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# WESTRYAN

BANNER.

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

VOL. II.--NO. 36.

HOUSTO N, TEXAS, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 21, 1850.

FAMILY AFFECTION.

How fair and pleasant is the sight, When friends and kindred all unite in bonds of purest love; Angels the sight with pleasure review And blessings come, like morning dew,

BY ELIZABETH HELM.

Descending from above. Then let me careful teach my heart, From friendship's rules ne'er to depart, But bind unto my heart, The friends of childhood's early days, With whom I walked youth's flowery ways, With loving parents blest.

I'll love them still with whom I played 'Neath winter's sun and summer's shade, And him who's younger too; I loved to kiss his infant brow ; And will I. can I, hate him now ?

My heart still answers, ' No.'

If they should seem unjust, unkind, With words severe distress my mind, And fill my eyes with tears, No hatred in my breast shall rise, I'll hide their faults from stranger's eyes, And think of former years.

Should some of them neglected sigh, And proud ones celdly pass them by, When they are low and poor;

Then will I with them sympathize, And closer bind affection's ties, And prize their friendship more. Thanks to the Lord of earth and skies,

For friendship, love, and kindred ties, For here on earth they seem, Like verdant spots, 'mid burning sands, Blessed with cool shades, and zephyr's bland, And purling. limpid streams.

A REMARKABLE PRAYER.

"O LORD, REVIVE THY WORK." But this is a common prayer. We have heard it ever since we have heard any prayer, and never thought it remarkable. Perhaps it is not, in your scale of estimation, but have you considered these things about it?

1. It is a very old prayer -especially for a prayer of this kind. Habakkuk was quite before his age in ardor, and might have been as much before this in consistency. Nearly three thousand years ago he poured out this mighty supplication, and it has been in use regards the attempt to set up a hierarchy in the realm without consent of the savereign as among the children of faith ever since. The the realm without consent of the sovereign as words have been as chariot-wheels to uncount- the height of impudence. But that which ed petitions ever since the prophet uttered more especially disturbs his lordship is the them. In every age, Zion's children have contempt which the Pope has thus east upon prayed this prayer. It is beary with years, and rich with the victories of ten thousand answers.

2. It is a strong prayer. It appeals at once to God—"thy work." A great doctine lies hid in these words. They exalt infinite, sovereign grace. It owns that it is a and enconditional submission to the spiritual work above men-thy work. Then the ut-terange of the prayer confesses man's part and. This deshes the hopes of those who had duty in God's sovereign work. It thus takes been looking for some "scheme of comprehenhold of immense truths, and what a vast de- sion," i. c. of union with Rome, which should mand it makes -" Revice thy work." How not involve submission to the Pope ; but they much greater this, often, than to begin a work | find Pias IX. no less grasping than Hild anow. Ten new works will start and move brand. The motto still rules at Rome, "Ant

was a great petition, in the magnitude of its truly a lamentable thing. But what, pray, requests. 3. It is an inspired prayer. The Holy centuries past toward all dissenters? Excommunication is a game that two can play put it in the heart, and hence we know that at; and his lordship having experimented every one of us may use it. God's own seal upon Baptist Nocl, should submit to the opeis on it. Does He not love to have his own ration from Pio Nono with better grace .- Inpetition returned laden with the faith of his dependent. children? Where we go to Him with it, we

may go knowing it is a prayer he loves to hear. It needs no amending-no altering .-It is just as he would have it. Our sole con-cern is, to fill it with the faith the ardor it meeds to gain acceptance.

My praying reader, will you not look a moment upon this prayer? Revere its age—be glad in its strength—plead its inspiration. It is not, my friend, a picture of your own wearts! "Revice thy reark." O, does not ly things to be found in the families of Pa-

does not need this reviving? fection—the change from the days of the first were planted in the souls of those who after-

to your closet, to your family altar, to the prayer-meeting, and to the house of God. which shone through her life, gradually won over to the Gospel her husband Gregory, who ing house, in the workshop, and in the field ; became a devoted bishop. Their first-born

O believer! you need it-need it-how much you need it-and its fullest answers upon your own soul .- Independent .

From the Watchman and Reflecter. DEAL GENTLY, OR THEY WILL LEAVE THE CHURCH.

nevolence, or you will drive some of the mem-bers from the church." Such is the kind ad-zianzen, says of his mother, that her emotions

times volunteers to his minister. In this day, faithfulness is often called so- from ker own sufferings; hence, on a festival verity, and telling the truth plainly, scolding.
I hate scolding in the pulpit, both in its terms and in its tones. But I utterly louthe time-serving or the policy that conceals or palliates truth, from dread of giving offence.
I would bear the truth spoken in love. The longed by her condition, into the still retreat the of classing truth for the sake of bearing truth for the sake of bearing truth and for the sake of bearing truth sake of the sake of t

no responsibility in promoting the welfare and usefulness of the church, is abhorrent to good policy, true plety, and sincere integrity,
"But you hurt their feelings," says one.
They ought to be hurt. I would see truth

poured scorebing hot upon their consciences until it burnt out their indifferentism. They are immeasurably burting the church by their worldliness, and why should we scruple in wounding them. Ulcers must be sometimes painfully probed or they will never heal.

But some very good people say, deal gently with such, or they will leave the church. Well, what good do they do in it? What would the church lose if they were all gone? Is their association with it so very desirable and beneficial, that we should tenderly implore their stay? What of strength or efficiency would a thousand such add to the church?

