

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.

Published Weekly, at Two Dollars per annum payable strictly in advance; per six months, \$2.50. If payment be delayed beyond six months, \$3.00.

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THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

Is devoted to Religion, Morals, Literature, Science, Popular Education and General Intelligence.

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The Itinerant and Local Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are authorized Agents of THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER, to whom payments may be made.

Communications, whether on business, or matter for publication, unless remitting money or subscriptions must be post paid.

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

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This department is supplied with every article necessary for Book and Job work in all its branches, and we feel safe in saying that we can execute work as well and as CHEAP as any other establishment in Texas.

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to keep from being devoured by bed-bugs and other insects, is anything else than a life of ease and pleasure. But all this, and much more, too tedious to mention, the Itinerant has to undergo. And for what? Not surely for the small pittance which he gets from those for whom he labors—but for the glory of God and the good of souls. Be not, notwithstanding all this, he is found much fault of, and complained of much, and that frequently by those who, of all others, should hold up his hands and contribute to his necessities, and that of his bereft family. As respects his preaching, he is not scientific enough for some, but too much so for others; he speaks too loud, or too low, too long or too short, too rough or too mild; he cuts too close, or not close enough. In regard to his administration of Discipline, he is too tight or too slack. Poor fellow! he is in a straight, not only betwixt two, but many. Here is a target for all—public property, and therefore used freely by all. He is sometimes under the painful necessity of swapping a good horse, in order to help his distressed family, and consequently gets the unenviable character of a horse-jockey, swindler, or something worse; and besides all this, he is frequently saddled with the most unfavorable and ridiculous reports, which are handed round with great liberality, not only by the avowed enemies of Methodism, but those whom he looks upon and esteems as his particular friends; whereby his usefulness is partially, if not entirely destroyed. In view of these things, I have thought that no one, with a thimble-full of brains, and an ounce of that valuable article called "common sense," could think for a moment that his task is an easy one, or that he makes choice of it, as men do of other occupations, or through any secular motives. I have thought that unless there is a change of things, and that soon, that the Itinerant system must come to an end, especially in Texas.

Again I have thought that if the amount of money that is spent (by Methodist families) for superfluous ornamental dressing (in open violation of the word of God and the Discipline of the Church) is given towards the support of the Gospel, that it would be sufficient, not only to support the present claimants, but afford ample means to send forth more laborers into the great harvest field, and that great good would be accomplished thereby. But these are very delicate subjects upon which I have been thinking, almost too delicate to think of much more to talk about. O, that all would think so soberly, justly and seriously on these things—and not only think, but act, consistently, piously—and all "come up to the help of the Lord against the mighty," resolutely, with their hands, their hearts, their hands, their all. Then would a glorious revival ensue, God be glorified, and many souls saved.

A few questions, and I will close. Shall the Itinerant system cease in Texas? Will the people let stern necessity drive their servants from the Itinerant Fields? Shall Methodism decline? Shall her wheels be stopped, and thousands remain destitute of the great advantages of the glorious Gospel, in consequence thereof? These are important questions, and demand an answer. But who can answer them? Not the preachers, but the people; and they will answer by action, either in the affirmative or negative, by withholding or giving the necessary means. So thinks
THINKER.

September, 1851.

Under the above caption it has pleased the quondam editor of the "Texas Monument," to pour vitals of wrath upon the devoted head of "J. B.," for the mortal offence of having stated that the "original three hundred" emigrants made their ingress into Texas through Brazoria County. And the suggestion has been made that "as J. B. is a correspondent of several journals in the State, he will, probably, look after his own honor in the premises."

Now be it known to all interested, that "J. B." considers that, as agent of the American Sunday School Union, for Texas, he is "doing a great work, and cannot come down" even to correct so important an error, (if error it be,) as the one in question; and, in carrying out the objects of the trust confided to him, as agent, he should deem it expedient to avail himself of the potent influence of the Press, he shall gratefully accept the kindness of such of the editorial fraternity as appreciate the importance of the work in which he is engaged, without indulging one unkind feeling towards such as may look upon the "Society that takes care of the children" as too small an affair to come within the scope of their editorial attention.

J. B. would here take occasion to state, that he has been solicited by more than three-fourth of the editors of the State, with whom he has the privilege of acquaintance, to write for their columns—and that he has no recollection of having written more than one communication (and that of no importance to him) that has been rejected, while several of our editors have kindly

published extracts from other papers having a favorable bearing upon the object of his agency. He hereby tenders his cordial thanks as agent to the efficient, and in many cases unsolicited aid in a cause in which every patriotic citizen is alike interested—the mental and moral improvement of the rising race of Texas.

No scriptural term, probably, has been more perverted from its proper signification than *charity*. It is sometimes used synonymously with *alms-giving*; and, at other times, its import is found in an indignant construction of the conduct and motives of our fellow men. Now that neither of these applications of this term does it any thing like justice, will be at once apparent to any one who will read the chapter from which our text is taken. Both alms-giving and indulgent interpretations of our neighbor's character are, it is true, characteristics of *charity*; but then they are not *charity*, any more than are truth and justice *morality*. They belong to *charity*, as justice and truth belong to *morality*; but being only *parts*, they should not be allowed to arrogate the honor due to *charity* as a *whole*. The abuse of this term has, we fear, been very mischievous in its effects upon the *ethics* of many individuals, and even communities. Satisfied with having addicted themselves to alms-giving, or to indulgent views with regard to their neighbor, they have laid "the flatteringunction to their souls" that they have *that charity* to which St. Paul here ascribes such paramount importance, and which, in other portions of Scripture is not less highly appreciated. What, then, is *charity*? It is that disposition of the mind which will display itself in those various virtues and qualities which, in this thirteenth chapter of the first Epistle to the Corinthians, are represented as characteristics of *charity*. Not that the delineation of *charity* is completed by these characteristics; but that they belong to it essentially. *Charity* has other and not less important features. The question then recurs, "What is *charity*?" We answer, "It is *love*—not ALL *lovingness*—but that all the Apostle here says of *charity* is true of love, and that it is true of no other passion or state of the soul. This we shall proceed briefly to exemplify, and.

1. *Charity suffereth long, and is kind*.—Long suffering implies protracted hardships or protracted provocations, proceeding from the party towards which it is exercised. It does not suppose indifference to such hardships or provocations—on the contrary, they are felt to the extent of suffering on account of them. Nor does it imply the absence of all self-directed effort to remove those hardships or provocations, or to lessen them, as far as practicable, if they may not be wholly removed. Long suffering implies a patient endurance of its cause, whether hardships or provocation, though long continued. See this often and strikingly exemplified in conjugal and parental affection. How patiently, and for how many years, does the wife or husband, whose hardships are occasioned by the imprudence or extravagance of the husband or wife beloved, endure a lot of incessant and of withering privation! See, too, the endurance of the wife or husband, under provocations from the evil habits, the disagreeable manners or the perverse temper of the collateral relative, which to all others seem utterly intolerable. Parents, too, exemplify our position in the endurance, under the sustaining influence of love, of the wasteful extravagance of the child, who squanders by handouts the hard earnings of their whole lives of toil, care and economy, and who ministers hardly aught else but provocation, in courses of life known by him to be in direct opposition to the most sacred principles of the most cherished wishes of his parents. And not only does the wife or husband, and the parent, with long patience, but under them, and notwithstanding their existence, is *kind* towards those who have occasioned them. Kindness does not suppose indulgence to the wrongs of the beloved object, nor the withholding of any corrective of his faults—may, it implies the contrary. But it does suppose a disposition to render any available service to the object beloved, even during the existence of those hardships and provocations which have proceeded from such object.

