on none of these subjects, does Congress evonly and prosperity of Massachusetts, and of Rhode Island also. Then, sir, is it not of great importance to all these States that the Government should be carried on regularly—that it should have the power of action, motion, and legislation? Is it not the greatest calculty that it should be all paralyzed, use in Government, no desirable protection from Government, no desirable protection from Government no desirable legislation by Government except what relates to one idea. Sir, I cannot conceive that these great interests will readily surrendered by the b islaess men, the community the laboring community, of the Northern tates, upon abstractions, or nity, of the Northern tates, upon abstractions, or upon naked possibilities that evil may ensure if a particular measure may not be adopted. Men meet live—to be they they must worlf—to work they most be protected in their employment—and how are they to live work and educate their children, if in this way the business of society is stopped? Every thing faths into a sense of stagnation and no man knows when he may expect the hour of temptation to draw high. Depend upon it—the people of the North wish depend upon it—the people of the North wish to see an end put to this state of things. They desire to see a measure of conciliation and peace adopted: they desire to see harmony restored; they desire again to be in the enjoyment of a good Government, under the opinion and sanc-tion of good laws, and that their daily labor. their daily employment, their daily means of living and of educating their families may continue unkisturbed. And there has not been, in my acquaintance with the people of the country, u moment in which so much alarm has been felt, and so much sickening felt at the state of pub-lic affairs, in time of peace, as is now felt; at least through those portions of the country with whose sentiments I am acquainted. I leave others to judge for themselves, who may be more conversant with public opinion and possess more means of ascertaining it: but I believe it is the opinion of five-sixths of the whole community at the North that questions such as have occu-pied us here, should not be aliawed any longer to embarrass the Government, and defeat the just hopes of those who maintain the Government and expect to live under its protection.

Sir, I have alluded to the argument of my friend from Connecticut because it is the ables one on this subject that I have read, and I have alluded to the vote he intends to give as a vote illustrative of what I consider the evils of in-structing men before the case arises, as to what shall be their course of conduct here. The member from Connecticut is as independent as any other man, and of course will not understand that I meant any thing personal in what I have said. I take his case merely as an illustration of the impropriety of giving instruc-

Well, then, Sir, I have stated what it appears to me the North gain and what they lose. And how is it with the South! Why, I think the South, the slave holding States, if all these measures pass, will gain an acceptable and satisfactory mode for the reclamation of slaves. As to the territorial acquisitions, I am bound in candor to say, that taking Maryland, for example. as one of the South, Maryland will gain exactly what Massachusetts loses—that is, nothing at ail: for i have not the slightest idea that, by any form of legislation we may adopt, or any thing we may do on the face of the earth, any provision could be made by which the Territory of New Mexico or of Utah could be made acceptable or useful to the holders of slaves.

Now let me say, Mr. President, with great respect and kindness, that I wish Southern gentlemen to consider this matter calmly and deliberately. There are none in this chamber certainly who desire a dissolution of the Union, nor in the other house of Congress; but all the world out of doors is not so wise and patriotic as all the world within these walls, and I am quite afraid that there are those who raise the loudest clamer against the Wilmot provise and restriction upon slavery who would be extremely glad to have that restriction imposed. I believe there are those stretching all along from here to the Gulf of Mexico, who cry out, let them put on further restrictions. let them push the South further, and then we shall know what we have to do. The Southern States gain an exemption from what they consider a derocato-ry inequality. They find themselves placed where they wished, so far as these territories then they gain, in the general restoration of peace, harmony, and the progress of the Gov-

erament, and the discharge of its functions in the usual and ordinary way.

Now, sir. one of the evils of the country, in my opinion, is the harsh judgment passed by one por ion upon another, founded not upon the duct of the North and the South generally. but upon the conduct of particular individuals The exasperated representations, the unjust charges made by one against another, by a small portion of the community, each taken up on the other side, and each side desirous of ma-king the most of it, are respected as being the scatiments reciprocally of the North and the South. The extravagant language or extravaguat sentiments attered by some in the South are carried along to the North as being Southern sentiment, and the whole South is denounced. In the same way, opinions springing from the abolition societies and press, whi h no man of character and sense. I think, can approve, being spread out at the South, charges founded thereupon are mide against all the North as being abolitionists, or as being tinetured with abolitionism. On the one side, these charges ore just as unfounded as on the other. It is a prejudice of which both sides must rid themselves, if they ever expect to remain together as Americans, or as brethren under one Govern-

hereafter.
The Nashville Address has been alluded to. and it has been I think charged upon the South as a sort of expostion or housily of Southern sentiment. I do not believe a word of it. Far be it from me to impute to the South generally the sentiments of the Nashville Convention.— The Nashville address is a studied disunion ar-The Anshville nutress is a studied distinion argument. It goes upon the ground that there must be a separation of the States; first: because the North acts so unjustly to the South, the South must go off; and, secondly, if this were not so, and a better feeling should return, that such is the diversity of interest between the two portions of the country, that they cannot be to together. not go on together. I do not think these sentiments-these disunion sentiments-Mr. Barnwell. Will the Senator allow me to interrupt him for a moment !

ment, enjoying the same blessing and renown

now, and to enjoy the same destiny and glory

Mr. Webster. With pleasure.
Mr. Barnwell. I should be glad if the Sena-ator would refer me to any part of the Na-hville.
Address containing the sentiments, which he declares lead directly to distanton in any event; for such I understand to be the charge made

against the Address.
Mr. Webster. What I said about the address is this. I did not speak of its reference to any event whatever, but I say that the argument is that the States cannot keep together, because, first, of the general disposition of the North to invade the rights of the South—stating this in general language—and then, secondly, if that were not so, and if the North should come to a better temper in that respect, yet no permanent peace could be expected, and no Union long subsist, on account of diversity of interest, or, as they express it. for want of identity of inter-

est between the North and the South Mr. Parnwell. If the Senator will allow me With regard to the first part of the allegation I have no doubt at all. It is the position of the address that, unless a great change can be effect ted in the temper of the Northern people, in the treatment which they give to us on account of our institutions, no permanent union between us can endure. With regard to the latter part of the Senator's construction of the address, I contend that it contains no such sentiment as he ascribes to it. It states distinctly that, in the position which the different parts of the Union occupy with respect to each other, without the bond of identity of interest between them. it is absolutely essential that the south, with its sectional interest, should be independent of the control of the North.

Mr. Webster. What does that mean but sep-

aration for Gol's sake ! interest, it means distinctly what I allege, and what all allege here, that upon this great insti-tution of slavery the North has no right what-ever to interfere with the government of the southern people. That is what the address means. If that interference is withheld, we do not contend that there is any necessity whateor for a dissolution of the Union. If that inter-ference is persisted in it is the language on the address, and it is the belief. I believe, of a largo portion of the southern people, that the Union

cannot be made to endure.

Mr. Webster. It is hardly worth while to attempt a precise statement of the argument, perhaps, as I have not the paper before me; but if i understand the argument, it is that which I have expressed, that if the North were better behaved there is a want of identity, which would prevent a long endurance of the Union. So far as the other remark is concerned, that we must abstain from any interference with their own peculiar institutions. I hope, and know that every sensible man at the North looks up-on it so. I know that all at the North are of the opinion that the institution of slavery, as it exists in the States, was originally intended to be, has ever been, and now justly is, entirely out of the scope and reach of the legislation of this Government. But I was saying, sir, that I cannot, and shall

not impate disunion sentiments to the South generally. Why, whom do I sit among?-Whom have I associated with here for nearly thirty years in this Government! With as good Union men from the South as from any other portion of the country. And in this chamber in late years, have there not been men from the South who have resisted every thing that threatened danger to the Union! Have there not been men here from the South, who, at some chance of losing favor at home, have resisted the Mexican war and the acquisition of territory by arms? Nay, and who played the last stake, who resisted the ratification of the treaty after the conquest was made, by which these territories were brought under the control of this Government! Sir, with these recollec-tions, this knowledge of the character of men. and this opinion which I have of the entire lovalty of the great body of the South to the Union. I shall include in no general complaint, nor, so far as it come within my view, shall I tolerso far as it come within my view, shall I tolerate the complaint, of distunion from the South. They participate in the same interests, they descend from the same revolutionary blood,—they acknowledge the glory of the country to be as much theirs as ours; and I really believe they as much and as carnestly desire to promote. and defend, and secure for ever a permanent attachment to the North, as the most intelli-gent men of the North do to perpetuate an at-tachment to the South. I believe that the North and the South, among the great mass of the in-telligent people, and aside from the agitation in one part, are for the constitution and the Un-ion; and God grant they may remain so, and if they do, nothing can overturn either the one or the other. [Applause.]
I am sorry to hear it said, because I thought

I am sorry to hear it said, because it was unjust, that the madness and folly of the it was unjust, that the madness and folly of the it was conthern. Why, recent expedition to Cuba was Southern. Why, the South had no more to do with it than the city of Boston. It was a thing just as likely to

the history of these acquisitions.

There are other topics which I will pass over. I said something on a former occasion, about the imprisonment of black citizens of the North, who go South in the course of commerce, and there are arrested. That is a source of serious complaint. We see that Englant has com-plained of it. I think it is unconstitutional. I think it is an evil that ought to be redressed. and I never yet could see any necessity for it I am fully persuaded that there might be other means to relieve the cities to which these vessels go, without committing what is considered an outrage upon the rights of those who, when at home, are considered as American citizens. Sir. at the same time I am bound to say that I know nothing in the world to prevent any free citizen of Massachuserts, imprisoned question of the constitutionality of that law He may apply at once to a judge of any United not think there is, therefore, may great occasion for tasking it a matter for public discussion, for I think it is more calculated to inflame than allay excitement in the country. I feel bound ly, however, that the gentleman who went from Massachusetts for the purpose of having this question tested, was a man of most excellent character, and every way worthy of the high regard of all the people of the South.

I was in Boston some month or two ago. and happened to have occasion to say, and did say, that the public mind in Massachusetts and the North was laboring under certain prethe North was laboring under certain pre-judices, and that I should take some occasion, which I did not then possess, of stating what I supposed these prejudices to be, and how they had arisen. I shall say a few words on that subject. In the first place, I think, of course, that in the people of Alussachusetts, or in the people of the North, there is no prejudice nrising out of any ill will, or any want of patriotism. all arises from misinformation, form the result of those laborious efforts, made incessantly, for twenty years, to pervert in some way the public judgment and the public peace. Now, the fruit of this is an exaggerated sense of the evil of the reclamation of slaves, either from Massachusetts or other States. What produces hat! The cases do not exist. There has not heer a case within the knowledge of the generation in which any man was taken from Mascasetts and sent back to slavery, by process of law-not one. And yet hundreds of people in Massachusetta, who read nothing but the s families with children, are dragged back Mr. Hale. Will the Senator allow me to ask

Webster, Certainly, sir. Senator is not mistaken in point of fact with regard to no individual having been taken back Mr. Webster. H'so, I shall be glad to be

Mr. tials. I think an individual, by the name of fearson, was taken and brought back from Boston within three or four years.

That was a case of kidhapping by some person who claimed or pretended to claim the negro. mean to say is, that no man under the Constitution and laws of the country, in this generation, has been sent back to slavery from Massachuseits. I stated before, and state it now, that cases of violent seizure, by kidnapping. have occurred, and may occur again.