Leave the church! What right have they in it? If they have no sympathy in it, no interest in it, no affinity with the spirit of Jesus Christ, they are none of his, and what right have they in his church? If the church is designed to be a living body, why desire to retain a hanging mass of diseased or dead members? Trim off the dead limbs, and the

vine will be more flourishing.

Leave the church! What a blessing that would be. If it is impossible to draw from them any manifestation of spiritual life, any expression of devotion and zeal; if they obstinately repudiate in their lives all that is positive and practical in Christianity, then their leaving will be a speedy relief, for which the church should give a special

thanksgiving.

Leave the church! Let them go, to the world to which they belong or to some worldly church where their consciences may be lulled by the form of goodliness without a power. The Bible recognizes no such Christianity as theirs. It knows no piety that does not bear good fruits. If they bring forth only thorns and thistles, then they are only thorns

There ought to be no tenderness wasted upon such professors of religion; none felt except such as we feel for all the ungodly in common with them. As unregenerate sin-ners, should they be exhorted to repent and believe in the Lord Jesus Christ, lest they be found knocking at the closed door of heaven, at last, inquiring, " Lord, Lord, open unto us," and wailing at the fearful answer, "Depart from me, ye workers of iniquity, I never

EXCOMMUNICATION: THE TABLES TURNED.

The Bishop of London denounces, in un-

on, sooner than one decayed work revive. Casar, ant nikil." This re-excommunicathe flame you would rekindle. This truly the Queen to the humblest parish beadle, is has the Church of England been doing these

HOLY WIVES AND MOTHERS. We have already observed, in describing peachable evidence of the fact, that pious your own heart cry out for such a blessing on gans, or of mere nominal Christians. From itself? Is there one grace—one divine feature in all your spiritual possession which instruction of the husband, or at least the pious education of the children, often pro-Look at this stupor, this decay of holy aflove, and will you not cry out in the prophet's wards produced great effects as teachers of Take then this prayer, my dear reader, in-Let it be in your mind when in the count- had belonged to an unchristian sect, and he gathering continually your most serious emotions into its fervid entreaty. Lay it up in your spirit until the soul glows in its mighty importunity. to the service of the Lord. The example of a pious education, and his early consecration. first received from his mother, of which he was often reminded, made a deep impression ou the son ; and he compares his mother to Hannah, who consecrated Samuel to God .-This impression abode upon him while ex-posed during the years of his youth, which he "You must not speak too rigid or severe spent at Athens, to the contagion of the Pa-in insisting upon the claims of duty and bevice which a cautious church member some-times volunteers to his miffister. when dwelling on the historical facts connect-ed with her faith, overcame all sense of pain

idea of glossing truth for the sake of keeping of domestic life. Having lost her husband at the age of twenty, from regard to his memory, members, who feel no interest, and will bear and a desire to devote herself wholly to the

education of her son, she chose to remain a widow; and it was owing in part to this early, pious, and careful education, that the boy be-

her son by the mother of Theodore.

In like manner Monica, by her submissive, amiable, and gentle spirit, softened the tember of Ravilliac. His successor, Neander's Church History.

outcast—to die in rags—to die in a ditch—
—to die in a dungcon— to die of the plague
—a thousand times better die in all the con
Phillipe adds another to the list of discrowncentrated agonies of every human death than ed heads which have gone down in exile to to die in our sins. For if we die in our sins, the tomb. we shall rise from our graves in our sins, and stand before the judgment seat of Christ in our sins. If we die in our sins, our sins will be shrouded with us in our coffins and carried with us to the cemetery, and interred with us and rise with us at the sound of the archan- world was turning Baptist, but after a slight gel's trump, and then we shall be thrust down to bell with them to dwell with them for-

ever and ever. before they go themselves. They are dead to sin, while they live. But the sins of unbelievers go into the grave with them and follow after them, and gather upon them and of many other large denominations, distinglie upon them to all nternity. Rejoice then, fellow sinner, this is not the day of judgment, Again it is said that Baptists seldom change but the day of mercy. Now Jesus yearns over you to do you good. He waits to be incorrect. We have known hundreds gracious. Fly to him. He came to seek personally who have been educated in the and save that which was lost. And him that Baptist faith, that have embraced the gospel cometh unto me I will in no wise cast out .- of Christ as taught by Pedobaptists, and N. O. Presbyterian.

"A STRANGER."

"Aug. 21-Stranger." in a land far from his native home. The that he had been led to reject their views on bustling servants pass in and out of his room, rendering the cold attentions of hirelings, munion, and the mode and subjects of chrislinger in momentary awe to watch the last tian baptism. He produced the highest spasm, and then announce at the desk, the testimonials of his standing as a scholar, a man in No .-- is dead.

There is not one in the throng that crowd tery as in every respect worthy of entire the diningshall that knew him; none whose confidence. After a careful examination appetite is lessened by the melancholy inquiry. before a committee, and in full Presbytery, They hurry on the burial, for another is waiting for the dead man's room; and the next | took his seat as a member of the Presbytery." morning's paper contains the careless item, N. C. Advecate. "A stranger died yesterday."