2. *Charity envieth not*. Envy is unreasoning as seeing those advantages which are valued by us possessed by others, especially if we are compelled to admit that they are possessed by those others in greater measure than by ourselves. Now was it ever known that a husband, a wife, a father, a son, a friend, who loved the persons to whom they stood thus related, were rendered uneasy by the fact that the wife, the husband, the son, the father, the friend, were rich, endowed with personal beauty, intelligent, learned or superior wealth, beauty, intelligence, learning or popularity of the loved ones? Was it not, rather, a matter of sincere gratification that those so dear were thus distinguished by the bounty of Providence?

3. *Charity vaunteth not itself*. To vaunt is to exult over others, on account of superior advantages enjoyed by us over them.—This is the exhibition of vanity. No one who loved another ever exulted over the loved one, on account of any advantage, whether imaginary or real. Even the vainest coxcomb in existence, if by any chance he comes to love aught save himself, will except from the humiliating comparison, which he is wont to make of others with himself, the object beloved. As in the above particulars it has been seen that *charity* and *love* are identical, so, if necessary, it might be shown in what follows; but we deem it needless.

4. *Charity is not puffed up*. To vaunt our advantages is in such bad taste that

many vain persons have too much good sense to allow themselves to be guilty of it; but they do, without scruple, indulge the feeling from which such vaunting proceeds. In the expressive language of the Apostle, they are "puffed up"—swelled out beyond their proper dimensions, enlarged beyond their true measure. This tumescence is however, rather comparative than personal. They do not so much feel that their advantages confer upon them *intrinsic* importance, as that it enlarges their dimension beyond the measure of their less fortunate, though perhaps really more meritorious neighbor. *Charity* is not thus affected by the advantages which adventitiously belong to its subject. It sees in the plain, the poor, the ignorant, the unknown to fame, a brother beloved; and laying apart the consideration of these adventitious circumstances, appreciates the personal worth of the party concerned. And notwithstanding any of these advantages possessed by him, the man animated by *charity* may arrive at the just conclusion that his less fortunate neighbor transcends him in worth even more than he exceeds him in the gifts of fortune. Or if even worth be the subject of comparison, the charitable man who is conscious of superior worth is not "puffed up," or swelled out by even this excellence; for he remembers that he differs more, most probably, in the providential facilities and gracious helps by which he has been "led on and instructed," and by which he has been excited and sustained in his course of moral propriety, from his less virtuous neighbor, than he does in his moral attainments. At all events there has been, within his consciousness, enough of neglect of short coming and of defalcation in his course to render his being "puffed up" on a comparison with others, too utterly preposterous to his own feelings and judgment to be indulged for even a single moment.

5. *Charity doth not behave itself unseemly*. In the intercourse where *charity* is the dominant influence, the fortunate do not behave themselves toward those less favored than themselves, with haughty domination, with supercilious forbearance or with contemptuous kindness and patronizing assumption, but as standing on the even ground of common fortune do not behave themselves towards those more favored, with crawling sycophancy or with defiant moroseness, but both, animated by the same principle, *forgetting not his own inferiority*, and *judgment to be indulged for even a single moment*.

6. *Charity seeketh not her own*. By this we are not to understand that *charity* renders those who are animated by it indifferent to their own interest, or to that of those who are dependent on them. He that doth not "provide for his own, and specially for those of his own house, hath denied the faith, and is worse than an infidel," says the author of our text, in waiting to Timothy; and he, therefore, could not mean that *charity* induces a dereliction of self interest. But it does prevent that *exaggerated* regard to self-interest which receives and deserves the name of *selfishness*. It permits not the love who are influenced by it to seek their own interest to the exclusion of a generous concern for, and earnest efforts to advance the interests of others; and much more does it prevent their seeking of self interest, at the expense of the interests and rights of others. While prudently attentive to what concerns their own well being, the charitable will solicitously inquire how they may best promote that of their fellow creatures, and will employ their most vigorous efforts to accomplish the plans for that purpose which their benevolence has prompted them to adopt. In the performance of this they permit no desire of indulgence in ease, allotment of sensual or imaginative pleasure, natural repugnance to hardships, to inconvenience, or to the contempt or scorn of the world to obstruct their efforts, or even to embarrass them. They seek their own only in common with the interests of those who are the objects of their *charity*.

7. *Charity is not easily provoked*. The pure, meekest and most benevolent men, such is the perverseness of fallen human nature, are often so maltreated, so scorned by the proud, so deceived by the false-hearted, so maligned by the malicious and so misrepresented by the slanderous, as to afford them abundant matter for provocation. Thus was Moses, the meekest of men, outraged by those to whom he had rendered invaluable services. Thus, too, was the Saviour, though "holy, harmless and indefatigable in well doing to mankind, despised, rejected, traduced, and crucified by those whom He came to bless and to save. Is it not enough, if "the servant be as his master?" We may, then, expect to meet provocation. Even though entirely conscious of not deserving it. *Charity* is not affirmed to be exempt from the proper influence of those provocations. Moses was provoked. The Saviour looked upon His disobedient adversaries "with anger."—*Charity*, however, preserves from a *facility* of taking offence. Not every thing that can be construed or surmised into an offence, is allowed to ruffle the temper of the charitable man; nor does he permit himself to be aroused by slight, though real affronts, nor by a first offence, though of considerable magnitude. He is not "easily provoked."

8. *Charity thinketh no evil*. The existence of evil, in the conduct of others, may force itself upon the knowledge of the charitable man; but suspicion of its existence, where no evidence to that effect is presented to the mind, is not only not indulged, but if it intrude itself or be intruded upon the mind, is repelled as a wrong done to the ob-

ject towards which it is directed, and as an evil thought in the mind which harbors it. How much of the coldness, the malignity and the discord of human society has its origin in groundless suspicion! A merely unconsidered omission, a look, a tone, or an entirely of needless action, is often construed by those who are disposed to *think evil*, into an intended affront, and acted upon as such, and is made the basis of interminable quarrels and inveterate malice, or at least irreconcilable estrangement, between those who ought to be and but for this suspiciousness of disposition would be cordial friends. *Charity* allows of no such suspicion, but on the contrary admits, with reluctant hesitation, the clear evidence which compels a conviction to the prejudice of a fellow creature.

9. *Charity rejoiceth not in iniquity*.—When the conviction has forced itself upon the mind of the charitable man, that his neighbor—his rival or enemy, perhaps—has dishonored himself by some crooked, unjust or degrading action, he receives no pleasure from such conviction. He cannot rejoice that his fellow creature is iniquitous; even though his own virtue is thrown into bolder relief by the contrast thus presented to the public eye, between his neighbor and himself, to his own advantage. Neither desire of gain, nor ambition of distinction, nor resentment for injuries received can induce the charitable man to gloat with pleasure over the infamy of one for whom, in common with himself, the blessed Saviour purchased the privilege of attaining to eternal glory; but

10. *Charity rejoiceth in the truth*.—In the virtue, the integrity, the fidelity of every fellow creature, whatever may be the relation in which such fellow creature may stand to him in whom the godlike disposition is predominant. St. John declares that he had "no greater joy than to hear that" his "children," or disciples, "walk in the truth," and the charitable man will feel like joy at the upright, truthful walk of every man; for every man is the object of his *charity*, the brother of his heart's warm affection.

