II. NO. 25

is in search of my brother, who emigrated here about te was born in Scotland, olina, Richmond county five years old last behe person who would give a relation to my brother, e care of T. B. J. Hadley.

CHRISTIAN SMITH.

NTED-OfRey Jonathan reacher, formerly of Ten-i. He married Elizabeth n and Elizabeth Knox, of e, is about 48 years of age, e at this time some where 5. Any person knowing r his family, will do me a to Or. E. Know. Bath. E. KNOX.

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# WASTRYAN

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HOUST ON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 78.

YOUTHFUL WORSHIP.

A SABBATH-SCHOOL HYMN. AIR ... "Oh come, let us sing."

Oh welcome the day The Sabbath day returning, Sweet day of rest-we love it best; Oh welcome the day. Our youthful voices join to sing Hosannas to our Savior King; He loves the praise we bring On this holy day.

How blest is this hour. The hour of happy greeting While here we sit at Jesus' feet, How blest is the hour. He kindly asks as all draw near, His winning accents banish fear. His voice we love to hear At this blessed hour.

O come and adore The Lamb of God redeeming Our souls from hell, his love to tell, Him let us adore. Though seated on his throne of light Amidst a throng of seraphs bright, He looks down with delight While Him we adore.

Oh come, let us pray To Jesus interceding With God above for pard'ning love, Oh come, let us pray. With humble bearts before his face. Now let us seek forgiving grace, He hears the soul that prays; Come then, let us pray. Zion's Advocate.

From the N. C. Advecate. TOTHE MINISTERS AND MEMBERS OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH,

SOUTH.

Dear Brethren: I have observed, in one of the official papers of the Church, a notice that it was understood, or believed, that I was of the opinion that the "Ninth Section," containing the legislation of the church on the subject of slavery, should be left out of the Discip-

sider it due to myself. which I am connected, and to the communi- or districts; and, for this purpose, to embrace

sure, I shall expose myself to the renewed cise the whole Methodist discipling among attacks of my northern friends; and it is them." A noble work, worthy of apostles, highly probable that my views may not be in and of all the ministers of Him whose "kingunison with those of many of the ministers dom is not of this world"; and who taught to and members of the Church, South. But I render unto Cresar, the things which are Crewill indulge the hope, that on a subject of so sar's; and unto God, the things which are much delicacy and importance, and which God's." Had this course been uniformly has elicited so much discussion, perhaps I and perseveringly pursued, without any counmight say, passionate controversy, and passed terracting influence of legislative interference through so many changes and modifications with slavery, as a civil institution of the counin the chief councils of the Church ; both the try, the results, in every moral and religious north and south, so far as this communica-tion shall come under notice, will regard it North and the South would have been united with that Christian candor and moderation till this day in the strongest bonds of gospel which in the church of God should be "known fellowship, and in harmonious effort for the and read of all men." I will consider my- conversion of the world. Such was the sucself under special obligations to the Christ cess of the work, under the auspicious circumtian man, or Christian minister, north or stances, that the number in society, which, south, who in such a spirit and manner will in 1784, was only 15,088, in 1791 amounpoint out the error of my position. Let rea- ted to 76,153, near 13,000 of which were of son, experience and the revelation of God, the African race. The average increase for be the groundwork of all our investigations, this period of seven years is over 8,700 per having due regard to the character and mo- annum, a larger increase than in any other tives of those who may differ from us in opin-ion, and we have nothing to have from the proportion to the number of preachers em-

Presuming that there are many members halfs a law was po and friends of the Mothedist Charch, who alconforences to draw up addresses to the have never carefully examined, or even read, legislatures of the slaveholding States, urthe section of the Discipline on slavery, I ging the necessity of the enactment of a law easion may require, may readily refer to it. - mittees were provided for, to superintend the It is as follows : "OF SLAVERY."

tirpation of the evil of slavery?"

will admit of amancipation, and permit the sults are well known.

he shall forfeit his ministerial character in mittees or preschers, as far as I am informed, our church, unless he execute, if it be practicable, a legal emincipation of such slaves, kind of remedial measure, in view of the unconformable to the laws of the State in which happy results of the law, now repealed, the he lives.
3. All our preachers shall predently en-

force upon our members the necessity of tea-ching their slaves to read the word of God; and to allow them time to attend upon the the commands and interests of their respecdivine service.

members shall have all the privileg s which are usual to others in the district and quarterly conferences, where the usages of the coun- guage : try do not forbid it. And the presiding elder may hold for them a separate district conference, where the number of colored lo-cal preachers will justife it. eal preachers will justify it.

5. The annual conferences may employ colored preachers to travel and preach where their services are judged necessary; Provided, that no one shall be so employed with out having been recommended according to peculiar to these exempted States, either in the form of discipline."

The first Answer was adopted in 1816, being a very material alteration of the law of church of God; while, at the same time, 1796. The second act was passed in 1800. there was something peculiar to all the other And the third, fourth and fifth, in 1824.

It cannot have escaped the observation of those who have taken pains to examine the subject that the legislation of the Methodist Church, on slavery, has been distinguished from the beginning by suspension, repeal, change or modification, and exemption of the members in a number of the States from the operation of her laws. Thus the laws ente-ted on the subject at the time of the organization of the church, in 1784, were found, by experiment, always the surest test of theo-ry, to be totally inapplicable to the existing state of society, and destructive of the peace and prosperity of the church; so much so that it was found necessary, in not more than six months after their passage, to "suspend" their operation. What a pity that the proverb, "The prudent man forseeth the evil and

hideth himself," had not come in to our aid at the beginning.

Such, indeed, were the results of these obnoxious enactments, that from the time of their suspension, 1785, they remained inoperative, and no farther legislation was had on the subject, affecting in any way the relation of the private or official members of the church, till 1796. During this period, the church had comparative rest and quietude.

in this interval of repose from the agitation of the question of slavery, by any official act of the conference, the work of God advanced with extraordinary success. Masters and their servants were made partakers of the blessings of the gospel salvation, gathered into the church of Christ, and worshipped together as members of the same spiritual household. The preachers apparently convinced that the direction and control of the civil institutions of the country, and the roorganization of society in its conventional and domestic relations, was not within the legitimate province of their jurisdiction, or in agreenent with their holy vocation, devoced themselves more exclusively to their one great work-preaching Christ and him cru-

Efforts to dissolve the legal relation between master and servant are succeeded by a higher and more holy enterprize-the spiritual and eternal welfare of the colored people. All the rules requiring the emancipation of slaves being taken out of the way, the following question and answer were entered on the minutes of the Conference for 1787:

"Ques. 17. What directions shall we give for the promotion of the spiritual welfare of the colored people? Ans. We conjuce ail our ministers and

authority that is invested in us, to leave noth-With this notice before the public, I con- ing undone for the spiritual benefit and salvaarch with tion of them, within their respective circuit ty at large, so far as the subject may be a every opportunity of inquicing into the state matter of interest, to offer my opinion, with the reasons on which it is founded.

I am fully aware that by taking this mea-

in 1800 a law was passed requiring the annubusiness, and 'presiding elders, elders, dea-cons, and travelling preachers," were requi-"Quest. What shall be done for the ex-Ans. 1. We declare that we are as much blessed undertaking from year to year till as ever convinced of the great evil of slavery: therefore, no slaveholder shall be eligible to any official station in one church hereafter, to year." A single year was quite sufficient where the laws of the State in which he lives to test the policy of the measure. The re-

At the next meeting of the General Con-2. When any travelling preacher becomes no owner of a stave or slaves, by any means, bealed, and neither annual conferences, com-

Conference passed an act as follows:

"Let our preachers, from time to time, as occasion serves, admonish and exhort all slaves to render due respect and obedience to tolic authority and example. But another, 4. Our colored preachers and official and certainly singular law, was passed at this conference. It may properly be called the exemption act. It is in the following lan-

> "The members of our societies, in the which had been adopted on slavery. Atpresent, one remark, in regard to this exemption

This is the section on slavery as it now position, which so far remedied the "moral evils" of slavery as to render it innocent, and consequently no bar to communion in the slave States which made the "moral evil."

relating to the private membership of the church, her highest authorities were "con-church, were struck out of the Discipline; rinced" that slavery was a "crime expressly and from that time to the present no law forbidden by the word of God, sufficient to has been passed affecting the church fellow- exclude a person from the kingdom of grace ship of the private members, consequent of and glory." In 1786, the same authority their connection with slavery, whatever may says, "We declare that we are more than

quent acts of the body had exclusive reference to the preachers and official members; atruck out of the Disciplina "all that related unless we except the authority vested in the annual conferences, to "form their own regulations relative to buying and selling slaves;" leaving them to the quiet possession of their slaves, forming no bar to their church fellowship and communion, whatever might be to be so conflicting, and disastrons to the the laws of the States where they lived. Nor peace and harmony both of the preachers and the point of difficulty, or inconsistency, is people, that, in 1820, it was found necessary this: if the General Conference, in 1784, to divest the annual conferences of all authority in the premises. And from that time to evil as to justify the enactment of "new terms the present, property in slaves has been ex- of communion' in an organized religious body, changed without disciplinary let or hindrance. or a crime which should be punished with ex-I have thought it necessary to make these pre-liminary observations, those who have not ex-if, in 1796, the Conference was "more than the ever-changing and frequently conflicting and remained thus "convinced" at the ses-legislation of the Methodist Church on the sion of 1808, why was it that, at this session, subject of slavery.

slavery, should be repealed, as entirely inapplicable and inefficient. relative to the object it proposes to accomplish; as an assumption of ecclesiastical right to legislate on the civil institutions of the State, incompatible with the ticular examination of this first enactment for provisseds of the Constitution and laws of the united States, and the constitutions and laws I am unable to perceive how a declaration

greatly increased by the manufactorise, mer- of slavery from these States. chandize, and commerce of Old England and | As the second answer to the question ap New England, by which there is an incalcu-lable annual consumption of the products of and is intimately connected, in its provisions slave labor.

dist Church aims to extirpate by her legisla- preacher becomes the owner of a slave of ted legislative action on the subject.

or sinfulness of slavery such as to require the ineligible to any official station. There is manumission of the slaves on pair of excom- something in the declarative part of this enactmunication. Perhaps the matter might afford a topic for the ethical philosopher.—
Thus matters remained till 1808. The members of the church in Virginia, Maryland, illere we must compare. What were the and other slave States, subject to the laws of convictions of the Conference, in regard to the General Conference, some manumitting the "great evil of slavery," in 1784? The their slaves, and some declining to do so, were magnitude of the "evil" was then viewed as expelled, while the four States before named, being without law, were consequently, without transgression.

Inagintude of the cvit was then viewed as quite sufficient to authorize the enactment of "new terms of communion," requiring the owner of slaves to manumit them on pain of out transgression.

Owner of slaves to manumit them on pain of But the time for the relief of the church in excommunication; and the buying or selling their sister States was at hand. At this con- of a slave, or giving one away, was to be punference, (1808,) which was the first I had ished with "immediate" expulsion. Most the honor to attend, all the rules on slavery, certainly at this period of the history of the

be the laws, usages or position of the States ever convinced of the great evil of African in which they live.

All that was retained in the Discipline on the subject at this conference, and all subseslavery which still exists in these U. States. amined the subject may have some idea of ever convinced of the energity of the evil, all the acts affecting the relations of the pri-I now proceed to the chief subject of this vate members of the church were repealed, communication. It is my opinion that the and their Christian fellowship fully recogni-ninth section of the Discipline, containing the zed, whatever connexion they had with slavelegislation of the church on the subject of ry, or whatever might be the rights secured

of the States organized under the authority of of an assembly, or conference of Methodist thise provisions; and as detrimental to the preachers, whatever may be their ecclesiasti-best interests of the colored population of all cal organization or authority, can have any influence in the extirpation of the instituthe States where slavery exists.

If these three positions can be sustained by tion of slavery from these States. I can just reason, relative to the fitness of things, and as easily apprehend the influence which such who properly examines the subject, free from ganization of civil society, demolish the suprejudice or prepossession, will long hesitate in forming his opinion of the expediency of removing the section from the book. This one-half of the States in the Union. There section took its present form in 1824, and is, as far as I can perceive, no element of consequently has remained treaty-six years power, or relative fitness in such a declara-without change—a very remarkable event in the tion to effect the extirpation of slavery; and our ecclesiastical history.

It is necessary, before I proceed farther, to printe answer to the important question pronotice particularly the proposed object or end posed. But I proceed to examine the second of the legislative quasiments embraced in this part of this act. This provides that private section; which is simply "the extingation of members, being slaveholders, should not be the evil of slavery;" that is, the institution eligible to any official station in the church of slavery as it "exists in the United States," from and after the passage of the law, in which is regarded by the legislative body of those States where the laws would admit of the church as such an evil as to require these | emancipation, and permit the liberated slave enactments for its expiration from the States to enjoy freedom. Now, upon the supposi-where it exists. If any doubt remains in regard to the object or design of these enact. Union made such provision for the emancipanents, let references be had to the acts of the tion and freedom of slaves, it seems to me not General Conference in 1800 and it is pre- easy to perceive how this church action is to sumed no doubt will rbmain.