And perhaps in some New-England village, a mother, a wife, a betrothed maiden, is anxiously watching every arriving post, and wonabsent one. And still for many a weary day as well as at Rimini and other places abroad,

the anguish of suspense would be ended. But disgusting extent to which the idolatry of perhaps it may have been my brother, my Mary is carried, is equal to the worst that my son, my husband, will be the suggestion has ever been described in the darkest periods of many a troubled spirit, even when the lips of Roman domination. The more insiduous refuse to utter the alarm of the heart, and features of Popery are not so discoverable

own fears. to God. His eye had traced him through all It was but the other day that we took up for his journeying, and prayers, too, if any were a moment, Dr. Pusey's last publication. Unoffered. If he was a renewed child of God, der the guise of a theological work written by there was abundant consolation administered a Regius Professor and Canon of Christ to his departing spirit. A voice sweeter than Church, we found a purely Romish treatise. that of dearest earthly friend whispered com-fort to his soul, and a hand more soft and argument. and all the proofs entirely Rodisciple of Jesus, he now experiences no regret that his sojourn in that land of gold was so be absolved, being himself above all other short; that the bight visions of earthly wealth priests? But the policy with Dr. Pusey, which led him away so far from home to die, were dispelled, for he has become a resident, their school seems to be, to accustom the En-

dare not dwell on that thought; it is too fearful. And yet each unransomed reader would do well to pause and ask himself, what would

STRIKING RETRIBUTION.

dies was enacted—the St. Bartholemew massacr e—Knox was still alive. "Being conveyed to the pulpit," says McCrie, "and sum moning up the remainder of his strength, het hundered the vengeance of heaven against average, one pastor to every 1,140 souls. the t bundered the vengeance of heaven against average, one pastor to every 1,140 sons.

'the t cruel murderer and false traitor, the Kir ig of France,' and desired Le Croc, the Fre neh ambassador to tell his master, that gives one pastor to 3,050 souls. The comsen tence was pronounced against him in Scotlan 1, that the divine vengcance would never dep art from him, nor from his house, if red of which there are five, ranges from \$3,500 pen tance did nyt ensue; but his name would to \$4,000. rem ain an execration to posterity, and none pro teeding from his loins should enjoy his kin; rdom in peace." Have the Kings of France 3,193 ministers, who preside over 2,470 con-

came afterwards so well known as the great church teacher, John Chrysostom. Similar the blood flewing from every pore of his bowas the influence exerted on the education of dy. Henry III., his successor, fell by the

per of a violently passionate husband, and while she had much to suffer from him, scattered the seeds of Christianity in the young soul of her son Augustin, which, after many impossible to say whether the opening of his stormy passages of life, brought forth their fruit in him abundantly. To make their children early acquainted with the Holy Scriptures, was considered by such mothers as a task which belonged peculiarly to them. rassment, and growing discontent. The king expired of a mortal distemper caught in the pursuit of his pleasures. In the next

DIE IN YOUR SINS.

What dreadful words! Die in your sins—
that is in their guilt. O! it is better to die an

the French kings since that period are too

ANOTHER CHANGE.

If one were to read certain Baptist publications alone, he would suppose that the whole examination we find that much of the flourish made is mere smoke: reports circulated for effect. The fact is that immersionists are True believers send their sins to the grave greatly in the minority in the Christian world; bered by hundreds of thousands by one single denomination of Pedobaptists, to say nothing

have had their children dedicated to God in holy baptism. And it even sometimes happens that their ministers of talents and learn-In a long list of names -- a record of deaths cent case. "The Rev. W. E. Locke, of the in Sacramento City, published in the secular papers-stands this simple, affecting announcement:

Cent case. The Rev. W. E. Locke, of the Baptist church, presented himself to the Presbytery of Elizabethtown, at their late meeting, and frankly stated that his mind had undergone a great change respecting the Unknown, unfriended, disease attacked him questions that distinguish the Baptist Church: who is he? There is no name on the books. gentleman, and clergyman, and he was also personally known to members of the Presby-

POPERY ALWAYS THE SAME. It is a remarkable fact, and evident espedering why no letter comes from the beloved cially at the Oratory in King William St., will they wait and hope, for there is none to that the growth of Romanism is not produced convey the crushing intelligence that the be-leved is no more. By slow degrees, the long of that apostate church. On the contrary, silence will at last convince them that he must those who leave the Protestant church of England for the Roman communion, are im-What pangs will shoot through many hearts as this simple announcement is read and remembered: If the name had only been there, the mind quietly labours to reason away its now among professed Romanists as among those of our own church who are Roman at A "Stranger!-And yet he was well known heart, but still English in outward profession. tender than that of wife or mother was laid beneath his aching head. If he was a true as the Protestant church of England never and no nameless stranger, in that city whose glish, and especially the English clergy, to very streets are paved with gold, where a the constant use of Roman thoughts, language golden crown is on every head, and a golden harp in every hand.

And if he were not a Christian—but we the Romanish worship.

From the Independent. be my destiny were my death thus unattend-ed or sudden?—Watchman and Reflector. GIONS.