Now, sie, this prejudice has been produced by the incosant attrition of Abolition doctrine. Abolition presses, and Abolition lecturers, upon the common mind. No dram-head in the longest day's tenich was ever more incessantly beaten then the feelings of the public in certain parts of the North. They have been beaten incessantly, every month, and every day, and every hour, by the dia, and roll, and rob-a-dub of the Abolition presses and Abolition lecturers; and that it is which has created these prejudices. Sir the principle of the restitution of runaway slaves is not objectionable, unless the Constitution is objectionable. If the Constitution is If that be so, and if there is no abuse of the right under any law of Congress, or any other law, then what is there to complain of? Now, I say, not only so far as I can learn, has there been no case of the reclamation of a slave by his master, which ended in taking him back again to slavery, in this generation; but I add, so far as I have been able to go back in my researches, so far as I have been able to hear or learn, there has never been one case of a false claim. Who knows, in all New England, a case of a false claim, set up against a fugitive slave! There may have been one, but I do not know of any. Nor is there any danger, when all the community are alive upon the subject,

tion, which has existed two handred years in the country, and without complaint, sometimes as a subject of agreement between the North and the South, and sometimes as a matter of comity between the North and the South. should at once, or in the length of time I have mentioned, become a subject of so much excite-I happen to have in my hand a letter from Governor Berkeley, of Virginia, to Cloyernor Endicott, of Massachusetts, written in 1614 more than two hundred years ago; in which he says that a certain gentleman (naming him) has lost some stayes. He supposes they have run away to the jurisdiction of Governor Endicott. Their names are so and so. And—what the gentlemen from Kentucky [Mr. Clay] will be glad to hear, as a precedent for the proper course of proceeding in such cases -- this gentleman made it appear in court that they were his siaves, and had run away. goes on to say: "We except you to use all kind offices for the restoration of these servants to their masters, as we on our part will restore servants which may come to our jurisdiction." At that date. I do not suppose there were many slaves in Massachusetts; but there was an extensive system of apprenticeship. Hundreds and thousands of persons were bound as apprentices and often ran away, and were as likely to run to Virginia as elsewhere; and I believe it is true as this letter states, that they were returned upon the demand of their masters. So true is that, that it was found necessary, in the early of their masters. So true is laws of Massachusetts, to make a provision for coiled itself up; awaiting the result. When

But I passover that, and say that what seems

the seizure and return of apprentices, and in all the revision of the states of Massachusetts that have been made, that provision has remained. Here it is, and it provides that runaway apprentices may be secured upon the application of the master, and put into jail till they can be sent for by their mesters; nor is there any trial by jury in their case. I say. therefore, that this aggravation of the evil, and mischief, and danger, arising from this right of reclamation, is the fruit of a prejudice, that ought no longer to abuse the public mind.

I will also say, with great respect to gentlemen who sit here and think differently, think it is a prejudice to insist so strongly upon the application of the Wilmot provise to this because of its apparent inapplicabil ity, and of its want of real necessity, and since it is in some degree offensive and disgusting to the people of the Southern States. The Northern prejudice against the South is just exactly that which exists at the South against the North. It consists in imputing to a whole quarter of the country of the extravagances of Sir. I will dwell no longer upon these subjects

I am rather led into them by an observation of my own, not made here, and I return to a few more remarks upon the general question will say, however, before I part with this subect, that the State in whose representation I bear a part, is a Union-State. She is attached to the principles of the Constitution. She con-nects all her history from colonial times together, and reflects upon the past as being all eat column, a monument of renown, in comnon to her and the rest of the States. The of the revolution, the military renown achieved by it, the great achievement of those who established this constitution, and all the blessings that have been derived from it for sixty or seventy years; all these make up a history in which she has taken a part, and the whole of which she enjoys as the most precious thing on earth, to be brought home to her recollec-She is a State for the Union, and she will be for the Union. it is the law of her destiny, it is the law of her situation, it is the law imposed upon her by all her recollections of the past, and by every interest of hers from the present, and every hope of hers for the future.

Mr. President, it has always appeared to me
to be a grateful reflection, that however short and transitory may be the lives of human beings. States may be permanent. The great corporations that spread their influence over mankind to protect their labors and secure their hap-piness, may have something of perpetuity, and, as we might say, something of immortality. And, for my part. I often enough console my-self, and gratify myself by looking forward to see what in the future will be the condition of that generous State which has done me the honor to keep me in the councils of the country so many years. I see nothing about her in prospect, but what encircles her now, I am at when I, and all those that hear me. ve gone to our last home, and when the moul! may have gathered on our memories possibly as it will on our tombs, that State, so carry to take her part in the great contest of the revolution, will stand as she does, and as that column near her capital perpetuates the memory of the first great war of the country. e, size that if commotion shall shake the solid as the granite of her hills, for the Union to repo a seen. I believe that if disasters arise. ads which shall obscure the casign and over us, there will be of the night; and I believe that, if in the reportest ages sand strust they will be inthe sternest duties of patriotism are to be parof the revolution, she was the first and for to offer the outpouring of all her blood, and all her treasure in the struggle for liberty, so she will be reafter be ready, when the emergency shall arise, to repeat and renew that offering with

thou and times as many strong hands. But new, Mr. President, to return to the practical and upper tent question before us. What are we to do, and how are we to bring this important measure to an end and issue? The main question is important. That I about. But here we have non seven months and a half, disputing about questions, which in my judgment, after all, are of little apportance to one or the other put of the country. 'Are wete dwell for unimportant? I think the country calls on us to set-tle this quistion; that it calls loadly and imperatively; and I think further, that the whole would is looking to see whether this greats reput to can get through with such a crisis. We are "the observed of all It is not to be disputed that the eyes of Christen form are upon us. We have stood through many triales can we stand through this, which pang takes so much of the nature of a sectional con-Europe who does not ask himself that question every ing. Cannot the covery, with one set of interests at the North and another it the South, cannot it see, cannot de propie are what is so evi-ent to every philosophic mind, that the Union is nevertheless one I Will trey not see that, and mointain the Constitution established by their fathers? That is the question. I agree that it requirers something more than common virtue. I agree that these feetings of division are t get up an intestine war, first of opinion, then of be-lingerent legislation, and then of arms. The question causes enough in our hearts to avert and avoid the

a thousand times as many warm hearts, and a

would be now tooking at us with extreme anx ety.

For myself. I propose to abide by the principles and all who stand by it. I shall do justice to the whole country, according to the best of my shifty, in all I say, and shall act for the whole country in all I I propose to stand on the Constitution, and I need no other platform. I shall know tut our country. The ends I aim at, by the biessing of God, shall be my country's my God's and truth's. I was been an American, I live an American, and I shall die an American. But I mean, to the extent of my abilities, to perform the duties incumbent upon me in that character, whether public or private, to the end of my career, and I mean to do this with an absolute discreted of personal consequences. What are personal consequences? What is the amount of all the good or evil that could be tide an individual, in comparison with the good or evil which, in a crisis like this, may be what they may to me, I am carcless. No man can hardly suffer too much, and no man can fall too soon, if he soffers or if he fall in the defence of the theries and the constitution of his country.

THE FIRE AND THE WORM. A converted Indian was asked how he knew that he had experienced a change of heart .--He may no answer. He was asked if he saw

" Did you hear it ?"

" No.

" Did you feel it ?"

"Well, then, can you describe your feel-

He paused a moment, and then, kneeling upon the sand, made a small circle of chips and dry leaves. He then got a little worm, and placed it inside the ring, and with a spark from his pipe lighted his pile. The poor worm, when it began to feel the heat, crept to our point then to another, and at last, aftor many in frequal attempts to get out, finding that the flame completely surrounded it, crawled to the centre, as if it despair, and

it began to feel the heat too sensibly, the In- nority party have formed a Society which they tian took it in his fingers and placed it with- have christened the 'American Bible Union,' out the ring in safety.
"Now," said he, "I will explain my mean-

scorch me-- I ran every way-- I drank fire- ings, Constitution, address, list of officers and water-I tried hunting-every thing; but could not get out. At last I threw myselit any better. I cannot tell you how it was done, but I felt a change, and I knew it was

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 10, 1850.

The proceeds of this paper will be equally divid among all the Annual Conferences, to be applied in spreading the Gospel, and in aiding distressed and superannated preseners, and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work.

MR. WEBSTER'S LAST SPEECH.

We publish in this issue, at length, the speech of Mr. Webster, on the Compromise 'Stock Book,' in which he shall record the Bill, delivered in the United States Senate marks and brands of the members of the Soon the 17th ult. It is not our design often to publish Congressional speeches, but we feel It shall be the duty of every member, who al and devoted spirit of - patriotism that mal dress itself with powerful force to every one stock of another member, either about his ny, concession and the Union—the last that or family, as soon as practicable; if not pracchamber, which has been the theatre of the so, it shall be his duty, by himself or another immortal triumphs of his intellect -needs not member, to give information publicly at the a word from us to gain the attention of our next meeting of the Society.

It shall be the duty of each and every mem-

DEATH OF REV J. S. C. F. FREY. and in the appolension of the thief.

and extensively known in the United States scolen. and in England as the "Converted Jow." A member of this society shall not sell any are became a Rabi in the Jewish Synagogue, and bounds. which office he held for several years. The H a member shall keep at or about his ted to have been of an exceedingly interesting character. The London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews," was All reasonable expenditures incurred by founded in 1808 at his suggestion and through one member in the apprehension and recovehis influence—a society that is still carrying member shall be paid by the party benefitted on its benevalent work, while its founder is or attempted to be benefitted; and in case of sleeping in the dust. He was a good man, disagreement about the amount, the matter full, of faith and the Holy Ghost, and he died may be referred to the Society, whose decis-

THE COMET. -

University, Cambridge Mass., that the nucle- stock raising resources of this section of counus of the comet which is now visible, is but try.

A committee of three shall be appointed a few hundred miles in diameter, and appar- by the President, each of whom shall take ently solid that the tail is so thin that it meteorological observations, which shall be can be seen only with telescopes of high pow. compared, corrected, and reportal at each er—that it is about four millions of miles in Committees shall be appointed to report length—that it passed its perihelion on the monthly or at every intermediate meeting, the millions from the earth.

an Astronomical Society in England, gives try.

These committees shall also report from et. He has two telescopes, one of which is of the different articles produced in this counhis transient visit to our field of vision.

To the Editor of the Wesleyan Banner : Done Sig-

In accordance with your request, I beg leave to give you some intimation of the comet's place. which may guide such of your readers as may be interested in the matter, in searching for it.

Since it first became visible to the naked eye. it has rapidly changed its position in the heavens-it was then near Alpha Bootes. (Aretu-

defined or brilliant object. its distance from the land. earth being now so great, and its position so near The sudden and violent death of Sir Rothe horizon, where the amount of darkness is so bert caused a great sensation in England and and Alpha. (Spica.) Virginis and Gemma Hydra will indicate its place so nearly, that the eye. if assisted by a telescope of low powers, will not fail to detect it. Those who cannot avail them-

making due allowance for decreased brilliancy. Your obedient servant, Houston, 8th Aug. 1850.

AMERICAN BIBLE UNION.

A majority of the American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society having given a decision adverse to the publication of a revised edition of the Bible specifically conformed to the peculiar views of the Baptists; a division in the Society has taken place, and the mi- In reply to an offer by Lord John Russell.

for the purpose of carrying into execution their ing. I was like that poor worm; the fires of cherished object. They have published a hell were burning around me-they began to pamphlet containing the report of proceedboard of managers; with an appendix condown and tried to pray, and then stretched taining an address by Deacon Colgate, a letforth his hand, and litting me forth, gave me ter from Dr. Maclay and others, to the Pres-rest. "Now," said he, "I cannot explain ident in favor of a new version.

BEXAR STOCK-RAISING AND AGRI-CULTURAL SOCIETY.

This Society was recently organized at San Antonio, by the adoption of an excellent constitution and the election of officers.

We should be pleased to learn that similar Societies were formed in every county in the State. They would contribute greatly to the improvement of the quality and increase of stock, of every variety, and to the rapid advancement of the agricultural interests of

We copy a few of the by-laws of the Bexar Society which set forth in a vivid light, the great utility of Societies of this character :

"The Society shall furnish the secretary with a separate blank book to be called th ciety, whose duty it shall be to furnish him with the same.

confident that our readers will be pleased may be a stock raiser, to furnish himself with with the privilege of reading Mr. Webster's a blank pocket book in which he shall transeribe from the Stock Book of the Secretary, last speech. It is, says the New Orleans all the marks and brands of the other mem-Cresent, "one of the best efforts of the great- bers, in order that prompt information may est mind of the age. The elevated unsection- be given in respect of strayed or stolen ani-

It shall be the duty of any member of the breathes throughout the whole of it will ad- Society who may find the strayed or stolen who places any value on the Union of the own farm or elsewhere, not to drive them States. This great speech in favor of barmo- away from his premises, but to take care of may ever be delivered by its author in that ticable on it may be very inconvenient to do

ber of the society, whenever requested, to assist another in the recovery of stolen stock

Some of our exchanges Lave chronicled and it shall be his duty, to reclaim any stock the death of Fath r Frey, who has been long of another member that he may suspect to be

I was a native of Germany, and at an early of sale describing the animal with its marks

ci cucastane s of his conversion are represen-ted to have been of an exceedingly lateres

or shall be final.