It may seem a little extraordinary that an slow to believe that members of the church, extirpate the institution of slavery. I am ecclesiastical body, such as the General Con-ference of the Methodist Church, should de-lege of being class leaders, trustees, or stewliberately form the opinion, that any legisla-tive enactment, within the province of their I should doubt if the very act of purchase jurisdition, could accomplish the end which would not disqualify them for the office, in a they propose—the extirpation of slavery moral, if not in a legal sense. It is not less from these United States; but it is certainly difficult for me to perceive how the ownership more extraordinary that in their sober judg. of slaves should be entirely unblamable in the ment, the acts in the ninth section of the private membership of the church, and at the Discipline contained any provisions in any same time, and under the same circumstances. way adequate or suitable to the accomplish. form an insurmountable barrier to the hum ment of this end. It is essential to ju-dictions legislation, either civil or ecclesiasti-may perceive a relative fitness in the premi-

cal, that there should be a relative suitableness of enactments to the end proposed to be accomplished; and we form our opinions of in the enactment any thing relevant to the this suitableness by analysis, comparison, and cad which it was designed to effect-" the experiment. The institution of slavery, the extirpation of slavery as it exists in these extirpation of which these enactments are designed to effect, is established and main. Church had passed a law making every mantained by the constitution and laws of fifteen afacturer and vender of the products of slavof these independent States, under the pro- labor ineligible to any official station; would visions of the Constitution and laws of the this have demolished the manufactories of New England, or extirpated her trade and It is coaval with our national independence commerce in those products? Would then and formed a prominent feature in the organ. be any rational connection between the means ination of our federal government. Such is and the end? Just as much, it is believed, a the political strength of the institution of there is between this enactment in the ninth slavery in these State. And its strength is section of the Discipline and the extirpation

with the first, I notice it in this connection This is the institution which the Metho- it reads as follows-" When any traveling tion. And in this Herculian enterprize she slaves, by any means, he shall forfeithis min stonds single handed and alone, so far as re- isterial character in our church, unless he ex spects the co-operation of any one of the ceute, if it be practicable, a legal emancipa Christian churches; no other having attemp- tion of such slaves, conformably to the laws of the State in which he lives." The important question which involves the something remarkable in the provisions of this entire design of the ninth section of the Dis- act. The forfeiture of ministerial character cipline is -Question. " What shall be done is predicated of a failure, or refusal to exefor the extirpation of the evil of slavery ?" - cute a deed of emancipation where it is prac-And the first engetment for the accomplish- ticable,' where it can be legally executed, be ment of this object is as follows: Answer. ing provided for by the laws of the State .-We declare that we are as much as ever Consequently, if these legal provisions do not convinced of the great evil of slavery; there- exist, the traveling preacher may retain his fore, no slaveholder shall be eligible to any slaves, by whatever means they may have official station in our church hereafter, where come into his possession, without forfeiting the laws of the State in which he lives will his ministerial character. But conflicting admit of emancipation, and permit the libe- opinions having been expressed relative to rated slave to enjoy freedom." This act con- the meaning of this rule, the General Confertains two parts; the first is a declaration of ence, in 1840, adopted the following resoluan equal and unchanged conviction of the tions: "Resolved, by the delegates of the great evil of slavery; and the second is a several Annual Conferences in General Conprovision for its extirpation by making the ference assembled, That, under the provis-members of the church, being slaveholders ional exception of the general rule of the

church on the subject of slavery, the simple holding of slaves, or mere ownership of slave property, in States or Territories where the laws do not admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom, con-stitutes no legal barrier to the election or orconsidered as operating any forfeiture of right in view-of such election and ordination." It is true, indeed, that the General Conference of 1548 adopted the following preamble and resolutions with reference to the act of the Conference in 1340.

"Whereas, said resolution is liable to misconstruction, and has been misconstrued greatly to the prejudice of our beloved Methism :-- Therefore, "Resolved, 1. That said resolution be,

and is hereby, resinded.
"Resolved, 2. That, in reseinding said

resolution, we contemplate no interference with the section of the Discipline on slavery, but wish simply to leave it without note or

It is worthy of observation, that the General Conference of 1848 says that this " resolation is found appended to the report on the Westinoreland petitions," and consequently, no essential part of that report, so far as regards these petitions. This is strictly true. For the resolution, so far from being exclusively applicable to the case of a few local preachers in Westmoreland circuit, in Vicgiula, embraces, in words, all the " States or Territories where the laws do not admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom." And instead of limiting the provisions of the resolution to the election and ordination of these local preachers to deacon's and elder's orders, they are extended to the election and ordination of ministers to the various grades of office known in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church." It follows, that if there is any " grade of office" in the Methodist Church not enumerated in this resolution, that "grade of office" is unknown, the General Conference of 1840 being the judge. It is further worthy of notice that in the second resolution of the Conference of 1848 it is, by fair implication, admitted that the resoluti of 1840 was an explanatory "comment" on the section of the Discipline on slavery .--With direct reference to their act reseinding the resolution, they say that they wish to leave this section without " note or comment." With respect to the recissory authority of this Conference with regard to the acts of a previous Conference, possessing, to all intents and purposes, equal right and authority with here to institute an investigation, however important the principles involved may be in the effects of their practical operation, on the

governing and well ordering" of society. The only design in introducing the foregoing remarks, relative to the resolution of the conference of 1840, is to ascertain, as definitely as possible, the true sense of this second enactment for the " extirpation of slavery," in order to ascertain its relative fitness to the end proposed. It is said, that this re-solution is "liable to misconstruction, and has been misconstrued." I believe I have never seen a resolution or act of any body, civil or coclesiastical, which was not as "liable to misconstruction" as this resolution of the General Conference of 1840. And with all due deference, until I am informed how it has been misconitrued, and by schom, I shall remain of the opinion that it has never been misconstrued by any man of common seuse, unless he was under the influence of strong prejudices or prepossession. I will only add, that the practice of the church, in regard to the election and ordination of traveling preachers, has been in strict conformity to the provisions of this resolution.

Ministers have never forfeited their ministerial character in consequence of owning slaves, where the laws of the State in which they lived would not admit of emancipation, and permit the liberated slave to enjoy freedom. Ministers holding slaves in such States have been members of every General Conference since its organization as a delegated body, and have served as members and chairmen of the most important committees, and filled some of the most responsible stations, without any disparagement on account of their connexion with slavery. From these views and facts it demonstratively appears, that there is nothing in the provisions of this enactment in any way adequate to the extirpation of slavery, even from the traveling ministry of the church. How then can it effeet this object, entrenched as slavery is, in these United States? I can hardly suppose the three rentaining enactments of the section have any such connexion with or relevancy to the extirpation of slavery, as to lead any sober man to the belief that they can have any effect on the subject. I shall there-fore pass them with a very brief notice. The two last enactments apply exclusively to 'Our colored preachers and official members,' and are designed to secure to them certain privileges, which are clearly defined. If these two acts had stood in the Discipline in a section headed, Of the privileges of our colored preachers and official members, there certainly would have been, to say the least, the appearance of consistency-of relevancy. But standing, as they do, as answers to the question, "What shall be done for the extirpation of the evil of siavery," I readily confess I cannot perceive any applicableness Will any one imform me how these two

acts, granting church privileges to our colored brethren, can effect, or tend to affect the extirpation of slavery from these U. States? There is something in the first answer which I do not unders And. I think that those who made the law in 1824, should explain it. reads-"Our colored preachers and official members shall have all the privileges which are usual to others in the district, and quarterly conferences, where the usages of the country do not forbid it. And the presiding elder may hold for thom separate district conferences, where the number of colored local preachers will justify it." Although this

provision with respect to "district conferences" has remained in this section of the Discipline for twenty-six years, it is believed that no presiding elder has ever held such a coaference for the colored local preachers. The law of 1820, providing for a local preachers' dination of ministers to the various grades of office known in the ministry of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and cannot, therefore, be considered as operating any forfeiture of right vas " abolished ;" and the law of its creation pealed, so far as is regarded the white lopreachers, it was still retained in the secion on slavery, as the exclusive right or pridiege of the colored preachers. But what right or power such conferences may possess, since the repeal of the general law, is not easy to understand. Nor is it very important that we should know, inasmuch as no such conference has ever existed in fact, and it is presumable never will. Perhaps it was retained in this section, as auxiliary in the accomplishment of the grand design of the whole section-" the extirpation of the evil

> The 4th and last enactment provides, that the annual conferences may employ col-ored preachers to travel and preach where their services are judged necessary. This contingency, as far as I know, has never transpired, and consequently it has had no practical influence. The Missionary Conference in Africa, of course, is excepted.

There was a resolution reported to the General Conference of 1848, and recommended for adoption, by the committee, on the memorials of the colored preachers and societies in Baltimore, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware, asking for the organization of Annual Conferences of colored traveling preachers, which resolutions contained an amend-ment of the fifth answer in the section on slavery, which divested the Annual Conference of the authority to employ colored preachers to travel and preach, and transferred this authority to the Bishops. The Confer-ence voted to "take up" this report. But from a careful examination of the journal of that body, I am not able to ascertain that any other action was taken on the report. If this be the case, it remains in the possession of the Conference for future action, and the fifth answer in the section remains as it was.

At any rate, this provision stands, as it ever has stood, a dead letter in the canon .--And, standing thus, it is not probable it will contribute greatly to the extirpation of slave-

The Methodist Church has always had slaveholders in her communion—she has al-ways had them in her official bodies, and in and legislation on slavery, for sirin years, it is believed there was a greater number of slaveholders in each of these departments in 18-14, than at any former period of her history. If, then, she has not been able, with all her efforts, to extirate slavery from her own membership, or ministry, but rather witnessed its constant increase, is there any reasonable probability that she will be able to extirpate it from these United States? Is she adequate to the task? And, if so, is her egislation in this ninth section of the Discipline in any way relevant, or suitable to its accomplishment? If she is not adequate to such an enterprise, and if there is no relative fitness in her enactments as means to effect the end, that her legislation is unucise and injudicious, and consequently, should be re-pealed, or removed from the statute book. JOSHUA SOULE.

CHURCHES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The Editor of the Congregational Journal, gives the following statistical notice of the Orthodox Congregational Churches in Mossachusetts, prepared from the Minutes of the last General Association, with the accompanying remarks:

There are 25 District Associations, 458 Churches, 359 pastors, 56 stated supplies, 92 ministers without charge, 54 vacant churches. The total number of church members is 63,671, of whom 20,022 are males and 43,649 females. The number of nonresident members is 4,864. The admissions by profession are 1,185, by letter 1510; total 2,695. The diminution by deaths and removals was 2,615; net increase only seventu-seren.

The proportion of Congregational minis-ters to the population, which is now estima-ted at a million, is one to 2,200; of churches one to 2,700; of church members one to

While the progress of Orthodox Congregationalism in Mascachusetts is onward and steady, there are facts in the above statistics which are truly startling. It is that ninelynine churches out of 453 should be without pastors. It is startling that ninely-two ministers of the Gospel, after all the expense and long preparation for the ministry, and while they are without stain upon their character, should be without people to preach to; uinety-two in the single State of Massachusetts! It is startling that while there are so many ministers without parishes, there are fifty-four churches without preaching It is startling, that nearly five thousand members of the churches have so little interest in religion, that when they have removed to other places they have not become connected with the followers of Christ where they reside, thus showing that their religion is little more than profession, and themselves a burden upon the churches and stumbling blocks in the way of sinners. It is startling that the average number of additions upon the profession of conversion should be only 45 to each Association, three to every one of the ministers. two to each pastor. It is startling that the combined labors of four hundred and fifty-one ministers for a whole year should have advanced the millennium, so far as relates to the million of souls in Massachusetts, only by secenty-secen additions to the churches above the previous number. At this rate of progress, when will every knee bow at the name of Christ, and every tongue confess him

HOUSTON: SATURDAY, OCT. 12, 1850.

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

BISHOP BASCOM, D. D., LL. D.