11. *Charity beareth all things*.—because it is not easily provoked, beareth and loveth all things favorable, so far as possible because it thinketh no evil and is animated by kindness, and embraceth all things that exercise patience and fortitude, because it suffereth long.

12. *Charity saith no falsehood*.—Circumstances may arise, in the life of every man, which will render of no value every other advantage he may possess—their use may be superseded by other and better advantages or they may be rendered valueless by the incapacity of the individual who possesses them to derive benefit from their possession. The former supposition was true of the prophets and tongues which distinguished the early days of the Christian Church, and which were superseded by a more diffuse and equally effective agency, in the influence of the Holy Spirit upon the heart, enforcing the written relations of the New Testament Scriptures. The latter supposition will be found often to hold good, in regard not only to knowledge, but to all that is esteemed good by man, excepting only *charity*. This regulator of our affections—this bond of society—this meekness for, and foretaste of the purity and the bliss of heaven, will in all circumstances find proper scope for operation, and a capability, on the part of those whose bosoms are warmed by its influence, to profit by its presence.—Extract from "Constitutional Sermons of Dr. Wainwright's Continental College, Le., 1851.

Sugar Making on the Sabbath.

The time has now arrived for sugar making. The season is generally so short that the labor is hurried throughout night and day; Sabbath days and all are alike filled out with the hurry and activity of what is usually denominated the "rolling season." There are three classes of persons who "grind" on the Sabbath. One class includes those who never have observed nor been taught to observe the Sabbath. Another, those who have been raised under christian influence, yet are not willing to keep the Sabbath, if it involves any risk of loss; a third class are professors of religion, who also are not willing to honor God's law at the risk of loss. A few, very few Sugar Planters of this State, desist from labor on the Sabbath day, during the rolling season. Many excellent men will deplore their "necessity" as they call it; "would wish to have it otherwise," "dislike the Sabbath labor," but "do not see how they can do otherwise, when frost may come so suddenly as it often does, and destroy their cane." But the experiment of Sabbath keeping on the sugar plantations during the rolling season, has been often successfully established, WITHOUT LOSS.

We think that by an interchange of opinion on this subject, by publishing results of experiments already made, the time may come when the sugar making interest of our State may be freed from the stain and sin of Sabbath breaking. Let our friends on the Terre Bonne, the Mississippi, and elsewhere communicate brief accounts of their management and success in keeping the Sabbath. We believe that not a pound of sugar need be lost—we believe also that one had better lose many acres of cane, than not make a fair experiment to honor God. Besides, we believe the old fashioned scripture doctrine, that God really blesses those who keep his commands, that the rewards of wickedness are only apparent—that in the end, riches acquired by unrighteousness will prove a curse. We would not be harsh in our judgments, we would make every allowance for our countrymen; but we would not make a *pressure* upon the mind of the planter, which no one else can realize; a feeling not so much of covetousness as of fear and anxiety. He is over very heavy expenses. The whole year's labor of planting &c., may be lost, he apprehends, by a sudden frost, or be greatly reduced in value. He has but a few weeks to grind in. He is most generally hurried—always anxious. Many have little ex-

perience, their anxieties are greatly increased. They feel compelled to "rush" every thing, the mill, the kettle, the hands.

All these considerations show that there is something in sugar making which disturbs the judgment of men. They do not reason calmly about the Sabbath, and what is sadder than all, do not look to God's good providence as they ought. It is a very exciting business and they who follow it are dangerously ensnared by the love of money. They make haste to be rich, and thereby fall into a snare. Christian friends, honor the Lord in all your ways, and you will obtain his blessing, which "maketh rich," indeed, and brings "no sorrow with it."

A RESIDENT ON A SUGAR PLANTATION.

Dr. Payson.

A writer in the Presbyterian adds to a notice of Payson's works the following just commendation of him and his ministry:—All that Payson did may not be safely imitated by others. His machinery for doing good was peculiar, and bore the evident marks of his peculiar mental temperament. There was a great deal of evidence and a special effort, and sometimes appliances were used that, in other hands would have resulted only in failure and contempt; but in this age of vain contrivance, who shall censure the man who tasks his inventive faculties to find out new ways of winning souls to Jesus? In an age of over abounding worldliness and smooth slavery formality, and listlessness within and without the pulpit, who does not love to look back upon the flaming track of the Portland apostle, and envy the fiery zeal that at last consumed itself and burned out, a holocaust to God? The church is in little danger of having too many revivals, too many efforts for saving souls, or too many imitators of Edward Payson.

His sermons have none of the rhetorical flash and fancy—none of the pyrotechnics of the pulpit so fashionable in the present day; but there is not a weak, or worthless, or trifling, or meaningless sentence in them. They are simple in style, as one of Dr. Alexander's experimental "talks to Princeton students in the 'Oratory,' or to a band of disciples clustered around the communion table. They are saturated with the Bible. They are clear and straight to the conscience of hearer and reader, and trouble the sluggish pool of thought within us like the descent of the angel into Bethesda. We have the same proof of their qualities that the world has of the character of Wellington's Guards at Waterloo, and that is in the execution which they did when brought into action. Blessed, ever blessed by the memory of the man who leaves such a legacy as these 'apples of gold in baskets of silver!' His monument shall never crumble; his record is on high. Even up to the right hand of God 'his works shall follow him.'

President Polk at Collier.

President of Early Habits.

My Boys.—The habits you now form, of industry or idleness, of early or late rising, of patient application to study or business, or of neglecting your allotted tasks, are weaving the web of your future destinies. These habits, in most cases, will cling to you in future life. They will enter into the very elements of your character. Your morning naps, your idleness, or want of application, may prove an insuperable barrier to your progress in knowledge, in science and usefulness, and keep you distantly from ever creating, or gaining for yourself, any thing that deserves the name of reputation or character. See how the boy was the forerunner of the man if not the father of the man, in a late distinguished President of the United States.

The biographer of President Polk says:—That he was distinguished at college for laborious application to his studies, and by a strict conformity to the regulations of the institution. He was always present at recitation, and invariably attended morning and evening prayers at the chapel. [A gentleman who was a schoolmate with President Polk, and grew up with him from childhood till he entered on public life, assured us that he never, on any occasion, saw him excited by strong drink, or heard him use a profane expression.

—He "much these excellent habits had to do with his future history, we have no means of determining exactly; but it is clear that some very manifest qualities commended him to public confidence, for we are told that at the age of 26, he was Clerk of the Legislature of Tennessee; at 28, a member of that body; at 30, he was elected to Congress, and continued a member of the House of Representatives for fourteen years, during the last four of which he was its Speaker; at 44, he was chosen Governor of Tennessee; and at 49, President of the United States the youngest of all who have filled that chair. Early habits are the elements of future character."