It will be the duty of the Society to insti-tute experiments and practical inquiries in stock raising and agriculture, in order to give aid to It is stated by Professor Bond, of Harvard industry and develop the agricultural and

22d ult -that its distance from the sun is one state and progress of growing crops; to make hundred millions of miles, and about forty comparisons of crops planted at different seasons and cultivated in different ways; so as to ascertain the best time of planting, and the The following communication, from Mr. most successful method of cultivating the sevstanley of this city, formerly a member of cral articles which may be grown in this coun-

the present position and direction of the com- the best information they can obtain, the cost of superior power, but is not mounted; the try and the proceeds resulting therefrom, for other one is an excellent instrument, adding the purpose of ascertaining what particular articles will pay best for the labor bestowed new brilliancy and beauty to the heavenly on it. They will also gather statistics necbodies. Through this telescope we had the essary to ascertain the average cost of raising pleasure of seeing this eccentric pilgrim in usat cattle, horses, mules, sheep, goats, hogs, poultry, &c., in this county, so that the same may be published to the world.

SIR ROBERT PEEL. The death of this great English Statesman

may justly be deemed a national loss. For several years he guided the heim of State of the vast British Empire, with a sagacity, moderation and prudence which commanded the rus.) and not in Leo Minor as has erroneously admiration and high esteem of his own and been stated by some -it is now in the Constella. other natious. It is doubtful whether as a wise, conservative and upright statesman and Your readers must not expect to see a well public speaker, he has left his equal in Eng-

great, as to render faint objects scarcely visible. France. The English papers are filled, al-Bearing this in mind, a line drawa continuously most to the exclusion of every thing else, with to the horizon from Epsilon Bootes by Arcturus extended notices of the life and character of the late Premier, and with speculations as to the effect his death will have upon the polities of his country. The particulars of his death are thus stated: On Saturday evening, June 29, while proceeding from his residence selves of this assistance, and are acquainted with in Whitehall, up Constitution Hill, his horse the appearance of the Nebula in Andromeda, suddenly shied at something passing, kicked will do well to look out for a similar object, but up his heels and threw Sir Robert over his head on his face. Although rendered insensible by the fall, Sir Robert retained hold of the reins, and the animal being thus checked, lost his footing, and fell heavily upon the top of the baronet. Several gentlemen passing, rendered the necessary assistance, and the x Premier was placed in a carriage, removed o his house in Whitehall in a state of insensibility. All the medical talent of London was soon at his service Their united efforts were unavailing. After lingering till 11 o'clock in Tuesday night, the great statesman expied, in the sixty third year of his age.

in the name of her majesty and of the nation, of a public funeral, the family declined the ginia, Kentucky, Louisville. onor, inasmuch as it was Sir Robert's last 1853. Holston, Tennessee, Mississippi. wish that he should be buried in Dayton Ab- Alabama. bey, with as little parade as possible.

IN PANAMA. From the Panama Star, we learn that the

75th Anniversary of the National Independence of the United States was observed in the city of Panama, in a manner and style Louisville, Ky., and is to be the every way worthy of the oceasion. His Excellency, the Governor of the Province of city to the Americans for the day, as also the liberty was thrown to the breeze, and proudly all the enthusiasm and all the proud emotions | a of the descendants of those who had achieved a great nation's independence, and planted the Tree of Liberty which is yearly adding new boughs to its trunk, to beautify and trengthen the parent stem.

Col. Geoge Fisher, of this city, officiated

THE CHOLERA IN NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE.

The Nashville Christian Advocate of the 19th ult., furnishes several affecting instances einity. Two clerks of the Advocate office and one of the press-bands were swept away by the fell-destroyer. The foremen and others were disabled from work, so that no paper could be issued the previous week. The fol- F. Deems, Editor .- The July number of this lowing is but a sample of the affecting and popular work commences its third volume,heart-rending seenes which have occurred and it contains an able Sermon on The Kingdom are now transpiring in and about Nashville, of Heaven cometh not with observation, by and other cities where the Cholera is prevail- Rev. W. M. Wightman, D. D., Editor of the

addenly attacked with cholera, at her father's General Conference. residence, a few miles from the city, and in had faded, and whose glory was given to the heart, and the whole family felt that anguish that many will patronize it : of grief, realized only by those similarly bles- The third volume of the Southern Methothe consolations of Jesus may they ever find

PANAMA NEWSPAPERS.

This city of the 1sthmus is well supplied by American enterprise with newspapers .- before the issue of the fourth number, subscri-Copies of the following he before us :-- bers will be charged \$1 50. The preachers " Courier of the Two Oceans," "The Panama | are allowed one-sixth of what they collect for Star," and "The Panama Echo." They all evince a kigh degree of editorial ability. They some of the most faithful friends of our enterafford a world of interest and attraction to the nu- prise. May not increased activity upon the merous Americans and othersia their transits to and from California. It is more than probabie that they will contribute greatly to the commercial, civil and moral improvement of who have been appointed to prepare sermons the city and Province of Panama.

PLAN OF EPISCOPAL VISITATION FOR FOUR YEARS. BISHOP ANDREW.

St. Louis, Independence, Mo., July 10. Western Va., Parkersburg, Va., Oct 2. Kentucky, Cynthiana, Oct. 23. Louisville, Greensburg, Ky., Nov 19. Hississippi, Alabama. 1852. Arkansas, Indian Mission, East Texas, Texas, Lousiana.

Carolina, Georgia, Florida. BISHOP CAPERS. 1850, Holston, Abingdon, Va., Oct 2. Tennessee, Athens, Ala., Oct. 23.

Memphis, Trenton, Tenn., Nov. 13. Mississippi, Yazoo city, Miss., Dec. 4. Alabama, Auburn, Ala., Dec. 25. 1851. Arkansas, Indian Mission, East Texas, Texas, Louisiana.

1852. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia Florida. 1853. Missouri, St. Louis, Western Vir- by the editor : ginia, Kentucky, Louisville. BISHOP PAINE.

1850. Virginia, Richmond, Nov. 13. North Carolina, Warrenton, Nov. 27. South Carolina, Wadesboro, N. C., Dec. 18. Georgia, Savanna, Jan. 8, 1851. Florida, Thomasville, Ga., Jan. 22. inia, Kentucky, Louisville.

1852. Holston, Tennessee, Memphis, Mississippi, Alabama. Texas, Texas, Louisiana. BISHOP BASCOM.

1850. Arkansas, Fayetteville, Oct. 23. Indian Mission, Chocktaw Agency, Nov. 7. East Texas, Palestine, Anderson county, Nov. 27.

Texas, Richmond, Fort Bend co., Dec. 11. Louisiana, N. Orleans, Jan. 1, 1851. 1851. Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida.

1852. Missouri, St. Louis, Western Vir-

ZION'S HERALD.

The editor of this paper in alluding to the CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY removal of the Expositor to Louisville, Ky.,

"The Methodist Expositor (the Southern organ) at Cincinnati is about to beat a retr from the limits of the M. E. Church. it is

"About to beat a retreat," says Dr. Stevens, " from the limits of the M. E. Church. Panama, tendered the perfect freedom of the Louisville, Ky., is not then within the limits of the M. E. Church. Well done, brothe Stevens, we are glad to hear you acknowledge use of the guns on the battery. A flag-staff the validity of the plan of separation. Louwas raised on the plaza, and the Star-Spangled Banner, the symbol of civil and religious Church P This is rich, coming from one who led in the farce of abolishing the plan of separation at the late General Conference a waved over the city, amid the roar of cannon Pittsburgh. Stick to it, Bro. Stevens, and and the hearty cheers of hundreds, who, in a to show yourself consistent, urge the necessidistant land, far from their native homes, felt ty of retreat upon those Northern missionries, which you have sent over to disturb, and if possible, divide, the Churches in Kentucky and Missouri .-- L. C. Adv.

EDITOR'S TABLE

The Ladies' Repository for August .-- We as Marshal of the day. They had a grand have examined this number of this racy monthprocession, prayers by a Presbyterian Minis- ly with no small amount of pleasure. The tes, music, an oration, and a collation. The embellishments are choice selections and well Governor of the Province, with several of the executed,-they are-the vale of Nazareth and Grenadian officials, the French and Chilian the Cingalese scholars. Most of the articles Consuls, graced the occasion with their pre- are rich and highly attractive. We were specially pleased with the "Tracts of a Traveler" by the editor, who by the way, is on'a tour north recuperating his health, seeing whatever is seeable, and hearing whatever is hearable, in the land of the Pilgrims. His communications under the caption designated of death by the Cholera in that city and siin life and vivacity. The Women of the Revolution narrates stirring seenes--it is well written. The other articles are very good.

The Southern Methodist Pulpit, Rev. C. Southern Christian Advocate. A Pen and Miss Celina Handing Johnson, was the link sketch and an elegant engraving of Dr. daughter of Col. Anthony Johnson, of this city. She had just passed seventeen, had Wightman. Sermon by Rev. Charles Colcomplished her academical course in New lins, A. M., President of Emery and Henry England, and a few months sine; retained to College, on the " Sovereignty of God an ocher family and friends; where she was a faceasion of joy." This is a capital Sermon, vorite in the midst of a large circle. She was beautiful, amiable, affectionate, and intelligent. But alas! how short-lived are many author. The editorial miscellany and liteof our brightest and most admired objects .- rary notices are as usual, excellent. The On Tuesday morning of last week, she was former embodies the principal acts of the late

twenty-two hours she lay in the cold embra- We subjoin the Editor's Card, for the inees of death, a withered flower, whose beauty formation of our readers who desire to patron dust. The pang went to a father's bleeding ize the S. M. Pulpit, and we sincerely hope

sed-suddenly bereft. May their becarted dist Pulpit wil commence with the July numbesoms be healed by reedials of gence, and in ber. Upon the representations and advice of those who know much more about such mattrs than I do, it has been determined to medify the terms of the Pulpit, so as to keep our old subscribers. The work will still it forded at \$1 per annum, when paid in advance. When the subscription is not paid the Pulpit. This arrangement has been made because by our former plan we have out off part of our agents be expected? The Editor is determined to do all for the Pulpic which the church will encourage him to do

The brethren of the several conferences for the Pulpit, will confer a great favor by sending their MSS, as early as practicable. I return thanks to those who have already com-

June 18, 1850. C. F. DESMS.

Louisville Christian Advocate. The first Missouri, Canton, Lewis county, cumber of this beautiful sheet, the successor of the Methodist Expositor, lies before us. We anticipate for it a brilliant career under its new auspices. It is edited with decided ability and tact. Says the editor, Rev. Dr. 1851. Holston, Tennessee, Memphis, Latta, M. D., in his salutatory: "Like the Expositor, it is set for the defense of truth in science and religion. It is also intended to 1853. Virginia, North Carolina, South be the medium of universal intelligence, the advocate of Christianity in general, and the firm, unwavering defender of the doctrines and usages of true Methodism throughout the

> Youth's Gem .- Milledgeville, Ga., \$1 in advance. The first number of the "Gem" lies on our table. It is well adapted to accomplish the object contemplated, as stated It is our aim simply to "Disseminate use-

ful Knowledge, and improve the youth of our country in universal knowledge and goodness." In doing this we shall not confine ourselves to any particular class. We wish to make the field as wide as possible, so as to suit ev-1851. Missouri, St. Louis, Western Vir- ery class of young readers. We-shall labor to collect from all sources valuable information -solid facts-real knowledge-and seck to infuse such intelligence, such a spirit, as 1853. Arkansas, Indian Mission. East will produce the most improving effect upon the minds and morals of children and youth, and to make our paper, to some extent, a means of acquainting the mind with lofty thoughts and tender feelings; with fine and that adorns the nobler and better part of man with just views of education and piety-such as will tend at the same time to effect our great aim; the dissemination of useful knowledge and the improvement of the Youthful

AUG The fol

taken from of the tale 1. Le 2. Al 3. Su on the Sa 4. Gi

panions. 5. Ca ings. 6. Fu ment.