We announced the death of this distin-

guished minister of the Gospel some several weeks ago, but were unable at that time to give any particulars pertaining to his last moments. We have waited a long time for the desired information in our exchanges, which is briefly furnished by the Louisville Christian Advocate, received the morning our last issue went to press. From this paper we learn that Bishop Baseom departed this life without a struggle or a groan, at 20 minutes past 11 o'clock on the Sth of September, at the residence of the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, where he had been closely confined for more than five weeks. He bore his severe and protracted illness with manly fortitude and Christian resignation, and died in great peace and quietude of spirit. When asked a few moments previous to his departure, if his confidence in his God and Savior was strong and enshaken, he responded in the most expressive manner-" Yes-yes." From the commencement of his attack until his death, he appeared to be deeply impressed with the certinty of his approaching dissolution. His aniform reply was, when interrogated on the abject, "There is little or no hope of my recovery"-" my trust and confidence are in Almighty goodness." The peaceful and triamphant death of Bishop Baseom is matter of rejoicing to a bereaved and sorrowing church. He has exchanged labor for reward. Our personal acquaintance with Dr. Bascom commenced in the fall of 1838, in the city of Philadelphia, where he was engaged in delivering a course of Lectures on Infidelty, one of which we heard, and greatly adraired. This acquaintance was renewed in the spring of 1846, at the session of the G. aetal Conference in Petersburg, on which oe easion we were associated with him in two committees. The more intimate our acmaintance, the more we admired and loved Lim. It was our pleasure to hear him preach at Petersburg to an immense audi-nee, with ne effect. We heard him again at St. Lou it, in May last, on the day of his consceration to the episcopal office. We anticipated Lis visit to the Yexas Conference with much leasure. Had he lived to make the visit it would have furnished a rich treat to many. Mysterious indeed is that dispensation of Diine Providence, which has stricken him town in the ripe maturity of his superior powers, which have given him a world wile time and just as he was attering upon a new and wider field of usequiness and responsibili ty, with the apparent promise of many years of important service to the church! How mysterious that the master of eloquence, whose magic name never failed to attract immense crow is of listeners, and on whose line hundreds of thousands have bung entranced, should be thus early consigned to the grave! Are we not taught by this bereavement of the church of one of her ablest ministers in the flower and prime of his days, and in the height of his usefulners, that though God employs instruments, he is not dependent upon them, that when he bath prepared and polished them so as to be capable of doing great service, he can lay them by without loss .-But, looking at this afflictive dispensation through a glass darkly, all are ready to exclaim, Alas! for us that so great a light could no longer remain in this dark world !--Alas! for us that one of the brightest luminaries in the firmament of the church should be

Dr. Baseom's superior and brilliant genius. his treasures of knowledge, to the acquisition and diffusion of which his life was early conseerated, and perseveringly devoted have won for bim an bonorable niche in the temple of fame. His name is destined to be revered by many coming generations as one of the most eloquent pulpit orators of the nineteenth cen-

quenched at the zenith of its splender!

The following graphic sketch of Dr. Bascom's life and labors, from the Southern Christian Advocate of the 20th ult., cannot fail to be read with interest :

Born in Western New York, Dr. Bascom was admitted into the traveling connection in 1814, if we mistake not in his sixteenth year. He has been thirty-six years before the publie eve. in 1828 he was elected President of Madison College, the second Methodist College established in this country. In 1830 he accepted a Chair in Augusta College, where be remained until elected President of Transylvania University in 1842. With this latter institution he was connected until 1849. Thus for nearly twenty years he has been identified with the cause of education in the Methodist E. Church. Our personal acquaintance with Dr. Bascom began at the General Conference of 1840. During this Conference he presented a masterly report in favor of the right and eligibility to orders of local preachers holding slaves within the Virginia portion of the Baltimore Conference,-This paper was a specimen of clear and close argumentation. At the same Conference be preached in the Light Street Church to as

dense a throng as could crowd into the spacious building—the adjoining street being filled with people who could not find entrance into the church. His text was - Behold the Lamb of God who tak th away the sin of the world." The sermon emb ac d all the cardinal elements of the Christian system, set forth in a light so vivid, under illustrations so overpoweringly magnificent, and with a vehemence so rushing and pauseless, as to hold the vast audience spell-bound. At par-ticular passages several of which we distinctly remember, the effect was awful. The sen tences came like the sharp zig zag lightning the tones of the preacher's voice were like articulate thunder. The hearer cowered under the weight of thought piled on thought, and was driven almost beside himself by the rapid whirl of dazzling imagery. The sermon artistically considered, had the strange fault of being too great. It covered too vast a field of thought, it was marred by excess of grandour. You were bewildered by the quick ruceession of vivid pictures thrown off as by the turn of some grand kaleidoscope. The

impassioned fervor of the preacher seemed too self consuming. We felt, as some one has happily remarked respecting Chalmers, that powers and resources such as these, devoted to the service of the Gospel, were indeed not needed by that Gospel, but much needed by Gospel rejecting man. The con-secration of such a majestic intellect and imagination to the work of propagating the principles of Christianity could but make a profound and wide impression upon society. Thousands of cultivated minds coming within the reach of such an influ-nee, have been compelled to respect the system advocated by so bifty a spirit, and have been prepared to lend an unprejudiced car to simpler ministra-tions. Dr. Bascom's sermons while Chaplain to Congress, in the early prime of his collossal strength, are spoken of to this day for their power and effect upon the high places of the country. He was once describing the peril of a sinner hanging on the verge of eternal retributions, and so awful was the picture

that President Jackson, who was one of the

congregation, started up with the involuntary

exclamation-" My God, he is lost !"

The composition of these magnificent sermons, it is reasonable to suppose, and indeed it is a well known fact, cost the preacher a world of pains He subscribed heartily to Dr. Johnson's opinion that " no one ever did any thing well, to which he did not give the whole bent of his mind." They were by no means impromptu affairs, thrown off under the inspiration produced by facing three thousand people. Car fully arranged, minutely mapped off in their several departments, and even filled up, by foregoing mental elaboration, they were masterly pulpit orations,—to have heard one of which formed an era in the if of these who sat from year to year under a ordinary ministrations of the pelpit .damy a time has he pased his chamber half the night, in a state of high nervous excite ment, while preparing for the next days of fort. And even during the last year or two. when by advice of his physician in the shat-tered state of his constitution, he confined himself mainly to his connuscript, his perpa rations were searedy less laborious. youthful preacher who scoens preparatory labors such as these, and contents hims places wrapped up in filmsy declar ed not wonder that what is . preaching to him, soon becomes mathe such difficult bearing to his congregation as

to leave the fewest number of listen as -

In the discaption of the Mathodist Church

There is no danger of Aix b ing can aft

growing out of the slavery agitation. Dr. Baseom took no part in the debates, but watched the drift of things until the crisis came. As soon as all hope of honorable compromise was exhausted, and it was evident that the Southern Conferences were to be degraded in the person of Bishop Andrew, and pactically deal departity in the Confederay of Annual Conferences composing the church, Dr. Baseom identified himself fully and forever with the Southern cause. On him was devolved the responsibility of drawing up the Protest of the minority, and in a tev days he produced that paper, of which Dr. Dixon-representative of the British Wesleyans to the Northern Methodist Church at its last General Conference an English man whose sympathies would all be on the Northern side, has not hesitated to say in birecent work on Methodism in America, that it is " one of the most powerful and cloquent state-documents ever put into the hands of the reader." In the Covention which organized the Methodist E. Chu ch, South, he drew up the report of the committee on organization -a poper sea e ly inferior to the Protest. During the intervening year he published his masterly work on Methodism and slavery which Mr. Calboun culogized as strongly as Dr. Dixon has done the Protest, In the controversy waged by the Northern against the Southern portion of the Church, with a bitterness beyond even political strifes, he stood up frank and perpendicular, a champion fearless and fully armed. The Church leaned on him as her right arm, and he never faltered. The highest proof of her confidence was given in his election to the Episcopal office at the late General Conference. We know that Zion's Herald set affoat shortly afterwards, the toothless calumny that this was done contrary to the wishes of the venerable men who new compose our Episcopacy, and that they felt themselves disgraced by such an association. It was a very likely story indeed, that Zion's Herald should be in the confidence of the Southern Bishops! Its statement we know to be entirely without shadow of foundation. Its prompting animus

we can readily understand. No man ever passed through so lengthened a carrer of popular applause, with a fair fame more unsulli d. Those who knew Bishon Bascom most intimately, who were honored with his full and unreserved confidence, felt the highest appreciation of his moral and so-cial worth. To such he was simple as a child, op n to suggestion and counsel amiable and lovaly as a frient. His history affords one of the most touching illustrations ever known. of the depth of self are ificing filial, and for ternal affection. The impulses of his heart were all generous and noble. the pity unobtensive was bust known to those who en joy of the opportunity of closest observation. His aspirations were all id puffed with the defence and advancement of the common Christianity -- of M thedison in his judge its most energetic and successful modern exponent. Large worldly off as were repeated. ly made bim -- we come mber one in particular, which would have placed him at once in a position of affluence and high social circumstances-bad he chosen to abandon the work

the M thodist Ministry, and enter upor one of the hono able walks of professional life But to those offers he never gave a second hought, though the stress of straitened cir unstruces might have been reasonably plead n extenuation. His dying hours were full of ae and confidence in Christ's atoning

k two of his greatest contemporaries, Em y and Fisk, his life seems to have closes with a strange abrupth ss ere its full comple on. His scholastic labors were ended, but had been called from the halls of instruction, one more into a sphere of extended avel and peaching with the added responsibilities of government, for all of which hi previous training seemed to have poculiarly qualified him. But no sooner does he spread his wing of towering strength than the fatal shalt of disease lays him low. Among th distinguished dead of this memorable year 1850, we have to record the name of HENRY B. Bascon. When shall the present gene ration look upon his like again?" pathiz with his bereft widow with his chil dren deprived of paternal guidance and for tering care. We sorrow with a sortowing Chu ch, one of whose brightest lights has been so an xpectally quenched. We mark the impressive admonition, so repeated before the country of late that neither exalted position, nor mighty inflaence; neither genius, nor vi.tu. can claim exemption from the common lot of mortality, or turn away the approach of the in vitable hour. Happy for to hold the General Conference in May us in this instance, while we exclaim, "How next? are the mighty fallen !" we know that to fall ! as did the illustrious man before us, with har ness on, gird d, and grasping shield and sword, is to conquer death-in the language of the immortal Few-" Brother soldier, it is sweet, sweet, to die on the field of battle.

REV. BISHOP SOULE, D. D. LL. D. On the North Section.

The able article on the first page of this is sue, from the pen of Bishop Soule, cannot fail to interest our readers. We bespeak for of the ninth section, as set forth in this paper by Bishop Soule, are substantially the same that we have had for several years. Influenced by these views, we called the attention of the late General Conference, at St. Louis. to the propriety of the repeal of this useless. superfluous section of the discipline, and regret that its repeal was not effected.

There is no question but there is an im mense majority of the General Conference. who concur with Bishop Soule in viewing this section as perfectly powerless and futile, many of whom in their vote at St. Louis. were influenced by sympathy for the borde-

We have very little fear of a second fail are in attempting the the repeal of the vexed section for we feel confident that before an delegates to the General Conference of 1854. other session of the General Conference, the bonder objectious to its repeal will be aban-ference of 1854—to be composed of delegates from all statut s pertaining thereto.

pi d on the 3d instant. The new Temperence Hall was dedicated with imposing exemonies by S. G. Haynie, D. G. W. P., assisted by J. H. Raymond and W. C. Bestick, as Analds Interesting addresses were d livered by Robert M. Elgin and Charles L. Mann. The Sons rank high at the metropolis of the State.

Will there be a Bishop in attendance at the nert session of the Texas and East Texas Con

This question has been several times pro pounded to us, in response to which we can only say, that immediately on learning the death of Bishop Bascom, we wante to Bishops Andrew and Paine, requesting them to make arrangements for one of the Bishops to attend the Texas and cast Texas Conferenees. So soon as we receive an answer to our letters, we shall announce the result. It is our expectation that one of the Bishops will visit the Conferences in Texas at their next

ERAL CONFERENCE.

The Editor of the Nashville Christian Advocate, says:

. We are impressed with the belief that there should be a catled a sesion of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal 1850, Leonard Scott & Co., New York. Charch, South, at as carly a day as convenient. There are several reasons which serve

our surviving sup rintendents more labor than they can possibly perform thence the interests of the church must suffer loss unless they have additional aid.

2. There are other important interests that require mature conside ation, and which received but very partial attention at the late General Conference, owing to the brevity of the session. We down it unnecessary, at present, to go into detail; for to those who are familiar with the present condition of the chu ch, the interests to which we allude are

Rev. S. Patton. Editor of the Holston Christian Advocate, concurs with the Nash- ment. vitie C. A vocate, on this subjet. We are 8. In Memoriam. fully satisfied of the importance of a called 9. Trial of Professor John W. Webster. session of the General Conference as early as 10. Christianity in Judea. the first of May, next, and most sincerely The Southern Ledies' Companion for Sen hope that the issue of the new Edition of the tember, Rev. M. M. Honkle, D. D., Edi Discipline will be postponed until the ad- tor. jou nment of that session.