In the United States, there are 16.682 ministers of evangelical denominations under whose pastoral care is a population of 15 The massacre of Protestants in France, at 364,000. On an average, each pastor's the revocation of the edict of Nantes, and by charge amounts to 921 souls. The average ord er of the French King, has been followed salary of each minister is supposed to be \$375 by a remarkable experience of the whole line a year, and the whole cost of their support of F rench Kings. The facts of the case have amounts, in round numbers, to \$6,000,000. been: reduced to a nutshell in the following. This is only about half as much as it costs to maintain the 16,000 criminals within our borfrom the Edinburg Witness:-- maintain the 16,000 criminals within our bor-

gregations, which gives one paster to about 1,000 souls. The annual expense of this establishment as secured by tithes, is, \$567,-342, affording on an average bt \$200 salary a year. In addition to this, the Swedish pastors receive many perquisites and presents. They are compensated for their attendance on marriages, baptisms, festive occasions and funerals. They poor peasants are expected to make the present of a cow for every funeral service. For those in good circumstances, fifty dollars is regarded as a moderate compensation, while the more wealthy families often make a compensation of one hundred dellars. The population of Finland is 1,400,000 and they sustain 900 Lutheran ministers,

which gives one pastor to 1,666 souls. The Dutch protestant clergy in the country receive about \$400 a year, with parsonage. One preacher is allowed for every 1,600 souls, and two for every additional 2,000. In a section of Hungary, 456 Lutheran ministers receive on an average \$255, while 1,385 Calvinistic clergymen receive \$220

annual salary. The 6,000,000 dissenters in England and Wales, employ 8,000 ministers, at an ex-pense of \$25,000 a year; which gives on an average, \$325 to each minister, and one min-

ister to every 750 souls.

It is affirmed in the American Encyclopædia, that in England and Wales there are 6,000,000 of Episcopalians employing 1,800 ministers, and giving one pastor to every 333 souls. The sum total of their livings, amounts to \$35,000,000, giving on an average the salary of 1,944 to each. This would be fourteen times as much as the dissenting ministers receive, while they preside over congregations twice as large as the ministers of the Establishment. According to the author of " The Religions of all Nations," who perhaps follows a calculation of later date, there is in the Established Church of England and Wales, one minister to 444 souls. About thirty of the livings of these ministers, amounts to \$5,000 a year-four or five hundred of them amount to \$3,500. The same number amount to \$1,000. Five thousand of them amount to \$500. It is thought that the ave-erage salary of the lower clergy would be

about \$700. The forty-nine archbishops and bishops of England and Ireland, receive an annual income of \$1,599,000, which gives an average of \$32,632 to each.

The bishop of Winchester receives the annual salary of \$46,000: the bishop of York, \$44,000; the bishop of London, \$51,000; the bishop of Durham, \$120,000; and the archbishop of Canterbury, \$75,000.

In Russia, there is a population of 46 000,000 belonging to the Greek Church, which sustains 211,000 ecclesiastics, giving one priest to about 180 souls. The common clergy are poorly paid in this country, while the higher dignitaries are richly rewarded .-The revenue of this church arises partly from the income of their landed estates, and partly frem a tax paid by dissenters for the privilege of wearing the beard.

In the Mahommedan Church, there are five orders of men holding sacred functions, Russia contains a population of 1,700,000 Mahommedaus, to whom are attached 15,300 ecclesiastics, and 5,800 mosques, giving one priest to every 111 souls, and three to every

Sielly, with a population of 2.000,000 Roman Catholies, maintains 300,000 ecclesiasties, giving one priest to every 6 souls. In Portugal, the ratio of priests to the population, is as I to 11. Italy, with a population of 22,500,000, maintains 500,000 ecclesiastics, giving one to every 45 souls. The population of Spain, is 13,000,000; the number of her ecclesiastics is 180,000; giving one to every

In Canada the Catholic priests of country parishes receive an income of from \$1,000 to \$5,000 annually, including parsonage wood, together with every 25th bushel of wheat, rye, and other grain, raised within his parish. In Austria, 411 of the higher ecclesiastics

receive on an average, a salary of \$1,875 a year. A law of the land requires that when any benefice exceeds \$17,000, the suplus shall be refunded to the government. According to Mr. Farnham, the salary of the higher ecclesiastics of Mexico is as fol-lows: the bishop of Sonora, \$6,000; of Cax-aca, \$18,000; of Yucatan, \$20,000; of Mon-

terey, \$306,000; of Durango, \$35,000; of Guadalajarra, 90,000; of Valladolid, \$100,-

000; of Puebla, \$110,000. The archbishop

of Mexico enjoys an income of \$130,000 a The bishop of Livida, in Spain, is said to receive \$50,000; the bishop of Mercia, \$104,-000; while the archbishop of Toledo receives sometimes as high as \$500,000 a year.

The revenue of the Pope, the successor of Galilee's humble fisherman, is estimated by different authors, from \$5,000,000 to \$12,-000,000 a year. He also receives an occasional present for special services. Not long ago, an Indian Begum gave the Pope \$25,-000 to say a single mass for the salvation of the soul of the mother of Colonel Dyce Sombre. In 1842, he received from the King of Naples \$50,000, to make a saint of a Neapolitan woman. It is questionable whether this was any more than an equivalent for the service to be rendered.

Turn now to heathen lands. The city of Ava, in Burmah, has a population of 200,000, with 20,000 priests, giving one to 10 souls. Tevoy, with a population of 9000, has 450 priests, giving one to every 20 souls. The city of Benarcs contains a population of 600 .-000, with 50,000 priests, giving one to every 12 souls. The province of Amberst, with a population of 36,000, contains 1,010 priests, giving one to every 35 souls. Rev. Mr. Mal-com thinks, from all the data he could obtain, that there is one priest to every 30 of the whole population It is the opinion of the Rev. Cyrus Stone, formerly a missionary in the East, that the average proportion of those employed in religious services and who lived at the altars of idolatry is to the whole population of India, as 1 to 15. In the whole Mahratta country, there is a Brahmin to ev-ery 10 souls. In Southern India, Madura, Jaffna, and Ceylon, there is one to 20 or 25.

WHOLE NO. 88.

