II. NO. 14. D'S MAGAZINE,

TISH QUAR. REVIEWS.

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BLEVAN BANNER. ion. Morals, Literature, ar Education, and

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WESTEYAN

HOU STON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1850.

Published Weekly, by R. Alexander, J. W. Whipple, H. S. Thrall, S. A. Williams, P. W. Hobbs and W. C. Lewis, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor

VOL. II.--NO. 15.

From the Dublin University Magazine. THE MOTHER'S GRAVE.

We're kneeling by the grave, mother; the sun has left it now, And tinges with its yellow light, you glad hill's verdant brow,

Where happy children sport and laugh, with whom we used to play, But we may not mingle with them, now, since thou wert borne away.

We're driven from our home mother, the home we loved so well; We wander, hungry, houseless oft, while stran-

gers in it dwell, And seek our bread from door to door; sad, comfortless and lone;

ness was gone.

We passed our cottage door, mother, for still we call it ours,

And peeped into the window, where the shadow of the blaze

like other days-And gleamed upon a little child, with sunny,

curling hair, Who knelt low at her mother's knee beside our old arm chair :

And as we gazed on her we wept, for there at close of day, were taught to pray.

dying bed, When we sobbing knelt around it, ere thy stain-

When you told us you must leave us now, for God had willed it so, the orphan's woe.

less spirit fled,

and pride, But daily at this spot we meet, our bitter tears to blend.

e orphan's friend. We're kneeling round thy grave, mother, the

sun has left it now. It beams on happy children as they sport on you hill's brow :

There's none to mock the tears which flow so copiously from each eye.

And mingle on this lonely sod, 'neath which you silent lie.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL CAUSE. To THE MINISTERS OF THE METHODIST E.

· CHURCH, SOUTH,

Dear Brithren: At the late session of the to the necessity of publishing for ourselves.—
So soon, therfore, as the undersigned, who has been appointed editor of the projected paper, can make the necessary arrangements for its with any intention to charge delinquency upon current volume of the "Sanday School Advocate," subscribed for by many of our Schools, will not close until October next.—

this weld nave been tailed any particular functory. Many of us have contented ourselves with an annual discourse on the education of our children, and a quarterly visit to for the issue of the paper.

such a light before the minds of ministers, and vast importrace could be performed by proxy. others occupying responsible positions in the church, as to secure their universal and hearty tion was not desingned to be the vehicle of co operation. The writer is aware that there is some liability to ultraism, to one-ideaism, when written on such a subject as this. The acknowledged importance of Sun1 y Schools his long continued devotion to them—and his professional relation to the cause, might induce him to use terms in its commendation and advocacy, which a proper estimate of other benevolent agencies might not warrant. The greatest caution will, therefore, be used

in regard to this matter. It will not be considered extravagant to say, that a well-conducted Sabbath School is indispensable to the prosperity of a church— will be issued as soon as the editor can com-that it is a powerful auxiliary in the work of municate with the Rock Agent, and mature evangelizing the world—that it is accordingly an institution which it is at once the interest and duty of the clergy to maintain and foster pl in his domiciliary visits—I t him use the

task it is to attempt the conversion of those who have spent thi ty or forty years, or upwards, in sin - who has son how comparative- be armed with a defence against all opposers ly easy it is to store the minds of young per- p pared with an answer for all inquirers, and sons with useful knowledge, to impress their furnished with instructions and encourage. hearts with religious sentiments, and to form ments for all who are laboring under his overtheir lives to virtue-who feels how affecting sight. and mandatory is the Savior's language,—
"Feed my lambs"—no one who desires to
make full proof of his ministry, will be indif-

The true position of the former is that of sub ordination to the latter: the proper function of the one is that of concurrent action with the other. And nothing can lawfully deprive the paster of that potent influence, which, through the Sabbath School, he may exer-

cise for the advancement of the cause of God. It is sometimes said that ministers have not time to attend to Sunday Schools. This sounds very much like saying that they have not time to exercise the functions of their ministry! Is it not as clear as day, that we have been devoting an undue proportion of our ministerial labor to the adult population? And that the minimum amount of success has resulted from the maximum amount of effort? Instead of bending the twig that the tree might grow in the proper direction -a comparativey facile undertaking-we have suffered it to become the sturdy, gnarled oak, and then la-Ah! mother, when you went away our happi- bored hard and labored long to bend it; and, of course, labored in vain, and spent our strength for nought. A tithe of our toil . xpended on the young would have brought us ten-fold results. It is a profound mistake to And we lingered by the garden wall, and saw suppose that an attention to Sunday Schools our own bright flowers, will increase the labors of the ministry. It may, indeed, in the cause of those who have paid no attention at all to the children of their Of hearth-light flickgred on the wall-ah! so range of thought to think upon these: who have work vastly more important than that of feeding the Savior's lambs; but it will not be so in the case of others. They will find it to be the greatest labor-saving machine of the age. Without availing themselves of the facilities of this institution, how can they effeetually extend their pastoral oversight to the young persons of their charge : How else can they have personal intercourse with them? Twas ours to kneel around thee, while our lips How else can they indoctrinate them in the truths of our holy religion: How else can they supply them with books suitable to their We thought upon that time, mother, and on thy age, and indispensable to their growth in knowledge and virtue? How else can they operate, with equal promise of success, in evangelizing the world around them? If the children are thoroughly imbued with the principles of Christianity, will they not carry the torch of truth into their homes?—will they He who can dry the orphan's tear, and claim not bring an agency to bear upon their parents and other friends, that, with God's blessing, will do more than the most learned and No glad hearth have we now, mother, to kneel | z alous sermons, which, if list-ned to at all, at eventide,

No matron's eye beams over us in tenderness and pride,

are generally heald with apathy and unconcern? "My first and greatest success," says Mr. Baxter, "was among the young; and so it was, that when God had touch d the hearts of the young with love and goodness, in various instances their friends, their fathers, and And pour out all the grief-fraught heart before their grandfathers, who had lived in ignorance by the love of their children, who now appeared so much wiser and better, and more dutiful than before. In a little time, religion spread through many families, and after a few years there was scarcely a house in which

the worship of God was not maintained."
It is fearlessly asserted, that nothing is so promotive of revivals of religion, as a well conducted Sabbath School-nothing is so well calculated to stem the torrent of infid-lity, superstition, crime, and vice, which threatens to sweep every thing to destruction-nothing is so influential upon the fortunes of the church, giving it a healthier tone, wider range, greatpower, than can otherwise be secured. It

has been ask d-and the inquiry is pertinent -where will you go for pastors and mission-General Conference of the Methodist Episco- aries, but to the Sanday School? Nearly all pai Church, South, it was resolved to estab- those who are now in the field received their lish a periodical to be devoted to the interests religious and theological training in this instiof Sunday Schools. This movement was call- tution. At a missionary meeting in London, ed for by the preachers and people in every where twenty foreign missionaries were pre-part of the connection. Heretofore, the sent, it was found that nineteen of them had Southern churches were supplied with a Sun- been trained in the Sabbath School. Facts day School paper issued by our Northern bre- of this complexion could be furnished to an inthren; but, for obvious reasons, this arrange- definite extent; but it does not enter into the ment is no longer feasible, and we are shut up design of the present communication to en-

publication, the first number will be issued. It has been suggested that it is not desirable It is universally conceded that our labors in to commence the work immediatety, as the this field have been lamentably partial and per-Meanwhile, the editor will be abundantly en-gaged in preparing books for publication, that with the plea that we have not time to devote being a part of his duty, as well as arranging to this business, or that it is very well attended to by others -- as if any work were more ob-The design of the present communication is to bring the subject of Sunday Schools in ing the lambs of Christ, or as if a work of so

But, as already intimated, this communica-

day Schools as soon as possible, and secure from them subscriptions to the forthcoming Sunday School paper, the prospectus of which municate with the Book Agent, and mature to their utmost ability. The positions are influence which a pious, zerlous and b loved impregnable-no minister, it is presumed will pastor always possesses to multiply the numcall them in question.

And, surely, no one who is entrusted with the care of souls—who knows what a hop-less ability, in the exercise of their responsible with functions -let him make himself familia: with all the workings of the system so that be may furnished with justructions and encourage-

The editor could not be induced to enter upon the duties assigned him, were he not asmake full proof of his ministry, will be indifferent to the claims of an institution, which more than any other, affords facilities to the Christian minister in his endeavors to secure the ends of his holy calling.

The Sunday School is not to be viewed as an establishment independent of the ministry. hope in our Lord Jesus Christ, in the sight o

to secure such a supply of publications for children and youth, as will meet the demands Haytein. That city was remakably well built.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate. TO THE PATRONS AND FRIENDS

ing the title of the Southern Lady's Compan- about them, the missionaries were permitted ion, and after continuing it more than three | to gather their entire family, and thank God years, tendered the work, with a subscription for this signal deliverance. They soon remolist of more than six thousand, to the late | ved to this place, where with hearts glowing General Conference. The tender was accepted, the work was adopted as a church periodi- ful zeal prosecute their benevolent labors. cal, and an editor elected to take charge of it. But as the Companion had entered on its settled state of the Island, the success of this fourth valume when adopted by the General Conference, and many persons had paid in advance for the year, it was found impracticable to change either the price or the size-so far as concerns superfices-before the closing | ducted school. They report 145 church

of the current volume. Yet, as it was desired members, and 600 attendants upon public to make all the improvement in the work worship. Their free day-school, in which reli-which its own resources would bear, it was put gious instruction is made very prominent, into an entire new dress, and better material employed, particularly in the cover. We have also proposed to increase the quantity of reading matter from 24 to 32 pages; and have been gathered, with very few exceptions, this we had hoped to accomplish in the num- from the Catholic population. ber for July, but inability to make the necessary this improvement to a later day. SECOND EDITION.

ning of the current volume, and we have reason | Gonaives, Eayes and Jeremie. to anticipate a liberal accession of subscribers | Within a few years the Free Baptist Mis-from quarters in which the Companion has sionary Society of the United States has esrequire a little delay, and we cannot expect | but believe it is prosperous.

expense in republishing to accommodate our | The statements and statistics give but fore many months, those who desire the work, up their names without delay.

the interest and utility possible, and the cated in Protestant Sabbath and day schools widest circulation we can obtain for it, and we respectfully ask the aid of ministers, editors and friends generally, both in increasing our subscription and in procuring suitable contributions for the pages of the work.

Editors of our church papers will confer a favor by giving this article an insertion, and by calling attention to the subject in such a manner as they may deem advisable.

M. M. devate, Editor of Southern Lady's Companion.

Nashville, June 20, 1850. From the Independent. GRRESPONDENCE FROM HAYTI.

> LETTER V. Protestant Missionary Efforts. PORT AU PRINCE, Dec., 1849. Messrs, Lditors:

Messrs, Editors:

The principal Missionary labor upon
this Island thus far, has been performed un
det the auspices of the English Wesleyan Methodist Missionary Society. About thirty years since, Rev. Messrs. Cutts & Brown established a mission in this city: but were permitted to presecute their labors only two years, when a revolution occurred. the change of government commenced a series of the most cruel persecutions; the mis sionaries were driven from the Island, and the little band they had gathered were left to

buffet the storm alone.

But they were God's chosen ones. Though call d to endure bonds and imprisonment, and they still continued to meet together as they could, at "the dead of the night, in the glens and secret places" of the hills adjacent .--There, like many others "of whom the world

After a few years, some of their own numwere permitted to return and minister to He will draw nigh to them. All then mayendured so much, were permitted to greet this "high cailing," again a missionary from England. From cute their labors without hind ance from Gov. Would others envy! how would throne adore equent, and have gone on establishing mis- Because 'tis common, is the blessing lost ?"

God and our Father." He will endeavor, as sions until now they have stations at seven soon as possible, to place in their hands a Catalogue of Sunday School Books, which will answer all the ends of instruction, and furnish Bird, resides at this place. He and his exinnocent, interesting, and profitable reading cellent lady have been called to suffer much to the tens of thousands of families, which, by while laboring to extend a pure Christianity this excellent institution, are, or may be over this beautiful Island; they have not onbrought under our influence. Into this work | ly been in the midst of the general shock and he has already entered; and he is confident consternation of the terrible revolution the that nothing is wanted but a day amount of Island has undergone, but experienced a more time and the liberal patronage of the church | awful calamity and a more signal deliverance t the age.

