

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.

Published Weekly, by R. Alexander, J. W. Whipple, H. S. Thrall, S. A. Williams, John C. Woolam and W. C. Lewis, for the

VOL. II.—NO. 23.

"LET ME GO FOR THE DAY BREAKETH." GENESIS 13: 26.

Let me go, the day is breaking;
Earthly scenes are fading fast;
Joyes that were my heart awaking;
Hope and fears are with the past.

Earthly visions now are darkling;
And the City's golden glow
Gleams before me pure and sparkling
In the distance;—let me go!

Angel hosts resplendent shining,
Wait me at the river's side,
And my eager heart is pining,
But to meet them is the tide.

I can see the life-founts gushing—
I can hear their silvery flow;
Joys, a countless throng, are rushing
On my spirit—let me go!

A. SHEPHERD.

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TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.

HOUSTON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER

Published Weekly, by R. Alexander, J. W. Whipple, H. S.

Thrall, S. A. Williams, John C. Woolam and W. C. Lewis, for the

Methodist Episcopal Church, South; CHAUNTRY RICHARDSON, Editor

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON:
SATURDAY, SEPT. 21, 1850.

How to Take a Paper.

Be sure to pay in advance, and thus have the privilege of reading your new paper instead of the *Publ. Licker*. If you change your residence, inform the Publishers immediately, stating your name, the town you move from, and the day you move to.

Our Course:—We can do little for which they did subscribe, except *unless otherwise ordered*. We never stop paper and all arrangements are put up, or we are assured that a subscriber is worthless. It is useless, therefore, for a man of "sense," to order his paper stopped while he is owing any thing for it.

The Law of Newspapers:—1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers under the discontinuance of their papers, do not give notice to continue to send them, all arrangements are paid.

3. If a subscriber neglects to take their paper from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have settled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove their paper without informing publishers, and have no paper to substitute, they hold responsible.

The suits have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it unclaimed for, is "prima facie" evidence of intention to stand.

ERRATUM.

In the blank verse accompanying the announcement of the death of CHARLES JAMES HORNOR, in our last issue, for "Barn," in the beginning of the seventh line, read—"Ere."

DEATH OF BISHOP BASCOM.

The New Orleans papers received by the fast steamer announce the death of Bishop Bascom. He had been sick at Louisville, at the house of his old friend, Rev. Dr. Stevenson, ever since his return from the St. Louis Conference, of bilious fever, and died on the seventh instant.

His death was telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune. The circumstances connected with his death, and the state of his mind in his last moments were not communicated, but as soon as received they will be furnished to our readers.

The New Orleans Crescent, in announcing this sad event, says—

Bishop Bascom, it will be remembered, was elected but a few months since one of the Bishops of the Methodist Episcopal Church South. He was a man of deep piety, a great and varied learning, and if he had lived, would have adorned the high station which he had been elevated in the Church. He had only attended one Conference since his election.

Bishop Bascom was as eminently distinguished in his department as is Daniel Walker in his; and in the death of the former the nation susains the loss of one of its best and greatest men.

The death of this eminent minister of the Gospel will be sad intelligence to the entire Southern Church, and will be deeply felt in every part of the Union.

In consequence of Bishop Bascom's death, the Texas and West Texas Conferences, with several others assigned to him for the current year, will be without a Bishop at this summer session, unless the Episcopal Plan should undergo an entire revision, which we sincerely hope it will.

THE BRITISH WESLEYAN CONFERENCE.

Several of our exchanges contain highly interesting details of the first day's proceedings of the one hundred and seventh annual session of the British Wesleyan Conference, commencing in City Road Chapel, on the 31st July, from which we gather the following items:

The Chapel in which the Conference convened, claims to be the mother church of Methodism, and probably never before held so numerous a gathering of the successors of Wesley, whose last repose within its precincts. The number of ministers assembled on the occasion, was about six hundred, who must have been deeply affected by the associations of the spot, as well as by the fact that they met in troubous times. The conference was opened with the usual solemn exercises.

The first business is always to ascertain what vacancies the yearly interval has caused in the legal Senate of Methodism—the One Hundred Ministers perpetuated by the Deed of Settlement of Mr. Wesley. It was ascertained that there were seven such vacancies, five of which were filled by supply, and two by nomination.