We refer our readers to the following com munication, copied from the N. C. Advocate, for further thoughts pertaining to the called session of the General Conference :

A CALLED GENERAL CONFER-ENCE.

I perceive that in your paper of last week in connection with an announcement of the much lamented death of Bishop Bascom, you suggest the propriety of a called or special General Conference, to be held at an early period. In the necessity of the proposed measure I fully concur, but there are some difficulties to be met, which I suppose had better be brought under consideration at the earliest perod. The questions to be considered are: How is such a conference to be sonvened ! Of whom composed? And

Our law says that "The general superintend ats with or by the advice of ALL the annual conferences shall have power to call a General Conference, if they judge it n cessary at any time." Discip. of 1846 p. 28. Now, as such a called General Conference should meet, if at all, previous to the meeting of the annual conferences of next year, say not later than May next-and as two at least, of the annual conferences will not regularly convene again until after that time, how is the consent of "ALL" the annual con ferences to be had, as required by law, so as I humbly suggest the following as the elig

ible mode that occurs to my mind : Let the eighteen conferences yet to meet, vo e on this subject of a special meeting of the General Conference, say in May, 1851; if any one or more of these refuse to "advise and consent" to the measure, that must be the end of the matter, at least for one year. If all those conferences "advis- and consent. then the bishops might call a special meet ing of each of the two remaining conferences for this special purpose. I suppose it would not be necessary that a bishop should attend those special annual conferences, nor would it a candid perusal. The views entertained it be necessary that all, or even a large proportion of the members should attend them : enough barely to form a conference would meet the demands of the law.

I know of no better mode than this of meeting the requirements of the law in the present case.

Next. Of whom shall it be composed? I think the members elected to the General Conference of 1850, must constitute the called General Conference. It is at least a constructive assumption of governments, that the legislative body created by their organic law is always in existence, though not always in session. Accordingly, when a meeting of that body is specially called, the members last elect d constitute the body, and not members elected for that particular occasion. So, as the annual conferences are presumed always to have their representatives, the members elected in the autumn and winter of 1849, are in office until the el ction shall take place in four years from that time for

doned. And we feel satisfied that the letter bereafter to be elected, and not those here-Bishop Soule will contaibute largely to lumbus, Georgia, but this appointment has servalt. The history of celesiastical leg- nothing to do with the place of meeting of a elation having reference to the institution of General Conference to be held in 1851. It slavery should admonish the Methodist Phicopal Church South, to purify her discipling ones in 1834, the ride from your city down to the coast, would be but a plasu sjount, and the selection of the place was made in full TEMPERANCE JUBILEE AT AUSTIN. view of this fact. But in east of a called The State Gazette gives a glowing descrip Conference, say next May, it would be hard to coming Toxas and A kansas, &c., &c., to tion of the Tomp cane . jubites which teams travel aver a long rough coad when th y bargained by voting for Columbus for a fine

REV. JOHN McCLINTOCK, D. D.

The Chiristian Advocate and Journal, announces the return of Dr. McClintock, the able Editor of the Northern Methodist Quarterly Review, from his tour in Europe, with his health much improved, and that he has resamed his Editorial duties.

#### EDITOR'S TABLE.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for September. 1850, Leonard Scott & Co., New

This number, like its prodecessors, contains several entertaining and valuable articles: 1. Mr. Novel; or, varieties in English Life. Part 1.

2. The Night Side of Nature.

- 3. The proposed Exhibition of 1851. 4. The Green Hand-A Short Yarn .-Part XII.
- A CALLED SESSION OF THE GEN. 5. Sketches and Episodes of a Campaign in Schleswig-Holstein.
  - 6. Foreign Affeirs.
  - 7. The Mysteries of History.
  - 8. Sir Robert Peel.

The North British Review, for August. We hall the arrival of each successive num-

to make this call necessary, in our judg. ber of this Review with a high degree of pleasure. Every number contains a rich and 1. The death of Bishop Bascom has left ripe harvest of cultivated minds - the results of long and systematic researches.

- The following sterling articles will be found in this number: 1. The Scottish Universities.
- 2. Pend unis-The Literary Profession.
- 3. The English Language. 4. Messes, Stephenson and Fairbairn's Tubular Bridges. 5. The Liberties of the Gallican Church
- 6. Wordsworth. 7. The Method of the Divine Govern-

- We are pluch pleased with this number of

tion and interest. Those who think tears will always be supplied by our merchants, and are undignified in the presence of company should read "The Unexpected Retarn." in their closets. The other articles are quit. racy and interesting. We congratulate the Southern Ladies upon the evident improve- cial mart for a long line of American country ment of their literary companion. We hope as it is ascertained by actual survey that the its patronage will increase in proportion to Rio Grande is navigable for a distance of two the increase of its merits.

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

A CARD.

TO ALL THE SUBSCRIBERS TO THE PULPIT.

Dear Brethren and Friends: By some mistake, which I cannot now comprehend but which I fear will prove to be the loss of two manuscript sermons between tais place and Richmond, there will necessarily be som defay in the issues of the Pulpit. Will our subscribers graciously bear with us. All the numbers shall be forthcoming, but my distance from the publication office, frequently ned to discountenance crime of every kindembarrasses me.

Bor A simple Request. When we changed our terms, we desired all persons who wished to discontinue, to send notice thereof to the office, and also to return the numbers sent them. Some have done so, many have not and while they have neglected this we have received (1 judge from accounts from the office,) about 100 new subscribers monthly, for the last three months. There is a falling sho t in the July No. Now, all who hav stopp of the Pulpit and retained the July No hay bok n on whol volum and put us expense and trouble. We beg all who have v or August Nos., and who hav stopp the Pulpit, to send them to Richmond They are ours, and we need them.

The brethren who have promised write sermons for us, or who have been quested by their Conferences, will confer special favor by sending the MSS, as early

We are obliged to the many subsect bers who have forward d their money for the third volume, and should be pleased to have all pay p omptly. Our success will then be not return until Sept. 9th. The flock which I beyond doubt.

Very respectfully, yours, C. F. Duems,

Rev. C. Richardson, Dear Sir:

Andrew Mencely, Esq. the distinguished bell and on abbath and Sabbath night our congrefounder of West Troy, N. Y., it occurred to me gation was larger than at any former meeting that as church edifices are multiplying in our A deep seriousness prevailed and I am not with-State, and church bells needed, it might be a out hope as to our future operations. I have matter of convenience to know at once where received Brother Whipple's two letters all they could be most satisfactorily obtained. Mr. right. I am contemplating a special effort be-Mencely is a friend of mine-a member of the fore Conference, if Brother Keener, of New Or-Dutch Reformed Church, and a man in whom I | leans, comes over, or if Brother Whipple gets have great confidence.

Laying bells of all kinds constantly on hand, or easting them to order, there would be no delay in obtaining one of any weight and tone desired. To show the success' of Mr. Mencely, after an experience of "more than twenty-five METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, years." let me give an extract from his communication : he says :

most costly church in this country.] "New fire bells in that City, which are the largest ev. the Mission: er cast in this country. For several years past. the highest premiums have been awarded by try, we proceeded to make such observations as the N. Y. State Fairs and American Institute. fore us, with a view of distributing ourselves A gold medal received, bears the following in- over it to the best advantage. In view of all scription: "Awarded to Andrew Menerty, the facts, it was judged best, that bro. Polfor the best church bells, for soncrousness and lock should occupy Sacramento City, and as purity of tone." He says further, that he "east much of the surrounding country as possible: and sold nine hundred and twenty-five belisthe bro. Wynn go to Stockton, and I remain in past two years." He also adds; "Improved this city. Since reaching their work my cast iron yokes are attached, by which the bell can be raised or depressed, and adjusted to ring easily and properly. Springs are affixed circumstances, they would. Yet, as I conto the clapper, which tend to prolong the sound. ceive, they have done much, and the prosand to avoid the disagreeable effect produced peets are of the most Flourishing character. by the clapper resting on the bell. The hanging, complete. can be furnished, if required, including yoke, frame and wheel."

Mr. Mencely, may be ordered from his agents. the noble hearted citizens of that city. G. H. Swords, 116 Broadway, New York, or fully under way. STARK. DAY, STAUFFER, & Co., New Orleans.

Yours.

BROWNSVILLE CORRESPONDENCE. Brownsville, Texas, Sept. 16th, 1850. Dear Brother Richardson:

As every thing connected with our infant city. rally, as well as to many elsewhere, i have con-cluded to write you a letter about things in without curbarrassment.

only equal attention The range for stock such tion. In width, the count y varies ( ness will pay finely. for at any time we can ship view, it is certain we occupy a position of great | There are now, according to the very lowest

the Companion. It is replete with instruc advantages-a long line of atexican territory if Mexico should adopt a liberal policy of tariff duties, on articles of American or British manufacture, our merchants will make overwhelming fortunes in a very short time : besides which, Brownsville must be the great commerthousand miles. Major Chapman, our very accomplished and efficient Quartermaster at this station, fitted out last spring an expedition, under the superintendence of Harry Love, the lion-hearted bearer of despatches during the Mexican War, who has just returned from the trip of exploration, and reports very favorable as to the upper part of the river. . The towns already laid out on the river above here are flourishing; and every ship from New Orleans brings enterprising citizens, who purpose making permanent settlements in this country.

The state of society is such as to furnish no barrier to gentlemen bringing their families ned to discountenance crime of every kindgaming houses and fandango's have been abolished-and our places of public worship are well attended -two Protestant churches organized -a Presbyterian and a Metholist. - a new Catholie Church built -- and a College, I learn, contemplated several good schools already in operation, and teachers enough here for double the present population : and indeed, Mr. Editor, I must say Brownsville, taken all in all, invites, at the present time, an industrious, enterprising people, who wish to secure permanent homes, with the fullest assurances of rewarding their industry, of any place known to the writer.

Our river is supplied with two fine new steamers in addition to those formerly here .-The Grampus, a large, fine boat which runs from Erazo- to Brownsville- and the Comanche. which runs from Brownsville to Rio Grande City and Roma. A word before I close with regard to myself and the Methodist E. Church. South, in this place.

Heft Brownsville for Ala., Aug. 1st. and did had gathered were daly advised of my trip, and during my absence they attended to their class and prayer-meetings prompt, and kept up the spirit of revival in their meetings, and on my return I found every interest of the church in a Having received a communication from healthy condition. We have fifty members, here at the expected time.

> Your Brother in Christ. N. A. CRAVENS.

CALIFORNIA MISSION OF THE

Rev. Jesse Boring, Superintendent of the "Peals or chimes of Bells. of any number. California Mission writes from San Francisco, cast to order. Those of Trinity church," [the California, Aug. 1, to Rev. W. M. Wight-York, were completed at this foundry; also the man, D. D., as follows, of the prospects of

As soon as possible after reaching the councolleagues have been greatly impeded by protracted sickness and consequent feebleness, and have not done what, under other Bro. Pollock has organized a church in the city, and is raising money for a church lot, which I understand is to cost \$3,000. He will soon have a church up, and a good mem-I have been thus particular in giving this beiskip and congregation formed. Bro. Wynn information, that all who may wish to order, has organized a society of fourt on members may be assured of the quality of the bells they in Stockton, three of whom are local preachthus procure. I need only add that besides at ers, and has a large and beautiful church lot his foundry, the bells, (and town clocks.) of presented him, and one for himself, by one of will soon build a house of warship, and be

in this place, I have organized with thirteen members, two of whom are preachers, and that too, of the right stamp. We have an interesting congregation, and are to commonce a Sanday School on Salbath next .--This will be conducted by Judes D. O. Shattuck as superintendent, who is a man and minister of tried worth, well known to you in the States. We are furnished (without affecting its interests for weal or we, is more or charge,) a large and well furnished room in less interesting to the citizens of Texas gene- the City Hall for preaching, and shall con-