With a painful and growing sense of his inWith a painful and growing sense of his inadequateness to the work assigned him, the ding was leveled to the dust, and in that ineditor of the Sunday School paper throws stant more than half the population launched himself upon the patronage-the counsels, into eternity. Mr. Bird was reading in the kind wishes, and prayers -- of all, who, like piaza of his house, and was thrown into the him, are interested in the religious training of steet, and mysteriously escaped with scarcely THOS. O. SUMMERS. a scratch or a bruize. Mrs. Bird was in a small room in the third story, with an infant a few days old in her arms. A small piece of floor where she sat was sustained in some OF THE SOUTHERN LADY'S COMWere rescued in safety. A servant with another child was in the basement, and timbers way by a post beneath, and she and her child In the Spring of 1847 the editors of the fell over them and shielded them, and they Nashville Christian Advocate commenced the | too, were found unhurt. Thus, in the midst publication of a small monthly periodical bear- of the terrible consternation and suffering

> with love for poor Hayti, they still with cheer-When we take into consideration the unmission is truly remarkable. They have been enabled to creet a commodious chapel and a large school-house, and have a most interesting congregation, and a large and well connumbers 200 scholars of both sexes, and i supported entirely by subscriptions, raised among the people here. This church school

At Port au Plant, on the north side of the arrangements in time must compel us to defer Island, and under the Spanish Government, they have a church numbering 128 members, a Sabbath school of 100, and a day school of The fourth volume was commenced with 170 scholars, with an average attendance on such an amount of surplus numbers as it was public worship of 350. At Cape Haytien supposed might be equal to the demand through they have a church of 31 members, a day out the volume, but already this surplus is school with 154 scholars, and an average atexhausted; and as subscribers are flowing in tendance on public worship of 250. They -all designs the work from the begin, I also have floorishing missions at Samana

heretofore had little circulation, we have tablished missions at Port au Prince, and at d-termined to publish a second edition of those | Port de Paix, which are going on prospernumbers of the fourth volume already issued, ously. The English Baptists have also a and the first edition exhausted. This will station at Jacquel, of which I know but little,

to get out the second edition of Nos.1 and 2 | Still more recently, Rev. Mr. Cushman till after issuing of No. 4, (the No. for was sent out by the Foreign Evangelical Society, and established a mission at St. Mark. We give this notice, (1) that new subscri- but died, greatly lamented, after laboring but bers may be assured, that though there may a few months. Since his death this most be a little delay in filling their orders, so far hopeful and interesting station has remained as re-published numbers are concerned, they vacant, until quite recently, Rev. Mr. Neal, may depend on receiving the volume entire | a converted French Catholic Priest has arri-

new patrons with the volume entire, our friends | meager idea of the results of Protestant misand agents may see the necessity of making a sionary labors. They have accomplished inprompt and spirited effort to send us up the calculable good. Perhaps the most interespames of new subscribers to meet this addi- ting fact is, not that a few of the great mass tional expense; (3) that as our cautious of this neglected people, so long the deluded advisers restrict us to a very small see nd votaties of the man of sin, have been reclaimedition, which we expect to see exhausted be | ed from their errors, and are now, as we trust, "living members of their living head;" nor and wish to make sure of it entire, may send | that the good seed has been sown in many other hearts ;-nor that so many children We are desirous to give the Companion all rescued from papal influence, are being edu To my mind, there is greater interest in th fact that so strong an impression has been made in favor of the Protestant religion.

But another letter will be necessary give a proper idea of the strength of that inapression

Yours, H. W. P.

O, FOR A CLOSER WALK WITH

A closer walk with God! Is not the wish presumptuous? May man, finite man, innoently indulge such an aspiration? May sinful man presume to walk with God-with the infinite, the Holy God? May he hold familiar intercourse with the Father of his spirit—enjoy the friendship of Jehovah?— Can it be, that rebels against the authority of God, contemners of his holy will, and de spisers of his goodness and grace, may be restored to the friendship of their offended soveign? Have any of our fallen race been dmitted to this high privilege? Wonder of wonders! This is not the dream of an enthusiast-it is not the wild raving of a fanat-

"To this godlike height some souls have sour-

Men have walked with God. Enoch did it for centuries, here upon this same earth, and in the midst of abounding wickedness, he walked with God. Noah too, walked with God, when the wickedness of man was se great as to provoke the flood. Abraham too to suffer many things for the name of Jesus. was called "the friend of God," and Moses talked with God, as a friend talketh with a friend. Nor has it been youchsafed to these alone. In later times, John says in behalf of all who believe, "truly our fellowship is was not worthy," they strengthened each oth- with the Father and with his Son Jesus ers' hearts, and enjoyed the pure worship of Christ." It is the privilege of every believer then to walk with God. Nay more-every son and daughter of Adam is invited to draw ber, who had been to England to be educated, nigh to God, with the blessed assurance that them, and thus they continued until twelve you and I may—walk with God! Were but years ago the little praying band that had one favored individual of our race admitted to

"How

To walk with God! "Oh vain, vain, vain, all else"-all other honors, all other privileges. And yet, amazing stupidity! how indifferent are men to this high privilege !-How few covet fellowship with God! "Oh for a closer walk with God." How often we have sung this-but do we really desire it? Is it the wish of our souls? If so, then what hinders? God is willing-nay, more than willing, he is anxious to welcome us to this fellowship. Then why are we sighing and longing still? Why are we not rather rejoicing with joy unspeakable in the full fruition of this high privilege? Why are we not upon the mount with God?

Herald of the Prairies.

THE THREE HOMES. "Where is thy home?" I asked a child Who, in the morning air, Was twining flowers most sweet and wild In garlands for her hair: " My home." the happy heart replied, And smiled in childish glee.

"Is on the sunny mountain side, Where soft winds wander free.' Oh! blessings fall on artless youth, And all its rosy hours, When every word is joy and truth, And treasures live in flowers!

"Where is thy home?" I asked of one Who bent with flushing face, To hear a warrior's tender tone, In wild wood's secret place : She spake not, but her varying cheek The tale might well impart:

The home of her young spirit meek, Was in a kindred heart. Ah! souls that might well soar above, To earth will fondly cling. And build their hopes on human love, That light and fragile thing!

"Where is thy home, thou lonely man ?" I asked a pilgrim gray, Who came, with furrowed brow, and wan, Slow musing on his way; He paused, and with a solemn mich

Upturned his holy eyes, "The land ! seek thou ne'er hast seen. My home is in the skies!" O! blest -thrice blest !-- the heart must be To whom such thoughts are given.

His only home is tienven

That walks from worldly fetters free;

Prayer draws all the Christian graces into its focus; it draws charity, followed by her lovely train -her forbearance with faults, her forgiveness of injuries, her pity for errors, her compassion for want; it draws repentance, with her holy sorrows, her pious resolutions, her self-distrust : it attracts faith, with her elevated eye; hope, with her grasped anchor; beneficence, with her own hand : zeal, looking far and wide to serve; humility, with introverted eye, looking at home. Prayer, by quickening these graces in the heart, warm them into life, fits them for service, and dismisses each to its appropriate practice. Cordial prayer is mental victue; Christian love is spiritual action; the mold into which genuine prayer easts the soul, is not affaced by the suspension of the act, but retains some touches of the impression till the act is repeated .-Hannah More.

CHURCH EXTENSION.

In a conversation we once had with a certain Doctor of our acquaintance, relative to the practical operations of Methodism, he observed that the Methodist church was most admirably adapted, in her economy, to uncultivated partions of society—that she could fell the trees of the first, but could not build up, nurse and take care of the flock. As for his church, it was exactly suited to refined society-the better portion of community, and could keep together more firmly and indisso-lubly, the members of the church. This, you will perceive, was an overhanded compliment for which we felt quite grateful.

Without casting any reflections, whatever, upon other denominations, or of speaking disparagingly of their operations in our midst, we must be allowed to say that there is no church upon earth, which combines more facilities for the diffusion of religious knowledge, and practical, experimental godliness than the Methodist church. We utter this sentiment with great deference and with becoming humility. Her whole structure, external and internal, is the very thing to effect the purposes of God in the salvation of man. Whether you refer to her government or to her doctrines—to her ministry, or to her member-ship, the same great truism lies in our path-

From the memorable period of the Wesleys. when Europe rang with the sublime moral deeds of these extraordinary men, down to the 19th century, Methodism has given the highest possible proofs of her aggressive power, and her commanding influence over the minds and consciences of men. We intend no hollow sounding enlogy. We speak what we believe, and believe what is undeniably true. Methodism, in defiance of opposition, has pressed her way onward to her present high and distinguished position; and still relying upon the strong arm of Jehovah, she may yet reasonably hope and ardently expect, to do yet greater service for the great head of the

church. Linerancy is the great moral lever in this grand moral and religious movement. Archi-mides once said, that with sufficient lever power he could upheave the world. With the lever of timerancy the Methodist church will vet turn upside down the moral universe. At this moment there are not less than four thousand traveling ministers scattered over the U. States. They are not simply found in our large and populous cities and towns-our wealthy neighborhoods and communities, but they are found in every corner of society-among all classes and grades of our fellow-

men-in the dark and retreating coves of the mountain, and amidst the wild and desolate prairies of the West. The daring heights of the Rocky mountains have not pushed them back. Like the bold Scotchman that led on the troops of France, in the bloody days of Napoleon, across the Alps, defying avalanches, snow-storms, and the wild and shricking tempest, they have sealed this great barrier of our western frontier, and planted the cross of Christ upon the shores of the swelling Pacific. Onward, onward, then, should be the watchword of the day. Let these little circuit riders, as they are sneeringly called sometimes, move forward in the sphere in which providence seems to have placed them, and success will attend their efforts .- Meth. Epis.

WHOLE NO. 67.

WOMAN'S PROPER SPHERE.

The following article is extracted from a late discourse of Rev. E. P. Rogers, on "The Obligations and Duties of the female sex to Christianity."

Let me urge here upon my female hearers, especially those who are in youth, the impor-tance of taking loftier and better views of life than those taught by the vain world. It is a sad thing to see so many of the young and fair whose life is almost a blank—I will not say a blot; whose keen susceptibilities, whose noble powers, whose deep affections, whose precious time is lavished only upon dress and gaiety, and fashionable visiting; who wear the bright appparel of the butterfly, and are as light and grageful, and as useless, too; whose conversation finds no higher or more improving subject than the idle gossip of the day, the last party, or the never-failing topicdress; whose reading in the miserable trash which is inundating every community, and enervating and dissipating the minds of our youth; whose whole life seems to an simless, frivolous life; and who, as they flit by us on their airy wings, prove the inquiry-"For what were these pretty creatures made?" I pray you take loftier views of life than tlese. While I would not draw you from the rationat pleasures of society, nor bring one gloomy cloud upon your youthful sky, I still would plead for some serious hours, some industrious moments; some time apportioned to the culture of the mind, the enriching of the mem-

ory with stores of useful knowledge. I would plead that the copacities and aspirations of the immortal part receive some ministration, and that the moral faculties be cultivated and stimulated, and the generous impulses of the soul be expended in labors for the best good of those around you. Be assured there is no beauty like that of goodness -- there is no power like that of virtue ; personal beauty may attract the admiration of the passing hour, but it is the richer beauty of the moral worth, the loveliness of the soul, that commands the deepest reverence, and secures the most enduring affection .-Even men who have no religion themselves, but who are men of judgment, and whose opinion is worth the most, respect and admire a lady most who displays in her character the

"beauty of holiness." If there is one sight more than any other in this world of sin and sorrow, which combines all the elements of beauty, of nobleness, and worth, it is that of a young and lovely female, whose youth and beauty, whose depth and tichness of affection, and whose powerful influence on human hearts, are all consecrated to the cause of truth and holiness, laid as an humble offering at the Savior's feet !-Such a being is indeed worthy the reverence and admiration of every true and noble heart; and she will command it, even when the light of her beauty is quenched, and the flower of her loveliness faded. But if there is a sad, a heart breaking sight on earth, it is that of one gifted with the charms which nature lavishes upon daughters, prostituting them upon the altar of vanity or fashion, and starving the so il on the unmeaning flattery of a vain and hollow-hearted world; running a giddy round of gaiety, frivolity and dissipation , laying up in the future a cheerless and forsaken old age, and a miserable, remorse-

less eternity. "O, what is woman ? What her smiles, Her lips of love, her eyes of light ! What is she, if those lips revile The lowly Jesus ! Love may write

His name upon her marble brow. And linger in her curls of jet : The light spring flowers may meekly bow Before her tread -and yet-and yet Without that meeker grace, she'll be A lighter thing than vanity !"

HUSBANDS AND WIVES.