COR TEXA

The foll Alexander since, has tains a tru to the Bar peal to its position st ed to thro State. W the specia readers :-Brother Ri Since m have had pondence f as far as c give you s last thirte mence, thr sure you l istry, felt : engaging d when all o included i strange to One fact twenty ye could find sources; a done But jeet which

Our Banne ble, yea int ment of th new and re that some ers.) will i family reli be too late is often the most appre not be so i I have d subject. is no dange ed and the has the la State. At is all settle by the Ger appreciate church pa extend its could, for ointment. sent to lan

intense int

the prospec

settled at up by the Texas An perity of all we wi Some of 1st. Th patience i be a virt says, stop for any th There i of the m great qua last 18 ms and bayor that sort trial to be

tinges we

appeal to

aggrieved

hope that

ly we wi

After I

if it had n

ference h:

has nothin

present, a

we will be

if all who

one voice.

have at p if we will work of ner, notu during th enough doubt as t subscribe ber! C er get fiv all the d of his wo who are tainty of Brethre: pull, and

> Annual friends o a donatie and type The whe Texas (these Di and sta would g circuit a ber and

'S HERALD.

s paper in alluding to the positor to Louisville, Ky.,

t Expositor (the Southern fti is about to beat a retr the M. E. Church. it i e, Ky., and is to be the n Advocate.

a retreat," says Dr. Stemits of the M. E. Church. not then within the limits rch. Well done, brother ad to hear you acknowledge plan of separation. Lou-u the limits of the M. E. is rich, coming from one ce of abolishing the plan of late General Conference a to it, Bro. Stevens, and onsistent, urge the necessin those Northern mission. have sent over to disturb ride, the Churches in Ken-

R'S TABLE.

i .-- L. C. Adv.

pository for August .-- We number of this racy monthamount of pleasure. The choice selections and well e-the vale of Nazarethand lars. Most of the articles ly attractive. We were ith the "Tracts of a Traor, who by the way, is on'a crating his health, seeing e, and hearing whatever is and of the Pilgrims. His ider the caption designated and instructive, abounding v. The Women of the Restirring seenes-it is well er articles are very good.

Methodist Pulpit, Rev. C. -The July number of this nences its third volume .-Sermon on The Kingdom h not with observation, by itman, D. D., Editor of the a Advocate. A Pen and relegant engraving of Dr. ion by Rev. Charles Collent of Emory and Henry Sovereignty of God an oc-This is a capital Sermon, the head and heart of the torial miscellany and liteas usual, excellent. The he principal acts of the late

Editor's Card, for the ineaders who desire to patronsit, and we sincerely hope

to of the Southern Methoamence with the July numpresentations and advice of uch more about such matis been determined to mete Pulpit, so as to keep our The work will still be at annum, when paid in ade subscription is not paid the fourth number, subscried \$1 50. The preachers sth of what they collect for arrangement has been made mer plan we have out off aithful friends of our enternercased activity upon the be expected? The Editor o all for the Pulpic which courage him to do. of the several conferences

ciated to prepare sermons ill confer a great favor by . as early as praeticable. I iose who have already com-

C. F. DESMS.

ian Advocate. The first atiful sheet, the successor Expositor, lies before us. t a brilliant career under It is edited with decided Says the editor, Rev. Dr. is salutatory : "Like the for the defense of truth in . It is also intended to miversal intelligence, the anity in general, and the efender of the doctrines Methodism throughout the

Milledgeville, Ga., \$1 in number of the "Gem" It is well adapted to accontemplated, as stated

ply to "Disseminate useimprove the youth of our knowledge and goodness. shall not confine ourselves ass. We wish to make possible, so as to suit everaders. We-shall labor ources valuable informareal knowledge-and seek ligence, such a spirit, as st improving effect upon als of children and youth, aper, to some extent, a ng the mind with lefty feelings; with fine and th all that dwells in and er and better part of man lucation and piety—such same time to effect our mination of useful knowl-

vement of the Youthful

The following receipe for ruining boys, is one month from the time the proposition is read. taken from the "Gem," and furnishes a hint I will underwrite for Rutersville District; and of the talent and tact of the editor :

1. Let him have his own way. Allow him free use of money. Suffer him to roam where he pleases on the Sabbath. Give him full access to wicked com-

Call him to no account for his evenings.

ment.

CORRESPONDENCE.

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER. AN APPEAL IN ITS BEHALF.

The following communication from Rev. R. Alexander, though written more than a month since, has just come into our hands. It contains a true statement of matters pertaining to the Banner, and makes an important ap- which professes to have received the divine peal to its patrons. We hope that the pro- commission -" Go ye into all the world, and position submitted will be promptly responded to throughout the length and breadth of the Bible-the People's book-chained in a Po-State. We commend this communication to pish cell where none but the tonsured Monk the special attention, and consideration of our or mitered Priest could scan its sacred pages. readers :--

have had it in my mind, to commune a correst contains the purest principles of morality -pondence for the columns of the Banner ; and teaching by popular illustration and precept, as far as other engagements would permit, to the duties of universal love and liberty. That give you some reminiscences of Texas for the hoal chained! Chained too by those whose last thirteen years. I only hesitate to comsure you I have not, in the course of my minis- man though a fool. Well for Europe-well for istry, felt more fully occupied and pressed with the world, and well for ages yet unborn, that engaging duties in my field of labor, not even Martin Luther found that same blessed book when all of what is now Texas Conference, was imprisoned upon its shelf. Surely the crime included in my district. This may appear of the Bible which loaded it with chains must

could find enough of work to engage all my resources; and then there was much more to be burning judignation must the Monk of Erdone But this is a digression. The first sub- furth have recurred to the fact that the book ject which cagages my attention and awakens which contains the germ of universal, moral intense interest and anxiety in my feelings, is and intellectual freedom, and which was dethe prospects and perpetuity of the Banner .- signated for popular investigation by its au-Our Banner, which is my judgment is a valua- thor-that such a book should have been conble, yet invaluable auxiliary in the accomplish- fined to the dark dungeons of Monkery .ment of the great work of our calling in this However much we may deplore superstition, it new and rapidly growing State. And yet I fear that some of our good people (not to say preachera,) will fail to appreciate the worth of a good of Martin Luther, it led to a discovery full of family religious newspaper at home, until it will blessings to our world. Had not superstition be too late to profit by such appreciation. It led him to the cloister of Erfurth, the world is often the case that privileges and blessing are might have remained ignorant of that pricemost appreciated when forever gone. May this less liberty of the chained Bible. C. W. not be so in the case to which I refer !

I have determined to conceal nothing on this is no danger but the paper will be well sustained, and that it has been, from the fact that it has the largest circulation of any paper in the State. And some of the agents seem to think it is all settled and fixed now, since its adoption by the General Conference. For one I highly appreciate its recognition and adoption as a church paper; and I trust it will enable us to extend its circulation wider than we otherwise could, for a good name is better than precious ointment." But we are compelled at the present to look as unremittingly to its finances as if it had not been adopted. The General Conference has no money, the General Book Agent has nothing to appropriate for such purposes at present, and it is doubtful when he will: so if we will have a paper we must support it; and if all who read it with interest would say as with one voice, we will sustain it, the business would be settled at once, and the abble enterprise gotten up by the joint action of the East Texas and Texas Annual Conferences will tell for the prosperity of the church and the grace of God, when all we who now live shall have passed away.

Some of our difficulties --1st. The mails - failure after failure - until patience is exhausted, and ferbearance ceases to be a virtue. The result is, one, and another says, stop my paper, there is no use in paying ed ar Galveston on the 6th inst., and brought for any thing which I cannot get, &c., &c.

There is some apology for occasional failures of the mails. For we must bear in mind the feat of the compromise on the final vote in the great quantity of rain that has fallen for the last 18 months, the overflowing of rivers, creeks and bayous, the condition of the roads, and all that sort of thing. I am well aware that it is a trial to be disappointed, especially when it continues week after week, for months.

After listening to such complaints, I can only aggrieved brethren and friends, and express a hope that these things will yet be better. Surely we will have more mail facilities than we have at present. 'Hope on-hope ever.' Now has been appointed by Gov. Ford of Ohio, Senaif we will all give ourselves diligently to the tor in place of Mr. Corwin. work of increasing the circulation of the Banner, notwithstanding all our drawbacks we may. during the present volume, give it circulation enough to pay all demands, and remove all the 31st ult to deliver the Contoy prisoners to doubt as to its perpetuity. Could not almost every the U. S. Marchall at Mobile. subscriber get one, just one additional subscri- The cholera has nearly disappeared from ber ! Could not almost every traveling preach- Nashville. There were 50 deaths at Louisville er get five new ones during this quarter, collect on the 24th ult, 45 which were from cholera. all the dues for the first volume in the bounds. In Cincinnati there were 54 deaths on the 26th. of his work, and persuade some of the brethren 21 being cholera cases. The cholera has browho are discouraged on account of the uncer- ken out among the hands on the Nashville and tainty of the mails, to continue their patronage ? | Chattanooga railroad. Brethren let us try--all try-- "a long, strong

pull, and all together." A Proposition.

Annual Conference, to make a proposition to the after he had passed her. He was an excellent friends of the Texas Wesleyan Banner, to make horseman; the horse he rode was not vicious a donation for the purpose of purchasing a press nor does it seem that he was observed to plunge and type to establish an office for our paper .- so violently as to dislodge so skillful and expe-The whole cost of such an office as we ought to rienced a rider. have, will be about \$1,000. In Texas and East Texas Conferences there are ten Districts-these Districts will average at least five circuits and stations. The amount, equally divided, would give to each District \$100; and to each circuit and station \$20; and what to each member and friend of the M. E. Church, South !- a-half days from New York, and the Cambria

in view of the frontier part of the work, I would be willing to promise more than one bundred from my work. I confidently believe we can raise \$200, provided others go heartily into the work. Let us make the effort, and report through the Banner; and so soon as the necessary amount is pledged, I will have an order sent for a press, type and all the appurtenances of a printing office. Pledges not to be paid un-Furnish him with no stated employ- til a sufficient amount is made up. If made up. to be forwarded by the preachers to the ensuing Annual Conferences in Texas.

> I propose to be one of forty on Rutersville District to pay \$5 each for the above object. Let the preachers lead in every good work ; example is influential. R. ALEXANDER. July 4th. 1860.

> > For the T. W. Banner.

THE CHAINED BIBLE. The Bible chained !--chained by the church preach the gospel to every creature." The The Bible---the world's legacy-heaven's richest gift-confined within the walls of bi-Since my return from General Conference, I gotry and superstition !--- That book which strange to some, but it is nevertheless true.

One fact, sir, I have never in the course of twenty years, had a field assigned me but I from the people. With what feelings of

subject. Many of our frieads think that there CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY

IN LIBERTY. Agreeably to a previous resolution of the Liberty Division of the Sons of Temperance, they met at the Court House in Liberty, on the 4th of July, at 10 o'clock. A. M., and marched in procession to the City Hotel, where a Banner was presented to the Order, by Mrs. Ann House, in behalf of the ladies of Liberty, accompanied with an elegant and appropriate address, which was responded to by W. C. ARBOTT, Esq., P. W. P.: whereupon the Division marched in procesion, accompanied by the ladies of Liberty and vicinity, to the M. E. Church, where a highly entertaining Oration was delivered by C. L. Cleaveland, Esq. The Division again formed, and marched in procession to the City Hotel. where a sumptuous dinner was awaiting them. The proceedings throughout were characterized by good order, harmony and love.

A. B. Jones, P. A. Swan, C. Bryan,

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steam ship Palmetto, Capt. Smith, arrivdates from New Orleans to the 4th inst.

The Telegraphic dispatch announcing the de-Senate, it is thought, may be erroneous. The N. Orleans papers, however, generally give it full credit. We learn verbally that the rejection was by a majority of a single vote, but the names for and against are not given. Eight months have thus been spent by Congress in an endeavor to effect a compromise between the appeal to the patriotism and Christianity of such North and the South, and the whole question is now left just where it was at the beginning.

Mr. Erving late Secretary of the Interior.