The next important business was the election of a President and secretaries. There were four candidates for the Presidency. Dr. Beecham, one of the missionary secretaries, was elected President, and Dr. Hanwell, secretary of the previous year was re-elected to this office.

Rev. Messrs. Waugh, Matthews, and Dr. Applebee were introduced as representatives from the Irish Conference, and Dr. Alder as the representative from the Canada Conference. Thirty-four ministers were received into full connection in England, six in Ireland, and twenty-six in the missionary stations.

The session of the preparatory committee had been attended with intense interest, owing to the excited state of the connection. The stationing committee had finished their rough draft on the 23d, which was published and furnished to the Conference and also to the circuits, subject to review by the Con-

ference in conformity with remonstrances, or petitions from the circuits or the ministers.

The General Educational Committee, assembled in the new buildings erected for Normal schools. The plan of these buildings involved an outlay of £30,568. The site cost £8,822, making a total cost of about \$180,000.

They are elegantly built of Bath-stone and brick, and reflect great credit upon the connection. The government aided the Conference by a donation of £7,000. It was supposed that the cost would exceed the estimate by about £3,000, and Mr. Head, member of Parliament, offered £500 towards raising the deficiency, provided the connection would waive the amount to £10,000. Mr. Kay offered £2,500, and more if necessary.

Such liberal contributions to the cause of education are highly praiseworthy, and it would afford us the highest gratification to see them initiated in this country. There are many men in the Methodist Episcopal church, South, who are able to give their thousands for the promotion of noble enterprises, and we trust they will yet do it.

The Sabbath School Report was highly satisfactory; schools 4,144; boys 239,552; girls 231,550; total 455,102. Teachers 84,053, and 61,217 of them are in society. Expenses, £28,653. The number of Sunday School scholars is nearly equal to the membership of the West End church.

The summary of day-schools is as follows:

"Schools taught by trained teachers, 202,000; by untrained teachers, 89; total, 203, schools, 38,177."

The aggregate collections for the Chapel Fund was £4,980, being £230 less than last year. The United Chapel Fund and Education Fund was £5,325 10s. 6d., which was divided between the two objects. The report urged increased efforts, as many churches were in a sufficient condition. The report of the Chapel Building Committee showed great progress, notwithstanding the extensive agitation of the past year.

The Committee of the agents, and doings of the Missionary officers, made a most favorable report of the ability and fidelity of Missionary Secretaries. A number of speeches were made, and the following extracts from one by Mr. Head, M. P., breathe the deepest devotion to Methodism, and is worthy to be read on this side of the Atlantic. He said:

"I have heard it said that we ought to be excessively jealous lest we should discover some personal aggrandizement by the opposition of large sums of money. Well now, ladies, that to the fall, it was as jeans about that as any man, and I hesitate not to say so in the presence of my honored father and brethren, members of the Wesleyan family; and I will tell you one thing, Mr. President, that if I cannot find that man, I will not be satisfied until I have found him. If my friends, whose names and speeches are often before the public, are compelled to be in the house of commons for fourteen hours, to listen to all the declaimed there, I can assure them that they would often sit in such an association as this, I may find myself among you, and I hope that while I live I will be a Methodist. It ought to act as a blessing to our spirits as Christians here to a while to leave the world, and think that when we come together, as a common family, our hearts knit together, it should not fail, though ten thousand others may take different views."

Again:

"I would ask what is the secret of our power in the country? It is one congenital principle. This great principle, in my humble opinion, is God's construction. It is the great and distinguish'd feature of our system of the Church: it is the pivot on which we turn. It is a mighty principle, fraught with tremendous consequences for good or evil. If we are faithful to it, and rightly apply it, it will be for the future, as it has done for the past, tend to our good. If we allow it to be abused by being used as an instrument for agitation, we need nothing else to subvert the temple, and bury it in the ruins. I wish to warn myself in all the schemes that are proposed under the designation of reform, that I must test them all, by this great principle. If I wish to become a Congregationalist, I can go to that church. But I love Wesleyan Methodism, and I feel that all the influences which I can exert, on a large scale, in connection with our Christian church, comes to me as a Wesleyan Methodist on the congenital principle. That is the secret of our influence in this country, and all over the globe. Why is it that, as a Wesleyan Methodist, should be disturbed by any real or imaginary grievances in any distant locality? How comes it that my peace and my quiet, and my happy connections with the Christian church, as a Methodist, should feel any shock at any distant part of our wide connection? It is because we are linked togther, bound together, in common bonds. The secret is the congenital principle, by which we can touch a chord that vibrates through the whole of our people. The house of commons is as much to be distrusted, by agitation to that county abounding as it does with the most fertile land and picturesque scenery, Seguin has furnished an example worthy of imitation."