When people understand that they live to-

gether, they learn to soften, by mutual accomodation, the yoke which they know they cannot shake off. They become good husbands and good wives, from the necessity of remaining husbands and wives; for necessity is a powerful master in teaching the duty which imposes. If it were once understood that upon mutual disgust married persons might be gally separated, many couples who now pass through the world with mutual comfort, with attention to their common offspring, and to the moral order of civil society, might have been at this moment living in a state of muual unkindness, in a state of estrangement from their common offspring, and in a state of unreserved immorality. To be sure, if people come together in marriage with the extravagant expectations that all are to be haleyon days, the husband conceiving that all is to be authority with bim, and the wife that all is to

come with the reflection that, not bringing perfection in themselves, they have no right to expect it on the other side; that, having respectively many infirmities of their own to be overlooked, they must overlook the infirmities of each other. - Lord Stowell. Michael Lyons, in England, who a short

be accommodation to her; everybody sees

bow that must end : but if they come toge-

ther with a prospect of happiness, they must

time since produced a pair of trowsers without a seam, has just completed, on a machine of his own invention, a coat of blue worsted,

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CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: SATURDAY, JULY 27, 1850.

13 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.

### JOHN CALVIN

John Calvin was one of the distinguished reformers, contemporary with Luther. His character and writings have long been the theme of the most extravagant culogy and laudation on the one hand, and of animadversion and censure on the other.

The North British Review contains a bold defense of the reformer Calvin. The article is professedly a review of "The life and times of John Calvin, the great reformer, translated from the German of Paul Henry, D. D .. minister and seminory inspector in Berlin, by Henry Stebbins, D. D., F. R. S .- The life of John Calvin, compiled from authentic sources, and particularly from his correspondence, by Thomas H. Dyer. The Calvin translation Society's publications. Histoire de la vie, des Ecrits, et des Doctrines de Calvin. Par

The reviewer of these works is evidently a great admirer of Calvin's character and writings. He is in raptures with Dr. Henry's zealous efforts to disencumber the memory of Calvin from the contumely and reproach with which it had been long shrouded. He says, "we rejoice that at length tardy but substantial justice has been done to his (Calvin's) great memory and name." "Many reasons might be assigned why the g cat French reformer should have been so long neglected, or regarded only with contumely and hatred. The leading features of his profound theological system, so bumbling to man, and so diverse from man's superficial philosophy; the asperity with which the Calvinistic controversy has so often been carried on from Calvin's age till ours; the extravagance which characterized some of his pretended followers in the seventeenth century ; his alleged political principles; his vehement invectives against his opponents; and to crown the whole his implication in the death of Michael Servetus, all tended to obscure his memory, and with ribaldry or rancour.

back these assaults, and present him to the churches in his real lineaments and character; but till recent times, all these efforts have failed. Calvin was one of those men who could n lut cither intensely loved, or as intersely lated and his biographies were cons . . . . iy, other somewhat timid culogiums, or the embodiments of malignity and historical justice begins to be done to Calvin; and now, none but the bitterly hostile, or the profoundly ignorant, can be found to vituper- endied amid persecution, and for a considerare no of old, to re-celpo, in short, the lan- able noticed he led the life of a persecuted guage of the courtly dames of his day, whose | wan lever - The energies of his mind were licentiousness he curbed, and who were wont concentrated and matured by the rage of a hysterically to exclaim-"Do not speak to us but personation. He was uncompromising of Calvin, he is a monster!"

The reviewer considers Dr. Henry's vindieation of Calvin's memory the most distinguished and off ctive, extant. It is the result of twenty years revere labor, and an appeal to every library and every source, whence information could be derived. Amid intense admiration for the reformer, Dr. Henry is compelled to admit that many blemishes ateach to him, for which be offers many apologies. His enflinching fidelity as a friend, and and tenderness as a bushand, are abilited in paliation, or as counter virtues of those blurishes. The reviewer, following the trail of Fr. Henry, fends off manfully whatever has obscured the memory of Calvin, till he comes to his complicity in the trial and death of Michael Servetus, when he pauses to take breath, and says, "But we dare not be betrayed into the discussion." Dr. Henry disposes of Calvin's connection with Serv ius's death as follows:

"When he persecuted Servetus, it was not from revenge, from weath, from reasoning, from envy .- but from a religious zeal for the truth." How did Dr. Henry bern these facts? Is there any proof of their reality? If there be, do they justify the act?

Calvin's name is indissolubly linked with the doctrine of predestination. This was his favorite theme, the key-note of his theology, and against all who impugned it, his indignation was without limit.

The following is Dr. Henry's statement of

"Predestination embraces three points :-- 1 The eternal decree, through which God determined, before the sin of Adam, what should take place with regard to the whole human race, and to each individual. 2d. The principle that man is condemned to death on account of his own sin and wickedness; and 3d. that after Adam fell, the entire human stock was so corrupted and debased in him, that God could not consider one better than another; and that, therefore, those whom He saves, He saves only through his own free

This favorite or central dogma of Calvin's theology has been supposed and alleged to involve a fatalism like that of Spinoza, or that of the Mussulman, subjecting the mind of man to a power as despotic as it was blind; and it must be admitted by Calvin's warmest admirers, that in advocating his favorite doctrine, he has, amid the heat and din of controversy, sometimes employed phrases which have confirmed the truth of the charges of his antago-

The reviewer belongs to a class of Calvinistic writers, who suppose, that to clear this dogma of the imputation of fatalism, it is sufficient to say, "Calvin's theology lights us deep into the Deity," and cannot be relished by certain minds." It is assumed that predestination is a vast profound, which cannot be measured by the amplest fathoming line or highest searing of common minds, and that therefore all objections to it, originate in an inability to comprehnd it-hence, all who write against this doctrine are said to write against Calvanism with the virulence of men who do not understand it." Dr. Henry says, "however terrible the system may appear, no less grand is it in the eyes of every one who penetrates it with a feeling of the greatness of God, and with faith. This doctrine is an ocean upon which we may suffer ship-week, but one upon which we may sail safely if we avoid curiosity. They plunge themselves into an abyss of misery, who venture upon inquiries of this kind without the word of God; while they who view the subject in its proper order may derive therefrom a large measure of consolation.

Calvin in his controversial defences of this doctrine often indulged in a degree of asperity altogether unbecoming a Christian minister, and those who revere his memory the most, greatly deplore the severity of his language. Mr. Dyer, in his life of Calvin, represents bim as not merely a stern theologian, but, moreover, as an implacable persecutor, and insinuales him to be a grossly immoral man. He represents him as the instigator of Cranmer in the work of persection.

It is not difficult to trace the salient points of Calvin's character. He was born at Noyou in Picardy, on the 10th day of July, 1500; and adopted the Reformed dectrines about the year 1539. He was first settled in Geneva in the year 1536; and expelled by the licentiousness of the Genevese in 1538. After a residence of about two years at Strasburgh, he was recalled to Geneva, as the only man capable of saving it smid the turbufurnish excuses to the world for assailing him | lence and the agitations which raged within the city. There he continued to labor as a "Various attempts have been made to roll reformer, an author, an ecclesiastic, a paster, of May, 150d, when he died in the 55th year

> But these years were crowded with labors more abundant, associated with the most thrilling events which characterized the 16th

As a refermer, Calvin was a moral hero. He is regarded by some as emphatically a man chosen by Divine Providence for the regeneration of France. His own faith was and fearless. His bold and energetic career, as a reformer, soon placed him at the head of the reformed party in France.

As a theologian and commentator, Calvin | cle, for 'sermon', read German, ranks high, tils Institutes comprise his earliest and greatest work. They were burned by order of the Sourbonne at Paris, and notwithstanding the severe logic with which they have been assailed, and refuted, they have been translated into French, Italian, Spanish, German, English, Dutch, Hungarian, Greek and Arabic, throwing the influence of Calvin's usind over many millions, diverse in habit, in language and in clime.

As a preacher, Calvin was extremely popular. It is said that the Genevese were accustomed to gather around his house entreating him to repeat a sermon he had just preached. In speaking, he often paused to let his heavers ponder; and instead of sweeping them along by resistless appeals, he was deliberate and slow, that all might be weigh-

As an ecclesiastic, his views are simply theoretic; he would have God rule in the church and in the State by his word without a rival or a challenge-though the two spheres were periectly distinct in their constitutions. In the operation of his theory, he adopted the stern maxim-"Those who despise the honor of God must be punished with

At one time about a thousand, from different countries daily heard his lectures; and became entirely or partially imbued with his creed. As a result, it was computed that at one time there were in France, five millions

To revive the waning glory and influence of Calvinism, the Calvin Translation Society has been formed. It was computed that in the course of ten years, the whole of Calvin's commentaries, sermons, Institutes, and other theological works might be translated and published and by this arrangement some thousands of copies of the productions of Calvin are annually circulated among the English speaking population of the world. Our

reviewer deeply deplores the fact that the the political firmament. It is an event which blemishes that mar the symmetry of the reform- will produce a deep sensation throughout this er's character may be easily descried, that it re- broad land, and the civilized world." Two quires no great tact or ability to unmask his paragraphs from Mr. Clay's eloquent address infirmities, and drag his failing from the dread will be sufficient to indicate his high appreciabode, but that it is truly a Herculean task ation of Mr. Calhoun's character and talents to follow him in his (profound) views of truth which are as dark as the catacombs without ance with him, Mr. President, cemmenced a taper to many minds, or to obtain the key upwards of thirty years ago. We entered at which alone can open the secrets of his grandeur. That key, like the lost Pliad, is presumed to be lost forever.

#### THE CROPS IN FAYETTE COUNTY.

So far as we have been able to learn by observation and inquiry, the crops in this county are promising. The fertile soil of this flourishshing and growing county always richly rewards the hand of industry. Indeed, this remark is true of the soil of Texas generallythe soil of no state in the Union makes ampler rewards for the labor bestowed upon it than that of Texas. From the information now before us, we anticipate at least an average crop throughout the State.

FAYETTE CAMP-MEETING. This meeting commenced on the 11th inst. on the Favette camp-ground, four miles east of Rutersville. This beautiful camp-ground, with its ample shed embowered in a lovely grove has heretofore been alluded to by us The worshippers were quite numerous, and were well provided for ; at least we heard no complaints for the want of accommodations. The following preachers were in attendance : Rev. Bro's, R. Alexander, P. E., John Haynie, Geo. Rottenstein, Thos. F. Cook, John C. Kolbe, G. W. Rabb, Isaac G. John, Isaac Applewhite, Charles W. Thomas, A. P. Manly, and John Thomas, --- Hyer. Most of e services were highly spiritual and animated. The preaching was generally practical. close, searching and pointed-rich in evanelical truth, and glowing with religious ardor. Several sinners were converted, and Christians generally were much quickened and encouraged to pursue their heavenward career with renewed diligence.

Much precious seed is sown at these meetings whose fruit does not immediately appear, consequently it is beyond our province to attempt to state exact results of this meeting at its close. The light of eternity alone can reveal the entire results of this and similar many that they were born there.

### ERRATA.

red in the leading editorial of last weekwhich, are the following:

for 'interest,' read interval. In the next line, degree of personal kindnesss. for 'trine,' read time. In the sixth line be- Differing widely on many questions respectthe second column third paragraph, thirteen with the highest degree of admiration." lines from the bottom, for 'trustee', read trus- We cannot forego the pleasure of making ted. In the fourth line below, for 'fall,' read one quotation from Mr. Rusk's aldress, pale. In the second line from the bottom of which reflects honor alike upon himself and the last of the second paragraph of the third not be considered inappropriate for me to say column, for 'recovering,' read reckoning .-- a word upon this solemn occasion. Being a

# EDITOR'S TABLE.

Obituary Addresses delivered on the occasion the United States, April 1, 1850, with the flattering. To him, at that period, I was in-D. D., Chaplain of the Senate, preached in the ment; and often since, in the most critical Senate, April 2d, 1850.

what might have been expected from the Hon. ler's address furnishes a beautiful portrait of ligation to my feeling of gratitude." Mr. Calhoun's public and private character, a proud. We select two goms from his address, Says Mr. Butler-Mr. President, Mr. Calhoun has lived in an eventful period of our Republic, and has acted a distinguished part. I surely do not venture too much, when I say that his reputation forms a striking part of a glorious history. Since 1811 until this time, he has been responsibly connected with the Federal Government. As Representative. Senator, Cabinet, Minister, and Vice President, he has been identified with the greatest events in the political history of our country. And I hope that I may be permitted to say that he has been equal to all the duties which were devolved upon him in the many critical junctures in which he was placed. Having Of sect. clime, party, and degree, to act a responsible part, he always acted a All honoring him on whom nature all honor decided part. It would not become me to venture upon the judgment which awaits his brightest luminaries has been extinguished in the princes."