TAKE HEED.—Take heed how ye hear!

cried the one infallible Teacher and Saviour of the race. And we suppose that warning to say virtually to all who pursue after knowledge take heed how ye read in the varied, and often frivolous, and often baleful productions of the human intellect. Take heed how, and in what mood—prayerless or prayerful, heeless or obedient—ye peruse even my own pure utterances.—Take heed how ye see; and make a covenant with your eyes that they turn away from bawling and desiring the vanity, which cannot fail to meet your vision. Take heed how you think: for out of the secret chambers of meditation, the covert labyrinth of thought, comes forth at last the overt act, and there stalks out to the noonday light, the unveiled character.—Knowledge should minister to temperance. Let not your knowledge minister only to license, and folly, and error, and sin, and death.—B.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The following is the favorite couplet just now—
Press up, press up, line upon line,
Pre-pay your postage and I'll pre-pay mine.

and respectfully inform the public generally, CAPTOL, for a term of years prepared to entertain any call he has commended, which when completed, Social Hall, and ten on the South wing of the and healthy location, house with a table in the city, in variety, in market at all times for the traveler, or a boarder. More comfort

N HOUSE,

at Franklin Street, STON.

has of the above establishment thoroughly refitted and on prepared to accommodate permanent boarders

ONE INDUSTRY,

FACTORY,

of every description at short notice and at low to wear well. On hand, shawl hats; soft Orléans; California (over British) and a superior quality.

IRON FOUNDRY,

of every description at short notice and at low to wear well. On hand, shawl hats; soft Orléans; California (over British) and a superior quality.

ERICH & CO.,

of every description at short notice and at low to wear well. On hand, shawl hats; soft Orléans; California (over British) and a superior quality.

ERA STROUP,

of every description at short notice and at low to wear well. On hand, shawl hats; soft Orléans; California (over British) and a superior quality.

BRING AND CEILING,

of every description at short notice and at low to wear well. On hand, shawl hats; soft Orléans; California (over British) and a superior quality.

ROBERTS & CO.,

of every description at short notice and at low to wear well. On hand, shawl hats; soft Orléans; California (over British) and a superior quality.

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THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, EDITOR SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1851.

PUTNAMVILLE COLLEGE.—There will be a public examination of the students of this useful institution on the 19th and 20th instants.

BISHOP CAPERS.—The St. Louis Christian Advocate of the 10th ult. says.—Bishop Capers is now in our city, on his way from the Missouri Conference to his next appointment.

THE LEGISLATURE.—The Fourth Legislature of the State of Texas, will meet at Austin next Monday. The honorable members from this county, Messrs. Gray, Tankersley, Harrison and Scott, have all left for Austin.

We sincerely hope that the Legislature will not overlook the importance of electing a Chaplain. The example of the Congress of the late Republic of Texas, and of the Congress of the United States, in the employment of Chaplains to serve them, should be imitated by every Christian Legislature.

Thanksgiving Day. The season for this interesting and time-honored annual festival is near at hand. The Governor of Massachusetts has appointed the last Thursday in the present month as a day of Thanksgiving to Almighty God for his manifold benefits bestowed upon the people of that State.

His Excellency Governor Bell would gratify many thousands of the good people of the State by appointing the same day selected by Gov. Boutwell of Massachusetts, as a day of thanksgiving to the Giver of every good and perfect gift, for the goodness with which he has crowned the past year, with respect to the multifarious interests of the thriving population of Texas.

The Galveston News of the 24th ult. contains our editorial on the School Fund, and three-fourths of a column of objections thereto. It so happens, however, that the objections fail to induce us to change our views in the least.

But we cannot agree with the editor of the Banner, that an act appropriating one tenth of the public revenues can properly be construed as an appropriation of one-tenth of all the public property belonging to the State; for the argument of the Banner appears to us necessarily to lead to this conclusion.—Because a State appropriates its revenues to a particular object, does it therefore follow that the subject matter which produces that revenue is thereby appropriated? We are inclined to think that this construction of the Banner is one that was never dreamed of by the legislators who made this law in question.

If our construction of the Constitution in the premises be one that the framers of that instrument never dreamed of, it is not the only thing they never dreamed of, for the alienation of jurisdiction of the State over any portion of its territory was most certainly not anticipated by them. It is alienation of jurisdiction over the territory sold that cuts off the possibility of future revenue therefrom, one-tenth of which would have belonged to the School Fund, that justly entitles that Fund to one-tenth of the proceeds of the sale of that territory, or the interest thereof.

It would immediately have been liable to taxation, and consequently would have yielded a revenue to the State, one-tenth of which would have belonged to the School Fund. Ought, then, the alienation of jurisdiction in connection with its sale, to operate prejudicial to that Fund? But for the alienation of jurisdiction over that territory no claim for any portion of the proceeds of sale could have been set up in behalf of the School Fund, but the alienation of jurisdiction presents a new phase to the question, and most evidently entitles that Fund to come in as a claimant in the proceeds of sale. It will require stronger arguments than we have yet seen to overthrow this conclusion.

We thank the Editor of the News for copying our editorial on the School Fund, and for his courteous reply thereto. We shall always take pleasure in discussing any public interest with him, and it will afford us pleasure to learn that he has adopted our views on the present question.

La Grange.

The Texas Monument, of the 22d ult., contains a glowing description of the town of La Grange from the pen of its enterprising editor, Dr. W. P. Smith, who prosecutes his editorial duties with evident zest.

La Grange ever has been, and now is characterized for the healthiness of her inhabitants. She is blessed with a population of between 800 and 1000 souls, and what adds exceedingly to the intrinsic excellence of her society, is that it consists of the intelligent, industrious, affable, and enterprising kind, designated by a literary, moral, and religious cast. A large proportion of our buildings are framed, and neatly painted white; thus at once wearing the badge of innocence, and the aspect of elegance.

We have Dry Goods stores 10; Drug stores 2; Confectionary 1; Taverns 2; Private Boarding houses 8; Sadler shops 2; Blacksmith shops 4; Tin shop 1; Tailor shops 2; Silversmith 1; Book-Binder 1; Barber shop 1; Printing Office 1. Mill and Cotton Gin 1; Gunsmiths 2; Cabinet shop 1; Wheelwright 1; Chair Factory 1; Boot and Shoemaker 2; Court House 1; Market House 1; Physicians 18; Surgeon Dentist 1; Carpenters 18; Painters 2; Brick and Stone Masons 3; Livery Stables 2; Stage line from Houston to Austin 1; Mail line to Matagorda 1; ditto to Victoria 1; ditto to Ferris 3; Butcher 1, and 2 Groceries; but it is hoped for the good of the community, that they will do a dry business. The Methodists and the Cumberland Presbyterians each have a regular church organization.

The following is the closing paragraph of the article: La Grange is surrounded by a rich beautiful and healthy country; and when we take under consideration her central position in the State—her delightful situation—her good society—her literary, moral and religious institutions—her pure atmosphere, her limpid waters—her building and trading facilities; there is no town in the State, agreeably to our judgment, that affords more or higher inducements for location to the enterprising emigrant than La Grange; which is the seat of justice for the large, rich, and populous country of Fayette. And if our course be correct, what will it be when an arm of the great Canada and Pacific railroad running along the rich valley of the Colorado shall pass directly through the town of La Grange?

CHAPPELL HILL.—The Lone Star represents Chappell Hill as the most prosperous and growing town in Washington county; many new buildings are in process of erection; new stores are being opened with full stocks of goods, and new farms established in the picturesque circumjacent country, and that excellent educational advantages are enjoyed by the community.