WHAT NEXT?

The following notice, addressed to the *Nashville Christian Advocate*, for publication, is a perfect puzzle. Whence did Bishop Sampson derive his power to step beyond the limits of his own church in the exercise of his bays and nights. We had a hard and laborious time, but hardly hope that our labor was not in vain in the Lord, for some of the faithful

which renders our missionary system so important. No government can pass by or treat with neglect our missionary work. They feel our agency and acknowledge our influence everywhere. There is not an important colony of the British Crown where our missionaries are not taking firm hold. Whether our missions go we are establishing a sound principle, and a system of truth such as the world never saw before, and that is my glory as a Methodist.

As some of our readers reside in Louisiana and Mississippi, we copy it for their information:

REV. CHARLES WOOD.

This gentleman, who came to Texas a little more than one year since as a Missionary of the O. S. Presbyterian Board of Home Missions, is on the eve of leaving Texas with the intention to accept a call from the Presbyterian Church at De Poto, Northern Wisconsin, vacated by the death of a brother-in-law. He will visit his friends in the North on his way thither.

During Mr. Wood's sojourn in Texas he has labored in this city, in Washington, and in Anderson, with great acceptability, and with some good degree of success.

COLLEGE VACATION MADE USEFUL TO THE CHURCH—BY PRESIDENT PEAK.

The Washington correspondent of the *Christian Advocate* and *Journal* gives the following account of Dr. Peak's employment during vacation. His example is worthy of imitation by all Presidents and Professors of our Colleges. By such employment they would not only do much good, but they would get much good, and would recommend these institutions over which they preside to the people, and thereby increase the number of students:

A highly interesting camp-meeting has just closed on Fairfax circuit, in Virginia, about eight miles hence, at which about eighty individuals professed to obtain the great good of sanctification. Among the preachers who officiated was the Rev. Jesse T. Peck, President of Dickinson College. He and his helpers are spending the college vacation in visiting camp to camp, in their own buggy, engaged in the highly useful work of calling sinners to repentance, and pleading the gospel of the cross. They left yesterday for the camp on Loudon circuit. Dr. Peck speaks of Sunday morning to the largest congregation ever assembled on the Fairfax ground, including Senator Houston and many other members of Congress. His theme was "the edge of God," from a passage in the psalms. "I understand that the sermon gave unanimous satisfaction. I do not, however, care what I have heard of Dr. Peck's doings during the week, that his mind more concerned about the spiritual welfare displayed by the eminent authoritatives called to him about the administration of the school. I am informed that Mrs. Peck was useful as a minister." By her religious call on the occasion. A Methodist youth of my acquaintance, whose parent gave him half a dollar for pocket-money, during the week, on hearing the reverend gentleman's plan for the college, threw his pieces into the plate, saying he was confident the money would be used to good purpose.

"I am irritable and passionate; a quick-tempered and brisk violence of temper has been a hereditary sin of my life. I was an only child, much indulged, and have never acquired the control of my passions which I ought to have adopted early; and the consequence is all this!"

TO OUR AGENTS.

It is probable that some errors will be found in the accounts we have sent to our agents for collection. We say it is probable, from the fact that the *Banner* Office Books are now kept by the successor of two clerks: each of whom kept them about six months.

Clerks differ somewhat in their style of keeping books, and may misunderstand each other, and consequently commit errors.

We have had the fullest confidence in the integrity of the two ex-clerks, and we have some confidence in the present clerk; if, therefore, errors occur in the accounts, there can be no occasion for any unpleasant feeling, because they occurred through mistake of one of the clerks, without any intention to harm any one. As all letters on business are regularly filed, and the receipts published in the *Banner*, any error can be readily detected and corrected. Errors sometimes occur through the neglect of agents to give the exact names of subscribers, post office, county, &c.

In some instances the same subscriber has been sent by two, or more agents, one giving the full name, and the other omitting a middle name, and two copies of the *Banner* are sent to the same subscriber for months before the error is reported to us.

The subscriber makes payment in one sum, and an account is sent against him in the other name. The *Banner* office cannot be blamed for such errors. Were our agents always careful to send us the correct names of subscribers, then errors would never occur.