On the whole, we think every thing promising and opice in the things already wrought, The health of Brownsville is, and has all the while we deeply deplore the great want of men to supply the whole field before us. We fevers here; indeed, I have never known a place | want at this very time at least twenty offi with such a population enjoy as good health .- cient presenters, and could employ thirty to The agricultural resources of this portion of our advantage. Never have I beheld so large and State are not developed, and of its capabilities in promising a field of Missionary ground, or felt this respect, I cannot speak from observation or The inhabited portion of California stretches experience but in part. The lands of the Rio along the Pacific coast about one thousand Grande I suppose to be finely adapted to sugar miles, while numerous other points of interest and cotton; corn grows even with Mexican cul- are found from one end to the other. These tivation luxuriantly: and finer vegetables, per- all have more or less of American inhabitants, haps, do not grow any where in the State, with and many of them a heavy Mexican populaas horses, cattle, sheep and goats, is inexhausti ble : and it requires but little cost or attention where met with teeming with hundreds and to secure and keep them gentle. One of our thousands of human souls. There are, at this citizens who has several hundred sheep, informs | time, twenty or thirty towns and cities, havme that he is satisfied the sheep raising busi- ing respectively from two to thirty thousand inhabitants. There are numerous valleys, mutton or beef cattle to New Orleans, which varying in extent, many of which are pretty well occupied by American families engaged always affords a good market and prompt pay in agriculture; and in the mining districts, A settlement of whites could be made near this | both of the Sacramento and San Joaquin rivplace, and by farming and gardening. &c.. could ors and their tributaries, are many communisupply our market with suitable articles for ta- ties, within the compass of a few miles, numble use, at fine profit. In a commercial point of being from five to twenty thousand souls,-

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of Mexican territory y our merchants, and

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rican or British manu-

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short time; besides

be the great commerof American country stual survey that the for a distance of two hapman, our very ac-Quartermaster at this ing an expedition, unof Harry Love, the espatches during the ast returned from the reports very favorable he river. . The towns river above here are

ip from New Orleans

s, who purpose making

this country. such as to furnish no aging their families horities have determirime of every kindgo's have been abolish. iblic worship are well churches organized --hodist .- a new Cath-College, I learn, conschools already in onerh here for double the indeed, Mr. Editor, I en all in all invites. lastrious, enterprising tre permanent homes,

wa to the writer. with two fine new hose formerly here .ine boat which runs e- and the Comanche. swille to Rio Grande rd before I close, with Methodist E. Church.

es of rewarding their

la., Aug. 1st. and did 1. The flock which I dvised of my trip, and attended to their class mpt, and kept up the meetings, and on my est of the church in a have fifty members, ath night our congret any former meeting. led and I am not withre operations. I have de's two letters-all ig a special effort ber Keener, of New Or-Brother Whipple gets

N. A. CRAVENS.

SSION OF THE COPAL CHURCH,

uperintendent of the from San Francisco. tev. W. M. Wight-, of the prospects of

or reaching the couna such observations as the field of labor bedistributing ourselves stage. In view of all best, that bro. l'olamento City, and as country as possible: ton, and I remain in ing their work, my greatly impeded by consequent feeblee what, under other uld, Yet, as I conmuch, and the proslourishing character. zed a church in the ey for a church lot, to cost \$3,000. He up, and a good memformed, Bro. Wynn of fourteen members om are local preachbeautiful church lot hims If, by one of is of that city. of worship, and be

organiz d with thirwhom are preachers, it stamp. We have r Judge D. O. Shatwho is a man and well known to you in furnished (without I furnished room in hing, and shall conve are able to build

k every thing promings already wrought, the great want of field before us. We at least twenty "Miald employ thirty to I beheld so large and onary ground, or felt f men and means .--California stretches about one thousand her points of interest to the other. These merican inhabitants, vy Mexican populaant y varies from a deed, while valleys, nd cities, are everywith bundreds and . There are, at this was and cities, havo to thirty thousand numerous valleys, of which are pretty an families engaged he mining districts, nd San Joaquin rivare many communiof a few miles, numy thousand souls .--

to the very lowest

estiont's lagdy over one hundred thousand inhabitants, while it is ascertained that there are fifty thousand now crossing the mountains, who have crossed the plains, and are already beginning to enter the northern portion of the country. And " the cry is still they come." Within the last three months there have arrived at this port by sea, 14,291 passengers. Think, then of a population of more than two hundred thousand, many of whom are actually members of the church, and the supply of ministerial labor furnished by the Methodist E. Church, South!

#### Revival Intelligence.

For the T. W. Banner.

Dear fro. Richardson :---Lorough Divine I rovidence. I have more good news for the readers of the Banner.

m . riday the 13th inst., I commenced meeting at Mt. Fleasant, which was continued till chursday night following, and the result was as follows: 32 or 33 conversions, 25 accessions to the Church; old professors much revived and built up ; many were deeply convieted, and some 16 or 18 presenting themselves at the alar of prayer when the meeting closed. The following brethren were with us:

Robt. Rountree, from Saturday at 11 o'clock. till Monday night : bro. A. H. Shanks preached for us at 11 o'clock on Sabbath, and left us; bro. Walker. (Baptist preacher.) preached for us on Monday night, and left.

and efficiently.

having supped, set me down to write this com- that Johnson has been elected, although a munication, as I have to start to another appointment early in the morning, if able. I can say that ethe hard is doing great things for us, whereof I am glad." And to thin be all against Judge Bulland. the glery, now and forever - Amen.

N. BROWN, P. C. for your humble servant. Cherokee Circuit, Sept 20th, 1850.

> For the T. W. Sanner. RED OAK CIRCUIT.

Dear Brother Richardson : The revival of the good work of the Lord is continuing to increase in interest on Red Oak Circuit. One third quarterly meeting for this circuit, held at Westeyan Chapel, resulted in the conversion of seven souls, and six necessions to the Methodist E. Church, South. The meeting commenced on Friday evening, the 6th instant (being a camp meeting ) and closed on Monday the 9th Our beloved fresiding Elder Frether M. Yell, was with us, and preached in his usual solemn and impressive manner. but being in feeble health, his onerous labore law caused him some days of painful illness.

Our camp-meeting held at M. Cuishton's camp ground, commenced on Friday evening the 13th instant, and closed on Monday morn. Sargent, the previous incumbent, has been reing. the 16th, on account of sickness among the appointed. tent-holders. The congregation in attendance was respectable as to numbers, intelligence and deportment, excepting a few lounging. prowling loafers, and the timely reproofs of our turns from the city of Baltimore and eight Yell, seconded and sustained by the great mass Governor's election. He will carry the State of the people, both in and out of the church, by about 2,000 majority. held these lawless fellows in cheek, so that the worship and service of God went on harmonieasly and profitably. Six persons professed to o'clock on the morning of the 31 inst. The telobtain salvation by faith in our Lord Jesus ographed wires North of New York were Christ, and nine were added to the church .--Many penitent souls left the altar and the encampuen unconverted. | pray God to inscribe pat-dap upon their hearts, and seal that pardon with the atoning blood of Christ Bro Devil- rived at New York. The dealers in cotton were vilbis. of the Nashville Circuit. Texas Confer- waiting the news. Rice quiet. ence, being with us at M. Cuishton's campground, labored energetically and successfully. for which I tender him my sincere thanks. Yours in the kingdom and patience of Jesus.

D. W. WRIGHT, P. C. ed Oak Cir. Tex. Conf., Sept. 21, 1850.

#### SAN JACINTO CIRCUIT.

this place; we had large and attentive congre- on hand four hundred and fifty thousand. gations, and a good deal of interest manifested | Advices from liavre to \$1. 9th all give an the Lord still revive his work here.

Wm. F. HUBERT. San Jacinto, Oct., 6th, 1850. CAMPBOOK AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY OF THE PAR

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DIED, -- Of congestive fever. Sept. 17th, 1850, in Navarro county, Texas, Emply Syssions, daughter of William and Elemen sperlin bera in Georgia on the 1st of September, 1816, professed religion in her fourteenth year, and joined the Baptist cherch. She was married to Brother Isane Sessions, on the 27th of Septem. New York, and in Springfield and Worcester' ber, 183 and joined the Methodist E. Charch, biass denouncing the agitive Slave law. At in the fall of 1844, in which she continued an | pringfield where many runaway negroes have

the in her department, she was the tribute of New York Markers.

respect from all who knew her. She was arried.

New York. October 2. 8 p. n.—In flour a respect from all who knew her. She wasardent in friendship, but it was in her ancompromising moderate business has been done; prices in devotiont o religion that she shone as a bright favor of buyers. Nhe corn market is dull; sales and burning light. Her religion was pract to-day 19,000 bushels at 65 cents. 3.000 tical but this was only the effect of experimental spirituality. It sprung from the abounding Michigan at 81 60. Provisions are unchanged. principle of love. Love, the bright centre mess pork selling at \$10 62 1-2. Stocks are around which every other passion revolved .-Her thoughts and actions felt the power of its been checked during the day by rainy weathmighty rule: and yielded obedience to its ba- er. nevolent dictates. It was her lot to suffer much, but when the trying hour had fully come. she met it with that philosophy peculiar to Christianity; in the Language of the dying Bishop she said-Angels are in my room; they are around my bed; they wait to carry me home. O. come welcome death! and the mighty conflict was over. She slept on earth, and waked in heaven. Heaven bless her bereft

husband and tender children. D. W. WRIGHT. Corsicana, Navarro Co., Sept. 21st., 1850.

### TIXAS WESLEYANBANNER

For the T. W. Banner. Lynchburg, Texas, Oct. 6, 1850. Died, in this place, at the house of Mr. Lynch, on the 2nd day of Oct., Gen. Martin Hardin, aged 70 years and 5 months. He was born in Va., and emigrated to Kentucky with his father, when he was eight years old-was married to Julia Calhoun at the age of 19. He joined the Presbyterian Church when young. His first wife died in Ky., 20th Sept., 1836, after which he emigrated to this country, in the year 1837; and was married to Mrs. Francis Lynch of this place, in March 1849. He joined the M. E. C. S., on the 12th of last May, I frequently conversed with bro. Hardin, during his illness; he said he was prepared to go He has left a wife and several children to mourn Wm. F. HUBERT.

The steamship Galveston arrived at Gal veston on the 8th inst., and brought date. from New Orleans to the 6th inst.

The election in Louisiana for a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Conrad, has created quite an excitement. The two candidates are ex Governor Johnson and Judge Bullard The latter is the regular nominee of the Whig I must say that the laity labored faithfully party. Gov. Johnson was nominated by and efficiently.

I have just got home, since sunset, and after by the Democrats. The returns and cate

P. S. Dear Bro. pray for us. and especially of Pine Bluffs, in Arkaness, was destroyed N. B. thy fire on the 20th oils. The fire originate. in a kitchen. The denage is estimated a

> TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS FICAYUNE.

> > [BY THE SOUTHERN MNE.]

March to Election. Striogr, Friday, October 2. -Lowe, the Democratic candidate for Governor, has carried the city of Baltimore by 2.764 majority. tle is undoubetedly elected. THE BOUNTY LAND BULL

President Fillmore has withdrawn his objections to the Bounty Land bili, and it is now a THE LAND OFFICE.

Thompson, of Indiana, declines the appointment of Recorder of the Land Office. Nathan

> SECOND DISPATCH. MARYLAND ELECTION.

Cauntaston, Thursday, October 3-The reworthy and much beloved Presiding Elder, M. counties give Lowe a gain of 1,400 over the ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER CAMERIA.

> The steamer Cambria arrived at Halifax at 6 broken. No news yet.

NEW YORK MARKETS. The news by the Cambria had not, up to nearly balf-past 8 o'clock P. M. 3d inst., ar-THIRD DISPATCH.

FURTHER BY THE STEAMER CAMBRIA. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Oct . 3 91-4 p. M -- The Cambria brings an advance of half peace in cotton Large sales of fair Vrleaus at 8 3-8; fair Mobile at 8. Sales for the week. 67,000, bales Speculators took 25,000; exporters 6,000, Sales of 15, 799 bales of American descriptions. Uplands, 6 5 8 to 8 1-2; 3,000 Orleans at 6 1-2 to I have just closed a two day's meeting at 10 1-2; 530 Mobile at the same rate. Stock

There was one accession to the Church. May indrance on cotton of from four to five trance. Coffee advanced two to three shiftings for Ceylon lour unchanged. Wheat had declined one shilling Corn was inactive -yellow 27s; white 27s 64 to 28s. Provisions but little changed.

to Westnesday. Their news produced an ad-

FOURTH DISPAICH. THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW

Louiser, up, Orton 3 - Heal areigns of whites and blacks here been held in the city of exemplary member until her death.

Alle minerals in her disposition, mild and gen.

Execution of the law at all bazards.

> bushels Genessee wheat sold at \$1.70, and 1.200 without alteration. Out-door operations have

RISE IN THE OHIO. CINCINNATI, October 3 .- The river has risen seven feet here, and is still swelling.

MARKETS. No sales of flour: prices unchanged. Whis key is firm at 23 cents. Greceries also firm. with moderate sales. Nothing doing in provis-

RIVER LOWER. PITTSBURG, Odober 3 .- There are three feet eight inches water in the channel to-day, and

ANOTHER CUBAN EXPEDITION .- The au thorities at Washington have lately become alarmed with intelligence of another Cuban expedition, said to be far more formidable and better conducted than the last. A vessel has been discovered at Williamsburg, filled with warlike stores and another at one of the East River wharves in New York. Preparations it is said, have for weeks been going on in New Orleans and elsewhere. The Spanish Minister at Washington has had several private conferences with Mr. Webster, Secretary of State. And agents of the Government have been sent in a I directions, to ascertain the extent of the plot. It is said that the authorities of Cuba, have been warned by the Spanish Minister to be prepared to repel the invaders, and the troops at Havana and other ports on the Island are kept constantly on the alert, as if an enemy were off the coast.