as a Statesman :-- "My personal acquaintthe same time, together, the House of Representatives at the other end of this building. The Congress, of which we thus became members, was that amongst whose deliberations and acts was the declaration of war against the most powerful nation, as it respects us, in the world. During the preliminary discussions which arose in the preparation for that great event, as well as during those which took place when the resolution was finally adopted, no member displayed a more lively and patriotic sensibility to the wrongs which led to that momentous event than the deceased, whose death we all now so much deplore. Ever active, ardent, able, no one was in advance of him in advocating the cause of his country, and denouncing the foreign injustice which compelled us to appeal to arms. Of all the Congresses with which I have had any acquaintance since my entry into the service of the Federal Government, in none, in my nuble opinion, has been assembled such a galiaxy of eminent and able men as were in the House of Representatives of that congress which declared the war, and in that which immediately followed the peace : and, amongst that splendid constellation, none shone more bright and brilliant than the star which is now set. \* \* \* " Sir, he has gone! No more shall we witness from yonder seat the flashes of that keen and penetrating eye of his, dartng through this chamber. No more shall we be thrilled by that torrent of clear, concise, compact logic, poured out from his lips, which, if it did not always carry conviction to our judgment, always commanded our ad-

We can give only two or three sentences from Mr. Webster's glowing address :- " I hope the Senate will indulge me in adding a very few words to what has been said. My apology for this presumption is the very long equaintance which has subsisted between Mr. Calhoun and myself. We are of the same age. I made my first entrance into the House meetings, when it will, doubtless, be said of Representatives in May, 1813, and there found Mr. Calhonn. He had already been in that body for two or three years: I found him then an active and efficient member of In our absence a number of errors accurded decided part, and exercising a decided influthe assembly to which he belonged, taking a Church of England, -- the most prominent of ence, in all its deliberations. From that day to the day of his death, amidst all the strifes of party and politics, there has subsisted between In the third line of the second paragraph, us, always and without interruption, a great

miration. Those eyes and those lips are cl. sed

low, in the same paragraph, for 'mark,' read ing the institutions and government of the mask. In the third line from the bottom of country, those differences never interrupted the third paragraph, for 'assert,' read arrest. our personal and social intercourse. I have In the fourth paragraph, sixth line from the been present at most of the distinguished intop, for 'unless he in orders,' read, unless he stances of the exhibition of his taient, in debe in orders. In the fifth line below of the bate. I have always heard him with pleasure, paragraph, for 'keeping,' read, belping. In often with much instruction, not unfrequently

the column, for 'purent,' read parent. In his State:-" Mr. President, I hope it will In the fourth line from the close of the arti- native of the same State with the distinguished Senator whose death has east such a cloom upon this Senate and the audience here assembled, I had the good fortune, at an early period of my life, to make his acquaintance. At that time he was just entering on that of the death of the Hon, John C. Calhonn, a bright career which has now terminated. 1 Senator of South Carolina, in the Senate of was then a boy, with prospects any thing but Funeral Sermon of the Rev. C. M. Butter, debted for words of kindues and encouragepositions in which I have been placed, a recur-We have read these addresses with the rence to those words of encouragement has deepest interest. They are appropriate, for. inspired me with resolution to meet difficulcible, and truly eloquent. They are just ties that beset my path. Four years ago, I had the pleasure of renewing that acquaint-Senators, Butler, colleague of Mr. Calhonn, ance, after an absence of some fifteen years; Clay, Webster, Rusk and Clemens and om- and this took place after he had taken an acbody a justly merited tribute to the memory tive part in the question of annexing Texas to of South Carolina's noblest son. Mr. But- the United States, adding a new sense of ob-

We must not omit to quote the closing character of which South Carolina may well be paragraph of Mr. Clemens' brilliant address :--"I may be permitted, Mr. President, to express my gratification at what we have beard and witnessed this day. Kentucky has been heard through the lips of one, who is not only her greatest Statesman, but the world's greatest living orator, the great exp under of the Constitution, whose massive intellect seems to comprehend and give clearness to all things beneath the sun, has spoken for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. From every quarter the voice of mourning is mingled with notes of the highest admiration. These crowded galleries, the distinguished gentlemen who fill this floor, all indicate that here have

Bards, artists, sages, reverently met, To waive each separating plea

shed." Dr. Butler's Sermon is founded upon Psalm memory. That will be formed by posterity Ixxxii, 6, 7. "I have said ye are gods and before the impartial tribunal of history," \* \* all of you are children of the Most High; "By the death of Mr. Calhoun, one of the but ye shall die like men, and fall like one of

we have referred to the addresses. It is too tame a production, and too barren of Gospel human hearts and minds; a prince in the meanor-this prince has fallen-fallen!

" And ye all, his friends and peers, illustrious Statesmen, Orators, and Warriors-- " I dren of the Most High; but ye shall die like men, and fall like one of the princes!"

here and elsewhere, fitly spoken. The beautifully blended benignity, dignity, simplicity, and purity of the husband, the father, and the friend; the integrity, sagacity, and energy of the Statesman; the compressed intenseness, the direct and rapid logic of the Orator; all these have been vividly portrayed by those lithets. who themselves illustrate what they describe. There seem to linger around this hall echoes of the voices which have so faithfully sketched and so affectionately culogised the virtues of the departed, that the muse of history will note down the words, as the outline of her her glowing praise."

Methodist Pulnit.

eal meredian, and may be used with profit by laboratory below.

And then, what was I to do? It never or

THE TEXAS MONUMENT. dinary feelings of pleasure. " Honor to the

THE CONFESSION OF PROFESSOR WEBSTER.

The N. Y. Herald of the 3d inst. contains

At the meeting of the Council, this moraag the case of Professor Webster was referred to a committee. Before the committee, at 12 o'clock, appeared the Rev. Dr. Putnam, the spiritual dviser of the condemed, with a petition for

a commutation of punishment, together with a confession that he killed Dr. Parkman. The reverened gentleman prefaced the datement by a few remarks relative to the nanner in which the confession was made to him, the stated that he had no previous acquaintance with Professor Webster before being called to act in the capacity of his spiritual advisor. In the first few weeks of his visits, he sought no acknowledgement of tell the truth in regard to the matter, and he accoded to the request by making a statement, which was now submitted for the consideration of the Council. It was in substance

THE CONFESSION. to Littlefield unsealed. It was to ask Dr. Parkman to call at my rooms on Friday, the 23d, after my lecture. He had become of late very importunate for his pay. He had threatened me with a suit; to put an officer in my house, and to drive me from my pro-I did not tell him in it what I could do or what I had to say about the payment. I wish. ed to gain for those few days a release from his long a time at least the fullfilment of recent threats of severe measures. I did not expect to be able to pay him when Friday should

My parpose was, if he should accede to the proposed interview, to state to him my embarassments and utter inability to pay him at single thought to the question as to what acpresent... to apologise for those things in my conduct which had offended him---to throw myself on his mercy---to beg further time Littlefield; never knew of its existence, at least and indulgence for the sake of my family, if I have no recollection of it. I left the College not for myself, and to make as good promis-es to him as I could have any hope of keeping.

We regret that we cannot speak of this ser- I did not hear from him on that day nor the non in the same strain of eulogy with which next, (Wednesday,) but I found on Thursday he had been on pursuit of me without finding me. I immagined he had forgotten the appointment, or else he did not mean to wait truth for the solemn and imposing occasion for it. I feared he would come in upon me upon which it was delivered. We have room at my lecture hour, or while I was prepar. only for the introduction, which is by far the ing my experiments for it; therefore I called at his house on that morning, (Friday,) be. most eloquent portion of the sermon of seven tween 8 and 9 o'clock, to remind him of my pages :- "One of the princes is fallen! A wish to see him at the College at half past prince in intellect; a prince in his sway over 1, my lecture closing at one. I did not stop to talk with him, for I expected the conversation would be a long one, and I had wealth of his own generous affections, and in my lecture to prepare for, for it was neces. the rich revenues of admiring love poured into sary for me to have my time, and also to keep his heart; a prince in the dignity of his de- my mind free from other exciting matters .... Dr. Parkman agreed to call on me as I proposed. He came, accordingly, between salf-past I and two o'clock, entering at the lecture room door. I was engaged in rehave said ye are gods, and all of you are chil- moving some glasses from my lecture room table into the room in the rear, called the upper laboratory. He came rapidly down the step and followed me into the laborate "The praises of the honored dead have been, He immediately addressed me with great energy-"are you ready for me sir? Have you got the money?" I replied, "no 1) Parkman," and I was then beginning to star my condition, and my appeal to him, but be would not listen to me, and interrupted me with much vehemence. He called me a secondrel and a liar, and went on heaping on me the most bitter taunts and opproblous en.

While he was spenking he drew a hand-

ful of papers from his pocket, and took from among them my two notes, and also an old letter from Dr. Hossack, written many years the life, so happily discriminated the powers, ago, congratulating him on his success in getting me appointed Professor of Chemistry .--"You see," he said, "I got you into your office, and now I will get you out of it." He put back into his pocket all the papers except future lofty narrative, her nice analysis, and the letter and the notes. I cannot tell how long the torrent of threats and invectives con tinued, and I cannot recall to memory but a Methodist Expositor .- This paper was small portion of what he said; at first I kept adopted by the late General Conference, and interposing, trying to pacify him, so that I located at Louisville, Ky. We learn that the might attain the object for which I sought the interview, but I could not stop him, and requisite arrangements have been made by the soon my temper was up; I forgot every thing, General Book Agent to issue the first number and felt nothing but the sting of his words. of the third volume on the 13th instant, at I was excited to the highest degree of passion Louisville. From the commencement of the and while he was speaking and gesticulating third volume, it will be called the " Louisville in the most violent and menacing manner thrusting the letter and his fist into my face, Christian Advocate." Its prospects are sta- in my fory I seized whatever thing was ban ted to be very flattering. May its career be diest (it was a stick of wood), and deit bind an instantaneous blow with all the force that The Hume Altar, an Appeal in behalf of think, or care, whether I should his him. Family Worship, with Prayers and Hymns, or how hard, or what the effect would be for Family use, by Charles F. Deems, Editor It was on the side of his nead, and there is nothing to break the force of the blow. He fell instantly upon the pavement. There was The above work has just been laid upon our no second blow; he did not move. I stooped table, and a more welcome visitor could hardly down over him, and he seemed to be lifeless. have made its appearance; as a work in behalf. Blood flowed from his mouth, and I get a have made its appearance; as a work in behalf of Family Worship, it stands unrivalled, and has long been needed. It is really "The effect. Perhaps I spent ten minutes in his Home Altar." We would recommend it to dempis to resuscitate him, but I found be was Home Altar." We would recommend it to every family, of every evangelical denomination—a manual suitable for every ecclesiasti- them, the doors of the facture room and the

red to me to go out and declare what had been done, and obtain assistance. I saw nothing but the alternative of a successful movement and concealment of the body on the one hand, and We have received the first number of this of infamy and destruction on the other. The neat, and highly interesting sheet, and having first thing I did, as soon as I could do anything was to draw the body into the private room adin view the object of its publication, we hall joining, where I took off the clothes and began the appearance of the Monument with no orin the upper laboratory. They were all con sumed there that afternoon, with papers, pock-Brave," Honor to the departed heroes of et-book, and whatever they contained, I did no the Lone Star. May the efforts of the Committee prove successful—receiving a large list hauging out. I took it, and threw it over the of subscribers, and a wide extended circula- bridge as I went to Cambridge. My next more was to get the body into the sink, which stands in the small private room; by setting the body partially erect against the corner, and by getting into the sink myself. I succeeded in drawing it up there. It was entirely dismembered. It was quickly done, as a work of terrible and descerate necessity. The only instrument was the which I kept for cutting corks. I made no usof the Turkish knife, as it was called at the trial. That had long been kept on my parler mantleece in Cambridge as a curious ornament. laughters frequently cleaned it; hence the Boston. July 2, 1850. earks of oil and whiting found on it. I had ately brought it into Rosion to get the sheath repaired. While dismembering the body stream of Cochituate water was running through the sink, carrying off the blood in a pipe that passed down through the lower labe ratory. There must have been a leak in the pipe, for the ceiling below was stained immedi-There was a fire burning in tely around it. the furnace of the lower laboratory. Mr. Littleield was mistaken in thinking there had never en a fire there. He had probably never kin one, but I had done it myself several times. I had done it that day for the purpose of making oxygen gas. The head and viscera were put into that furnace that day, and the fuel heaped on. I did not examine at night to see to what degree they were consumed. his visits, he sought no acknowledgement of the prisoner. At length, on the 23d of May, he visited him in his cell, and demanded of him, for his own well-being, that he should table in what is called the well—a deep sink, lined with lend; a stream of Cochituate was turned into it, and kept running through it all Friday night: the thorax was put into a similar well, in the lower laboratory, which I filled with water, and threw in a quantity of potash which I found there. This remains was not changed till after the visit t On Tuesday, 20th November, I sent the the officers on Monday. When the body bad note to Dr. Parkman, which, it appears, was been thus all disposed of. I cleared away all tracarried by the boy Maxwell. I handed it ces of what had been done. I think the stick with which the fatal blow had been struck proved to be a piece of stump of a large grape vine—say two inches in diameter and two feet It was one of several pieces which I had carried in from Cambridge long before, for the pupose of showing the effect of certain chemi cal fluids in coloring wood, by being absorbed essorship if I did not pay him. The purport into the pores. The grape vine, being a very of my note was simply to ask the conference, porous wood, was well adapted to this purpose nother longer stick had been used as intended and exhibited to the students. This one not been used. I put it into the fire. I took up the two notes, either from the table or the solicitations to which I was limble every day, | floor-I think the table, close by where Dr. P. on occasions and in a manner very disagree | had fallen. I seized an old metallie pen lying able and alarming, and also to avert for so on the table, dashed it across the face and through the signatures, and put them in my pocket. I do not know why I did this rather pocket. I do not know why I did this rame, than put them in the fire: for I had not consider ered for a moment what effect either mode of disposing of them would have on the mortgage. or my indebtedness to Dr. P. and the other

interview with Dr. Parkman.