SAN ANTONIO RAILROAD.—The mouth of Powderhorn Bayou, near the town of La Salle, has been selected by the Railroad Company for the Gulf terminus of the San Antonio Railroad. This selection is highly applauded by our exchanges as the best that could have been made on the Bay, combining deep water and a secure harbor for shipping.

CROPS IN NORTH EASTERN TEXAS.—The Northern Standard states that the Red River counties of Texas have made magnificent crops of wheat, corn and cotton—that corn is delivered in Clarksville at 40 cents per bushel, and flour of the finest quality is sold at \$3 50 per ewt.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—Mr. Hugh Pierce, a wagoner from the Guadalupe, was killed a short distance from this city, on the 26th ult., by being thrown from the tongue of the wagon upon which he was sitting and crushed by the wheels. His wife and brother were with him.

CROPS ON THE COLORADO.—The Monument says, "The corn crops on the Colorado have turned out much better than had been anticipated. Many of our farmers will have 'enough and to spare.' Some by the hundreds and others by the thousands of bushels."

The Report of the Agent of the American Bible Society, which will be seen in another column, merits a careful perusal. We of all the lovers of the holy volume in the trust that he will meet with the co-operation State.

ROCK ISLAND CAMP MEETING.—We have not as yet received any official account of the results of this meeting. The Lone Star states that it closed on the 21st ult. with an accession of four to the Church. It is probable the Star was not fully informed of the entire results of the meeting. We trust that Nathan's searching pen will not fail to furnish us with a description of Rock Island Camp-meeting.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Ladies' Repository, for October, 1851.

Southern Lady's Companion, for October, 1851.

The International Magazine, for Oct. 1851.

Aside from the instructive articles of this number, the pictorial illustrations of Bohemian Glass, of Sandwich Island scenery, and of the Arts among the Aztecs and Indians are of intrinsic value.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, for October, 1851.

It abounds with highly instructive, pictorial illustrations of interesting incidents in Napoleon Bonaparte's Campaigns, and of Lima and Limaiana. The Editor's Table is especially attractive.

Bleekwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for October, 1851.

This work maintains its princely rank among the Magazines of the day.

The Ladies' Keepsake, for October, 1851.

Two elegant engravings grace this number, one the power of beauty and the other Martha of the New Testament memory. The biography of Martha is a gem.

The Southern Methodist Pulpit for October, 1851.

The contents of this number comprise two excellent sermons, one by Rev. President Rivers, D. D. of Centenary College, La., and the other by Rev. J. W. Fields, of the East Texas Conference, and several articles of editorial miscellany.

Merry's Museum, for October, 1851.

Its dialogues and historical sketches are as both amusing and instructive.

The Southern Parlor Magazine, for October, 1851.

This is a new work, published in Mobile, Ala., by J. D. Reagan. It is ably conducted, and merits a liberal patronage.

Guide to Holiness, for October, 1851.

This work invariably breathes the spirit of holiness in an eminent degree and encircles its readers with an atmosphere of moral purity.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the Texas Wesleyan Banner.

DEAR BRO. RICHARDSON,—I have just returned from a three months trip in Middle and Western Texas, and wish through your paper to report my success.

I found that the Branch Bible Societies at Huntsville, Chappell Hill and at La Grange, had made very respectable sales, and that the sections of country embraced within the limits of the influence of these Societies are now well supplied with the Word of God.

I had sent previously to leaving this place, a large supply, as I thought, of Bibles to Victoria, but on opening them and presenting them at three or four different places, I found they were all sold, and five times as many more were wanted.

Above Victoria, and West of the Guadalupe river, appeared to be the greatest destitution and demand. That beautiful region which has been reclaimed from a wilderness within the last four years, is now rapidly settling with rich and enterprising planters, who this season are reaping abundant harvests, both of corn and cotton. Schools and attention to religious institutions are beginning to occupy the thoughts of the people, and now is the time to lay foundations for Zion. This is the field over which Bro. D. Carl presides, and his labors are untiring, as well as those of the travelling preachers on the same circuit. I have many thanks to return to Rev. Thos. F. Cook for the efficient aid rendered by him.

I have now ordered a very large supply of Bibles, to be sent to Victoria, for the coast and the upper country, which can be reached from that point, and am also sending forward supplies towards Bastrop and Austin from this place, which region I intend now to visit next. I shall spend the remainder of this season in the Western portion of the State.

I hope, by the blessing of God, to visit the Springfield district, and the country above, as early in the next year as the getting forward of a supply of books will permit. My field is too large to visit all in one year. I hope to be able to satisfy all when I come. I have made the following collections during my trip:

At Victoria Presbyterian Church, \$4 00

At Cuero Cumberland Presbyterian Camp-meeting, 25 10

At San Marcos M. E. Camp-meeting, 20 75

At Rock Island " " 16 00

At Rutersville " " 10 00

I have this day received an urgent call from the managers of the Bible Society at New York to increase my collections, that Texas may share more largely in the blessedness of helping persons in the glorious work of giving the Bible to the entire family of man. I hope the clergymen in your connection will not forget this cause, nor to take up and bring forward the offerings of their respective churches to the annual Conference at Bastrop, in December. Remem-

ber the Bible cause, and God will bless you. I have too much to do in getting forward books, and in seeing to their distribution, to attend much to the raising of funds. That part of my business I am obliged to neglect. Will the church remember it? I expect to leave again for the West on the 27th inst.

Yours very respectfully, MORTIMER STRONG, Bible Agent.

Houston, Oct. 25th, 1851.

SEGIN, Oct. 21, 1851.

DEAR BRO. RICHARDSON.—Our San Marcos Camp-meeting has lately been held, and has resulted most gloriously. God has done great things for us. At least forty-five souls have been converted, and about the same number have been added to the Church.

Were it expedient, many incidents of most thrilling interest might be related. All that we can say at present is, that the camp-meetings were rewarded for their noble hospitality, by sharing largely in the riches of God's grace. Preachers labored with a perseverance and zeal worthy of the best days of Methodism. Neither in our ministry nor membership, this camp-meeting being witness, is Methodism degenerating.—"The former days were not better than these." To that God, to whom all this is due, be eternal glory. J. M. FOLLANSBEE.

HOLSTON CONFERENCE.

The Holston Annual Conference closed its late session at Athens, Tenn., on the evening of the 7th inst., after an agreeable session, of seven days. Bishop Andrew was present, presiding, as stated in our issue of last week. Business was done with dispatch—the weather was pleasant—the attendance good, both in the Conference, and in the congregations, for public worship; the preachers were pleasantly situated, and so far as we have learned the Conference passed off finely. Our position, with that of several other brethren was delightfully pleasant at the house of Major J. Blackwell, formerly a member to Congress from this District. One of the most interesting hours which transpired during the session, was that in which our beloved brother, W. G. E. Cunningham, who is appointed to the China Mission, delivered his address to the Conference, and tendered his services for that work, if the Conference chose to recommend him for the appointment, which they did unanimously, and with a rising vote.