Orders have been issued for the fitting out of several vessels at Norfolk to sail for Cuba. The Spanish correspondent of the Philadel phia Enquirer says :

Some affirm that another Cuban expedition is an foot, and others that Spain has assumed a tone to-wards the United States which cannot for a moment be tolerated. One story is, that demends having been made by the American Minister at Madrid, at the instance of this Government, for the release of A-merican citizens resident in Caba, who had been imand hence this movement. It is, perhaps, more precaut onary than otherwise.

The Trialty river is uncommonly low it is said that it is within a fact of the lowest or any of the northern markets. stage that it has been for fifteen years. The Cosbatta Indeans state that it will not rise again until next Spring, as there are signs of a dry season that they have never known to

The World & Pair. - The preparations at London. for the great exhibition in 1851, of the industry of the world, are progressing, and on a scale of the greatest magnificence. The buildings to be erected for this Fair in Hyde Park, will at the lowest estimate, cost half a million of delians. The chine is to cover 18 distory of the Organization of the Methodist acres, is to be 100 feet in height, and is to contain eight unites of tables. The amount already obtained by subscription is over \$300,000. It is estimated that at least half a nullion of people will visit the extinue, and the receipts from this source, at the procan be received from this source, at the pro-bable admission price of one shilling, or twenty-four cents per head, will give \$120,000. But the funds derived from every source will fall short of the enor-mons expenses to be incurred, and the deficiency will in the end, probably have to be made up by parliament. More space in the baza or has been allosted to the United States than to any other nation excepting Prance; but, though we have \$0,000 square feet allotted to us, we shall probably have to ask for more room. The American agent, Mr. Phompson, writethat the State of New York alone would, if allowed, fill the cut to space assigned to the country. The prizes to successful competitors will amount to at least \$100,000 and will be successful. tion of country, by as perfectly impartial a jury as can be obtained.

#### LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. N. A. Cravens. " Daniel Carl.

" P. M. Yell.

" D. W. Wright.

" W. T. Habert. " O. M. Adlison.

J. V. Wright.

R. L. Walker. W. A Bradley, P. M.

E. Longley, P. M.

BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS, Oct. 10, 1850-Rev. C. Richardson-Judge Buckner, \$2. Hous-

Rev. L. H. Tiompson -- S. E. Collins. \$2, Liberty, Texas: O. W. Crary, \$2. Beaumont.

Titus Co., Texas; Rev. J. Shook. \$7. Liberty.

Texas.

The following catalogue will be furnished at a present desconat. viz.:

#### RUTESRVILLE COLLEGE.

Rutersyille, Sept. 23d, 1850. Notice is hereby given to the trustees of Rutersville college, that the regular meeting of said Trustees, for the year 1850, will be held at my residence in flatersville, on Friday, the 20th of December next.

WM RUSSELL, PRES., B. T. R. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

GALVESTON DISTRICT -FOURTH QUARTER. Richmond Cir. at Richmond. Oct. 19 and 20. Brasoria Cir. at Columbia. ... 12 and 13. Houston Sta and German Mis. Nov. 2 and 3. San Jacinto Mis. at Lyschburg. " 9 and 10. Galveston Sta and Ger. Mis. " 16 and 17. Matagorda Station. " 23 and 24 J. M. WESSON, P. E.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS ON AUS-TIN DISTRICT.

FOURTH QUARTER. Austin Circuit, at Moore's Camp-Ground. Sept. 19 to 23d. Georgetown Mission, at the Big Spring Camp

Ground, on the San Gabriel, Sept. 26 and 30. San Antonio and Seguin Circuit, at Seguin. Oct. 6 and 7. Bastrop Circuit, at Bastrop, Oct. 10 to 14.

San Marcos Circuit, at the Old Camp Ground 24 mo. Turkey Moroeco, gilt, extra, gilt near Colchan's, Oct. 16 and 20. Rrownsville Mission. Nov. 9 and 10. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E.

Bastrop, Sept. 4th. 1850.

NOTICE.

There will be a camp meeting-no Providence preventing-at the camp ground. one mile East of Liberty, including the 19th & 20th days of October. Preachers and people are invited to attend.

Respectfully yours, &c., J. SHOOK.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS ON VICTORIA DISTRICT .- FOURTH QUARTER.

Texana Circuit, at Texaua. Oct. 12-13th. Columbus . at Esq Terrell's Oct. 19-20th. Victoria " at Victoria, " 26-27th, Corpus Christi, Nov. 2-3d. Gonzales Circuit, at Gonzales, Nov. 16-17th Sacramental Meeting at Cuero, " 9-10th. Protracted meeting, in Egypt, " 29th to

DANIEL CARL, P. E. Victoria, Sept. 27th, 1850.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

SUPPLY of genuine Medicines on hand, which are offered at wholesale and retail, at reasonable prices. Orders promptly attended to. W. HENRY ELIOT, Druggist. Main-st., Houston,

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, MOR Coughs, affections of the Lungs, &c., a safe and valuable remedy. For sale by oet 10.4s W. HENRY ELIOT, Druggist,

To the Public.

G. W. CRAWFORD takes pleasure in informing his friends, and the public generally, that having formed a copartnership with Mr. J. E. the instance of this Government, for the release of A. merican citizens resident in Caba, who had been imprisoned and rained, without any evidence of a participation in the Lopez invasion—that the Spunish Government has refused the required satisfaction—chandize adapted to this market.

Our friends, ordering goods, may rely upon having them furnished as low, and with as much care, as though personally present.--They are also prepared to pay cash, or advance on cotton shipped to their friends in Galveston,

BLOUNT & CRAWFORD. Houston, Oct. 19th, 1850.

#### SOUTHERN Methodist Book Concern.

No. 95, FOURTH STREET, LOUISVILLE KY. Location changed -- Stock enlarged - Prices re-

duced and terms modejin Orders for the following Books, will bereafter be filled, for cash, 2 at 30 per ceat discount from the retail prices museed, date— listory of the Organization of the Methodist E. Church, South, 20 75 M Lee, D. D., 1 50 Elements of Divinity, by Rev. T. N. Ralston.

Family Government, by Bishop Andrew, D.D. Discipline, sheep, Appeal of the Southern Commissioners,

Beauchamp's Letters on Unerancy. 30 Do do on Eternal Sonship of Christ. 35 Southern Methodist Quarterly Review nently bound and lettered, 1st, 2d and 3d vols

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sheep. 72 mo Morocco, gilt edges, Morocea with tucks. roan, gilt edges, · embessed. sheep. 35 Quadruple - Turkey Mor. gilt edges .ext. 1 50

Morocco, with tucks, roan, embossed. sheep. Fine steel plate engraved likenesses of Bishop Joshua Soule, D. D. Folio.

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vois octavo.

Sermons from the Pulpit, Ly Rev. H. B.
Eascom. D. D. L.L. D. in one volume,
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Best English Muslin. 1 00

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clasps. Morocco, as above, Family Bibles, ranging according to quality, from \$1 25 to \$10, on the terms above sta-

1 25

Rean, gilt clasps,

The publications of the Old Methodist Book Concern at New York and Cincinnati, will be reafter be furnished at their present reduced prices, and at their rate of discount, for cash, advance, or on the reception of the Books, as follows, viz .- Fibles and Testaments, at 20 per cent discount : Books of the General Catalogue. at 30 per cent : and Sabbath School Books, as heretofore. at 10 per cent.

Ber The terms on which these valuable publications are obtained from the Old Concern. compels us to require prompt payment, in all ca-

Bibles and Testaments of the American Bible society, in all their different forms and styles of binding, will be furnished at the usual Depository prices: the approved publications of the American Sunday School Union will be

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The following at one third discount: The New Frimer, per doz.

The common School Frimer, each, Bronson's Elecution. Parley's Tales of Animals.

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Coodrich's Fifth Reader, S. G. Goodrich's History of N. America, 35 do of S. America, 35 Europe, Do. Ancient History. 1 Do. Modern do., Christian Melodist, and excellent collection of popular Hymns and Spiritual songs, by Rev. Messrs, Gunn & Harri-

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Common School Books, Classical and Scientide works, together with such new and valua-ble publications as are new being issued from the American press, can be, generally, furnished on the same terms Harper's Haminated Pictorial Family Bible. elegantly bound in the best Turkey incrocco, gile extra, nett.

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Selected Excenting of the Death-neo of the Rev. John Wesley, by J. M. Butler & Co. This picture is 32 in length, by 26 in width, contains 10 finely engraved. full portraits, included that of the great Wesley, in his last me-ments ; and must be regarded by all competent judges, as one of the most magnificent productions, of the kind, that has ever been off r ed to the public. Price 85, nett. if desired suitable frames will be furnished at cost.

la addition to the foregoing, an ample sup-ply of Stationary will be constantly kept on hand, consisting in part, of blank books, paper. cap or letter, best quality pens, quills, peacils, pon-holders, envelopes, fail, lak-stands, wafers, sealing-wax, 6c. All of which will be sold, wholesale and retail, at the lowest city prices. Orders are respectfully invited. Der Purchasers will, in all cases, piease be particular in designating the routes by which

name or names of the Agents to whose care Brethren having funds to remit, may, in many portions of the work, procure Missionary drafts without difficulty. When this cannot be done. checks on any of the Banks in this city, or any solvent Banks or good hou-ses in New Orleans. Natchez. Vicksburg, Memphis. Nashville or St. Louis, will be readily received. Should neither of these metheds be found convenient, the most current bank notes may be forwarded by mail, at our risk,

they wish their books forwarded, as well as the

provided the sum remitted amounts to 850 and in all cases it will be expected of those who make remittances at our risk, that the funds be enveloped in the presence of the Post Master, or some respectable individual, and that a deswith the time and place of mailing, be retained. EDWARD STEVENSON, Assistant Book Agent.

Louisville, Ky., July 26, 1850. When it is found impracticable to pay in

edernic, prompt payment on the reception of the books will be considered as Cash. ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY

#### HAT MANUFACTORY. MAIN-ST., HOUSTON-TEXAS.

SIGN OF THE BIG HAT. WHERE HATS of every description are made to order at short notice, and at low prices, and warranted to wear well. On hand, fine Silk and Beaver Fashionable Hats; soft Otter and Beaver: soft Eussia Scaver: California Broad frim Otter: Scaver, Erush, black and White Russia Hats of a superior quality The undersigned has just received (and will continue to receive whenever the fashion changes.) the latest style of Blocks: and castomers may be sure at all times of obtaining a ilat of the latest Fashion.

Country Merchants are invited to call.

C. A. TURLEY TEXAS U. S. MAIL LINE OF STAGES. HOUSTON and SAN ANTONIO.

ON and after Monday the 5th of Nov., 1849, the regular Line of Stages will leave have for Austin, and on Danston every other day for Austin, and on Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Austin for San Antonio. lucsdays and Saturdays, and will connect

with the chages leaving Austin every other day rough each way in five and a half days. FARE, \$20 00, and 8 ets per pound for all extra baggage over 30 pounds. BROWN & TARROX.

l'reprieters. Hensten, Nov 27, 1849-tf T. H. MCMAHAN. G. W. MCMAHAN. ". 11. .Mc. 11. 2 12. 1.V & Co., MSRCHANTS-RIGHMOND, TGXAS

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of merchandize well adapted to the wholesale or retail trade, and at prices as low as similar asticles can be obtained in Texas.

Thankful to our old customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we respectfully announce that in all of the ensuing anouth of September, we will be receiving such additions of Fall and Winter Goods, carefully selected by one of the firm in New York and the other Atlantic Cities, as will make our stock the largest on the Brazos river, and embracing a more complete assortment than can be found at any Mer-cantile House in the State.

The selection of plantation supplies of which our stock will be heavy, having received our special attention. We particularly invite a call from the planting community. feelin satisfied we can fill the bill in every respect. Cash a lyances made on shipments of 'otton. Sugar and other Produce consigned to our riends in New Orleans or the Northern cities. August 24, 1850.