persons interested, and I had not yet given a

count I should give of the object or result of my

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a bott scen chase that i plana blood

conve

om him on that day nor the y.) but I found on Thursday ursuit of me without finding ed he had forgotten the ape he did not mean to wait ie would come in upon me ir, or while I was preparints for it; therefore I called that morning, (Friday,) be. 'clock, to remind him of my at the College at half past plosing at one. I did not h him, for I expected the uld be a long one, and I had spare for, for it was neces. e my time, and also to keen nother exciting matters .... reed to call on me as I prone, accordingly, between vo o'clock, entering at the r. I was engaged in resses from my lecture room om in the rear, called the . He came rapidly down wed me into the laboratory. addressed me with great u ready for me sir? [1] rey?" I replied, "no Dr. was then beginning to state nd my appeal to him, but in to me, and interrupted me mence. He called me a iar, and went on heaping on er taunts and opproblous ep.

II. NO. 15.

his pocket, and took from two notes, and also an old lossack, written many years g him on his success in get. Professor of Chemistry .-id, "I got you into your office, ret you out of it." He put ket all the papers except notes. I cannot tell bow f threats and invectives con. not recall to memory but a what he said; at first I kept g to pacify him, so that object for which I sought t I could not stop him, and was up ; I forgot every thing. out the sting of his words. he highest degree of passion. s speaking and gesticulating nt and menacing manner, er and his fist into my face. d whatever thing was banick of wood), and deit bin e it. I did not know, or whether I should hit him. of his head, and there w the force of the blow. He the pavement. There was he did not move. I stoomed a his mouth, and I get a it away. I got some amlitta his nose, but without ste him, but I found he was

speaking he drew a hand.

In my horor and consterns. ively to the doors and holted the lecture room and the t and declare what had been ssistance. I saw nothing has a successful movement and e body on the one hand, and ruction on the other. The dy into the private room adok off the clothes and began the fire, which was burning atory. They were all co thernoon, with papers, pockever they contained, I did not is, nor remove any thing, exok it, and threw it over the Cambridge My next move into the sink, which stands s entirely dismembered. is a work of terrible and dee officers in the ten chest itting corks. I made no use a kept on my parlor mantleas a curious ornament. My dy cleaned it; hence the whiting found on it. I had nto Bosion to get the all While dismembering the la tuate water was runni carrying off the blood in a own through the lower labo below was stained immedihere was a fire barning in ower laboratory. Mr. Littlein thinking there had never He had probably never kindone it myself several time lay for the purpose of making head and viscera were put at day, and the fuel heaped some of the limbs, perhaps the lid of the lecture room lled the well-a deep sink, stream of Cochituate was kept running through it all thorax was put into a simi-ver laboratory, which I filled rew in a quantity of potash, anged till after the visit t day. When the body bad sed of, I cleared away all traen done. I think the stick tal blow had been struck of stump of a large grape es in diameter and two feet f several pieces which I had mbridge long before, for the the effect of certain chemig wood, by being absorbed e grape vine, being a very ell adapted to this purpose. k had been used as intended, e students. This one had ither from the table or the able, close by where Dr. P. d an old metallic pen lying ed it across the face and ures, and put them in my now why I did this rather he fire: for I had not consids to Dr. P. and the other and I had not yet given a to question as to what ac-of the object or result of my Farkman. ledge hammer spoken of by

new of its existence, at least on of it. I left the College

as 6 o'clock. I collected

ould, that I might meet my

day, I visited my rooms at the College, but made no change in the disposition of the remains, and laid no plans as to my future course. On Saturday evening. I read the notice in the Transcript, respecting his disappearance. I was then deeply impressed with the necessity of immediately taking some ground as to the character of my interview with Dr. Parkman, which I take not as an advocate pledged to for i saw that it must become known that i had such an interview, as I had appointed it first by an unsealed note on Tuesday, and on Friday had myself called at his house in open day, and tratified the arrangement, and had there been ratified the arrangement, and had there been the seen, and had myself hy hear overheard by the told by the way where he was going-the interview would in all probability be known, and I must be ready to explain it. The question excited me much, but on Sunday my course was taken. I would go into Boston, and be the first to declare myself the person, as yet unknown, with whom Dr. P. had made the appointment, i would take the ground that I had invited him to the College to pay him money, and that I had paid it. Accordingly, I fixed upon the sum by taking the small note and adding interest, which it appears I cast erroneously. If I had thought of it earlier, I should not have deposited Pettee's check for \$90 in the Charles River Bank on Saturday, but should have suppressed it as on Saturday, but should have suppressed it as going so far to make up the sum which I was to have professed to have paid the day before, and which Pettee knew I had by me at the hour of interview; it had not occurred to me that I should constitute that not occurred to me that I should constitute that not occurred to me that I of it : or I should have destroyed the large note, and let it be inferred that it was gone with the man during his imprisonment. It was a ser missing man, and I should only have kept the small one, which was all that I could pretend

to have paid. for that was the hour, just after the lecture, at which persons having business with me, or in my rooms, were always directed to call. I

On Wednesday I put on kindlings and made with the remains. The tin box was designed then and profit to him which ought to result to receive the thorax, though I had not concluded where I should finally put the box. The tainly have some knowledge respecting the fish books, tied up as grapples, were to be used fate of Dr Parkman which I had not, and that fish books, tied up as grapples, were to be used for drawing up the parts in the vault, whenever I should determine how to dispose of them. and get strains erough. I had a confused double object in ordering the box and making the grapples. I had, before, intended to get such things to send to Fayal: the box to hold the plants and other articles which I wished to protect from the salt water and the sea air, and the books to be used there in obtaining coralline plants from the sea. It was this previously intended use of them that suggested and mixed itself up with the idea of the other application. I doubt, even now, to which use not fear to tell me the whole trath, for I was they would have been applied: I had not used not there to represent him nor to judge him. the books at the time of his discovery. The tan put into the tea chest was taken from a harrel of it that had been in the laboratory for scheme, and to assist him if I might, to live some time. The bar of tan brought in on Monday was not used, nor intended to be used; it belong ed to a quantity obtained by me a long tim ago, for experiments in tanning, and was sent one of a man, and, I trusted, the hope of a in by the family toget it out of the way. Its Christian; that in order to my being of any seing sent in just at that time was accidental. I was not aware that I put the knife in the chest. The stick found in the saccer of ink was for making coarse diagrams on cloth. The bunch of filed keys had been used long ago by me in Fruit street, and thrown carelessly by into a drawer. I never examined them, and I do not know whether they would fit any of the I was in no hurry, and that he might take a locks of the College or not. If there were other day or two more to consider whether my adkeys fitting doors which I had nothing to do. I vee to him to make a tuit disclosure was not suppose they must have been all duplicates, or keys of former looks left there by the mechanics or janitor. I know nothing about them, and should never be likely to notice them amongst the multitude of articles, large and small, of all kinds, collected in my rooms.

The janiter had furnished me with a key to it will be a relief to me. He then procal friends who visited the College, but I had never used it. The nitrie acid on the stairs was not used to remove spots of blood, but was dropped on Friday, the 30th, I was in doubt whether I every appearance, it seemed to me, of an was under arrest, or whether a more strict search honest purpose to tell the truth. Some of of my rooms was to be had, the latter hypothethe minor facts and explanations were given sis being hardly less appailing than the former. When I found that we went over Cragies When I found that the carriage was stopping at the jail, I was sure of my fate. Before leaving the carriage I took a dose of strychnine from my pocket and swallowed it. I had prepared the writ of error was pending, and also that of it in the shape of a pill before I left my labora- Dr. Webster's petition for a full pardon, with tory on the 23d. I thought I could not bear to survive detection. I thought it was a large dose. The state of my nervous system, probably, dafeated its action partially. The effects of the poison were terrible beyond description it was in operation at the College, and before went there, but most severely afterwards. I wrote but one of the anonymous letters produced at the trail-the one mailed at East Cambridge. The little bundle referred to in the letter detained by the jailer contained only a bottle of nitric acid, for domestic use. I had seen it stated in a newspaper that I had purchased a quantity of oxalic acid, which it was

family and others with composure. On Satur- coming restive under the solicitations of Dr.

Dr. Putnam then proceeded to read the fol

The grounds which I am authorized to take in aid of the petition of J. W. Webster, and

seen, and had probably been overheard by the man servant, and I knew not by how many ment of passion, under great provocation; that man servant, and I knew not by how many persons. Dr. P. might have been seen entering there was no premeditation. nor murderous my rooms, or how many persons he might have intent: that there was a homicide. but not a murder: or if it could be called a murder under view would in all probability be known, and I the rigid interpretation of the rules of common

should ever show the notes concealed in proof kind. Soon after his sentence, I received from him a request that I would visit him as a clergy-

vice not to be declined. I had followed the reports of the trial, and acquiesced in the verdict as a righteous one. My single thought was concealment and and had no thought but that the sentence was safety; every thing else was incidental to that. to be, and ought to be, carried into execution. I was in no state to consider my ulterior premainry interest. Money, thoug I needed I did not make it my object to draw a confessit so much, was of no account to me in that condition of mind. If I had designed and premeditated the homiside of the Post of the condition of mind. meditated the homicide of Dr. Parkman, in of his guilt or innocence. I carefully avoided order to get the possession of the notes and conceal my debt, I not only should have deposited Pettee's check the next day, but should have made some show of getting and having the money the morning before. I should have drawn my money from the bank and taken occasion to mention to the cashier that I and a sum to make me on that day for Dr. Parkman, and about the remains found that I and a sum to make up on that day for Dr. Parkman, and about the remains found Dr. Parkman, and the same to Henchman, when I berrowed the S10. I should have remarked that I was so much short of a sum that I was to pay Parkman. I berrowed the money of Henchman as mere packet money for the day. If I had intended the homicide of Dr. P., I should have not made the appointment with him twice, and each time is a creating to the first weeks to become acquainted with him twice, and each time is a creating to the first weeks to become acquainted with him twice, and each time is a creating to the first weeks to become acquainted with him to win his confidence and athim twice and cach time in so open a manner that other persons would almost certainly know of it; and I should not have invited him to my rooms at an hour when the College would be full of students and others, and an hour when tachment by attention and sympathy, and to was most likely to receive calls from others, seemed, to myself to have succeeded in these objects almost beyond my hopes.

At length, on the 231 day of May, I had ed into my rooms on Saturday afternoon, but made up my mind to a livess hon in a wholly nothing. After the first visit of the officer, new strain, and to demand of him a full statethe upper well, and threw them in to the vault under the privy. I took the threax from the ly and unauthoritively demand his confidence. well below, and packed it in the tea chest, as found. My own impression has been, that this was not done till after the second visit of the officers, which was on Tuesday, but Kingsley's testimony shows that it must have been done sooner. The perforation of the throax had been to me seriously and not reply tid I had done. made by the knife, at the time of removing the | I then said to him that he must have felt all On Wednesday I put on kindlings and made a fire in the furance below, having first poked down the ashes. Some of the limbs, I cannot remember which or how many, were consumed at that time. This was the last I had to do not understand each other; that the embarta-smeat which attended the avoiding of that point obviously went far to deleas the satisfactors. the unshared secret must be to him an oppressive and intolerable burden; but the time had come when he ought to share with some one, and under the circumstances, with me; that I had scrupulously forhorne hitherto to press him on this point, and orged it now only because I believed it would be for his relief and peace of mind; that I thought be must feel by this time that he owed me the truth and that he could trust me; that he need not fear to tell me the whole trath, for I was science, and to assist him if I might, to live while he lived, and to die when he should die, with the homility of a sinner and the firmness of a man, and, I trusted, the hope of a real service to him there must be truth and true relations between us. I cautioned him not to answer me hastily--not to speak until he was prepared to tell the whole truth and absolute truth ; that I would endeavor to put vice to him to make a full disclosure was not reasonable and good.