A letter from Pensacola says:

Orders were received from Washington on

SIR ROBERT PREL .- It is believed in England that Sir Robert Peel fell from his horse in consequence of apoplexy. He was observed to fal-The undersigned is authorized. by the Texas ter and reel, by one of the ladies he met, just

TELEGRAPHED TO THE N. O. DELTA. HALIFAX, July 31, 1850. The Cunard steamar Canada arrived to-day and sailed for New-York with 105 passengers. The Pacific arrived at Liverpool in ten and a mere trifle. The work might all be done in in thirteen days from the same port.

was off the port of Lisbon.

The papers brought by the Canada, furnish no news relative to the difficulty between Portugal and the United States.

Little doubt exists that the hostilities have actually commenced between Denmark and Prussia-if so, important results are likely to ensue, as all the Russian fleet is on the coast with the avowed purpose of giving assistance to the Danes, should they require any.

The Cunard Company have determined commence a new line of steamers, of great size tween Liverpool and New York-the line to be wholly dependant on the present one.

The overland mail has arrived with two weeks later advices from India and China. The Commercial treaty between the United States and China had not been concluded. IRELAND.

Conciliation Hall has been closed, and the Repeal agitation, for the present, is dead. MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL July 20. Flour is easier to-day, and prices are nearly nominal. Corn is dull-Yellow (has declined we presume) one shilling, and White sixpence.

Cotton has advanced 1-8 a 1-4d. The sales of the week were 107,000 bales. Quotations-Fair Orleans 8 5-8d.

The Queen's accouchment-No more about Cuba .- Our accounts from Madrid are of the 2d inst. The Queen and King drove through the Padro the evening before in an open carriage. and were enthusiastically saluted by the people, whose acclamations were intended as a protest against the disgusting attacks lately directed by at this season for many years past. the Carlists against Her Majesty. The delivery of the Queen, says the Epoca, will probably take place this week. As the moon is well known to exercise an influence oversuch events the confinement of her Majesty is generally expected either on Tuesday, the 2d, or on the 9th. the day of the new moon.

We do not see the remotest reference to the affairs of Cuba, or to the insult said to have been offered by Narvaez to the American Minister at Madrid.

Parsident Fillmore's Texas Views .- The Wash. ington Union, of the 20th ult., says it is asserted that President Fillmore will not pursue the course of the

ate administration relative to Texas, and adds: "In reply to an application made on Wednesday by the Texas delegation, he is reported to have declared that he should decide what was best to be done as soon as he had organized his cabinet, and that a reply would then be given to Governor Beli's letter. impression seems to be that the President will avoid any thing that is calculated to annoy Texas, or bring on a collision between her and New Mexico."

Louis are more than three hundred a week, the statistics New Orleans exhibit a mortality of about one hundred and forty a week, with a much larger population. Texas, using insulting language to the chief, that this is an unhealthy city, account for this fact. half the weekly total in this city. - Delta.

TCompromise bill defeated. Gen. Rusk's late speech in reply to Col. Benton ed a commanding position.

Senators Houston and Rusk both voted in favor of the proposed amendment to the Compromise bill, fix-ing the northern boundary of Texas at 34 deg. 9 mm., with a compensation for the territory above. The amendment was lost—ayes 29; may 34.

The steam ship Maria Burt arrived at Gulveston the 3d inst., and brought dates from New Orleans to 1st inst.

The royal mail steamer Canada arrived at Liverpool on the 7th ult., (Sunday) at 6: A. M. Her advices caused an advance of 1-8 per lb. in cotton and an active trade.

The weather throughout England and the Continent, has been fine, and the crops are very

The Duke of Cambridge, the paternal uncle of Queen Victoria, died recently. This sad occurrence, together with the death of Sir Robert Peel, has not only seriously affected her Majesty, but all England.

GERMANY. The Berlin papers are filled with comments on the Panish treaty. There is no party in Germany which seems satisfied with it.

THE DUCHIES AND DEXMARK. It is now looked upon as highly probable that hostilities will arise between the army of the Duchies and that of Denmark. A number of the surrounding villages are already filled with troops, and war-like preparations are every where apparent.

WASHINGTON, July 24. The Cunard steamer Asia arrived at Boston on Tuesday a teracon, the 23d inst., in ten days and six hours from Liverpool.

The cotton market was firm. Prices had advanced during the week, mostly on the middling qualities. one farthing--which is one eighth over the prices of the 10th. American cottons maintain this advance of one eighth to one farthing. Sales of the week 85,- Rev. R. W. Kennon :--000 bales.

In the Senate, on the 24th inst., Mr. Bradbury of. fered a caucus amendment to the compromise bill, to Mr. Dunlap, Millican's, Texas, the effect that two commissioners be appointed to meet two commissioners from Texas, and to decide the Texas and New Mexico boundary question. Senatorial friends of the compromise bill have agreed in cancus to refer the Texas boundary question to

DEACONESS.

A young lady was recently ordained in the English Lutheran church of Pittsburgh, to the office of Deaconess. Deaconesses are a religious order of women in this denomination. who devote their lives to various occupations of charity, and take vows of celibacy for this purpose. The order has been established for some years in Germany, and has lately been introduced into this country. This lady however, is the first who has yet been ordain-

R. Herald.

to attend.

CALIFORNIA .- Several letters have recent ly been received here from the persons who emigrated to California a year or two since. The accounts from that region are favorable,

At the latest dates, the American Squadron | but we notice that very few of our old friends are engaged in the mines. Some are in stores, some on si camboats, some in hotels, and all seem to prefer any business to that of mining. It is stated that the mines are as productive as they were when first discovered, but so many persons are engaged in wor. king them, that the average profits of the miners is but little more than the average profits of good mechanics in our most flourishing towns. The labor and exposure incident to the mining business, are such that few can and power, to carry goods and passengers be- bear to work but a year or two. Those who are well situated here, can gain very little by going to the gold region. It is enough to know that most who have gone there are work-

> NEW PLANET .-- The new Planet Parthe. nope, discovered by M. Gasparin, of Naples. was observed at Washington by Mr. J. Ferguson, on the 11th, 13th and 14th ult. This is the eleventh of the planets or asteroids, discovered within the last four years.

ing like cattle to earn money enough to get

back again.

A severe storm swept the eastern portion of Maryland on the 18th uit. The Centerville Times save :

Fences and trees were blown down, as well as the damage done to houses, &c. All the growing corn in the fields was prostrated, and n many places so submerged in water as not to The roads and fields have much guillied, and the soils of the latter washed away. The tide in Cosica rose some four or five feet, injuring the crops of the farmers along the The rain was greater than any known

FAST SAILING .- The Steamer Atlantic on her last trip from England to Halifax, was just six days and a half from Cape Clear to Cape Race. The quickest trip on record.

Another bloody skirmish occurred in California on the 6th of June, between the Indians and a party of Americans, in which a Texian named Rose, and three other Americans, were killed. The following letter on the subject is copied from the Alta Californian:

CUNNINGHAM'S RANCHE, June 9, 1850. Messes. Editors .- Thinking the recent difficul-ty between the whites and indians may be interesting to many of your readers. I hasten to give a brief account to send by our worthy friend

The sad affair was enacted upon Rattlesnake Creek, formerly Savage's Camp, on the 6th inst., and resulted in the death of Lutario, the hief of the tribes of Tuolumne and Mercede Rivers, with some eight or ten of his warriors Health Of New Orleans.—Whilst the deaths in St. rumors as to the number killed; another report says, six Americans killed.]

it originated in a person named Rose, from We should like to hear how toose persons who insist who resented the same by striking him, whereupon Rose drew his knife and inflicted several tion, for in the "twinkling of an eyo" he fell, pierced by twenty arrows. The confusion which followed may be better imagined than described. As rush was made by the Americans was a capital affair, and has raised the reputation of for their arms, when the indians numbering the speaker, in the Senate, where he has long occupimountains. A it was known Lutario could. at a short notice, command some nine hundred warriors, and fearing an immediate attack, the Americans being few in number, immediately withdrew. The Indians have of late been particularly troublesome, and if attacked will be doubtless driven to the most Southern rivers. Keeler, in running with the mail from the Mercede River, saw near the cross trails a large party armed, on their way to the late scene. lere or less confusion exists among the camps on the rivers, and one and all are prepared to resist any attack that may be made. Hastily yours, very truly. SAMUEL KIP.

MARRIED :

On the 20th of June, 1850, by Rev. D. W. Wright, DAVID P. FEARIS to MISS MARGARET E. BARKER, all of Ellis county, Texas.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. D. W. Wright. The correction not important." Rev. J. H. Addison 2-(1 subscriber.)

" R. Long,-Mr. Wheelock's name and dollar were handed to the editor of the S. M. Pulpit in person, at St. Louis.

S. Wright. John B. Tuchstone, P. M. W. S. Ford, P. M. C. H. Patrick. A. B. Jones, Esq.

Milton F. Brittain.

BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS, Aug. 10, 1850. Rev. Thos. J. Cook :-D. R. Coleman, Texana, Texas, E. Beaty, 2 00 D. Y. Sawvers. Thos. Menifee, 2 00 Caleb Joiner, Oakland, Mrs. Mary Deen, Port Lavaca, J. Randle. Mrs. Ann Atkinson, Montgom'y, Ala., 3 00 Rev. R. Long :--

Silas Eaton, Springfield. 2 00 Mrs. Mary Collins, Wheelock, Rev. Isaac G. John :--Dr. E. P. Bond, Lawrenceburg, Ia., 2 00 Ber. C. Richardson :--Daniel Robinson, Houston, Texas, 2 00 Judge Paschal, Galveston. " 5 00 Sullivan & Atkins, Richmond, 2 00 Rev. Cyrus Campbell :---

D. Mason, Belleville, Austin co., Tex., 2 00 Rev. J. W. Phillips :-A. W. Ridgeway, Houston. For the T. W. Banner. Red Oak Circuit, July 15th, 1850.

Dear Bro. Richardson:

No preventing Providence, a Camp-Meeting will be holden at Wesleyan Camp ground, on Five-mile creek, in Dallas county, to commence. September 6th. 1850. On the 13th day of September, 1850. a camp meeting will commence at M'Cuishton's camp ground, in Navarro county, near Taos.

Ministers and people are respectfully invited

D. W. WRIGHT, W. G. NELMS.

NOTICE.

A Camp-Meeting will be held in Mitchell's settlement, Walker county, commencing on the third of October. Preachers and people are respectfully invited to attend.

J. H. ADDISON. Leona Miss., July 31st, 1850.

There will be a camp-meeting-Divine Providence permitting—on Spring creek, twelve miles North-west of the town of Leona, Leon county, commencing on the 19th of September. Ministers and people are respectfully invited to

J. H. ADDISON. Leona Miss, 17th July, 1850. EDWARD A. PALMER, Esq., is my duly authorized agent during my absence from this city.

J. C. HARRISON.

Houston, Aug. 6th, 1850. N. B .-- Mr. P. is also authorized to dispose of the Printing Press, materials, &c., of th Houston Gazette Office. tf J. C. H.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS. Just received and selected by the undersigned at the New York and Boston markets, the fol-

lowing articles, to-wit: Boots and shoes and Hats of all kinds:

Saddlery, hardware and cutlery, etc. etc.; Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; French, India, Italian, Cerman, and English silk and fancy Goods; artificial flowers plumes and mirobous of the newest styles; Bonnets and Ribbons of all descriptions; black silk laces and edgings; jackonet insertings and edgings; thread laces, fancy dress buttons, gimps and fringes; satins of all colors; silks rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaid, and stripes, satin DeChine, plain twilled; rich Foulard Italian gros de Rhine, gros de Afrique;

Chamelian, etc.

Particular attention will be paid to the shipping of cotton and other produce: and liberal advances made on consignments of cotton to his care.

Houston, Oct. 14th, 1849.

B. A. SHEPHERD,

Houston, Texas. Dealer in every description of merchandise (except liquors) kept by any house in Texas, still continues at the old stand occupied by him for the last ten years, would be happy to meet all his old friends, and to make new ones, with the assurance that they may, at all times, meet as good an assortment of merchandise, either at wholesale or retail, as at any house in the place, and at the most favorable prices. Ele The most particular attention paid to filling orders from the country, selling cetton or other produce, or to any other matter needful to avoid the necessity of my friends Houston, when not convenient to do so.