We trust that the accounts sent to our agent for collection, will greatly aid us in the detection and correction of all errors that may have been committed, either by our clerks, or by our agents. We attribute no intentional blame to either clerks or agents, and we hope our subscribers will not.

GUADALUPE HIGH SCHOOL, AT SEGUN, TEXAS.

We have received, through the politeness of Col. Neill, the prospectus of the Guadalupe High School, at Seguin, Texas, containing an address to the public, setting forth the basis and character of the institution, the healthfulness and beauty of its location, the dimensions of the building, and the qualifications of the teachers engaged, the commencement of the sessions, and the equipment of a Library, Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus. The address is from the pen of Col. Neill, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, and is well written.

The Prospectus contains also, the original Constitution of the Guadalupe High School Association, terms of tuition and board, and the names of the stockholders of the Association.

We admire the forecast and enterprise of the citizens of Seguin and vicinity evinced in the establishment of the Guadalupe High School. The inception of the plan of the noble enterprise, and the zeal and perseverance with which they have prosecuted it reflect the highest credit upon them. They have established in their midst a literary and moral magnet of immense attractive power, which will soon be manifest in the rapid increase in the population, by emigration to that county abounding as it does with the most fertile land and picturesque scenery. Seguin has furnished an example worthy of imitation.

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REVIVAL IN LA GRANGE COLLEGE, ALABAMA.

From the *Nashville Christian Advocate* we learn that a protracted meeting, recently held in La Grange, the seat of La Grange College, resulted in the conversion of 46 souls and 36 admissions to the church, and that among the converts were 30 students of the College, young men of promise—that the entire senior class are members of the church.

The prospects of the College are spoken of as being very flattering. It has long ranked high among the institutions of the South West for thorough instruction, and pure morals. The haven of sanctified learning which it has diffused, and is destined to diffuse widely through the community, will contribute greatly to the advancement of pure Christianity and the church of Christ in those States which patronize it. May its usefulness increase a thousand fold.

For the *T. W. Banner*.

CHEROKEE CIRCUIT, E. T. CONFERENCE.

A meeting was convened at Jacksonville, Cherokee county, August 17th, and was continued day after day till the 25th, including 9 days of bays and nights. We had a hard and laborious time, but hardly hope that our labor was not in vain in the Lord, for some of the faithful

VOL. II. NO. 23.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steam ship Portland arrived at Galveston on the 14th inst., and brought dates from New Orleans to the 9th inst.

The papers represent the health of New Orleans to be as good as usual at this season. Eighteen deaths from yellow fever were reported for the week ending Aug. 31st. The Board of Health have decided that no epidemic prevails in the city.

ARRIVAL OF THE HIBERNIA.

BALTIMORE, Sept. 4—e. m. The steamer Hibernia arrived at Baltimore this morning at 10 o'clock.

After the sailing of the Atlantic, Cotton advanced one-eighth. Fair Upland and Mobile 8 1/2; Orleans, 8 1/2—Md.—the day's sales being 10,000 bales; week's sales, 37,000, of which 15,000 were taken on speculation, and 13,000 for export. Hay market dull.

Franco looks stormy. The President had been turned out of a ball room at Briscoe, and the room cleared at the point of the bayonet. The Holstein forces were marching in the direction of the Danish position.

COMMERCIAL.

N. ORLEANS, Tuesday Evening, September 10.

COTTON.—There has been a very fair demand to-day, and 800 bales have been sold at very low prices, far quieted by Middle. Some have been sold at 13-15 1/2.

FLAX.—St. Louis at 24-27-85 and 80 bales at 15 1/2; some bales of superfine 24-28. Louis were made at 8 1/2-7 1/2.

BACON.—Sales 5c; Clear 5-2-8.

LARD.—Prime at 7.

COFFEE.—RIO 10 3-4; Laguna 10 1-2.

EXCHANGE.—New York 50 days, 11-14 1/2-34 per cent. dis.; do. sight, 1-1/2 per cent. to par.

APPOINTMENTS BY THE PRESIDENT.

By royal warrant and command of the Senate.

Collector.—Levi Jones, for the district of San-Jurio, Texas.

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SEPTEMBER 21, 1850.

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

Georgia, which left the day after the Empire City, had on board a million and a half.

CONGRESSIONAL.

On the 5th inst., the Texas Boundary Bill was again rejected by the House, by 8 majority.