The daily supply of food for the priests is generally superabundant. Their places of residence are quite splendid, every part ex-cept the tiles being carved in bass-reliefs and covered with gold. None but the monarch himself, has so splendid a mansion as the priests. The revenue of the temples, aside from the offerings of the worshippers, furnish in some instances a handsome income to the attendant priests. One temple in Canton as an annual revenue of \$116,200; it employs 100 priests, affording each a salary of \$1,162. The whole city of Canton contains 124 idol-temples, employing 2,000 officiating priosts, on a revenue of 2,500,000, giving each a salary of 1,250.

So far as I have examined, the comparative cost of different forms of religion in the world, may be estimated by the proportion of ceclesiastics maintained. Protestant evangelical churches maintain not more than one pastor to every 1,000 of the population. The Episcopal Church of England and Wales sustain one clergyman to every 444 of the population. The Roman Catholic Church maintains one ecclesiastic to every 70 of the pupulation. The Greek Church maintains one ecclesiastic to every 180 of the population. in the Mohammedan communities, there are of those who hold sacred functions, one to erery 111 of the population. Idolatry maintains at its altars, according to the highest estimate, one to every thirty of the population.

Melrose, Mass., 1850.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON CITY.

Improvements at Washington-New City Hail-Smithsonian Institute-James Smithson-His Will-Description of the Edifice style--Towers--Dimension-The Capitol-Its cost-The Rotunda-Its Panels and Historical Paintings sketch of the Picture of De sto Discovering the Mississippi River in

Washington has improved in its general appearance very strikingly during the last month. The new City Hall is almost finished; it is a splendid editice, 200 feet long, with a stately portice, noble fight of steps, massive pillars, and a splendid pavement in front of the whole. Its stuceo work is admirable, and the design and architeitural beauty of the edifice are inferior to no public work in

The Smithsonian Institution progreses slowly towards completion. There will be nothing like it in this country. It is a magnificent Norman structure, designed by the dis-tinguished artist of New York, M. Renwick, son of Prof. Renwick, Columbia Col-

What a noble bequest was this of James Smithson, an English gentleman, a relative of the Duke of Northumberland. He left to the United States more than half a million of dollars, in the words of his will, "to found at Washington an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men. But we cannot now enter into the interior of this splendid temple of the muses, with its hundred gates thrown open to the lovers of science and literature. We have made some mems for another time, but to-day will linger outside, to gaze upon its varied and beautiful outlines.

The building is copied from the Romansque style of architecture, which flourished from the eighth to the twelfth century. Its whole length is 460 feet, breadth 140 feet. The exterior is not uniform, the central building being flanked by four towers, varying in height and form. There are nine towers altogether, from 75 to 150 feet high. The center editice is 60 feet in height, and the wings 45, connected with each other by cloisters 60 feet long,55 broad. The wings measure 40 by 80 feet. Rose colored freestone has been used in its construction, of fine grain and superior quality, obtained from the Seneca quarries, twenty-two miles distant, on the Potomac River. The whole is to be finished in March, 1852, and the expense to be defrayed entirely from the interest of the funds.

Washington is admirably situated for a magnificent city, on the left bank of the Potomac, and commands a full view of Georgetown, Alexandria, with their surrounding villas, and the more distant forest-clad hills in Maryland and Virginia. This splendid Corinthian edifice will cost about two millions of dollars, and occupies one and a half acres. The visitor is struck by its height, beautiful proportions and extent of the grounds, the latter embracing thirty acres, highly ornamented and cultivated, the whole enclosed by tall iron railings, which extend upwards of a mile in length.

Let us enter the Rotunda for a minute. but go no farther, else the one-half cannot be told in this letter. The panels of this magnificent circular hall, you know, are ap-propriated to great National Historical Paintings; there are seven of them :-- Declaration of Independence-Surrender of Burgogne, Oct 17, 1777-Surrender of Cornwallis, Oct. 19, 1781 -- Resignation of Washington, Dec. 23 1783—Baptism of Pocahontos—Embarka-tion of the Pilgrims—and the Landing of dembus. These are all most splendid specimens of art, finished from the pencils of Trumbull, Chapman, Weir and Vanderlyn, comprising from eleven to forty-seven principal figures in each, true to life and

One panel alone is still unoccupied, and waits for the picture now finishing by Mr. Powell, in Paris. This great painting is nearly done. "The Discovery of the Mississippi, by De Soro, 1542." All who have seen the work pronounce it a most complete effort, and a magnificent picture;" so says even Count D'ORSAY. It contains about sixty principial figures, the foremost of whom is De Soro himself, coming out from the forests, to the Chickasaw Bluffs, with his armed knights, steelelad in the rich panoply of the middle ages. The band encounters a group of Indians, one young man of whom supports an old chief who offers the pipe of peace; another is a proud, lofty, scowling young warrior. Then there are beautiful Indian girls with offerings of fruit and game-in tho

#### TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: SATURDAY, DEC. 21, 1850.

On our return to our office, after an absence of ten days, we found a number of communications, and some matters in our exchanges, which will receive early atten-

Conference Intelligence and the President's Message, necessarily crowd out other matter this week.

#### TEXAS CONFERENCE.

The Texas Conference of the Methodis Episcopal Church. South, held its elevent session in Richmond, commencing on the 11th and closing on the 17th of December, 1850. Bishop Andrew presiding. C. Richardson was chosen Secretary.

The various and important interests of the church were duly considered and reported on by competent committees. Most of these reports will be published in the Banner.