I speke to him some time, in a strain which have thus indicated. He seemed to be much affected by what I said, and when I paused he said immediately, "I am ready to tell all, ceeded to relate the facts which I have since embodied in a statement now to be presented, I put to him a great number of questions, al When the officers called for me of which he answered promptly, and with by him on a subsequent day, but the owline of the whole narrative, and the more important details, were given at the interview of

May 23d. It is important to observe that at the date strong declarations of entire innocence, was in the hands of the Governor. If the writ should fail, he considered every thing at stake upon that petition, the declarations it contained, and the documents and affidavits he believed would be obtained for its support. His immediate family family and smeerely believing him innocent, were engaged in seeking facts and papers to sustain his position. I am confident that at that time he had not the remotest idea of approaching the Ex

be tener of that petion nor began to compresumed was to be used in removing blood stains. I wish a parcel to be kept untouched that it may be shown, if there should be cecasion, what it really was that I had purchased. plete the question whether communication would be practicable, or even a destrable distributive. His whole thought, so far as be I have drawn up in seperate papers, an explanation of the use I intended to make of the blood sent for on Thursday, the 22d, and of the conversation with Littlefield about the dissectentertaired any hope, was of a pardon on the ing vault. I think that Pettee, in his testiwith an appearance of anxiety. "What if the ing vault. I think that Pettee, in his testimony at the trial, put too strongly my words about having settled with Dr. P. Whatever I did say of the kind was in the hope I entertained that I should be able to pacify Dr. P. and make some arrangement with him, and was said in order to quiet Petee, who was be-

he lived, without his consent, and that, if I cient shall be substituted by the Executive. survived him, he must leave all to my discre tion. I feel sure that it had not occurred to his mind that his statements to me could ever be used by me with a view to his advantage, but he had a moment's solicitude lest I might be compelled to reveal them to his harm. He seemed to me to make his disclosures simply because he was unwilling to deny my earnest request, wished to manifest his confidence in me, and at the same time was glad to have the opportunity of releaving his mind of its dreadful secret.

I will add here that I did not make any demand on Dr. Webster at the suggestion of guilty man. The homicide he has committed any legal or other friend of his, nor did any is not justifiable. The provocation, though he had made any was communicated by me to any person until more than two weeks after it had been received by me. Since that time

Webster's statement, I advised the withdrawal (temporary at least, and I hoped final.) of his first petition to the Executive, and it was withdrawn.

it to be believed? Second, if believed, should it lead to a mitigation of the sentence pronounced by court?

1. After all that has passed, nothing can be claimed by Dr. Webster on the ground of his personal veracity. His mere word without inflicting upon him a sentence severer without inflicting upon him a sentence severer cannot now be taken for anything he may in terms which the Government have no legal or moral right to do. It is sometimes said, to that there are strong, and I think sufficient reasons reply, that "Dr. Webster must be executed." there are strong, and I think sufficient reasons for believing his statements to be true. I do to relax the rigor of the law in favor of one will indicate to the committee some of those in his position. He must die, whoever else may which have weight in my own mind, with the be spared." This is a cruel sentiment, and hope that they may be able to find the same subversive of every principle of humanity and force in them.

committee to the circumstances under which the statements were made by Professor Webresponse; the relation to which be and myhis first petition having gone in, and he placing his whole reliance on that and the documents with which he thought that it could be fortified, and having had as yet no idea of sentence. I trust that a full consideration will be given to those circumstances, as going to show that Dr. Webster did not make up his story with any view to the use that is now tnade of it.

2. His statement though salleniy and upexpectedly demanded and promptly given, so as to preclude the idea of a prepared story, contains no contradictions, is perfectly consistent with itself, and with all the known facts of the case.

3. While the statement denies premeditations of the contradictions of the case.

on of the homicide, it explains satisfactorily minds of one social class, or jealous and maligthose circumstances which were brought forward at the trial, as tending to show the premeditation; such as sending for the blood; the conversation about the gass of the dissect

Under this head I ought to refer to Pettee's testimony. Pettee says that Webster told him he would have no more trouble with Dr. Parkwere just as near the truth if predicated on the expectation that he should make terms arkman, as if predicated on the expectation that he should silence his claim by mur-

thing either way.
On the other hand Dr. Putnam suggested, at

and granting that he could conceive the plan. rational sympathic still there was a greater moral improbability law and justice.

unpremeditated, and ought the prayer of the jesty, and make it a terror to evil-doors. oner to be granted, and the sentence com-

wealth to the prisoner the only alluded to own part, that before they agreed on a report the known difference of epinion on that point not favorable to the prayer of the petitioner, in the Supreme Court itself, presuming, how-ever, that the Executive Council would not wish to impeach at all one of its decisions, or that the people could desire, or Dr. Webster's friends asks such interference of functions.

He supposed, however, that if Dr. Webster's statements could have been proved to a jury under admission of evidence, the verdict could not have been murder. Or if the court then, by the rules of the common law, had instructed the jury that they must find such a homicide murder, he supposed it would have been regarded every where a case for the Executive. The precise duty of the Executive was to make the graduation of punishment to crime 9 a. M., by the bark Siberia, eight days from

friend, and then try to use me as a spy; that it would be an outrage not to be thought of, and that I would not consent to be so used whatever might be the consequences to my. whatever might be the consequences to my-self. I had previously told him that I should never reveal his statements to lany one while ishment less horrible, but still severe and suffi-

In this latter position, said Dr. Putnam, as I believe the case of Dr Webster stands, I believe that the prayer of this petition ought to be granted, and have presented in the statement, and in my own name, reasons which think should move the Governor and Council to grant it. I am here out of my usual and ap-propriate sphere, not to win a case, but to assist committee in their search for the truth of the case. I have no interest in the matter dis-tinct from that of the Commonwealth. My sympathies in the case are-first for truth and justice, and second for Dr. Webster.

Dr. Webster, continued he, does not pray for a full pardon from the Executive. He is person know of my intention to make it. And neither Webster's statement nor the fact that he had made any was communicated by me: under control, and for the consequence of which he is justly held responsible. He acknowledged that Dr. Webster's conduct

no steps have been taken by me without the after the offence aggravated it - that a man of concurrence of Dr. Webster and of his recognised legal adviser.

Two or three days after I received Dr. sion made of its character by the disposal of the body could not be removed though his edu-cation as a medical student and medical man should be regarded while it was judged. His his first petition to the Executive, and it was withdrawn.

After reading the statement Dr. Putnam proceeded thus: Two questions arise with regard to Dr. Webster's statement. First, is collectively, constitute the crime of murder Dr. Webster's intellectual and social advan

tages, he said, increased his moral responsibility,

loubtless: but they increased any punishment

orce in them.

I have already called the attention of the and he must take care lest he become too conscious of them, through his strenuous efforts to ignore them. Dr. Webster's case, like every ster; the sort of appeal to which they were a and upon no other consideration whatever. other, must be determined upon its own merits response; the relation to which he and myself stood to each other at the time; the relation to which he stood to the Executive-cial position—and that anxiety not to show him any undue favor on account of it has unconscious-ly operated to deprive him of some portion of the favor which might be accorded to criminals of a different rank. God forbid that this should be so. I know it is not so with regard to the obtaining or seeking a commutation of his treatment he receives from the officers who have the custody of his person. Dr. Webster certainly ought not to have his sentence miti-gated because he is what is called, in our loose social distinctions, a gentleman; and as certainly his case ought not to be shut out from a candid and merciful consideration, because he is that. It is neither more nor less necessary or right that he should be excented on that account. Considerations of caste, however they

> Happily, the executive has not the bold dternative of executing or of pardoning the prisoner. May I be allowed to suggest that in this case imprisonment will best answer the public ends of justice?

When Dr. Webster's statement shall have gone out to the public, if it shall be believed, man, for he had settled with him. Suppose as we may expect that it will be believed by that Pettee recollected the words rightly— multitudes, even by a great majority of the which Dr. Webster thinks he does not-tuen millions who have become interested in the the words were not literally true; but they ease-believed on account of its consistency, its inherent probability, and the circumstanees favorable to truth under which it was first made; and if then the extreme seutence der. In either case they were predicated on of the law should be excented upon him, he a contingency. And as they fit one expectation just as well as the other, they produce nowith with unnecessary rigor, and to have exthing either way. piated his deeds too severely. And then the some length, that by adopting Dr. Webster's declaration that the homicide was unpremeditated amore remarks of the mind, must pass over from the side of law tated, some circumstances are accounted for, and justice to him as a wronged man-wronotherwise, almost inexplicable. Such are the god with that last wrong, which is immeasuopenness of the appointment, his making no rable and irreparable. And if it should be show of ability to pay Dr. Parkman, and the felt that the innocent and disconsolate family fact that he had no preparations to destroy the of the convict—the most distressed family, I body. And again, he urged that Dr. Webster's think, on earth—had had their unequalled

body. And, again, he urged that Dr. Webster's statements was confirmed by well known traits in Dr. Parkman's character exacting, sometimes severe and exasperating, and with a mania for making his debators do just right—while Dr. Webster's character, on the other hand, is sworn to as timid, yet irritable, hasty, and sometimes passionate.

Dr. Putnam then urged the insufficiency of the elleged motive for premeditated homicide, the little sum of \$483, to a man whose property was considerable, though embarrassed. And he adject that, if he had deliberately planned. ty was considerable, though embarrassed. And he added that, if he had deliberately planned the murder, he must have well considered the vital question as to the effect of his having the notes with the marks of cancellation upon them. He followed this suggestion into detail, and the public feeling and consciouse come exactly poised. let that in which the prisoner's then closed his argument by admitting that into a fracful antagonism against the adminthere was something inexplicable about the notes which Dr. Webster himself probably istration of the law. Let compassion and notes which Dr. Webster himself probably charity follow the criminal in his punishment. coall not make clear. The theory of premedi-tation certainly had the moral probabilities of it: however deserved; but take care to keep all rational sympathics fast bound on the side of

that he could, when the moment came, have executed it.

Ilaving thus naswered the first question as to the "statement"—"Is it to be believed?" he passed to the second inquiry:

If, from all the facts and circumstances of the rectitude and clemency the public and the prisoner look with equal confidence for a decision, at once rightness, we rectiful and the prisoner look with equal confidence for a decision, at once rightness, we rectiful and a decision at once rightness, we rectiful and a decision. if, from all the facts and circumstances of the case, credit shall be given to the statement of Dr. Webster, and the committee shall conclude that it is most probable or equally probable ever so little, still a debtor, to the Commonfor that would be enough.) that the homicide wealth, whose peace he has violated, and at was committed in the heat of blood, and was the same time shall uphold the law in its ma-

With these words Dr. Putnam closed his Here he waived any wish or competency to discuss the legal question that might arise as to malice being implied by law, and about shifting the burthen of proof from the Common wealth to the prisoner. He common wealth to the prisoner like when the common as soon as possible. But he asked, on his they would hear arguments from others than himself, at another sitting.

# Latest from New Orleans!

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

IMPORTANNT FROM HAVANA.

The following despatch from our Havana correspondent was received at the Balize July 20th.

more perfect than any general rules can do.

In regard to the punishment of criminal homicide, it seems to be a settled point in the minds of the people, and in the actual administration of the law, that the sentence of death, however delayed the opening of negotiations. The con-

clusion arrived at by the authorities is, that forty of the prisoners are to be liberated; the rest to be punished, but not with death, and the ships to be confiscated.

The cholera has again appeared.

THE FUNERAL OF THE PRESIDENT. BALTIMORE, Sunday, July 14 .- The funeral of the deceased President was a magnificent pageant, very similar to that of General Harrison.

ADVANCE IN COTTON. Barings' Circular [received per Hibernia] says that cotton has advanced fully 1-8d. American stocks were dull at a slight decline.

> Second Despatch. NEW MEXICO, TEXAS. &C.

BALTIMORE, Monday, July 15 .- Just before his death President Taylor had prepared a message containing his views on the general state of the country, and in which he took decided ground against the claim of Texas to the Santa Fe territory. It was to have been sent in to Congress to-day, and would, no doubt, have caused great excitement among the Southern members. President Fillmere, however, withholds the message. Mr. Clay is now the champion of the Administration.

Mr. Webster has agreed to accept the State Department.

THE REMAINS OF GEN. TAYLOR. The remains of Gen. Taylor is to be taken to Louisiana. Mrs. Taylor and family has removed from the White House, and are now staying with Secretary Meredith.