There will be an effort made to re-mor-

ning to reconsider.

BALTIMORE, Sunday, Sept. 8.

There was an illumination in New York in honor of the event of the passing, by the House, of the California and Utah bills.

JENNY LINN'S CONCERTS.

At the auction for seats at Jenny Linn's concerts, the prices ranged from \$225 down to \$10.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

At New York yesterday cotton was firm. The sales of the week amounted to 13,000 bales. 10,000 bags of the coffee were sold at 9:30 to 10:30.

CHARLESTON, Thursday, Sept. 12.

THE COMPROMISE BILLS.

The California and other compromise bills have been signed by the President.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

A terrible accident has taken place on the Boston and Albany Railroad, Col. Montfort, a distinguished lawyer of New York, and two other persons were killed, and many were badly wounded.

CALIFORNIA DELEGATION.

The California Senators and Representatives have been admitted to their seats in Congress.

ADMISSION OF CONGRESS.

Congress has agreed to adjourn on the 20th September.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Sept. 12.-6:18 p. m.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT.

Seward's bill abolishing slavery in the District, has been rejected by the Senate--years 4

days 45.

SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Alexander H. Stewart, of Virginia, has been appointed to and has accepted the Secretaryship of the Interior.

PROFESSOR WEBSTER'S EXECUTION.

The enclosed despatches to the Baltimore Sun, furnish many interesting particulars of the last hours of Professor Webster, and the manner in which he met his fate.

[FIRST DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, Aug. 30--8 a. m.
Interest Excited--Clouds of Spectators--The Priests--His Calmness, &c.

It is now 8 o'clock. The most intense excitement prevails. Every street and avenue leading to the jail is thronged with spectators, who are numbered in the vicinity of the thousand--have covered with persons anxious to see. Hundreds now between the doors and windows, and every place where there is no slight chance of seeing the sad event. The throng is immense.

The processions for eight-o'clock and in deep mud, etc. It is thought that the session will take place about 9 o'clock, or soon after.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, Friday, 10:42 a. m.
Arrival of the Army--He appeared in the Gallows, Execution, &c.

Professor Webster was brought out of his cell into the yard at 9 o'clock, accompanied by the Sheriff, officers of the court, and the jury, with his spiritual adviser. He seemed calm and quiet, though apparently resigned to his fate.

The processions with a dirge step to the fast of the nation, and the bands supplied by the organists in attendance. The services on the gallows were completed about half an hour, the posse assembled in them with great fervency.

When completed he bid farewell to all present, shaking each by the hand, when the sheriff drew the cord, and the executioner put his hand to his neck. In a moment after the trap fell, and his spirit passed from time to eternity. The agonies of death seemed to be over, such struggles were very few.

The firing of guns on the sides of the prison, through they could neither hear nor see, were immense.

[THIRD DESPATCH.]

BOSTON, Aug. 30--4 p. m.
Additions--Particulars of His Last Night of Prayer--Wester--Despatch of his Hdgs. &c.

After his family at Dr. Price's, Webster left his lodgings, and, as usual, of his approaching fate, was silent and passed on a new road, in order to prevent his attempting to communicate.

Dr. Putnam left him at 9 o'clock in the evening, having given him a walk in the vicinity of the jail, and remained with him until his departure.

He was conducted to his room, and his spirit was apparently resigned. He was pleased, and felt general that the time of his execution had been kept from the knowledge of as few as possible.

At dawn of day he was conducted to the scaffold, and he commenced his last sermon, and his spirit passed from time to eternity. The agonies of death seemed to be over, such struggles were very few.

The firing of guns on the sides of the prison, through they could neither hear nor see, were immense.

[FOURTH DESPATCH.]

Preparations for the Execution--Execution of the Gallows--His arrival from the cell--Scene Around the Prison--The Jails, &c.

When Dr. Putnam left, Prof. Webster continued his devotions at intervals, and conversed with considerable freedom with his officers, being conscious of his doom, he repeated, and he had great dread and horror at the thought of being hung, but his way was well prepared, and entirely prepared to meet his fate. His appearance through the night confirmed his statement of being reconciled and resigned to his doom. His health remained good and his spirits calm, but he had lost any flesh during the period of his confinement, but probably had gained in that respect.

The erection of the gallows was commenced

just after daylight, and was completed before 8 o'clock.