AGENCY DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES

DULMONARY Balsam. Pectoral Expectorant, Pulmonary Liniment, Depurative Syrup, Heart Corrector, Pure and Medicinal Cod Liver Oil. Anti-Dyspeptic Mixture, Nervine Vermifuge. Cough and Cathartic Pills. Female Speeifies, &c., &c. used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of Colds, Conghe, Consumption, Asthma, Heart

Discuses, Dyspepsia, Serofula, Skin Discuses,
Ricumalism. Female Complaints,
Piles, &c., &c.
Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominial Supporters.
Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Brace. Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED Six Lectures on the prevention and cure of Consumption. Asthma. Diseases of the Heart. &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty

to an old age.
This book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only reasonable hope for relief. To mothers, the directions it gives for the care and education of children are invaluable. 78,000 copies of this book passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated. For sale by

S. S. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, New York: and A. B. HOLBROOK, Victoria. ROZIER & FLANAGAN. Texana, Jackson county.

OLD CAPITOL-HOUSTON, Corner of Main Street and Texas Avenue.

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. without weak 16 00 7 50 1 25 Man and horse, Breakfast or supper. Lodging, per night. Horsekeeping, per month. 15 00 5 00 " day. 75 Children at second table half price. Servants will be charged invariably half price. dec 9 def il il. Milby.

FORT BEND COUNTY. In the District Court of Fort bend County, Fall Term, A. D.1859.

James T. Reddish & John P. Hagerland.

To the Sheriff of said County-Greeting :

WHEREAS suit has been instituted by peti-tion filed in the District Court for the County of Fort Bend, on the 24th day of September, A. D. 1850, by Hugh McGreat, against of texas, and John P. Hagerland, a resident of Fort dend, in the State of Texas, for the recovery of a certain lot in the town of Richmond. in the county of Fort Bend, known as lot number fourteen. (14) in block number one hundred and seven. (197) and the house and appurtenances thereon, purchased from the said James T. Reddish by petitioner in the month of September, A. D. 1848; said purchase was made in the town of San Antonio, in Bexar county, in the State of Texas, and that the said Reddish represented to petitioner that John P. Hagerland, of the town of Richmond. in the county of Fort Bend, in the State of Texas, was his only authorized agent-to sell and make title to said lot and its appurtenances: and that he, the said Reddish, would inform his agent, the said hagerland, of the sale to petitioner, and would instruct the said Hagerland to execute to petitioner a deed of bargain and sale to the said lot and its appurtenances; and that in pursuance of the said purchase and agreement, the said Red-dish addressed to the said Hagerland a letter of the date of September the 27th, A. D. 1848, informing the said Hagerland of the sale of the to execute to petitioner, and directing him to execute to petitioner a title to the said lot. &c., and petitioner further represents that upon the receipt of the said letter of instructions by the said Hagerland, he the said Hagerland expressed a willingness to execute to petitioner a leed of bargain and sale to the said let, &c., and did execute to petitioner a deed of bargain and sale to the said lot. &c.; and that he executed the said deed as the agent and attorney in fact of the said Reddish; said deed was executed to petitioner on the 28th day of November. A. D. 1848; and petitioner further represents that, after holding proceable possession of the said lot. &c. about one year, that he the said Hagerland, pretending to have some claim to the lot. &c., either in his own right or as agent of the said Reddish, took forcible possession of the said lot. &c., and still holds the same, to the damage of petitioner. And oath having having been made by James H. Bell. attorney for Hugh McGreal, that James F. Reddish, one of said defendants, is a non-resident of the State of Texas, you are therefore hereby commanded to cite the aforesaid James T. Reddish, by causing publication of this citation to be made in the - Wesleyan Banner, a newspaper pubhed in the county of Harris, in the Texas, there being no newspaper published in the county of Fort Bend, for four weeks previous to the return day of this writ, to be and appear at the District Court in and for the county For! Bend, to be holden at the Court House thereof in the town of Richmond, on the seventh Monday after the first Monday in October, A. D. 1850, and answer the plaintiff spetition.— Herein fail not, und make due return according

TACITUS G. COLLINS. Witness. Clerk of the District Court in and for the county of Fort Bend, with the impress of the seal of said District Court at office in Richmond. this the 25th day of September, A. D. 1850. T. G. COLLINS, Clerk D. C. F. B. C. Issued the 25th day of September. A. D. 1850. I hereby certify the foregoing to be a true

copy of the original.

R. H. BEALE. Sheriff F. B. C.

By WALTER ANDRES, Deputy.

Oct. 5, 1850.

4w

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

under their open policies from ports and places within the State of Texas. VALUATION FOR INSURANCE Cotton · · · \$ 50 per bale Sugar · · · 50 " hhd

All shipments to them are covered by Insurance

Other Produce : Invoice Cost additional 10 Liberal advances made on consignments.

AIR-"Oh! no, we never mention her."

"Where ignorance is bliss, 'tis folly to be wise !" THEY say that, since we parted last, The upas breath of Care Has o'er her fading features past, And marked its pathway there.

That Time's rude irrespective hand Has tampered with her brow, And left his stern impressive brand To mar its polish now. That both have pilfored from her cheek Its freshness and its bloom;

And deep drawn traces there bespeak Her fleeting beauty's doom. They'd have me think her braided hair

Is silvering o'er with gray, As if the hand of age could dare In locks like her's to stray. They say her eye has lost the hue To which our yows were given, And rendered back the radiant blue It stole, awhile, from heaven. Her youth, her voice, its magic tone; Her smile, her glance, her air; Oh! do not say that they are gone, Or faintly imaged there.

Nay, tell me not her harp's unstrung, Or vainly yet essays; To rouse with chords all feebly rung, The thrill of other days. It cannot be that one so fair, So worshipped as divine, Should now, as babbling lips declare, Like mortal mould, decline.

Well, be it so; we'll meet no more, The pictur'd change to view, And Memory, as she scans it o'er, Will deem its traits untrue. No, never meet, that thus to sight The form, unscathed, may fill, That made my dreams in youth so bright, And hovers round them still.

# MISCELLANY.

LUTHER'S PARADOXES.

We are requested by a correspondent, to eive an explanation of Dr. Martin Luther's madoxes. This is rather a formidable undertaking, and yet we feel disposed to say smething upon these singular and bold prositions. We will introduce them scriation, ai add such remarks as seem called for, in isr to seperate the good from the bad.

1. "The law of God is a salutary doctrine

life. Nevertheless, it cannot aid man in aining to righteousness; on the contrary, impodes him. With all this we agree, expt the last clause. The law does not imle man in the attainment of righteousness, cept in the cases where men trust in it for Alcousness -and then the law is not in fault. at the wrong is wholly with those who make . bad use of it.

3. "Men's works, however fair and good may be, are, however, to all appearance, thing but deadly sins." This is true of all ch works as proceed not form faith in Jesus

4. "God's works, however unsightly and had they may app ar, have, however, an ever-7. The works of the righteous would be cortal sins, unless, being filled with a hely reverence for the Lord, they feared that their works might in truth be mortal sins." And "their works" would be "mortal sins," after all, without faith in Chirst.

9. "To say that works done out of Christ are truly dead, but not deadly, is a dangerous forgetfulness of the fear of God." We will not quarrel with this. "Works done out of Christ" are both "dead" and "deadly."-They are without spiritual vitality, and they sink the sinner deeper and deeper in guilt and condemnation.

13. "Since the fall of man, free-will is but an idle word; and if any man does all be can he still sins mortally." To this we demur.--Had he said, Without the atonement of Christ, and the pre-connect grace of the Holy Ghost. "free-will" would be "an idle word," he would have uttered a great truth. "If man does all he can" to keep the law, without faith in Christ, we allow "he still sins mortally;" but if he "does all that he can" towards coming to Christ, and resting upon him for salvation, he is so far from sinning mortally, that he is jutified freely "from all those things from which he could not be justified by the law of Moses."

16. "A man who imagines to arrive at grace by doing all that he is able to do, adds sin to sin, and is doubly guilty." All, depend upon what he does "to arrive at the grace of Christ, and here he does it. If he repents and believes the Gospel, it is not true that hereby he "adds sin to sin."

18. "It is certain that man must altogether despair of himself in order to be made capable of receiving Christ's grace." Good! -very good!

"A theologian of the world calls evil good, and good evil; but a theologian of the cross teaches aright on the matter." That

22. "The wisdom which endeavours to learn the invisible perfections of God in his works, puffs up, hardens, and blinds a man. This is only true of those who leave revealed. and go altogether to natural religion. The devoted christian, who, after learning the way of salvation in the holy Gospels, studies nature as an illustration and confirmation of "the invisible perfections of God," secures an increase of faith.

23, "The law calls forth God's anger. kills, curses, accuses, judges, and condemns whatsoever is not in Christ." All true fearfully true.

24. "Yet this wisdom is not evil' and the law is not to be rejected; but the man who studies not the knowledge of God under the eross turns to evill whatever is good." No-

thing in this particularly objectionable. 25. That man is not justified who performs many works; but he who, without works, has much faith in Christ." This is clearly the apostle's doctrine; "But to him that worketh not, but believeth on him that justifieth the ungodly, his faith is counted for righteousness." Here Paul, Luther, Calvin, Arminius, and Wesley are one.

26. "The law says: Do this, and what is commanded is never done. Grace says, Believe in Him, and immediately all things are done." Good and true.

28. "The love of God finds nothing in man, but creates in him what he loves. The love of man proceeds from his well-Beloved."-This is mystical, but, rightly understood, is very true. The object of a Christian's love is God; and what proceeds from Him-the object of a sinner's love-is himself, and what he does.

There is what may seem to us a strange mixture of darkness and light in thes propositions. They are, however, a vast improvement upon the Romish theology, in which the great Reformer had been educated. In some things he saw with great clearness, but in others he semed only to "see men as trees walking." Some of the absurdities of his "Paradoxes" he lived to see and to renounce; others, perhaps, he continued to cleave to through life.

Christian Advanta

Godev's Ladies' Book, for September, contains the following germ from the German by the late Mrs. Frances S. Osgood:

I am but the withering flower -The heavenly dew art thou, That comes on soundless, silver wings, I know not whence nor how.

I only know it comes to bless -Its lovely smile I see-I feel its kisses soft and light --'Tis life--'tis life for me !

I am but the diamond dark,

And thou the joyous ray That brings a heaven of beauty there Within its heart to play. I am but the gloomy cloud,

And thou the rainbow fair, That wreaths with holy bloom its breast, And lingers smiling there. I am but the Memnon rude,

And thou the morning bright, That changes all the dreaming stone To melody and light.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT. CATHOLIC MIRACLE-MONGERS --- GHECK BY THE POLICE.

The readers of the Advocate are acquainted with some of the means employed by the clerical party in Italy to increase their influence, in the absence of science and of an edi-fying example, by their old resource of lying wonders. They know something of the winking Madonnas of Rimini and Fossombrone, the latter said to have been a present of a Monsignor Reverendissimo to one of his mistresses. The trade seems to have been profit able, in one sense at least: if many sareasms have been thrown on these miraele-mongers in many places, and a great deal of contempt shown them, they have, on the other hand, been enabled to fill their pockets with the contributions of their dupes, and this was, doubtless, esteemed a sufficient compensation. It was not to be expected that these practices would be confined to Italy; accordingly, the monks of Einsidien have opened shop, and offer to cure all sorts of diseases of the gentlemen and ladies who will condescend to favor them with their commissions, and intrust them with their cure. In Bohemia, two little girls are said to have daily conversations with the Madonna.

It appears, however, from "Opinione," of Turin, that the hope of sharing in the advantages of these wonderful occurrences has carried some of the clergy too far, and that they have reckoned without their host, in reckoning without the police, in a country where the "police" is not entirely at their disposal.

The wonder in question like that of the winking Madenas, has not the merit of novelty, as every person acquainted with the Hagiology of the papacy knows very well .-Ever since the days of St. Francis of Assises. (the founder of the Capuchin order of monks, whose "stigmates," that is, the impression of the wounds of the Redeemer on his hands, and feet, and side, have been the foundation of so many blasphemous comparisons beween him and the divine Head of Christianity, and are celebrated yearly in Catholic countries, by a day devoted to their meditation,) every now and then we hear, in some part of Catholie Germany, of some distinguished devotee, always, I believe, some female, generally one of the peasantry in some obscure village, who is favored in the same way with some additional circum tances. The case mentioned by the italian journal is just one of that kind.

A woman of Sailleimeach, by name Julia WEISSEIRCHEN, has been able, like St. Francis, to "expose to the veneration of believers," to use the Roman phrase, the wounds of Jesus Christ. She did more, she showed engraved on her forchead the initials J. N. R. J., a distinction with which the patron and patriarch of the scraphic order was not honored, and which, I believe, makes her case quite a new variety. They who know for what these initials stand, can hardly reflect on this without a shudder of horror. But, besides this, every Friday the blood is said to have

flowed in abundance from her wounds. The Vienna authorities, whether doubting of the miracle, or desirous of confirming its truth by their attestation, sent a commission to examine the fact; but the parish priest, who was in partnership with the devotee, and shared the profits with her, if, indeed, she were not simply his instrument, had the commissaries mobbed by his parishioners, so that

they were fain to flee for their lives. The parish priest did not permit his 'saint' to be approached too nigh. He used to place her in her niche himself, and present her to the He used to place public slupefaction at a convenient distance; but a physician belonging to the Vienna commission succeeded in dec.iving the priest, and got access to her a little before the miracle was to take place. If he was unbelieving ba-fore he had seen, he was much more unbelieving afterwards; and in consequence of the information he communicated, the same commission was sent anow, but this time escorted by a company of soldiers. The consequence was, that the devotee was sent to the hospital, and the priest to prison !-- Christian Advocate and Journal.