B. A. SHEPHERD.

A fair trial is all that is asked !!

Houston, Nov. 6th, 1849.

Seguin Female School. The undersigned having permanently located In the town of Seguin, will commence a school on the 13th inst. She is prepared to give instruction in the useful and ornamental branches

of female education.
TERMS OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Primary branches in advance-\$9.00. other-11.00. Higher 12.50. other-15.00. Advanced mathematics, and French or Span-

\$17.00, in advance, otherwise Music on the Piano or Gultar 20.00, in advance otherwise Vocal music gratis Boarding, from five to eight dollars per month. There are plenty of persons well prepared to accommodate all who may wish to send their children to board. Mr. J. F. Johnson and oth-

ers, have made anaple provision for the accommodation of a number of young ladies. MARY HILL Seguin, May 8th, 1850. Ladies' Calf Brogans, Rock Candy, (sorted Ladies' Seal Bootees.

Chochelate, Pickles, Misses' " " Shoes, Sardines. " Kid Slippers. Received and for sale by Powdered Sugar.

GROESBEECK, COOKE & Co. A LIST OF LETTERS Remaining in the Postoffice at Rock Island, on the 30th of June. 1850, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the Dead

Letter Office as dead letters. Meiver, Mrs Virginia White, Mrs Maria

Wood, Mrs Martha Campbell, Theo fus E Nichols, E. W. White, David Persons calling for the above letters will please say they are advertised. J. GRICE, P. M.

Rock Island, June 30th, 1850. OLD CAPITOL-HOUSTON,

Corner of Main Street and Texas Acenue. THE undersigned would respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they are determined to preserve the re-putation of this establishment. They intend it shall be at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who visits this country for examination of its advantages, or to the business man that calls in Houston. The comforts of a good table will be always provided from a home market, and from abroad. The healthy location of these premises render them peculiarly desirable for the temporary or more permanent

residence of private families, as the rooms are sightly, airy and well furnished. RATES OF FARE: Board and lodging per month, 16 00 " without " with " " week " day 1 25 Man and horse, Dinner. Breakfast or supper, Lodging, per night. Horsekeeping, per month, " day. 75 Children at second table half price. Servants will be charged invariably half price, dec 9 dtf H. H. MILBY.

dec 9 dtf NOTICE THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned in this city, expires by its own limitation on the 1st day of October next.

E. D. John is charged with the settlement of the T. H. & G. W. McMAHAN, E. D. JOHN. Galveston, July 9, 1850.

THE RECEIVING AND FORWARDING Business, hitherto conducted by the firm of Me-Mahan & John in this city, will be continued

after the first day of October next, by the firm of Parry & John, the proprietors of the Hydrau-lic Cotton Press in Galveston; and as they have the only suitable and convenient Storing Room for Sugar and Cotton in the city, and from their having been known to the public as permanently settled in Galveston since 1842, they trust by their accustomed vigilance and promptitude in business, they will be able to retain the confi-dence of all who confide their business to their

At the proper season of the year they will be prepared to make the accustomed advances on produce consigned to them for sale in this city, or for re-shipment.

Galveston, Juty 9, 1850. E. D. JOHN, M. L. PARRY.

TEN BOXES Soda Crackers, just Tomas and for sale, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

DATES, Currants, and Raisans, just received and for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

E S. WOOD. Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE, STOVES

AND EVERY VARIETY

OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE.

For Iron, Steel and Ploughs. Total apl 24 ly Tremont street, Galveston. INSURANCE:

Fire, Inland and Marine, by the Protection

Company of Hartford, Conn., CAPITOL STOCK 200,000 DOLLARS. THE above company has opened an office in Galveston and now issue policies on Buildings, Merchandize in Stores, shipments of cotton. sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of nerchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or shipments by sea to any of the harbors of the United States, Mexico or Europe.

This company has been in business nearly 25 years, and its reputation for punctuality in ad-Justing losses and the security of its capital is well known throughout the United States. All application for insurance will receive prompt at-tention when addressed to the agency in Gal-

GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE subscriber has just received a full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consist-

ing in part of the following:
4-4 and 7-8 Lowells, domestics, bleached shirtings and sheetings, kerseys, linseys, satinets, Kentucky jeans, mariner's stripes, apron checks, boots and shoes, ladie's and gentlemen's gaiter and patent leather ties, coffee, sugar, and flour, als of all kinds, rock candy, soap and candles, lard, sperm and linseed oils, and a very su-perior article of old French brandy, suitable for medicinal purposes, bagging, rope, twine, &c. A. S. RUTHVEN,

Main street.
Orders from the country carefully executed. Houston, Nov. 27, tf.

J. D. GIDDINGS. Attorney at Law, Brenham, Texas.

NOTICE.
THEREAS, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of J. W. Cook. deceased by the Hon. Chief Justice of Fort Bend County, at the May Term of said Court: this is therefore to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them according to law; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment. J. N. MASSEY,
Administrator of J. W. Cook, deceased.
June 18, 1859.

HAT MANUFACTORY, (SIGN OF "THE BIG HAT;")

MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS. THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Texas, that he has on hand a general assortment of RATS, and is prepared to make to order, at short notice. Hats of every description, at low prices, and warranted.

TEXAS U. S. MAIL LINE OF STAGES.

HOUSTON and SAN ANTONIO. ON and after Monday the ON and after Monday the 5th of Nov., 1849, the regu-lar Line of Stages will leave Houston every other day for Austin, and on Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Austin for

Retarning-leave San Antonio twice a week, viz: Tuesdays and Saturdays, and will connect with the Stages leaving Austin every other day for Houston.

Through each way in five and a half days.

FARE, \$20 00, and 8 cts, per pound for all extra baggage over 30 pounds.
BROWN & TARBOX. Proprietors. Houston, Nov. 27, 1849-tf

Salem Male and Female Academy.

This Institution commences its first session on Monday, the 15th of July, inst. It is situa-ted in a pleasant and healthful location near Rock Island post office, Austin county, Texas, near which, two lines of stages pass twice a week, on the route from Houston to Washington. An able and experienced teacher has the charge of the Female department, who, for a number of years, has successfully taught in Mississippi and other places, and is well qualified to give that finish to the education of young ladies, and prepare them for a favorable entrance into society. The male department is under the charge of a gentleman highly qualified to impart in-struction, especially in the higher branches of an English education and the languages— Latin, Greek, French, Spanish and Italian.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS Reading. Writing and Arithmetic, \$10.00 Geography, Grammar and History, 12.50 Higher English branches, and the Languages, 15,00 Board can be procured in good families, at from

six to eight dollars per month.

THOS. B. WHITE, Sec., Board of Trustees. L. W. GROCE. J. O. WHITFIELD, W. E. HOWTH, J. E. KIRBY. T. M. NORRIS, N. CLOYD. T. B. WHITE.

July 12th, 1850. FREDERICK BURKHART. Watch Maker and Jeweller, Fourth Door below Sampson & Co., Main st.

NOTICE. Whereas at the December Term, A. D. 1849, of the County Court, for Fort Bend County, letters of administration were granted the undersigned, upon the estate of James D. Goodman dec'd. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law

or they will be barred. Richmond, Jan'y 23d, 1850. T. H. McMAHAN.

ADAMS, FREDERICH & CO.,

SUCCESSOLS OF RICE, ADAMS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. AND GENERAL AGENTS. Galveston, Texas.

All shipments to them are covered by Insurance under their open policies from ports and places within the State of Texas VALUATION FOR INSURANCE Cotton - - \$ 50 per bale. Sugar - 50 " hhd. Molasses - 8 " bbl.

Other Produce : Invoice Cost additional 10

per cent.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

The following Hymn by Heber, sung at Bowdoin street church, last Sabbath, is forwarded by our Boston Correspondent, with the request of a friend that we would find a corner for it in the Independent.

The Lord shall come! the earth will quake; The hills their fixed seats forsake; And withering from the vault of night, The stars shall pale their feeble light.

The Lord shall come! but not the same As once in lowliness he came; A gentle Lamb before his foes, A weary man, and full of woes.

The Lord shall come, but not the same, With rainbow wreath and robes of storm ; On cherub wings, and wings of wind, Appointed Judge of all mankind.

Can this be He, who once did stray A pilgrim on the world's highway; Oppress'd by power and mocked by pride-The Nazarine-the Cracified!

Go. sinners ' to the rocks complain! Go. seek the mountain-clefts in vain! Come, saints, victorious o'er the tomb, And sing for joy-Our Lord has come

MISCELLANY

ANOTHER PROHET.

The following curious statement is made in a recent letter of the regular Paris correspondent of the London Atlas:

"Wonde's wal never cease in Paris. - A discovery which has lately been made of an extraordinary in-divide at living at the Barriere d'Eufe, and who prodivide at living at the Borners of Eule, and who pro-cisions simiself to the world as the heir and successor of Jeans Christ, has createst entosity among the minucle hunters of our capital. This man is a pea-son of the name of Perimond, about five and ferty years of age, of simple and outretending manners and homely speech. He is, however, municistly under some extraordinary magnetic influence, for he has cured, by the effect of his touch alone, many hundreds of persons who have been to visit him. He receives all strangers who seek him with the greatest simple-ity, disclaims any credit for the wondrous miracles he performed, merely repeating the assurance of his appointment by our Savour, who appeared to has an a dream, to go forth to the world to testify to the truth of the Gospel. He is of short stature, and of full ex-

preside countenance. His hair, parted on the fore-head, descends on either side of his temple. There would be nothing remarkable about the per-son of the man, were it not for the circumstance which has given rise to the wilful he, or the unknown. py delusion, whichever it may be, that he thus open y on his hands and feet, and the deep cicatrice on his on his hands and tect, and the deep excitree on his side whence during the whole of Passion Week, have issued large drops of blood! Many people of belief have told methere is no delasion about this. The hands and feet are plereed through and through, and the wound in the side is about two inches long and very deep, so that they have seen the blood ecze from these wounds slowly and drop by drop for hours together during the post week, and during all this time Petingond remains exhausted on his bed, lying as it bleeding cases; he recovers his seases, partales of

He dress consists of a short tonic of white lines. reaching to the lines, with long half transers of the same. On his head he wears a white lines turben of the Jewish form. He carries no enament on his person save a gold chap, which fastens the band by which his waist is confined. The police have been most netive in causing the strictest investigations to be made into the history and antecedents of the mant bet as yet nothing has been discovered which can in any way herve as an excuse for molesting him. All that is known is the fact that he has recently actived from Groublet where he had lived a holy and religious life, much beloved by the old peasant woman who had reared birm, and who even to the hour of her death. declared to have found him one morning lying beneath a hedge near the cottage. No trace of his parentage has ever been discovered. He never stire abroad, and discourages all investions or assemblings at his honse; therefore the authorities have inclining to do in this case. Several physicians of eminence have already been to visit him, but none have as yet been able to solve the mystery of the long fast and bleeding. Dr. C. the great anatomiet, after temaining two hours in his room last Friday, left in despair, declating, with an cath, that the jurgle was too well managed for disrestatic vegits of the Tyrol, remains a mystery

AN ARMY OF MONKEYS. A NOVEL SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

"They are coming towards the bridge they will most likely cross by the rocks youder, observed Raoul. " How-swim it?" I asked, " It is a tor-

rent there!" "On, no!" suswered the Frenchman

"monkeys would cather go into fire than water If they cannot leap the stream they will Bridge it! and how?"