Some of the Conference had expressed a wish that he should relate his experience in reference to his call, in the order of Divine Providence, to that distant field. He complied with the utmost readiness, giving a brief, but distinct account, of his first impressions in reference to that Mission, of the coincidence of circumstances which had led him to offer himself for the appointment—of the felling and convictions of duty, which placed him before the Conference as a candidate for the work in question, as well as also, upon members, by death, expulsions and emigration, the addition reported afforded a stimulus to action and energy, which will hardly fail to operate favorably upon the workmen in this vineyard, and to strengthen their faith in the power of the gospel, as well as to quicken them in the performance of the high and holy duties of their calling.—Holston C. Advocate.

THE MISSOURI CONFERENCE.

We had expected to be able to lay before our readers, by to-day's paper, some of the proceedings of this Conference, but as yet we have not received anything except the appointments of the preachers, from the Secretary of the Conference.

We are happy to learn, through various sources of information, that the session of the Conference was an unusually pleasant one, nothing having occurred to mar the harmony of the body for one moment.

Bro. Rush prefaces the announcement of the appointments of the preachers as follows:—

LOUISIANA, Mo. Oct. 6, 1851.

DE. KAVANAGH.—The Missouri Conference of the M. E. Church, South, closed its recent session in Fayette on the 1st inst., and I herewith transmit a list of the appointments for the ensuing year.

Bishop Capers was with us, and though his health was feeble, yet he was able to perform all the duties of his office greatly to the satisfaction of the Conference. On Sabbath he preached one of his peculiarly sweet-spirited discourses, and at the close of prayer—

Surely none that heard it will ever forget it. Some of the members of Conference were unable, on account of affliction, to attend, and many that arrived at the session of Conference were afflicted during the session.

I would write more, but am sorely able to sit up. You may expect me soon to forward you such of the proceedings of the Conference as may be interesting to the readers of the "Advocate."

The appointments of the preachers are as follows:—

St. Charles Dis.—W. Patton, P. E. St. Charles Circuit, E. M. Marvin, S. W. Cope.

Warrenton, A. Spencer. Louisiana, T. Dines, J. S. Todd. Danville, Jesse Sutton. Portland, W. A. Mayhew. Fulton, B. H. Spencer, W. F. Beal. Mexico, To be supplied. New London, D. Penny. Auburn, to be sup.

Columbia District.—J. Lanus, P. E. (since dead).

Columbia Circuit, R. P. Holt, E. K. Miller. Fayette, A. Monroe, D. S. Blackwell. Glasgow Station, C. J. Vandeverter. Brunswick, P. M. Pinkard. Keytesville, W. Toole. Huntsville, M. L. Eades. Paris, Lorenzo Newman. Richmond Circuit, A. E. Sears. Carrollton, J. Devlin. Gallatin, W. Warren. Cravenville, D. H. Rooter. Linneus, W. Robinson. Athens, W. Shaw. Mitan, W. G. Dockery. Trenton, R. Minshall.

Putnamville, J. McDaniel. Weston District, W. G. Caples, P. E. Weston Station, J. Cotton. Platte City Circuit, R. C. Hutton. Weston Circuit, J. W. Ellis. St. Joseph Station, W. Holmes. Savannah, D. T. Sherman. Oregon and Linden, J. Naylor. Plattsburg Circuit, M. R. Jones. Liberty, R. Jordan. Maryville, W. Bradford. Maysville, J. P. Keene. Humboldt District, H. Brown, P. E. Humboldt Station, W. M. Rush. Palmyra, W. T. Ellington. Hydeshurg, G. Fonten. Monticello, J. M. Green. Alexandria, W. W. Wood. Lancaster, W. M. Sutton. Edina, W. H. Saxton. Bloomington, H. M. Turner. Shelbyville, J. B. Callaway. Quincy, J. Smith. Dr. R. Bond, Agent A. B. S. J. T. Riggs, Agent for Howard H. S. St. Louis Christian Advocate.

Patonsville, W. W. Smith. Clinch mission, L. C. White. Knoxville Dis.—James Atkins P. E. Knoxville sta., J. C. Pendergrass. Thoyville, Thomas Stringfield. Muddy Creek, A. G. Worley. Clinton, A. F. Cox. Jacksonborough, A. F. Shannon. Huntsville, H. Tarter. Little River, A. Gass. Marysville, W. H. Rogers. Sevierville, John M. Varnell. Dandridge, John H. Bruner. S. Patton, Editor Holston Christian Advocate.

Cumberland Dis.—R. M. Stevens, P. E. Kingston, A. Williams. Washington, J. B. Lawson. Jasper, N. C. Edmondson. Pikeville, J. N. S. Huffaker. Montgomery mission, to be sup. Jamestown, J. John Boring. Cumberland, D. P. Hunt. Spencer, G. W. Roark. Athens Dis.—D. Flemming P. E. Athens, W. C. Daily. Philadelphia, J. G. Swisher. Decatur, to be sup. Chattanooga, W. H. Bates. Harrison, R. H. Guthrie. Clearland, A. M. Goodykoontz. Benton, J. E. W. King. Madisonville, W. W. Neal. Charleston, R. A. Giddins. Tellico mission, to be sup. Asheville Dis.—W. Hicks, P. E. Asheville, D. Sallins. Asheville, G. W. Renfro. Burnsville, R. N. Price. Hendersonville, E. W. Chancelalum. Franklin, J. A. Reagan. Waynesville, J. C. Hayden. Catawba, S. Phillips. Marshall, T. Keener and J. R. Long. Indian miss., to be sup. Western Carolina Female College, E. Rowley, Principal.

The superannuated preachers are—Thomas Wilkerson, James Cumming, Coleman Campbell, E. K. Huttsell, R. Ganaway, David Adams, S. D. Adams, Jesse Cunningham, T. K. Munsey, J. W. Miller; and those left without appointments on account of affliction, or want of health, as follows:—R. W. Pickens, J. M. Kelley, T. Sullous, S. B. Harwell, George Ekin, and W. R. Long. Those who located, are as follows:—C. W. Charlton, A. C. Hunter, W. H. Kelley, W. Jones, and R. A. Claughton.

James R. Bellamy was transferred to East Texas Conference; and D. M. Anally was transferred to St. Louis Conference, and appointed to edit the St. Louis Christian Advocate.

INCREASE OF MEMBERS.

We have not before us the exact number of the increase in the membership in the bounds of the Holston Conference, during the last Conference year, but it is upwards of one thousand, which, considering the very heavy emigration from our church to Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, is very encouraging.

After deducting the constant drain upon members, by death, expulsions and emigration, the addition reported afforded a stimulus to action and energy, which will hardly fail to operate favorably upon the workmen in this vineyard, and to strengthen their faith in the power of the gospel, as well as to quicken them in the performance of the high and holy duties of their calling.—Holston C. Advocate.

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.

New York Markets.—The Cotton market has been active to day and prices steady. Sales 2000 bales. Flour has been in fair request, and 5000 barrels have been disposed of at \$3 25 a set for common State and Western, and \$4 00 a set for extra. Corn market closed firmly, at 56 1/2 cts. per bushel for mixed Western. Sales of Whiskey at 21 1/2 cts. per gallon. 400 Bbls Coffee 200 bags have been sold at \$8 1/2 cts. per lb. 100 bbls. New Orleans Sugar have been sold at 60 cts. per lb.

Pittsburg, Oct. 29. The River here is now stationary, with two feet eight inches water in the channel. Heavy rains fell yesterday in the neighborhood.