Upon the requisition of High Sheriff Evelyn, a force of 123 men--consisting of 100 police and watchmen, and 23 constables--were detailed for guard, of whom 23 constituted and 23 policemen were stationed in the yard and 75 without. The scaffold was in the centre of the yard, and more open to the outside view than it would have been at any other spot. The scaffold was closed from the northeast corner to the center of the yard, so as to furnish the view from the rear of the buildings on Main street, and added much to the view from Lawrence.

The officers present at the execution were High Sheriff J. Evelyn, Deputy Sheriffs Watson, Freeman, Paul, J. Colburn, Jabez Pratt, Erastus Rugg and Joseph Collins.

The High Sheriff called the names of the list

of witnesses to the execution; he stated that

they were assembled by his invitation, as lawful

agents of Mr. John White Webster,

he requested them to keep silent during the solemn ceremony. The company thus formed two and two, and visited the prisoner's cell where the Rev. Dr. Putnam offered up prayer. Although the hall leading to the cell was full, stillness and solemnity prevailed. The witness returned to the yard.

At twenty minutes before 10 a. m. High Sheriff Evelyn, attended by his deputies, Col. Freeman, Rugg and others, among whom

was Doctor Putnam, were at the scaffold. The last duty of the Sheriff was then performed.

THE GLORIOUS RESULT.

Under this caption the New Orleans Crescent has an editorial patricially eloquent, which will find a response in hundreds of thousands of hearts throughout the South, and will meet a general, if not a universal, response in Texas:

The late accounts from California are disengaging in the extreme. Murders had become so frequent, that the miners were compelled to arm themselves, and expel the Mexicans, and their renegade cohort associates, Lynch law had been established at several points. The letters which we publish show that the state of affairs in the Old Mexico must be truly alarming. It is feared that thousands of emigrants have perished in the deserts of the Sierra Nevada, whether they had wandered in search of gold. There were no less than 50,000 dead bodies in the Pecos Valley at San Francisco at the last accounts. Large numbers of trunks were lying in the Store Houses of the city, which had not been called for by their owners. Fears were entertained that many of those to whom these letters were directed, and to whom the trunks belonged had perished in the interior.

The merchants at Bexar when they received news that Capt. French of California notoriety, had swindled them, sent an express to overtake him; but it was soon ascertained that he had travelled at the rate of about twenty miles a day, and when our informant left Bexar, the merchants had given up all hopes of overtaking him on this side of the Rio Grande. He was probably in Mexico, before the express riders reached the Pecos.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the entertaining correspondent of the Washington Intelligencer, we make the following extracts. The letter bears date August 8, we should be glad to give these letters as full as we appear, but want of space prevents.

The project of removing portions of the frontier to the United States, for consolidating there in 1850, a great many great men, among the leaders of the movement, and the aristocracy of the Union--there will be but one sentiment expressed at this happy result. The people of Louisiana, whether in city or country, without distinction of party, by the newspaper press, by acts of the Legislature, by public meetings, by every means which they could employ to give expression to their wishes, have uniformly opposed all efforts to prolong agitation and to produce hostile discussions between the different sections of the Union. The eminently conservative and patriotic resolutions adopted by the Convention at Donaldsonville on the 6th instant, fully represent the sentiments of all the parties in the State. The citizens of Louisiana understand their true interests and the intrinsic value of the Union. They know that alone by the preservation of the latter can the former be protected. They look to a government of all the people of the Union as an event fraught with great peril to all the claim of abolitionists and misguided fanatics of the North--an event which, even admitting the responsibility of peacefully forming a Southern Confederacy, would sooner or later give rise to a contest among ourselves, between the aristocracy of slave-ownership and the democracy of free labor, the results of which could not be predicted.

In the State of Louisiana--and there is no State in the Union more devoted to the Union--there will be but one sentiment expressed at this happy result. The people of Louisiana, whether in city or country, without distinction of party, by the newspaper press, by acts of the Legislature, by public meetings, by every means which they could employ to give expression to their wishes, have uniformly opposed all efforts to prolong agitation and to produce hostile discussions between the different sections of the Union.

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BIRTH SONG.
Hail, new-waked atom of the Eternal whole
Young voyager upon Time's mighty river!
Hail to thee, Human Soul,
Hail, and forever!
Pilgrim of life, all hail!