" Stop a moment, Captain—you shall see." The haif bureau voices now sounded nearer, and we could perceive that the animals were approaching the spot where we lay. Presently they appeared upon the opposite bank, headed by an old grey chieftain, and officered like so many soldiers. They were, as Raoul stated, of the comadreja or ringtailed tribe. One-on aid-de-camp, or chief pioneer, perhaps-ran out upon a projecting rock, and, ed to communicate with the leader,

after looking across the stream as if calculating the distance, scamp red back and appearproduced a movement in the troop. Commands were issued, and fatigue parties were detailed and marched to the f.ont. Meanwhile saveral of the comadejeras -engineers, no doubt-ran along the bank, examining the trees on both sides of the arrayo. At length they all collected around a tall

cottonwood that grew over the narrowest part of the stream, and 20 or 30 of them scampe ed up its trunk. On reaching a high point, the foremost-a strong fellow-ran out upon a limb, and taking several turns of his tail around it, slipped off and hung head downwards. The next on the limb, also a stout one, climbed down the body of the first, and whipped his tail tightly round the neck and forearm of the latter, dropped off in his turn, and bung head down. The third repeated this mancaure upon the second, and the fourth upon the third, and so on, until the last one upon the string rested his fore paws upon the

The living chain now commenced swinging backwards and forwards, like the pendulum of a clock. The motion was slight at first, but gradually increased, the lowermost monkey striking his hands violently on the earth as he passed the tangent of the oscillating curve.-Several others upon the limbs above aided the movement.

This continued until the monkey at the end of the chain was thrown among the branches | the light-springing front divided in festooned

of a tree on the opposite bank. Here, ster two or three vibrations, 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 violence of a too sudden jerk! The chain was now fast at both ends, forming a complete suspension bridge, over which the whole troop, to the number of four or five hundred, passed with the rapidity of thought. It was one of the most comical sights i ever

countenances along that living chain! The troop was now on the other side, but how were the animals forming the bridge to get themselves over? This was the question which suggested itself. Manifestly, by number one letting go his tail. But then the point d' appui on the other side was much lower down, and number one with half-a-doz in of his meighbors, would be dashed against

beheld, to witness the quizzieal expression of

the opposite bank, or soused into the water. Here, then, was a problem, and we waited with some curiosity for its solution. It was soon solved. A monkey was now seen attaching his tail to the lowest on the bridge, another gir'd him in a similar manner, and another, and so on, until a dozen more were added to the string. These last were all powerful fellows; and sunning up to a high limb, they lifted the bridge into a position almost hori-

They asserted from the last monkey of the new formation warned the tail end that all was ready and the next moment the whole chain was swang over, and landed safely on the opposite bank. The lowermost links now desposed off like a melting candle, while the higher on a leaped to the branches and came down by the trunk. The troop then seampered off into the chapparal and disappeared! Capt. Reid's Adventures in South America.

GROUNDS FOR DIVORCE. The following is from a report recently made by Mr. Cornell to the New York legis-

Maine. Desertion five years; joining Shakers; imprisonment in the state prison or penitentiary for five years; drunkenness three

New Hampshire. Desertion, or absence, not heard of, three years; three years noglect of family; extreme eru-lty.

Massachusetts, Imprisonment seven years.
Rhode Island. Desertion, five years, ha-

tual drankenness, neglect of family, extreme cruelty, " and also for any other gross misbehaving and wickedness, in either, of the marriage covenant."

Connecticut. Desertion three years, absence, not heard from in seven years. Vermont. Desertion three years, cruelty, imprisonment three years, absence seven s, neglect.

New Jersey. Desertion five years. Pennsylvania. Desertion two years, cru-Ohio. Descrition three years by either purty, extreme cruelty, gross neglect, habitual dunk mass, three years actual imprisonment.

Indiana. Crucity, habitual drunkenness, two years' imprisonment, "and any other whose the cont in the exercise of a sound discretion shall doesn it reasonable and proper that a divorce should be granted." Illinois. Desertion two years, eruelty, denskemmess, two years! imprisonment for Michigan. Desertion two years, habitual

d. nakenness, imprisonment for crime. Vinglain. Desertion, cruelty, drunkenness. Deliware, Maryland and Georgia. Divorces in these states, seem to be entirely left

to the legislature. Tennessee. Desertion, two years' impris-Kentucky. Desertion three years, felony,

needest to live with wife or husband, joining any seet which disayows marriage. North Carolina. Desertion, drunkenness, or any other just cause in discretion of court. Louisiana. Desertion, five years, equalty,

imprisonment for infamous crime, Mitsieshpi. Desertion five years. lissouri. Desertion two years, cruelty, habiteal dougkenness two years, vagrancy, churcing wife with intidelity.

Atkansas. Desertion one year, eruelty, imp isomeont for felony, drunkenness one year. Wisconsin. Desertion two years, cruelty,

N. te. The cruses mentioned above are all and for chiefate, and not limited divorce. Mulery and impotence are of course, grounds of divorce in all the states .- Bunner.

MING OF THE WORD CONSOLS .- This orliso often used in London financial opeations says the New York Commercial Ad vertices, is only an abbreviation of the word "consolidated," At various times the British Government has berrowed divers sums of money, payable at different rates of interest. Occasionally the stocks issued as evidence of thes various d bts have been taken up, or called in, and a new stock instead, payable at one fixed time and bearing one fixed rate of interest. Such a stock is called a consolidated stock, or a "consol," and to distinguish from others, the rate of interest it bears is generally mentioned; thus we read of 6 per cent. consols, 3 per cent. consols, &c., &c.

PRAY IN SECRET.

Go from your knees to the chapel. Get a renewal of your commission every time you go to preach, in a renewed sense of the favor of God. Carry your authority to declare the Gospel of Christ, not in your hand, but Dr. Ciarke. in your heart.

A CITY OF PALACES.

The introduction of iron for column and supporters, balustrades, and even pediments and entire walls, will work a total revolution in practical architecture. So graceful and fragile in appearance, yet capable of such immease and as yet uncalculated endurance, a few gally fluted and wreathed columns, rising here and there like flower-stems, are known and felt to be abundant foundation for the weightiest fabrie that the ingenuity of man can pile upon their tiny shoulders. And in the very audacity of the disproportion between means and ends lies a feeling of triumph, which is the very portry of physics-the glory of economy and utility, surrounding the practieal, with a halo which transforms its roughest offort to the likeness of the ideal. Think for a moment how, in a few years, by means of the introduction of iron into house architecture, the bumblest citizen may build himself a little palace, poised on exquisite Corinthian columns, the classic acanthus wreathing with true Greeian grace around their capitals, and

panels, crowded with mouldings of the divinest forms of art. Will this not be better than the shed-shanties and cellar-pensthe damp and dreary, and desolate, the filthy crime-provoking boles and corners, into which the despairing Helotism is content to cram its narrowless bones?

A MONSTROUS PIANO. Mr. Pirsson, of New York city, says the Post, has recently constructed a pianoforte which embraces no less than fourteen octaves,

and can be played upon by as many as four

pairs of hands. A New Rifle .- P. W. Porter, of Memphis. has made a self-loading rifle. It has a revolving wheel perforated with forty chambers.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

RUTERSVILLE COLLEGE, RUTERSVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, TEYAS. This institution was chartered and went into successful operation in 1840, and has maintained an uninterrupted career of usefulness to the present period. It has imparted the benefits of education to more than eight hundred of the youth of Texas. With its pleasant and healthful location; its able board of instruction, and numerous fast friends, it is destined to an enviable pre-eminence of influence and usefulness It is under the patronage of the Texas Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church,

tarianism. Its ample advantages are offered to the youth of Texas irrespective of their creeds or denominational names. To the departments heretofore in operation a department of Normal instruction is added. The 22d session will commence on Monday the 15th of July, 1850.

TERMS PER SISSION OF FIVE MONTHS
Elementary studies. \$10 00
Higher English branches, \$15 00
Mathematics and languages, \$20 00
Music — piano or guitar with use of instrument. - - 25 00

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. Wm. Halsey, A. M., President and Professor of Languages. John S. Norion, A. B., Professor of Mathemat-

Mrs. Mary C. Halsey, Principal of the Female Department. Miss Ellen Norton, teacher of Music. Board can be obtained at the college, and in

private families in towa, from \$8 to \$10 per WILLIAM J. BUSSELL, President Board of Trustees.

MUCH DESIRED PUBLICATIONS SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.

BY REV. H. B. BASCOM, D. D., LL. D. In one volume, duodecimo, of 360 pages, with a

fine likeness of the author, will be issued from the press of Messrs. Morton & Grisweld, Lou-isville, Ky., esrly in January next. PRICE: Bound in best English muslin,

ges extra. Turkey morocco, gilt edges, gilt extra. A discount of 25 per cent., for cash, will be allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of felt and seen; it enkindles new life and vigor, the gospel. All orders should be addressed to Rev. E. Stevenson, Louisville Ky The work, it is expected, will be ready for delivery by the 10th of January. Orders are respectfully invited, and will be filled in the same order in Wixcursten Ex. Oct. 20, 1849. which they are received:

E. W. TAYLOR. Forwarding & Commission Merchant, HOUSTON-TEXAS. Nov. 5, 1849, 6 m.

Wm. Hondley & Co.,

Central Wherf, Galveston, GENTS of the Texas and New York line of Apackets, and general shipping and commis-sion merchants All shipments to their address covered by Insurance from shipping points in Texas (except Houston) and eash advances at all times upon same. Galveston, May 10th 1850.

SOUTHERN HARMONY. UNRIVALLED SALES!

OVER 80,000 copies of the SOUTHERN HAR-MONY having been sold in a few years is alone sufficient proof of the intrinsic value and great merits of the work; and that it only he be examined to be approved. These unrivalled sales have enabled the AUTHOR to greatly | Sarsaparilla. About three years since I was atlarge the work by adding a great many choice Tunes, for CHURCH USE, together with a num- also in my legs, and so severe was the pain, that

THE SOUTHERN HARMONY. New Edi. benefit until through the advice of a friend I tion contains over THREE HUNDRED PAGES procured some of your Sarsaparilla, and after of the best music ever published for the Church, using four hottles in the course of fifteen days. and Social Singing Societies selected from the best duthors in the world. Also, a great many

usually well bound. The Author feels sure that these improvements will be duly appreciated by a generous and calightened public. The New Here is another, nearer home: Edition of this work is one of the cheapest and argest of the kind now extant. For sale in all the large Cities in the

United States, and Booksellers and Country earli lave received from the use of your Sarsa-Merchants generally throughout all of the Mid-parilla A subject of pulmonary disease. I made dle, Southern, Western States, and by the Au- a voyage to Europe, but while there continued ther and Merchants in Spartanburg, S. C. WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H. Sparianburg, C. H., S. C. iy 10

Т. Н. МСМАНАК, E. D. Jones, G. W. McMAHAN. GALVESTON, RICHMOND, TEXAS. TEXAS.

T is the purpose of the undersigned to pursue legitimate Commission business, and will at all times make liberal advances on consign- at present. ments to them, to be sold in this market, or reshipped to our correspondents in New-York. or Eoston, or to Liverpool, England
On receipt of Bills of Lading for consignments

to us advances will be made in advance of the receipt of the produce if required. All consignments to us will be covered by Insurance, under a policy from the MRRCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, and will also be insured agaidst fire-risk while in

transit, or awaiting reshipment at Galveston. We have extensive storage room provided and drays at command, at once to seeure from the weather such articles as would be liable to injury, if suffered to remain on the wharves. A supply of BAGGING and ROPE will be kept constantly on hand. By a faithful and prompt attention to such interests as may be confided to us. we hope to merit the approba-tion of our friends. McMAHANS & JOHN.

Less THE NEW YORK TOR LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND STATE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Wall Street.

CAPITAL OF 500,000 DOLLARS. MARTIN K. SNELL, AGENT, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Open Policies for insurance on Shipments of Cotton. Sugar, &c., from any navigable point on the Brazos, Colorado, or Trinity, Rivers.

JOHN P. KELSEY,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding AND DEALER IN LIVE STOCK, VIZ. : SPANISH HORSES, BREEDING MARES, MULES, SHEEP, &c.,
At Rio Grande City-Texas.

J. N. MASSEY, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant.



IN QUART BOTTLES. South, but the course of study is purely litera-ry and and scientific, free from any taint of sec-ry and and scientific, free from any taint of sec-OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN INPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

> Among the many and important discoveries of this generation, is one whose fame will be written as with a sunbeam, in the history of the past. SANDS SARSAPARILLA stands forth past. SANDS SARSAPARILLA stands forth alone, and by its own works proclaims its power—that mute eloquence so irresistibly affecting in the appeals of the suffering for relief, has been answered. Thousands of cases of disease have been cured by this invaluable medicine, such as are not furnished in the records of time. These things are not done in secret places, or in some unknown town, but are performed in our principal, cities and middle places. They are principal cities and public places. They are brought before the world to substantiate, beyond doubt, the healing virtues of this preparation; and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, areas

plain as the light of day.