Rather Witty.—C. Chauncey Burr, Esq., in one of his last sermons, which he preached previous to his "final leave" of the pulpit, for his present literary profession, said :-" New England sectarian-universalism is sin. ply no-hellism, that sends men to heaven in a kind of scoop net conveyance, very much as Lord Byron said George III. got there-by "stealth!"

ACCIDENT AND LOSS OF LIFE. A most melancholy accident took place at Johnson's Point, about two miles above Stuyvesant Landing, where a large number of men are engaged in blasting rocks on the line of the Hudson River Rail Road. It appears that several large charges had been put in and set off as usual, and the men were returning to their work, when it was discovered that one had not gone off, one of the men went to pull out the fuse, when it exploded, blowing the man's head entirely off and mutilating his body in a most horrid manner. Several of the other workmen were severely injured by

the fragments of rocks which were thrown

out-one had a leg broken, another an arm,

and some three or four others in various

ways .- | Hudson Gazette.

LARGE YIELD OF WHEAT. A few kernels of a variety of wheat, at least twice the size of the ordinary kind, were recently received in this city in a letter from Australia. By cultivation it had increased to a considerable quantity, and a portion of it came into the possession of Mr. Samuel L. Thompson, of Setauket, Long Island. He now boasts of a yield of forty-five bushels to a single acre. A specimen of the grain may be seen at the Agricultural Warehouse of A. B. Allen & Co., 189 and 191 Water street It is quite a curiosity, as well as the straw. The latter grows to the height of about five feet, and is of unusual stoutness, consequently little liable to lodge. It is called the Golden Australia Wheat.—[N. Y. Jour.

Lard Oil, Castor Oil, Red Lead,

Spirits Turpentine, Alcohol, Copal Varnish, Litherage, Vermillion, White Lead.

Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Ivory Black.
Received and for Sale, by
GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

500 BBLS. OF LIME daily expected from Thomaston—also by Bark Indiana, from New York, a supply of goods of every description, making a full and complete assortment.

RICE & NICHOLS. Houston, Nov. 20th, 1849

E S. WOOD.

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE, STOVES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE.

Day Iron. Steel and Ploughs. Wat apl 24 ly Tremont street, Galveston. ADAMS, FREDERICH & CO.,

SUCCESSORS 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 50 " bbd Other Produce : Invoice Cost additional 1

Liberal advances made on consignments THE STATE OF TEXAS-HARRIS COUNTY

To James B. Hogan, Esq., Sheriff of Barris ounty, Greeting :-YOU are hereby required to summon the ab-sent heirs of the estate of Clark Beach. deceased, and all others interested in said estate, to be and appear at the County Court of Harris county, to be helden on the last Monday in September, A. D. 1850, at the Court House of said county, and show cause if any they have that the petition of Elizabeth Berry, Administratrix of the property of said estate, among the heirs, should not be granted, and her final ac

count as Administratrix allowed; the petition for which is filed in said Court. Herein fail not, and make due return of this writ. By order of the County Court.

Witness my land and seal of the Court at

[L.S] office in Houston, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1850.

W. R. BAKER, Clerk H. C. In obedience to the above order I have ordered the above notice to be published in the Texas Wesleyan Banner for four successive weeks before the last Monday in Se tember,
A. D., 1859.

Aug. 28, 1859.

JAMES B. HOGAN.
Sheriff H. C.

Sheriff H. C.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The Honorable Probate Court of Navarro county. State of Texas, having granted to the undersigned, Executive Letters on the estate of Risabel Harris, deceased, all persons holding claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever debarred, and those indebted to said estate will please make payment to the undersigned without delay.
R. D. GUINN, ExecuTHOS. BRAGG tors.

Navarro county, Tex. Aug. 12, 1850. NOTICE.

ATHEREAS, 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, 1850.

MY Headright Certificate for One-third of a League of Land, granted to me by the Board of Land Commissioners of Washington county. No. 34, and dated February 1st, 1838. If not found. I shall apply to the proper officer for a duplicate of the same R. CRAWFORD. Aug. 24. 1859.

JAMES A. THOMPSON'S CASH AND BLIND FACTORY, fronting on Main-st and Texas Avenue, opposite the Old Capitol. The Proprietor of this Factory is prepared to fill all orders for Sash Glazed, Blinds, doors, &c., made out of the best cypress timber : Also, to build houses of any description desired, either in the city or in the country. furnishing all the Materials therefor, with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms. Sept. 20, 1850.

One of Page's Circular Saw Mills complete. 24-feet carriage—48-inch saw, with one 48
inch saw extra, which may be seen at our Cotson Press. PARRY & JOHN. Galveston, 19th Sept., 1850.

FREDERICK BURKHART. Watch Maker and Jeweller, Fourth Boor below Sampson & Co., Main st. JOHN P. KELSEY,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, AND DEALER IN LIVE STOCK, viz.: SPANIS

HORSES, BREEDING MARES, MULES, SHEEP, &c., At Rio Grande City-Texas. J. N. MASSEY, General Commission, Receiving and Forward

ing Merchant.



IN QUART BOTTLES,

THE REMOVAL AND PERMANDNT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN INPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE

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 alone, and by its own works proclaims its power --that mute elequence 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 public places. They are brought before the world to substantiate, beyond doubt, the healing virtues of this preparation; and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, are as

and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, are as plain as the light of day.

The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual 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 as a valid character formishing as it does not be also as a succession of the same and the same and the same are said to the same as a succession of the same are said to t an exalted character-furnishing, asit 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 most importan 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-sessed of powerful healing properties, it is entirely harmless and will not injure the most delicate constitution. When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use, except an in-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 felt and secen: it enkindles new life and vigor, and brings health and strength to the suffering

SCROFULOUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES. WINCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 29, 1849. 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 miracu-lous 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 comenced the use of your Sarsaparilla. and after taking two bottles was entirely cured. I must also tell you of another wonderful cure. 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 duty due the public to make known the great benefit i have received from using your valuable Sarsaparilla. About three years since I was attacked with Rheumatism in my shoulders, and procured some of your Sarsaparilla, and after using four bottles in the course of fifteen days, I found myself entirely well. I have no hesitation in saying your Sarsaparilla is the best memend it to my friends and the public.

Your obedient servant.

J. M. JESURUN.

Here is another, nearer home: New York, Jan. 8, 1850.
Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I was scized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostra-tion of strength that followed, with the protract-ed difficulty of respiration, I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I con sider a most important and truly valuable dis-

covery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present. Very gratefully yours, S. E. SEYMORE. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Draggists 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.

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO., Houston, Teras. DEALERS in Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Clothing, and all kind of Goods generally used by Planters.
N. B.—Advances made on Cotton, which will be shipped for sale to any market which may

importers also of Drugs, Medicines. Chemicals. Glassware, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, 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. Attorney at Law-Office, Washington, Terus.

TEXANA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, and the citizens of Jackson, Lavacca, Fayette and Bastrop Counties in 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 Season, which he will dispose of on the most Season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

The want of a General Assortment of Goods

THOMAS SIMONS. REFER TO: H. P. Bell, Gov. Jas. B. Shaw, Comp. Austia. REV. M. YELL. H. S. TERALL. Bastrop co. COR. BALLARD. SPENCE TOWNSEND. LAVACCA CO. J. N. MITCHELL. 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 required in his line of business.

ALSO a moulder and a machinist. He has likewise turning lathes adapted 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 entirely satisfactory.

A. McGOWEN Nov. 7, 1849

BRIGGS & YARD'S

MLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hate, and Gentle-U tlemen's Furnishing Emporium, consisting of Every article of men's and boys Wear or conapl 24 ly Tremont Street. Calveston.

Salem Male and Female Academy.

This Institution commences its first session ted with the profession, in the most approved on Monday, the 15th of July, inst. It is situated in a pleasant and healthful location near entire set, and warrant them to give satisfaction, 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 ments, &c., at a small advance on New York 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, Higher English branches, and the

Languages.

Board can be procured in good families, at from six to eight dollars per month.

THOS. B. WHITE,

L. W. GROCE. J. O. WHITFIELD, J. E. KIRBY. T. M. NORRIS. N. CLOYD, T. B. WHITE,

July 12th, 1850. DATES, Currents, and Raisans, just received

and for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. 30 BBLS, Family Flour: One hhd. New-

Orleans Clarified Sugar: One hlad. Extra N.
O Brown Sugar, for sale by
GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. E. W. TAYLOR, Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

HOUSTON-TEXAS. Nev. 5, 1849, 6 m.

Wm. Hendley & Co.,

· Central Wharf, 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.

NOTICE. THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned in this city, expires by its own limitation on the 1st day of October next. Mr. E. D. John is charged with the settlement of the

T. H. & G. W. McMAHAN,

THE RECEIVING AND FORWARDING Business, hitherto conducted by the firm of McMahan & John in this city, will be continued after the first day of October next, by the firm of Parry & John, the proprietors of the Liydraulic 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 confidence of all who confide their business to their 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 all produce consigned to them for sale in this city, or for re-shipment.

Galveston, Juty 9, 1850. M. L. PARRY.

PDWARD A. PALMER, Esq., is my duly authorized agent during my absence from this J. C. HARRISON.

Houston. Aug. 6th, 1850.

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

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.

The most particular attention paid to filling orders from the country, selling octton or other produce, or to any other matter needful to avoid the necessity of my friends visiting Houston, when not convenient to do so.

A fair trial is all that is asked!!

Houston, Nov. 6th, 1849. B. A. SHEPHERD. INFORMATION WANTED.

Esq., Houston.

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 easy of access of any shipping place, to the above named counties, but this deliciency is now obviated, as there are large stocks of goods direct from the Northern market and New Orleans, and a sufficiency of establishments to insure competition.

Cash advances made on Cotton and other produce, shipped to our friends in New York or

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 has to be examined to be approved. These unrival-led sales have enabled the AUTHOR to greatly enlarge the work by adding a great many choice Tunes, for CHURCH USE, together with a num-ber of excellent new pieces of Music never be-fore mublished.

fore published.
THE SOUTHERN HARMONY. New Edition contains over THREE HUNDRED PAGES of the best music ever published for the Church, and Social Singing Societies selected from the best Authors in the world. Also, a great many

original pieces.
It is printed on excellent white paper and un-It is printed on excellent white paper and unusually well bound. The Author feels sure that these improvements will be duly appreciated by a generous and enlightened public. The New Edition of this work is one of the cheapest and largest of the kind now extant.

United States, and Booksellers and Country Merchants generally throughout all of the Middle. Southern, Western States, and by the Au-thor and Merchants in Spartanburg, S. C. WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H.

> J. L. BRYAW, SURGEON DENTIST.

Spartanburg, C. H., S. C.

Office, North-East side Court House Square, HOUSTON. Is prepared to perform all operations connec-

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

merchandise 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 adjusting 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 Galveston.

GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER.

Having located myself at this point for the purchase and sale of Live Stock generally, I am now prepared to furnish purchasers at rates much cheaper and to better advantage to them than they can do elsewhere. For their better

information please call and try me.
Having been engaged in this branch of business for the past eight years at this place and Corpus Christi. I think I am capable of giving eneral satisfaction.

All orders in the above line will be thankfully

received and promptly attended to, for eash. For references, please enquire of any one that has dealt with me at either place.

5.000 head of Sheep on hand and for sale cheap for cash, by

J. P. KELSEY.

Rio Grande City, April 26, 1850. 6m

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

How to Take a Paper.

Be sure to pay in advance, and thus have the privilege of teading your own paper instead of the Publishers'. If you change your residence, inform the Publishers immediately, stating your name, the town you move from, and the town you move to. Our Course .- We continue to send papers to sub-

cribers, after the time for which they first subscirbed

has expired, unless otherwise ordered. We never step a paper until all arrearages are paid up, or we are assured that a subscriber is worthless. It is useless, therefore, for a man of "means," to order his paper stopped while he is owing any thing for it. THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.-1. Subscribers who

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thodist Episcopal Church, South, are authorised Agents of The Texas Wesleyan Banner, to whom payments may be made.

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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 Advertisements in keeping with the character of the Banner will be inserted at the usual terms.

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

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