He who at first called forth
From nothingness the earth,
Who clothed the hills in strength, and dug the
Sea;

Who gave the stars to gleam
Night like a diadem;
Then little child, made thee;
Young habitant of earth.

Far as flowers, though bright in sorrow forth.
Then art akin to God who fashioned thee!

The Heavens themselves shall vanish as a scroll.
The solid earth dissolve, the stars grow pale.

But thou, O Human Soul!
Shalt be immortal! Hail!

Thou young immortal, hail!

He before whom are dim
Seraph and cherubim;

Who gave the archangels strength and majesty,
Who sits upon Heaven's throne,

The Everlasting One,

Thou little child, made thee!

Fair inhabitant of Earth,

Immortal in thy God, though mortal by thy
Birth.

Born for life's trials, hail, all hail to thee!

SONG OF DEATH.

Shrink not, O Human Spirit.

The Everlasting arm is strong to save!

Look up, look up, frail Nature put thy trust
In him who went down mourning to the dust.

And overcame the grave!

Quickly goes down the sun;

Life's work is almost done;

Fruitless endeavor hope deferred, and strife:

One little struggle more.

One pang, and then is over

All the long mournful weariness of life.

Kind friends, 't is almost past;

Come now, and look your last;

Sweet children, gather near,

And his last blessing hear.

See how he loved you who departed now!

And with thy trembling step and pallid brow,

One beloved one,

Whose breast he leaned upon,

Come, faithful unto death,

Receive his parting breath.

The fluttering spirit pants to be free,

Hold him not back who speeds to victory!

—The bonds are riven, the struggling soul is
[free!]

Hail, hail, enfranchised spirit!

Thou that the wine-press of the field has trod!

—blast Immortal, on through boundless space.

And stand with thy Redemeer face to face;

* And stand before thy God!

Life's weary work is o'er,

Thou art of earth no more;

No more art trampled by the oppressive clay,

But treadst with winged ease

The high alties.

Of truths sublime, up Heaven's crystalline way

Here no heedless quest;

The city's name is Rest;

Here shall no fear appal;

Here love is all in all;

Here shalt thou win thy ardent soul's desire;

Here clothe thee in thy beautiful attire.

Lift, lift thy weari'd ring eyes!

Yonder is paradise.

And this fair, shining land

Are spirits of thy land!

And those that thereof to meet thee are thy kin,

Who have awaited thee, released from sin!

—The city's gates unfold—enter, oh! enter in!

[Household Words.]

MISCELLANY.

GOSSIP ABOUT CHILDREN.

BY LEWIS GAYLORD CLARK.

I desire now to narrate to you a circumstance which happened in the family of a friend and correspondent of mine in the city of Boston, some ten years ago, the history of which will command itself to the heart of every father and mother, who has any affection for or sympathy with their children. That is entirely true, you may be well assured. I was convinced of this when I opened the letter from L. H. B., which announced it, and in the detail of the event which was subsequently furnished me. A few weeks before he wrote he had buried his old son, a fine, manly little fellow, of some eight years of age, who had never, he said, known a day's illness until that which finally removed him; to live no more. His death occurred under circumstances which were peculiarly painful to his parents. A younger brother, a delicate sickly child from his birth, the next in age to him, had been down for nearly a fortnight with an epidemic fever. In consequence of the nature of the disease, every precaution had been adopted that prudence suggested, to guard the other members of the family against it. But at this one, the father's eldest, he said he had little to fear, so rugged was he, and so generally healthy. Still, however, he kept vigilant eye upon him, and especially forbade him going into the pools and docks, near his school, which it was his custom sometimes to visit; for he was but a boy, and "boys will be boys," and we ought more frequently to think that it is their nature to be. Of all unnatural things, a reproach almost to chidish frankness and innocence, save me from a "boy man." But to the story.

One evening this unhappy father came home, wearied with a hard day's labor, and vexed at some little disappointment which had soured his naturally kind disposition, and rendered him susceptible to the smallest annoyance. While he was sitting by the fire in this unhappy mood of mind, his wife entered the apartment and said—

"Where is he?" asked the father sternly.

"He is shivering over the kitchen fire.—He was afraid to come up here when the girl told him you had come home."

"Tell Jane to tell him to come here this instant," was the brief reply to this information.

Presently the poor boy entered, half perished with affright and cold. His father glared at his sad plight, reproached him bitterly with his disobedience, spoke of the punishment which awaited him in the morning, as the penalty for his offence; and in a harsh voice concluded with—

"Now, sir, go to your bed!"