Louisville, Oct. 29. We had a heavy rain here nearly all day on Saturday. The river is set on a flood, with two feet ten inches water in the canal.

New York, Oct. 18. New York Markets.—Sales of European Securities.—The sales of Cotton to-day amounted about 1100 bales at steady prices.

The Corn market closed firmly, at 56 1/2 cts. per bushel for mixed Western. The New York and Havre steamship Humboldt, took out over 500000 in specie. The Bremer steamship Westborough, having completed her voyage, also sailed to-day, and the propeller Pioneer started for Liverpool, on her first trip.

Later from the Arctic Ocean.

New York, Oct. 18. Ships lost in the Ice.—Late accounts from the North Pacific Whaling Company state that fully sixty vessels have been lost in the ice, in the Arctic ocean.

The whaling fleet, consisting of some six hundred vessels, are proceeding to the Northwest coast.

New York, Oct. 18. The Isthmus Robbery.—The robbers of the Steamship Company's special train, on the Isthmus of Panama, were captured, and a box of gold recovered.

Message of the Governor of Vermont.—His Vices on the Higher Law and the Fugitive Slave Law, etc. Montpelier, Vt., Oct. 12.

Governor Williams transmitted his annual message to the Legislature yesterday. He repeats that appropriate allusions to the various matters of local interest, and trusts the Legislature will bear in mind that they are responsible to a higher power than the people—the oath of office they have taken is a mockery. He regrets that conscience is seceded in these latter days, but does not believe that the people of Vermont entertain a notion that they are absolved from obedience to a law which don't happen to suit their views. The law must be enforced—it should be remembered that laws themselves are subject to public opinion and the provisions of the Constitution, and therefore may be changed or annulled. It is the province of the Judiciary to determine all constitutional questions.

The Governor thinks it not best to hasten too much our attachment to the Union, lest overmuch zeal might give ground for suspicion. He states that Vermont solicited admission into the Union and fully adopted the Constitution. She has never asked important amendment, and never been found with others in acts tending to the violation of the same. He hopes that the cry of danger to the Union, like the cry of danger to the church in England, is not to be made a pretext for arbitrary measures or degrading submission.

The Governor discusses the fugitive slave act of Congress and the habeas corpus act of Vermont, at considerable length. He doubts the constitutionality of the former, but has no doubt of the constitutionality of the latter, but is content to leave both to the appropriate judicial tribunals established by the constitution.

The Governor, in conclusion, commends the President for executing the laws, and thinks the

quently spoke to his companion about death, and assured her that he was ready. Just before he died, he said, "wife, weep not for me, put your trust in God—Jesus waits to receive my soul!"

TEXAS EMIGRATION.

The amount of emigration to this State last year is generally estimated at near one hundred thousand. A gentleman who has had the best opportunities of ascertaining the number who crossed Red River into Texas over the several ferries, during the past year, informs us that they amounted to at least eighty thousand souls.

The gentleman to whom we have referred was in Memphis a few days ago, and he says that the stream of emigrants, bound for Texas, had already commenced to pass through that place, and that the number crossing the Mississippi daily, at that point, averaged one hundred and fifty.

British Designs on Cuba in 1640.—A letter published in the New Orleans Delta states that the design of wresting Cuba from Spain was entertained in England more than two hundred years ago, by the celebrated John Pym, the leader of the popular party in the House of Commons during the most interesting period of English history.

Andubon at Niagara Falls.

A few years ago there arrived at the hotel, near Niagara Falls, an old looking man, whose appearance was quite in contrast with that of the crowds of well dressed and polished figures which adorned that celebrated resort.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

DIED.

In Montgomery Co., Texas, on the 6th day of Nov. Bro. JNO. P. HALL, in the thirty-ninth year of his age.

The deceased was born in Franklin Co., N. C., and at the age of ten, removed with his parents to Green Co., Ala. He was united in marriage to Miss Mary May, in 1839.

great commerce and its accruing wealth, are certain to secure this prize; nor will England be in a situation to dispute it with her. Without this crowning capital to its power, the onward march of the United States to what we believe will be overwhelming greatness, might not be so speedily accomplished; but America, as mistress of the ocean, must over-stride the civilized world.

Old Father Jones.

The Lawrenceburg Press tells the following:— Two or three years ago, if our memory serves us rightly, old Father Jones was appointed chaplain of the State prison, and a very proper appointment it was.

At the time when the announcement of this fact was made, a member of the Methodist Church, residing within the range of one of the circuits where he had preached for years, having some business to transact with one of his neighbors, got on his horse and having to pass by the house of brother P.

On hearing this, brother P., with unaffected astonishment, indulged himself in such remarks as— "Why, what news, brother S.; any thing strange?"

"Why they say old Father Jones has been sent to the Penitentiary for one year."

"On hearing this, brother P., with unaffected astonishment, indulged himself in such remarks as— "Why, what news, brother S.; any thing strange?"

"Well," says brother P., setting himself down on the truth of the rumor, "now brother S., I can't say that I ain't surprised at this, but between you and me, I always thought old man Jones wasn't the right kind of a man. The fact is, he's better in the penitentiary than out of it, and I told my wife that he'd go there some day."

How brother P. felt when he learned the truth about it, we never heard. This is a laughable anecdote, and illustrates the fact that many people are disposed to kick any body down hill, who has in their opinion got a start that way.

CHALLENGE TO THE WORLD.—Darius GAYSON, of New York, announces that he is going to build a yacht of the capacity of the America, which he will sail against the world, without regard to wind or weather. In case the yacht wins the race, the vessel which comes out second, and the vessel last out in the race, to be forfeited to him.

Substitute for the Potato.—The Peruvian Ulluco is cultivated in France as a substitute for the potato. The root is said to resemble the French lentil, not unlike beans, and will suffer being cut three or four times during the season.—Bulletin.

The fall emigration has commenced in earnest though unusually early. Several large families, with their horses, wagons, carriages and slaves have passed through our town within a few days back—seeking homes upon the fertile lands of Texas.—Red Land Herald.

A Wondrous Meeting.—On the 29th ult. there met at Boston ten sisters, whose united ages amount to 702 years. They are themselves hale, straight and hearty.—They belong to the old Puritanical school, and were reared among the sand-hills of Cape Cod.

There is a penalty of from twenty to two hundred dollars fine against any person, who in Texas, shall sell any ardent spirits or intoxicating liquors to slaves, without the written consent of the owner or overseer; and a like penalty on all persons who may purchase of a slave any article of value without written authority from the master, mistress, or overseer of the slave.

A Queer Subject for a Sermon.—Bryant, in his "Letters of a Traveler," relates that while at Glasgow he attended one of the free churches, and listened to a sermon from Dr. Lindsay. At the close of the exercises the preacher announced that there would be a third service in the evening—the subject will be the thoughts and exercises of Jonah in the whale's belly.

It is not unfrequently the case, that when we have attained the thing we had intensely longed for, we find ourselves disappointed, or at least deceived in the amount of happiness we had anticipated; and on the other hand, that the circumstance which we had dreaded for years, when it arrives, has frequently been found to have lost all the misery we had in our ideas connected with it.