Ulysses Sales, Thaddeus O. Kidd, Lewi Whipple and Joseph H. Derrhammer, were admitted on trial into the travelling connec-

Charles F. Rottenstein, James M. Follansbee, Charles Grote, James H. Addison. Thomas F. Cook, Charles W. Thomas and Simon B. Cameron, were admitted into full

John Haynie and Jesse Hord, superannu-

William C. Lewis and Francis Wilson, were received by transfer from East Texas

Robert H. Belvin and M. R. T. Outlaw, were located at their own request.

James M. Follansbee, Charles F. Rottenstein, Charles Grote, James II. Addison and Simon B. Cameron, travelling, and John T. Cook, Thomas Wooldridge, Josiah McCary, and Thomas Myers, local preachers, were ordained deacons.

Oscar M. Addison, A. B. F. Kerr, and George Tittle, were ordained elders. Joseph it. Derrhammer, formerly a Roman Catholic priest, took ubon himself our ordination vows as an elder, without the imposition of hands

Numers in society, whites 3669-colored 1063-local prenchers 74-increase of whites 350-colored 110-local preachers 15--total increase 475.

A decided improvement in the finances was evident. Nearly three thousand dollars were reported as having been raised for missionary purposes during the year.

This session of the Conference was characterized by great harmony of feeling and zeal for the best interests of the church. The weather was peculiarly pleasant, the accommodations good, and the community deeply interested in the preaching and other services of the occasion; and we hope that much good has been accomplished. The preachers were generally in good health and

The Bishop's valedictory address was most excellent, and was universally admired. He had delivered several addresses to the Conference during the session that will long be remembered, but this was the best of all. He is a universal favorite with the Conference and the church in Texas.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS. Galveston Dist., James M. Wesson, P. E. Galveston, Homer S. Thrall,\* Galveston German miss., UlyssesSalas. Houston, Simon B. Cameron. Houston German miss., to be supplied. Texas Wesleyan Banner, C. Kichardson, Ed-

Brazoria et., John W. Phillips Thaddeus O.

San Jacinto, to be supplied. Matagorda, Charles F. Rottenstein. Richmond, Oscar M. Addison. Rutersville Dist., Robert Alexander, P. E. Rutersville, William S. Hamilton. Washington, William C. Lewis. Washington and Rock Island, Isaac G. John Montgomery et., Alfred B. F. Kerr, G. W.

Montgomery station, James G. Johnson. Huntsville et., George Rollenstein, Mill Creek, William F. Hubert, Joseph H.

Derrhammer. Springfield District, Mordecai Yell, P. E. Springfield ct., Pleasant M. Yell. Wheelock et., William G. Nelms. Nashville et., John W. Devilbiss. Red Oak Mission, Dioclesian W. Wright. Waxahatchie et., James W. Lloyd. Leona ct., George Tittle. Victoria District, Daniel Carl, P. E. Victoria and Lavaca, Bryant L. Peel.

Victoria Ger. mis., Edward Schneider. Goliad ct., Reuben Long. Gonzales et., Thomas F. Cook. Texana ct., Charles W. Thomas. Columbus et., John C. Kolbe. Egypt et., To be supplied. Austin District, Josiah W. Whipple, P. E. Austin, To be supplied. Bastrop et., James E. Ferguson. Bastrop Col. miss., Francis Wilson. Seguin and San Marcos, James M. Follans-

San Antonio, William Young, sup. Seguin Ger. mis., Henry P. Young. Fredericksburgh mis., Charles Grote. Georgetown mis., James H. Addison. Rio Grande Dist, Nehemiah A. Cravens, P.E. Brownsville sta., N. A. Cravens. Point Isabel, To be supplied. Rio Grande City, To be supplied.

\* Those printed in italies are elders.

NORTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE. In a postscript to a letter to us, Rev. L. W. Martin, writes as follows, of the North Carolina Conference :-

Our Conference has just closed, We had a pretty long session. Much business was transacted, and the spirit of Christian love pervaded all. Bishop Paine (God bless him,) presided to the satisfaction of every one. Who can tell what a blessing such Bishops are to the church ? Long may he live to bless the church, by his wisdom and counsels. We had the largest accession to the itinerant ranks we have had for many years.

I would give you a detailed account of our doings, but I presume you will see enough in the R. C. Advocate.

L. W. MARTIN.

#### RICHMOND.

Richmond is a flourishing town, situated on the West bank of the Brazos river, some thirty miles South of West from Houston. Being at the head of permanent steamboat navigation on the Brazos, it promises to be a commercial depot of some considerable importance. It has an intelligent and enterprising community. During the recent session of the Texas Conference there, every bouse was devoted to the accommodation and entertainment of the preachers and visitors. The following resolution of the Conference was richly merited :

Resolved, That the thanks of this Conference are due the citizens of Richmond and vicinity for the very cordial and generous manner in which they have entertained its members and visitors during its present ses-

The Rev. J. II. Wombwell has been appointed by the Baptist Board of Domestic Missions, to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande.

#### REV. MR. CREATH-" X."

In the Huntsville Item of the 7th instant, we notice a communication over the signature of " X," which demands a slight notice. It attempts to perpetrate an eulogy upon Rev. Mr. Creath and a caricature of a notice of that gentleman in a recent number of the

What we stated we are prepared to sustain, and any attempt to justify that gentleman in bearing false witness against the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and its ministers, will only elicit the contempt and derision of all reasonable men.