CONGRESSIONAL. In the Senate, on Monday, [15th.] the Compromise bill came up for consideration. Mr. Soule's amendment, preventing the Territories from passing any law either prohibiting or establishing slavery, was concurred in by a vote of 27 to 25. All the other amendments passed.

Senator Butler, of South Carolina, proposed as the ultimatum of the South to divide California by the line of 36 deg 30 min.

Mr. Benton declared that he would stand by Mr. Fillmore in carrying out Gen. Taylor's views in regard to New Mexico.

Washington, Thursday, July 18, 1850 .- In the Senate. Mr. Foote's amendment, making the line of 34 the boundary of Texas, was rejected-34 to 20.

Mr. King offered an amendment, making the boundary of California 27 30.

In the House, a resolution was adopted in committee declaring it expedient to admit Hugh N. Smith to a seat in the House as a delegate from New Mexico. REMAINS OF GEN. TAYLOR.

Mrs. Taylor has selected Baltimore as her permanent residence, and has resolved not to emove the remains of the President from Wash-

Dispatches received at Washington, warrant the expectation of the arrival of the Contov prisoners, in the U. S. ship Germantown.

President Fillmore has accepted the resignation of the members of the Cabinet, but requested them to continue to discharge the duties of their respective offices for thirty days. They wanted to quit immediately.

No vote was taken in the Senate on Tuesday. The new Cabinet is now reported as composed of Winthrop, State: Vinton of Ghio, Interior: Graham, (we suppose of North Carolina.) War; Butler King, Navy; Morehead, P. M. General; A. F. Hopkins, Attorney General: T. M. T. McKennan of Pennsylvania, Treasury. A dispatch to the Memphis Eagle, says:

There are four feet nine inches water in the canal and falling; weather warm, though cool this evening and prospects of rain. Little or no cholera here. At Cincinnati there are from forty to fifty deaths per day of cholera.

Louisville, July 12.

Nashville, July 12. Eighteen interments for the last 24 hours

ending 4 o'clock P. N., yesterday, all chol-Fight deaths from cholera to-day-rapidly

abating. New York, July 13 .- The Hibernia, brings news of an advance in tobacco of one-quarter to one-half penny per pound. Small sales were

made at an advanced prices. Business in this city is suspended to-day, on account of the President's funeral.

The Galphin Claim. Washington, Wednesday July 17 .- Secretary Crawford has prepared a letter to be sent to Congress, proposing to deposit the money received on the Galphin claim, subject to decision of the Supreme Court.

3D ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEETINGS

ON RUTERSVILLE DISTRICT. untsville Circuit, at Huntsville, 17th and 18th August. 18th August.

Montgomery Circuit. Camp Meeting at Sa-lem, near Rock Island, on the East side of the

Brazos, to commence August 221. Cedar Creek, Sacramental Meeting, to commence August 1st. Washington Circuit, at Mount Olivet, Aug.

31st and September 1st. Washington and Rock Island, ac lock Island. to commence the 19th September.
Mill Creek Mission, at Bellville, 14th and 15th Scotember. Rutersville Circuit. (place not fixed) Septem-

ber 7th and 8th.
R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. GALVESTON DISTRICT-THIRD ROUND.

Richmond circuit, at Union Chapel, July 20th Brazoria circuit, at Ockland Chapel. August 10th and 11th. Matagorda station, August 17th and 18th.

Galveston station, and Galveston German Mis-sion, August 31st and September 1st Houston Station and Houston German Mission, September 7th and 8th. San Jacinto Mission at West Liberty, Septem-ber 14th and 15th. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS ON VICTORIA

DISTRICT.—THIRD QUARTER.
Texana Circuit, on the Navidad, 15 miles
from Texana—July 20th and 21. Gonzales circuit; at Cucro, August 5th and

Victoria circuit. German Mis., on the Coletto, August 17th and 18th. Corpus Christi, August 24th and 25th.

Columbus circuit, at Columbus, September 7th and 8th.

DANIEL CARL Victoria, June 13th, 1850.

The notice of a Camp-Meeting to be held at Salem Camp-Ground, near Rock Island, Montgomery Circuit, is withdrawn.

A Basket-Meeting will be held at the same time and place. Ministers and people are invi-

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. O. M. Addison, 2 subscribers.

" E. C. Wooldridge.

" J. W. Whipple. " M. Yell,

" D. W. Wright & W. G. Nelms.

" J. G. Hardin, 3 subscribers.

" R. W. Kennon, 1 " 4 copies.

" B. L. Peel, 2

" R. H. Taliaferro. Mr. Lewis Whipple.

" D. Foster, P. M. Sullivan & Atkins.

R. D. Johnson, P. M.

. . . T. M. Williams, do,

" R. W. Kennon: Mrs. Ann Atkinson.

BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS, July 27, 1850. Rev. M. Yell : C. Baker, Dallas, Texas. \$2 00 " Dr. Briggs, " " Jesse Eads, Pleasant Run. 2 00 L. Alvey, " " 2 00 J. C. Jeffer, Muskete " 2 00 N. C. Hodges, Corsicana, 2 00 W. L. Browning, " 2 00 Rev. McKinney, " J. Onstot. Spring Hill,

#### CANDIDATES.

Montgomery, Aia., 5 00

We are authorized to announce EBENE-ZER ALLEN, of Galveston, as a candidate for Attorney General, at the August election.

F-y We are authorized to announce MAR-TIN K. SNELL as a candidate for County Treasurer, at the August election.

E-We are authorized to announce THOM AS HARRISON, Esq., of Houston, as a candidate for District Attorney, for the 7th District, at the August election.

E We are authorized to announce GEO. W. PASCHAL of Galveston, for Attorney General. FOR STATE TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce JAMES H. RAYMOND, (the present incumbent) as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, at the August election.

FOR STATE COMPTROLLER. We are authorized to announce JAmes B. SHAW, (of Austin) as a candidate for re-election to the office of Comptroller of the State,

We are authorized to announce E. STERLING C. ROBERTSON, as a candidate for Comptroller, at the August election.

A LIST OF LETTERS

Remaining in the Postoffice at Rock Island, on the 30th of June. 1850, which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office as dead letter

Meiver, Mrs Virginia White, Mrs Maria Wood. Mrs Martha Campbell, Theo'fus E Nichols, E W White, David Persons calling for the above letters will

Rock Island, June 30th, 1850. please say they are advertised.

NOTICE.
THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the nndersigned 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, Galveston, July 9, 1850.

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

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

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

WHEREAS, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of J. W. Cook, deceased, by the Hon. Chief Justice of Fort Pend County, at the May Term of said Court, this is 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.

L. J. LATHAM,

WHOLDLALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Ge., Se., Sc., Main St., Heusten, Texas.

Nev: 7, 1849 HAT MANUFACTORY (SIGN OF "THE BIG HAT,")

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

New Drug Store in LaGrange.

DOCTORS D. G. GREGORY and J. EV-ANS, have just opened, in the Town of La Grange, a Drug Store, where all the articles us-ually found in such an establishment may al-DOCTORS D. G. GREGORY and J. EVways be had, such as medicines of every descrip-

tion, both Botanical and Mineral. Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, etc. etc.

A competent person will remain in the Store day and night, so that medicines can be obtained at any hour. The strictest attention will be given to filling orders from the country. Their articles are all warranted to be fresh and gen-

uine. Call and see.
We have so far associated ourselves in the practice of Medicine, that in important cases of ickness, our friends can have one or the other

of us, as the case may be, as consulting Physician without additional cost,
D. G. GREGORY, LaGrange,
J. EVANS, Rutersville,
LaGrange, Feb. 20, A. D. 1850.

Shifts the thread From black to white, As the day Succeeds the night; That gives pain, And this delight-Mix the black up with the white Warp of peace And woof of strife.

Weave away the web of life. Now the passions Plunge and play ; Dive the treddles, Dance the beddles. Spins the shuttle, Clanks the lay; While below, To and fro.

Heavily swing the weights of woe. Now awhile In beauty blending. Like the bow From waves ascending. Then again in fragments rending.

And in blank confusion ending. Bliss and bale, Weal and woe, Through the warp commingling go, Transient peace and lasting strife, Weave away the web of life.

Fortune flings Her fitful thread : Now 'tis black. Or green, or red, Waving like an adder's head Here 'tis ravel'd, There tis knotted; Now 'tis white, And then 'tis spotted. Silk and tow Together roll'd.

Threads of wire And threads of gold, Through the various textures told. l'eace and plenty, want and strife. Weave away the web of life. Raven youth

And heary age, In their turns The loom engage Rosy health And pale disease Come and go. To pain or please Loss and gain. Smiles and tears, Blight and blessing, Hepes and fears. Tints of gladuces, Shades of Sadness. Mixing, mingling, on they go, And nor pause nor lull they know. Endless colors, ceaseless strife, Weave away the web of life.

Whence has all This uproar grown -Why such things Together thrown ? Beauty and deformity. Discord and wild harmony Infant's ery and deunkar I's yell. Bridal song and burial bell! Wedling robe and winding sheet, Meeting in the cowded street-Why is this and whence !

Ab. full well Vice can tell; For from hell Brings she hence Shout and yell. Francie wee and revely. . Yet amidst the shock and strife, Weave away the web of life.

# MISCELLANY.

ITALY-ATTEMPT TO CONVERT THE POPE.

Rose, May 2 .- One of the most interesting occurrences of last week was the interview of Rev. Dr. Towns ad, Canon of Durham, with the l'ope. I m ution d in a previous I -tter that the Rev. Dr. s object was to end avor to induce his holm as to do away with the bick rings animosities and polemical discords which keep the various denominations of Christians separate and at enmity, and, by calling a general conneil, to establish the basis of an universal creed. It was certainly a bold attempt for a Protestant elegiyman to convert. the Pope himself, but the doctor was resolved to beard the lion in his den, and on Friday last he went to the encounter in full caponicals. After having knelt to kiss the Pope's hand, Dr. Towns and was invited by his holiness to take a chair, and an animated conversation commenced in Latin, a fit language for controversy, and one in which the disputants might be presumed to be a match for each other. The Pope was, upon the whole, very tolerant, as may be imagined from his having not only listened with calumess to Dr. Townsend's arguments in favor of releasing the Catholie clergy from their vow of celibacy, but also assured him that he entertained serious ideas of adopting such a plan in the early part of his reign, especially after having received pressing letters upon the subject from Germany, but that, in the present state of Italy, and indeed of the whole continent, any innovation on his part would be dangerous, even if he had the power to act freely, which he had not. being by no means the free agent that he was on his first accession to the throne. The same object would prevent him from calling a general council, or attempting to unite the great and divided family of Christians, although he fully admitted the grandeur of the scheme, professing his own desire for peace and harmony, and wept at Dr. Townsend's enthusiastic picture of England recognizing in Pio Nino the head of a Universal church. After three quarters of an bour's discussion the reverend | peror, Faustin the First, got terribly fright-

canon took his leave, placing in the hands of h's holiness a document containing the principal heads of his argument, which appears to have had some impression on the pontiff's mind, judging from the fact of his having sent to the doctor's residence on Sunday last, only two days after the interview, requesting to be made acquainted with the period of Dr. Townsend's return, (he has just gone to Naples,) as he should then like to have some more conversation with him.

#### ECONOMY.

A farmer in Rhode Island, now fifty-two years of age, stated that he lived with his father till twenty-two years of age; that his father never gave him but six cents spending money, and nothing superfluous but one pair of boots; that at the age of twenty-two he hi-red a farm, for which he paid liberal rent; at the age of twenty-five he married, and has brought up a family of fifteen children, thirteen of whom are now living-the youngest is two years old; that the children of sufficient age have had a fair education; that he has never owed more than he could pay at an hour's notice, and has never paid over 20 cents interest money; and is now worth a little property, notwithstanding he commen-ced without capital, and his health for the last ten years has not allowed him to do a full day's work.

Claremount Eagle.

THE HOME OF TASTE.

How easy it is to be neat-to be clean! How easy to arrange the rooms with the most graceful propriety! How easy it is to invest our houses with the truest elegance! Ele-gance resid s not with the upholsterer or the drap r; it is not in the mosaics, the carpetings, the resewood, the mahogany, canddabra, or the marble organients; it exists in the spirit presiding over the chambers of the dwelling. Contentment must always be most graceful; it sheds serenity over the scene of its abod; it transforms a waste into a garden. The home lighted by these intimations of a nobler and brighter life may be wanting in much which the discontented desire; but to its inhabitants it will be a palace, far outvying the oriental in brilliancy and glory.

> EPHRAIM HOLDING'S SOLILO-QUIES,-CONCEIT.