A venerable lady of a celebrated physician, in Boston, one day casting her eye out of the window, observed her husband in the funeral procession of one of his patients; at which she exclaimed, "I do wish my husband would keep away from such processions; it appears too much like a tailor carrying home his own work."

English papers by the Canada announce that the Queen was about to visit Manchester and Salford, and that the people would be permitted to see her at one pound each.

A SMALL BABEL.—The people of Austria speak seventeen different languages.

TYPE FOUNDRY.

WM. HAGER, TYPE FOUNDER, 33 GOLD-ST. (Between Fulton and John streets), NEW YORK.

Has constantly on hand, and will furnish at short notice, every description of PRINTING MATERIALS, including Type, Presses, Furniture, Ink, Cases, Gallies; in short, everything that may be required for the complete establishment of Newspaper and Job Offices, of any size or amount desired.

GALVESTON CARRIAGE REPOSITORY. ONE large and splendid Omnibus for 12 passengers, 1 do Rockaway coach, 4 seats, 3 large light Stages, leather tops, 3 seats, 2 fine Family Carriages, do do do, 4 do Barouches, do 2 and 3 seats, 3 do Carryalls, do 2 seats, 2 do Wagons, do 2 do, 3 do light Wagons, without tops, 1 seat, 15 fine Buggies, leather tops, one and two seated, of various styles, qualities and prices.

THE fourth Session of this popular and truly excellent Institution is now in successful progress, under the charge of Mr. JOHN S. NORTON, A. B., Principal, and Miss ELLEN S. NORTON, Teacher of Music, and assistant in the literary department.

Mr. Norton is a regular graduate of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., in addition to which he understands the theory and practice of the science of teaching, which is fully evinced by his remarkable success in his location.

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BASTROP ACADEMY.

THE exercises of this institution will be resumed on the second Monday in September, and continue 20 weeks at the following rates: Elementary class, \$12 50; History, Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, 15 00; Chemistry, Natural Philosophy, Language and Mathematics, 25 00; Incidental expenses, 1 00.

We have added a new and complete Chemical and Philosophical apparatus. Regular Lectures will be delivered, and experiments made in those sciences.

The instruction shall be thorough, finished and practical. The government will be mild and authoritative, and as far as possible, through individual influence and gentle reformation.

It is the purpose of the Directors and Principals to build up an institution commensurate with the demands of enlightened public sentiment; neither labor nor expense will be spared to accomplish this object.

W. A. HANCOCK, A. M., Principal. DIRECTORS: S. W. SIMS, Chairman, C. D. Mc-GHEE, J. W. WHIFFLE, A. W. HILL, C. K. HALL, S. B. MORRIS, Thos. B. J. Hill.

By order of the Board, J. S. NICHOLSON, Secretary.

CEDAR CREEK ACADEMY.

THE fourth Session of this popular and truly excellent Institution is now in successful progress, under the charge of Mr. JOHN S. NORTON, A. B., Principal, and Miss ELLEN S. NORTON, Teacher of Music, and assistant in the literary department.

Mr. Norton is a regular graduate of the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Ct., in addition to which he understands the theory and practice of the science of teaching, which is fully evinced by his remarkable success in his location.

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CARRIAGE REPOSITORY AND MANUFACTORY.

THE undersigned having settled permanently in the City of Houston, will keep constantly on hand a large assortment of Open and Close Carriages, Barouches, Rockaways, Buggies, Jersey Wagons, Carryalls, Poling Wagons, &c. They are also prepared to make to order or repair anything in the above line, at the shortest notice.

Having been brought up to the above business in the best Northern Manufactories, they flatter themselves that their work cannot be surpassed in either beauty or durability, in the North or in the South. All work warranted that leaves the shop.

Please give us a call at our Repository on Main street, opposite the Capitol. A. A. A. F. TUCKER, Houston, June 28, 1851.

HOUSTON HOUSE.

THE subscriber, having leased the above establishment, and had it thoroughly refitted, and painted throughout, is now prepared to accommodate families, transient or permanent boarders and visitors upon as reasonable terms as any respectable Hotel in the State. The table will always be supplied with the best market affords; and from the long experience of the proprietor as a Hotel keeper, he feels assured that he can furnish a comfortable home to those who may give him their patronage.

Large and airy Bed Rooms, with private sitting rooms for families. N. B. The several Stage Offices are kept in the House, and opposite, where all information as to stage routes can be obtained. Attached to the House is a large and well-ventilated stable, with careful ostlers. ISAAC THAYER, Proprietor.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

THE HAT MANUFACTORY, SIGN OF THE BIG HAT, MAIN STREET, HOUSTON—TEXAS.

WHILE HATS of every description are made to order at short notice, and at low prices, and warranted to wear well. On hand, line Silk and Beaver Fashionable Hats; soft Outer and Beaver; soft Russia Beaver; California Broad Brim Outer; Beaver, Brush, 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 customers may be sure at all times of obtaining a Hat of the latest fashion. Country Merchants are invited to call. C. A. TULLEY, Proprietor.

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber having purchased the Iron Foundry in this city, lately owned by Dr. N. K. Kellum, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish castings of every description for cotton gins, saw and grist mill gears, &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. J. McGOVERN, June 1st, 1851.

J. FREDERICH & CO. (Successors to Adam, Frederick & Co.) GALVESTON, TEXAS. All Shipments within the State of Texas, are covered by insurances, under their own policy.

Insurance. Fire, Inland and Marine, by the Protection Company of Hartford, Conn. CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 DOLLARS.

THE above company has opened an office in Galveston, and now issue policies on Buildings, Merchandise 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 security of its capital is well known throughout the United States. All applications for insurances will receive prompt attention when addressed to the agency in Galveston. GEO. BUTLER & BRO.

CHOLERA SYRUP. STUART'S Celebrated Cholera Medicine, tried in over Four Thousand Cases and never known to fail! Thousands are willing to certify to the supreme efficacy of this wonderful and pleasant remedy for bowel complaints. It can be confidently relied on, having been repeatedly tried in this city, and with complete success.

Sold by Roberts & Co., sole proprietors and vendors for this city. Price one dollar per bottle—half bottle 50c.

DRESSED FLOORING AND CEILING. 40,000 FEET landing of the best quality of Yellow Pine yellow pine dressed Flooring and Ceiling, tongued and grooved, clear and seasoned, and ready for the nail and hammer.

A large quantity will be kept constantly on hand of almost every kind of DRESSED LUMBER, and sold low for cash, or on time for satisfactory acceptances, by R. S. PARSONS, Galveston. [111H

MEDICINES of all kinds, Vegetable, Mineral and Patent, can be found here at ROBERTS & CO.

PILLS—Roberts' Pills for the cure of fever; a safe and efficient remedy—purely Vegetable, Prepared and sold by ROBERTS & CO.

SMITH TOOLS.—10 sets for sale by ROBERTS & CO.

GROCERIES.—Young Hyson, Imperial and Oolong Tea, of the best quality, for sale by ROBERTS & CO.

BALES of assorted Domestic, for sale by ROBERTS & CO.

Barrel of the best Newark Cider, for sale by A. A. A. F. TUCKER, Houston.

EAGLE COTTON GINS.—These Gins are generally acknowledged as the best now in use for sale by ROBERTS & CO.

CANDLE STANDS.—Paper Mache Candle Stands; Jenny Lind do. For sale only J. E. LILLIE.