The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effeetual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character—furnishing, as it does, evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a moste important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this -one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system. Although pos-Sound in best English muslin. \$1.00 the vital powers of the system. Although possessed of powerful healing properties, it is entirely harmless and will not injure the most delicate constitution. Common morocco, or colored calf. gift ed-ges extra.

delicate constitution. When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use, except an in-2.50 crease of appetite: but when disease is scated in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is and brings health and strength to the suffering

> A. B. & D. Sands- Gentlemen :-- I would not have presumed to write to you, if it was not my duty to let the public know the almost miracuious effect your Sarsaparilla has had upon me. My limbs were covered with ulcerous sores, so that I could not walk during the whole

Spring and Summer. In this situation I commenced the use of your farsaparilla, and after taking two bottles was entirely cared. I must also tell you of another wonderful care. My brother was afflicted with this scrofula in his head, so had his physician told him the loss of sight was inevitable, and permanent blindness seemed to be his fate. Three bottless entirely restored his sight, and we cannot but recommend all similarly afflicted to use Sands Sarsaparilla. Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUCKNER.

ITS POPULARITY ABROAD. FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12th, 1849. Messrs. Sands-Gentlemen: I consider it a daty due the public to make known the great benefit I have received from using your valuable tacked with Rheumatism in my shoulders, and er of excellent new pieces of Music never be- was unable to sleep. I tried all of the best pre-published. medicines I could hear of without receiving any I found myself entirely well. 4 I have no hesita-tion in saying your Sarsaparilla is the best melicine I ever took, and can confidently recom-It is printed on excellent white paper and up- mend it to my friends and the public. Your obedient servant.

J. M. JESURUN.

New York, Jan. 8, 1850. Messre. Sands-Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great bento be addicted. A few weeks after my return, I was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostra-tion of strength that followed, with the protracted difficulty of respiration. I am entirely relieve ! by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as

Very gratefully yours. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York, Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. For sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

July 3, 1850. GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO., DEALERS in Greeeries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Bats, Saddlery, Clothing, and all kind of Goods generally

used by Planters. N. B .- Advances made on Cotion, which will be shipped for sale to any market which may Importers also of Drugs, Medicines,

Chemicals, Glassware, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dyestoffs, etc., etc. A full supply always on hand. Particular attention will be given to filling Orders of Physicians for country practice, and the best medi-cines furnished and warranted. aug

JOHN W. DURANT. Altorney at Law-Office, Washington, Texas.

TEXANA. The undersigned would respectfully informathe public generally, and the citizens of lack-Lavacea, Fayette and Bastrop Counties i particular, that he has opened a Forwarding and Commission House, in the above named town, and has imported from New Orleans, and New York a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, suitable to the Country and

Cash advances made on Cotton and other ed attention to these Periodicals, and the very produce, shipped to our friends in New York or

THOMAS SIMONS. REFER TO: H. P. Bell, Gov.

Jas. B. Shaw, Comp.

Rev. M. Yell.

Rastron Bastrop co. II. S. THRALL. COR. BALLARD. Spence Townsend. Lavacca co.

POSTMASTER'S NOTICE. ries and various other little odd-come-shorts, now establishment to the last great ecclesiastical I beg leave to inform all concerned, that in fu- movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its ture I will cheerfully arrend to any reasonable views on any one of the grand departments of request, provided the postage be paid on the let-

N. B.—Publishers of newspapers, who may wish for the services of a distressed Postmaster or who have the shadow or a spark of humanity in their bosoms, would much oblige him (and doubtless his fraternity) by giving the above an insertion.

The above periodicals are reprinted in New York imagelately on their agriculty the first-

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY. THE subscriber having purchased the Iron Foundry in this city, lately owned by Doctor N. K. Kellum, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish castings of every description, for cotton gins, saw and grist mills, sugar mills, &c. He has engaged an excellent workman to form patterns for any articles re-quired in his line of husiness. ALSO a moulder and a machinist. He has

likewise turning lathes a lapted to turning iron, brass and wood, and a black smith to do any work connected with the business. All orders will be filled promptly and he is confident the work will be enfirely satisfactory.

A. McGOWEN.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST DICTIONARY

In the English Language, is, confescoily, WEBSTER'S, the entire work, unabridged in 1 vol. Crown Quarto, 1450 pages, with portrait of the author, revised by Professor Goodrich of Vale College

"The most complete, negarate, and reliable Dictionary of the Language." is the resent testimony of many freedents of Colleges and other distinguished lagrary men throughout the country.

country.

Containing over three times the amount of all matter of any other English Dictionary comt | A subscriber to any three of the periodicals piled in this country, or any abridgment of this at \$7 a year, or to the four fleviews, at \$8, will

that any nation can boast of .- Hoa. Wm. B. wood, at \$10, will receive three premium voi-

Signed by 104 Members of Congress.

Published by G. A. C. Merrian. Springfield,
Mass.: and for sale by Grigg & Elliot, tiegan Mass.: and for sale by Gring & Ellist, Degan

K Thompson, C. H. Butler & Co., Phila., and by will be sent to one address on payment of the

BRIGGS & YARD'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MLOTHING, Poots and Shoes, Batz, and Gentle- scription money is paid in full to the publishers. themen's Furnishing Emperium, consisting without recourse to an agent. of Every article of men's and boys V. car or con-

apl 24 ly Tremont Street, Calveston, publishers. REGULAR PACKET STEAMERS.

BRAZOS & WASHINGTON. THESE spiendid light-draught steamers, double engine, Class A. No. 1. passenger and freight steamers, have commenced their regular trips between Washington and the mouth, and being built expressly for this trade, will continue running on the Brazos during the season, and are prepared to receive freight and passengers at the various shipping points. The accomodations of these new and substantial steamers, are of the most superior order, and no pains or expense will be snared to promote the comfort of passengers, and give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. One of the above-named beats will leave Washington once a-week; and will carry pas-

sengers and freight at the following rates: Cabin pasage between Washington and Velasco, : 87 00. FREIGHT 2 00. 44 Cotton bales Dry Barrel 1 00. Wet Barrel Sacks of Salt, Coffee, &c., same as dry bar-

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to JOSEPH H. WOOD, Washington. Having located myself at this point for the

purchase and sale of Live Stock generally, I am now prepared to furnish purchasers at rates THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER, nuch cheaper and to better advantage to them than they can do elsewhere. For their better information please call and try ise.
Having been engaged in this branch of busi-

ness for the past eight years at this place and Corpus Christi. I think I am capable of giving general satisfaction. All orders in the above line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, for cash. For references, please enquire of any one that has dealt with me at either place. 5,000 head of Sheep on hand and for cheap for eash, by J. P. KELSEY Rio Grande City, April 26, 1859.

Linseed Oil, Spirits Turpentine, Alcohol. Lard Oil. Castor Oil. Copai Varnish. Litherage, Vermillion, White Lead. Chrome Green

Chrome Vellow. Frussian Blue, Ivory Black. Received and for Sale, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

500 BBLS. OF LIME daily expected from the person.

Advertisements in keeping with the character of the Banner will be inserted at the usual terms. tion, making a full and complete assortment. RICE & NICHOLS. Houston, Nov. 20th, 1849

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, THE BRITISH QUAR-TERLY REVIEWS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS! Owing to the late revolutions and counter-Season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms. The want of a General Assortment of Goods at this point has prevented the shipment of cotton, &c., from this, the nearest, best and most vested with a degree of interest hitherto unton, &c., from this, the nearest, best and most easy of access of any shipping place, to the above named counties, but this deficiency is now obvitated, as there are large stocks of goods direct from the Northern market and New Orleans, and a sufficiency of establishments to insure competition. lishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renew low prices at which they are offered to subscit-

bers. The following is their list, viz. THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. In these periodiodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig and Radical—"Blackwood," and the POSTMASTER'S NOTICE.

MY services being very frequently claimed by persons at a distance, vizi in answering enquiLiberal. The "North British Review" ewes its oliciting information, etc., for I think it is | Dr. Chalmer's, and now, since his death, is conas little as any gentleman can do—to pay pos-tage—his own business; unpaid letters I will consign to the tomb of the Capulets—unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

POSTMASTER, Crockett, Texas.

N. R. Poblishers of the capulets—ways and low, since his death, is con-ducted by his son-in-law, Doctor Hanna, asso-ciated with Sir David Brewster,—Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that ti-tle only, is published in England under the title

> York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. blackwood's Magazine, being an exact fee simile of the Edinburg edition. TERMS.

For any one of the four Reviews. \$3,00 per annum. do For any two For all the four Reviews, 8.00 .. For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 " For Blackwood and three Re-

For Blackwood and the four
Reviews, 10,00

Payments in all cases to be made in advance.

PREMIUMS. Consisting of back volumes of the following valuable works, viz: BENTLY'S MISCELLANY,

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE, BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, EDINBURGH REVIEW, FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,

WESTMINSTER ELVIEW. Any person subscribing to tlackwood, or to ac of the Reviews, at \$3.00 a year, or to any two of the reciodicals, at \$5, will receive gratis, one volume of any of the premiums

work, yet.

"Its definitions are models of condensation and purity. The most complete work of the kind at 89 a year, or to the four Reviews, at 88, will receive two premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three fleviews at 89 a year, or to the four Reviews and Black-

umes. We rejoice that it hids fair to become the Consecutive Premium volumes will be standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous furnished when practicable, but to prevent dismillions of people who are to inhabit the United appointment, subscribers are requested to order as many different works for premiums as they may require volumes.

CLUBBING Feb 1849 regular subscription for three-the fourth copy

e"s No premiums will be given when the above allowance is mucle to clubs, nor will premigns in any case be furnished, unless the sub-Log-Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked to the

LEONARD SCOTT & CO., 79 Fulton street, N. York. Entrance on Gold st.

REMOVAL!! S. MANDELBAUM, respectfully informs the stand, near the Houston House, to the Brick Store, corner of Main and Franklin streets. Houston, Sept. 29, 1849.

NEWSPAPER LAW. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance

of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due be paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held reponsible till they have settled their bill, and order their papers discontinued.

without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are eld reponsible. 5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is pri-

4. If subscribers remove to other places,

ma facie evidence of intentional fraudi Is devoted to Religion. Morals, Literature,

Science, Popular Education, and General Intelligence. It is issued Weekly, at Two Dollars per arnum. payable in advance, otherwise Three Del s will be charged. Subscriptions, when paid within one morth

after receiving the first number, either to the Editor or to an authorised Agent, will be considered in advance.
The itinerant and Local Ministers of the Medist Episcopal Church, South, are natherised ents of THE TEXAS WESLEVAN BANNER, 10 whom payments may be made. Communications, whether on business, or mat-

ter for publication. unless remitting money er subscriptions to the amount of Ten Dollars, must All communications must be addressed to Rev. Chauncy Richardson, Houston, Texas. Cummunications involving facts, or having reference to persons, or containing accounts of revivals, religious meetings, obituary notices, biographies, &c., must be accompanied by the

writer's name. No obituary notice wil be inserted unless it be sent within four months after the death of

Printed at the Office of the Houston Telegraph BY CRUGER & MOORE.

V(James Ajax matie He die

been a The Wit Som

And Whe The TI

Smel

TH Mr. and exp pire, an of the whateve no one l Especia make a every of what is It is a g cost to hastily tionsly we shou When p tion, the toevery a pleasa ism. to r kinglon laters at been wr pel," a: And the

nifected

little to

conscien

wards ti duty of plainer i duty of Methodi every th tirely sa whole gr tunate to try, and for the ! But th when he as a gen which, a er and h is reduce by those thinks . me not." I am blame. the earl ceive and a manne disciplin some not and thus vice of ti

select us

to get a to build : this libe ages, wh Well! b to the in be in aut and do n it harde say, that a local it discipline in indiffe bears do who love the efficie But w this matt vide for t we will a If the selves, ai us chang and be co If the C flesh of o change t sinner be the plan Annual C they plea

fliet with

in Texas.

subject. people for