In many a fair flock a black sheep is to be found, and among Sunday school teachers, some may have entered on their undertaking through concelt and vanity, thinking more highly of themselves than they ought to think, and estimating their trifling attainments as though they were wonderful. In such in-stances there is suce to be greatery and little wool." I have heard of a sailor who, having laid his hard, heavy hand on the feillshirt of a fop, and finding it give way, exclaimed, "I thought it was all froth," and much the same may be said of a conceited teacher. An igno ant teacher may be instructed; a slow t-acher may be quick ned; a careless teacher may be awakened; and a hasty teacher may, in his calmer moments, atone for his want of temper; but the sooner a vain and conceited teacher turns his back upon a school the

PHENOMENA IN OREGON .-- In the Cascade mountains in the month of last November, there were loud reports, like distant thunder, and immediately after, Silver Creek dried up for twenty four hours. When the water did resume its course, it was so theroughly impregnated with alkaline substances, as to have the appearance of strong by, and also to cause the death of the fish in the stream. About the time of the occurrence, strong winds provided rom the South a heavy fall of ashes was noticed in most parts of the valley, and a dense cloud of smoke settled in the atmosphere, shatting out the light of the

WOOLEN PRINTING. A GREAT IMPROVEMENT .-- Messes. Helt & Brierly, of Lowell, have now in successful operation a new improvement of their own discovery, which promises to yield a rich reward. It is the pointing of woolen goods, in any style or figure that may be desired, and in perfectly fast colours, such as will stand the test of thorough washing. Mr. Thomas Brisely is the original inventor and discoverer of the process of this printing, and has it seemed by patent. The colours are of superior building, and the style of goods is universally admired.

BUNING OF THE OCEAN QUEEN. Spentaneous Combustion of Coal - Aug. ther instance of spoatan ous combustion of coal, by when a fin vessel, the Oc an Queen, clouding to London, upwards of 800 tons bard a, wes totally lost, has been reported at The unfortunate vessel had a full of New Castle coal, and bound to Suez. to supply of the Indian stramers. On the 2sth of the cuber, the captain was informd by one of the crew that smoke was issuing from the hold forward, and he suspected the coal had ignited. The hatches were at once removed, when instantly flames burst forth, and every effort made to subdue them proved pravailing. The ship was then in lat. 22 30 south, and lon. 53 east some 700 or 800 miles distant from land. The crew, after an unsuccessful attempt to confine the fire to the hold, were compelled to take to the boats, and after enduring much suffering, they were picked up by a French homeward-bound ship, 400 miles from the spot where the Oc an Quees was buried. They were safely landed at the Man itius. By a recent return there appear to have been no fewer than 14 ships distroyed by fire from a similar cause during the last four years .- London paper.

FRIGHTENED.

The New York Herald, some time in April, held the following language: There are 10,000 men in this city who

would volunteer to colonize St. Domingo the instent the Administration gives a bint that it is desirable to do so, and will furnish any reasonable excuse, based on Mr. Green's report, that it is desirable they should go and abolish the negro butchery business. Domingo will be a State in a year, if our cabinet will but authorize white volunteers to make slaves of every negro they can eatch when they reach Hayti. Give us the facts, and let our citizens move at once.

Bennett now says: That when the Herald containing this article, reached Port Au Prince, the black Em-

ened, and was a very good looking white man —all but the wooi—for nearly twenty-four hours. He called his dukes, ministers, and army officers, about him at the palace, had the article translated and read to them, and several private councils were called. Three days afterwards, he granted the full privileges of consuls to all Americans sent to the ports of his empire, as such, by this government.

NAVAL. The New York Sun of the 29th ultimo

The fine sloop-of-war, Dale, is now receiving her armament, and will be ready for sea in five or six days; although she will not sail under two or three weeks, being delayed by want of officers. The San Jacinto is slowly receiving her engines and outfit. She will be one one the finest steamers in the navy, of her size, being of most admirable model. She is to carry six guns of large calibre, and will be a steamer in battle, should she ever engage a foe.

HEAVY FLEECES. The clip of wool from one of Mr. C. B. Reybold's imported two year old bucks, weighed sixteen pounds. Some of the wool was full twelve inches in length, and of a very fine and beautiful texture. The clip from several other sheep, ranged from twelve to fourteen pounds. His flock of sheep now number full three hundred head. Some of his own raising are quite as heavy, and every way as fine looking as those he imported. Del'a Repub.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUCH DESIRED PUBLICATION!!! SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.

Bound in best English muslin.

"Gilt Extra, 1.50

"Common morocco, or colored eaif, gilt edges Ex. 1,75

"Common morocco, or colored eaif, gilt edges Ex. 1,75

A discount of 25 per cent. for cash, will be allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of the gospel. All orders should be addressed to liev: E. Stevenson, Louisville Ky. The work, it is expected, will be ready for delivery by the 10th of January. Orders are respectfully invited, and will be filled in the same order in which they are received:

"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 neading virtues of this preparation; 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 maladics, has given it an exalted character—furnishing, as it does, evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommend-

T. H. McMAHAN, E. D. JOHN, G. W. McMAHAN. TEXAS. RICHMOND,

surance, under a policy from the MERCANTILE in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, and the path of life, then its inysterious influence is will also be insured agaidst fire-risk while in felt and seeen: it enkindles new life and vigor, transit, or awaiting reshipment at Galveston. We have extensive storage room provided and diseased.

injury, if suffered to remain on the wharves. supply of BAGGING and ROPE will be kept constantly on hand. By a faithful and prompt attention to such interests as may be confided to us, we hope to merit the approbation of our friends. McMAHANS & JOHN.

A NEW SCHOOL. Mr. N. F. Gray respectfully takes this method of announcing to the citizens of Houston, that, on Monday the 11th inst, at the colored church in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he will open a school for the instruction of small children. The house is well size. Church, he will open a school for the instruc-tion of small children. The house is well situ-sight was inevitable, and permanent blindness ated, somewhat remote from the bustle and bus seemed to be his fate. Three bottless entirely iness part of the city, very large and well restored his sight and we cannot but recommend furnished with comfortable benches, and desks all similarly afflicted to use Sands Sarsaparilla. or writing, and with all these advantages, there is a beautiful green yard, enclosed by a high fence, for the children, in time of intermission or recreation to play in without running into the streets. Those who feel disposed to favor this school with their patronage, are assured that strict attention will be paid to the advancement of their children in their studies.

Beginners, Jearning Alphabet, Spelling, and 81.50 Reading, per Month. Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History,

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

Wm. Handley & Ca., Central Wharf, Galveston. GENTS of the Texas and New York line of Apackets, and general shipping and commission merchants All shipments to their address New York. covered by assurance from shipping points in Texas (except Houston) and cash advances at pleasure in acknowledging to you the great ben-

all times upon same. Galveston, May 10th 1850. SOUTHERN HARMONY. UNRIVALLED SALES!

alony 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 by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I conto be examined to be approved. These unrivalled sales have enabled the AUTHOR to greatly enlarge the work by adding a great many choice. Tunes, for CHURCH USE, together with a number of the control of control of the THE SOUTHERN HARMONY. New Edi-

tion contains over THREE HUNDRED PAGES o. the best musicever published for the Church, Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold 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 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 Mid dle. Southern. Western States, and by the Author and Merchants in Spartanburg. S. C. WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H. Spartanburg, C. H., S. C.

NOTICE. Whereas at the December Term, A. D. 1849, of the County Court. for Fort Bend County, letters of administration were granted the undersigned, upon the estate of James D. Goodman dec'd. Notice is therefore hereby given to all sicians for country practice, and the best medi-persons holding claims against said estate, to cines furnished and warranted. present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

Richmond. Jan'y 23d. 1850. T. H. McMAHAN. JOHN P. KELSEY,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding. Merchant,

AND DEALER IN LIVE STOCK, viz. : SPANISH HORSES, BREEDING MARES, MULES, SHEEP, &c.,
At Rio Grande City-Texas. J. N. MASSEY,

General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant. Richmond. Texas.



IN QUART BOTTLES, OR 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 SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.

EVERUMENT AS A BASCOM, D. D., LL. D.
In one volume, duodecimo, of 200 pages, with a fine likeness of the author, will be issued from the press of Messrs. Morton & Griswold, Lou isville, Ky., esrly in January next.

PRICE:

Bound in best English muslin, S1.00

Gill Extra. 1.50

Serve and SARSAPARILLA stands for the alone, and by its own works proclaims its power—that mute eloquence so irresistibly affecting in the appeals of the suffering for relief, has been answered. Thousands of cases of disease have been cured by this invaluable medicine, such as are not furnished in the records of time. These things are not done in secret places, or in the history of the past. SANDS SARSAPARILLA stands forth alone, and by its own works proclaims its power—that mute eloquence so irresistibly affecting in the appeals of the suffering for relief, has been answered. Thousands of cases of disease have been cured by this invaluable medicine, such as are not furnished in the records of time.

dence of its own intrinsic value, and recommend-GALVESTON, ing it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. it has long been a most important Trxas.

IT is the purpose of the undersigned to pursue tail are commission business, and will at all thuss make liberal advances on consignments to them to be sold in this market, or reshipped to our correspondents in the precision and precision and bounds with all the precision and precision an shipped to our correspondents in New-York, or necessary to the constitution. When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use, except an insurance, under a policy from the Mancay run. and brings health and strength to the suffering

and drays at command, at once to secure from the weather such articles as would be liable to

WINCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 20, 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 miraculous effect your Sarsaparilla has had upon me. My limbs were covered with nicerous sores, so that I could not walk during the whole Spring and Squamer. In this situation I com-Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUCKNER.

#### ITS POPULARITY ARROAD. FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12th, 1849. Messrs, Sands-Geatlemen: I consider it a daty due the public to make known the great benefit I have received from using your valuable Sarsuparilla. About three years since I was attacked with Rheumatism in my shoulders, and also in my legs, and so severe was the pain, I was unable to sieep. I tried all of the best medicines I could hear of without receiving any benefit until through the advice of a friend I 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 me-dicine t ever took, and can confidently recommead it to my friends and the public. Your obedient servant.

J. M. JESURUN. Messrs, Sands-Gentlemen: I have great

efit 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 seized with a violent hemorrhage of the VER 80,000 copies of the SOUTHERN HAR- lungs, and from the debility and great prostra-

Very gratefully yours, S. E. SEYMORE. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. For sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. July 3, 1850.

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO., Houston, Texas. 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 be desired. 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 Phy-

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

TEXANA. The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, and the citizens of Jack-son, 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, Groce-ries and Hardware, suitable to the Country and Season, which he will dispose of on the most

reasonable terms.

The want of a General Assortment of Goods at this point has prevented the shipment of cotton, &c., from this, the nearest best and most easy of access of any shipping place, to the above named counties, but this deficiency is now obviated, as there are large stocks of goods direct from the Northern the Northern market and New Orleans, and a sufficiency of establishments to insure competi-

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

THOMAS SIMONS. REFER TO: H. P. Bell, Gov. Jas. B. Shaw, Comp. Austin. REV. M. YELL. Bastrop co. H. S. THRALL. COR. BALLARD. SPENCE TOWNSEND. Lavacca co. J. N. MITCHELL.

POSTMASTER'S NOTICE. MY services being very frequently claimed by persons at a distance, viz: in answering enquiries and various other little add-conc-shorts, now I beg leave to inform all concerned, that in fu-

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY. TitE 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.

At McGOWEN.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST DICTIONARY In the English Language, is, confescedly, WEBSTER'S.

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"The most complete, accurate, and reliable Dictionary of the Language," is the recent testimony of many Presidents of Colleges and other distinguished literary men throughout the country.

Containing over three times the amount o-

piled in this country, or any abridgment of this at 87 a year, or to the four Reviews, at 88, will "Its definitions are models of condensation and

purity. The most complete work of the kind that any nation can boast of.—Hon. Wm. B. wood, at \$10, will receive three premium voi-"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the

Signed by 104 Members of Congress. Published by G. A. C. Merriam, Springfield,

Mass.; and for sale by Grigg & Liliot, Gegan & Thompson, C. H. Butler & Co., Phila, and by

REGULAR PACKET STEAMERS. BRAZOS & WASHINGTON.

THESE spiendid light-draught steamers, double engine. Class A. No. 1. passenger and freight steamers, have commenced their regular trips be always addressed, post-paid or franked to the between Washington and the month, and being built expressly for this trade, will continue running on the Brazos during the season, and are prepared to receive freight and passengers at the various shipping points. The accommodations of these new and substantial steamers, are of the most superior order, and no pains or expense will be spared to promote the comfort of passen-gers, and give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage. of the above-named boats will leave

Washington once a-week: and will carry passengers and freight at the following rates:

Cabin passage between Washington and Velasco, - 87 00.

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