"But father," said the little fellow, "I want to tell you—"

"Not a word, sir; go to bed!"

"I only wanted to say, father, that—"

With a hasty stamp, an impulsive wave of his hand, he closed the door, and a few moments after he had ascended in a mysterious manner through the ceiling.

"Is that going to Wheling?" inquired the old lady with her eyes bent upon the ceiling.

"Yes, ma'am," answered the clerk.

"I never was there," continued she, "but it is hardly possible that the town lies in that direction. When will I get an answer, Mr. Telegraph?"

"I can scarcely tell, ma'am—it may be two or three hours."

The old lady went away and returned in exactly two hours. Just as she entered the damp waiter came down the ceiling.

"There is your answer ma'am," said the clerk.

"The want of a General Assortment of Goods at the public houses, and the most
&c., &c., from time to time, the most, best, and most
expensive of any shipping place, to the above
named countries, but this deficiency is now obviated, as there are large stocks of goods direct from
the Northern market and New Orleans, and a
sufficiency of establishments to insure competition."

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

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.

Nov. 20

THE

TEXANA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, and the citizens of Jackson, Lavaca, Fayette and Bastrop Counties in particular, that he has opened a Forwarding and Commission House, in the above named towns and has imported from New Orleans and New York a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, suitable to the Country and Seaport, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

The want of a General Assortment of Goods

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THOMAS SIMONS,

RETER TO:

H. P. BELL, Gov.
JAS. B. SHAW, Comp. { Austin.
REV. M. YELL. {
H. C. COOPER. { Bastrop co.
COR. BALLARD. {
SPENCE TOWNSEND. { Lavaca co.
J. N. MITCHELL. {

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY.

The subscriber having purchased the Iron Foundry in this city, lately owned by Doctor N. K. Kellum, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish castings of every description, for cotton gins, saw and grist mills, sugar mills, &c. He has engaged an excellent workman to form patterns for any articles required in his line of business.

ALSO a moulder and a machinist. He has likewise turning lathes adapted to turning iron, brass and wood; and a blacksmith to do any work connected with the business.

All orders will be filled promptly, and he is confident that the work will be entirely satisfactory.

A. MCGOWEN.

Nov. 7, 1849.

BRIGGS & YARD'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium, consisting of Every article of men's and boys' Wear or convenience.

ap 21 ly Tremont Street, Galveston.

J. L. BRYAN,

SURGEON DENTIST,

Office, North-East side Court House Square,

HOUSTON.

Is prepared to perform all operations connected with the profession in the most approved manner. He will insert teeth, from one to an entire set, and warrant them to give satisfaction, or no charge.

P. S. Dentists can be supplied with every article in the line: teeth, fill, file, instruments, &c., at a small advance on New York cost.

LOSS.

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

Aug. 24, 1850.

INSURANCE.

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

The above company has opened an office in Galveston, and now issues policies on Buildings, Merchandise in Stores, shipments of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or carried by sea, to any of the harbors of the United States, Mexico, Europe.

This company has been in business nearly 25 years, and its reputation for reliability in adjusting losses and the security of its capital is well known throughout the United States. All application for insurance will receive prompt attention when addressed to the agency in Galveston.

GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER.

NOTICE.

Having located myself at this point for the purchase and sale of live stock generally, I am now prepared to furnish passengers at rates much cheaper and to better advantage to them than they can do elsewhere. For their better information please call and try me.

Having been engaged in this branch of business for the past eight years at this place and Corpus Christi, I think I am capable of giving general satisfaction.

All orders in the above line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, for cash.

For references, please enquire of any one that has dealt with me at either place.

5,000 head of Sheep on hand and for sale.

J. P. KELSEY.

Rio Grande City, April 26, 1850.

T. H. & G. W. McMAHAN,

E. D. JOHN.

Galveston, July 9, 1850.

Wm. Hendley & Co., Central Wharf, Galveston.

AGENTS of the Texas and New York line of Packets, and general shipping and commissary merchants. All shipments to their address covered by insurance from shipping points in Texas (except Houston) and cash advances at all times upon same.

Galveston, May 10th 1850.

NOTICE.

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

T. H. & G. W. McMAHAN,

E. D. JOHN.

Galveston, July 9, 1850.

W. GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

E. W. TAYLOR.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,

HOUSTON—TEXAS.