Let "X," or any one else, answer the following questions:-- Does the Rev. Mr. Creath deny the allegations which we made against him? Do his friends suppose that they can sereen him from the public odium, by an attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the community? The public mind demands something wide-

ly different from blackguardism in vindication of Rev. Mr. C.'s innocence from the charge of gross slander. Anonymous vindications are irresponsible, and therefore worthless. It is our opinion, that "X" dare not furnish us with his real name. It is among the possibles, if not, possibles, that he is a Rev. gentleman residing in Huntsville. We might say to him as the spectators at the trial of Christ, said to Peter, after his base denial of his Lord-"Thy speech betrayeth thee."--In the suspicion of the authorship of the artiele in question, we are not alone. If the author wishes to break a lance with us, let him do it over his own signature. But whoever he may be, we wish to disabuse his mind on one point, -- our notice of Rev. Mr. Creath is fully sanctioned by the Methodists and the community at large, so far as we have been informed. Let it be distinctly understood, that when we allude to the character or conduct of churches or ministers, we speak advisedly.

#### BASTROP SCHOOL.

We are informed by Rev J. W. Whipple, that this School will open on the second Monday in January.

> For the T. W. Banner. EAST TEXAS CONFERENCE.

Palestine, Texas, Dec. 5, 1850.

Brother Richardson :-I send you in this sheet the appointments of the Preachers, with a few other items: the balance I will try to get ready for next mail .--I have been extremely busy since the adjournment of Conference, bringing up the journals and gathering up the fragments, that nothing

Permit me to say, that during my connexion | themselves, and they readily concede it to othwith the East Texas Conference, (for the whole not to interfere in the government or internal period of its existence) I have never known a more peaceful, harmonious session. And though we were not blessed with the counsel of a Bish-sed, every where, in their struggles for freedom, we were not blessed with the counsel of a Bishop, yet we had one among us, viz: S. A. Williams, who presided with universal satisfaction to our little body. I must not fail to mention the dedication of Bascom Chapel on Sabbath. Bro. O. Fisher preached the dedication sermon. Truly we all felt that "the Lord's presence filled His house." After sermon, a collection of ted States to invade the territory or provinces \$135 was taken up to finish paying the debt of a friendly nation. The great law of morality due against the church: Also, \$21 80 to finish paying for the bell—Also, \$36 to paint the other nations as we wish them to act towards louse. Total \$192 80.

Our Missionary Anniversary came off on Saturday evening, which resulted as follows:

dries to make W. C. Lewis Life Member, \$10; by J. W. F., to make Rev. S. A. Williams Life | we owe to other States, and by the performance Member, \$5; Annual Memberships, \$29; by of which we best entitle ourselves to like treat-

D. Poe's children. stimatea at -

Thus you see the total sum of cash paid for the church and miss. cause is \$341 55. And we may safely add as much more in good pro- ed in the most solemn form, and the cons perty. This, we think, for a little village num- authorities to carry that will into effect. Every bering not over four hundred inhabitants, and not yet four years old, is doing pretty well.

The labors of our ministers will not soon be fergotten. I can now see the good impressions they have made upon the face of society. Never shall I forget the sacramental feast on Sunday. night, the Sabbath closing, after preaching by Brother A. N. Ross, our beloved President proceeded to consecrate the elements; and while he and other Elders were administering the emblems of Christ's broken body and shed blood, it seemed that each minister heard the blood, it seemed that each minister heard the Master's voice, 'Go,' and 'lo!' I am with you .-O! what a sweet time among preachers and

Our work is better supplied than at any former period.

Re-admitted, three; discontinued, two; Located, one ; transferred, two ; elected to Deacon's orders, six; elected to Elder's, orders, one.

APPOINTMENTS OF THE PREACHERS. San Augustine District-S A Williams, P E San Augustine circuit, (to be supplied) by J

Shipman. " H B Hamilton. Shelbyville " John Poe. " William Craig. Panola

" Jesse L Daniel. Marshall District Aikin N Ross, P. E. Marshall and Jefferson Station, to be supplied. Marshall circuit.

" R B Wells.

Mount Pleasant, " Sam'l Lynch. " P W Hobles. Harrison African Mis., William Jamison Wood Co. Missa, S G Culver. Clarksville District-N W Burks, P. E.

Boston circuit, M F Cole. Clarksville " JB Tullis. " Edward F Thering.

" Felix G Fawcett. Bonham Grayson " W C Quigley. Granville " Calvin Askins.

Palestine District - J T P Irvine, P. E. Palestine circuit, J W Fields. Cherokee " WK Wilson-one to be sup.

" Neil Brown. " Johnson McMilon, E. P Chisolm, sup.

" Jas G Hardin Athens Mission, William E George. Nacogdoches District-O Fisher, P. E. Nacogdoches circuit, J C Woolam.

" To be sup. (by J Powell. Livingston, " J Shook. Woodville, " Acton Young

Liberty " Andrew Cumming " W P Sansom. Beaumont " Sam'l C Box.

W. C. Lewis, transferred to Texas Confer-F. Wilson, transferred to Texas Conf.

Next session to be held in Henderson, Rusk J. W. FIELDS.

Secretary East Texas Conf.

#### PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House

bling of Congress to make known my sentiments | ed by myself, than those appointed by oth in a general manner, in regard to the policy which ought to be pursued by the General Gonations, and in its management and administration of internal affairs

Nations, like individuals in a state of nature are equal and independent, possessing certain ous and growing commerce, and in all the forms rights, and owing certain duties to each other. of amicable national intercourse. The unexarsing from their necessity and unavoidable relations: which rights and duties there is no amount of its population, and its ample means common human authority to protect and enforce. Still they are duties, binding in morals,
in conscience, and in honor, although there is
no tribunal to which an injured party can apno tribunal to which an injured party can appeal but the disinterested judgment of mankind, and ultimately the arbitrament of the sword.

A couvention Amongst the acknowledged rights of nations

policy of other nations; and although we may our principles forbid us from taking any part in such foreign contests. We make no wars to promote or to prevent successions to thrones; to maintain any theory of a balance of power; or to suppress the actual government which any country may choose to establish for itself. We instigate no revolutions, nor suffer any hostile military expeditions to be fitted out in the Unius; and justice and conscience should form the rule of conduct between governments, instead of mere power, self-interest, or the power ofaggrandizement. To maintain a strict neutrality Hat collection, \$34 75; By sundries, to make in foreign wars, to gultivate friendly relations Mrs. W. A. Fields Life Member, \$20; by sun-dries to make W. C. Lewis Life Member, \$10: treaty obligation-these are the duties which sundries from Wood county, Miss., \$60. Total, ment from them; or if that, in any case, be re-surday 75. tice and clear conscience.

Also, 320 acres of land by J. S. Tanner, to In our domestic policy, the Constitution will be my guide: and in questions of doubt, I shall look for its interpretation to the judicial decisions of that tribunal which was established to expound it, and to the usage of the government, sanctioned by the acquiescence of the country. I regard all its provisions as equally binding.—
In all parts it is the will of the people, expresspower which it has granted is to be exercised for the public good, but no pretence of utility, no honest conviction, even, of what might be expedient, can justify the assumption of any power not granted. The powers conferred upon the government, and their distribution to the several departments, as clearly expressed in that sacred instrument as the imperfection of human language will allow, I deem it my first duty not to question its wisdom, add to its provisions, evade its requirements, or nullify its commands. Upon you, fellow citizens, as representatives irge your high and responsible trust, for the benefit of our common constituents.

> My opinions will be frankly expressed upon the leading subjects of legislation, and, if, which I do not anticipate, any act should pass the two Houses of Congress which should appear to me unconstitutional, or an encroachment upon the just power of other departments, or with provisions hastily adopted, and likely to produce consequences injurious or unforeseen. I should not shrink from the duty of returning it to you, with my reasons, for your further consideration. Beyond the due performance of these constitutional obligations, both my respect for the legis lature and my sense of propriety will restrain me from any attempt to control or influence your proceedings. With you is the power, the honor, and responsibility of the legislation of

the country.

The government of the United States is a limied government. It is confined to the exercise f powers expressly granted and such others as neay be necessary for carrying those powers into effect; and it is at all times an especial duty to guard against any infringements on the just rights of the States. Over the objects and sub-Daingerfield, "WK Maston. R Creinford, jeets entrusted to Congress its legislative authority is supreme. But here that authority ceases, and every citizen who truly loves the constitution, and desires its existence and its blessings, will resolutely and firmly resist any interference in those domestic affairs, which the Constitution has clearly and unequivocally left to the exclusive authority of the States. And every such citizen will also deprecate useless irritation among the several members of the Union, and all repreach and crimination fending to alienate one portion of the country from another. The beauty of our system of government consists, and its safety and durability must consist, in avoiding mutual collisions, and encroachments, and in the regular separate action of all.

while each is revolving in its own distinct orbit. The Constitution has made it the duty of the President to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In a government like ours where all laws are passed by a majority of the people, and these representatives are chosen for such short periods, that any injurious or ob noxious law can very, soon be repealed, it would appear unlikely that any great numbers should be found ready to resist the execution of the law. But it must be borne in mind that the country is extensive that there may be local interests or prejudices rendering a law obnoxious in one part, which is not so, in another, and that the thoughtless and inconsiderate misled by their passions, or their imaginations, may be induced madly to resist such laws as they disapprove. Such persons should recollect that, without law, there can be no real, practical liberty: that when the law is trampled under foot, tyranny rules, whether it appears in the form of a military despotism, or popular iolence. The law is the only sure protection of the weak, and the only sufficient restraint upon the strong. When impartially and faithfully administered, none is beneath its protection, and none above its control. You gentlemen, and the country, may be assured, that to the utmost of my ability, and to the extent of the power vested in me. I shall at all times, and in all places, take care that the laws be faithfully executed. In the discharge of this duty, solemnly imposed on me by the Constitution, and by my oath of office, I shall shrink from no responsibility, and shall endeavor to meet events as they may arise, with firmness, as well as

with prudence and discretion. Representatives:

The appointing power is one of the most de Being suddenly called in the midst of the last icate with which the executive is invested. The appointing power is one of the most del session of Congress, by a painful dispensation of Divine Providence, to the responsible station which I now hold, I contented myself with such communications to the Legislature as the extension of the people. It shall be my effort to elevate the standard of official employment, igency of the moment seemed to require. The country was strouded in mourning for the loss of its venerated Chief Magistrate, and all hearts were penetrated with grief. Neither the time tues. In so extensive a country, with so great nor the occasion appeared to require or to jus-tify on my part, any general expression of poli-tical opinions, or an announcement of the prin-mistakes will sometimes unavoidably happen, ciples which would govern me in the discharge and unfortunate appointments be made, notof the duties to the performance of which I had been so unexpectedly called. I trust therefore that it may not be deemed inappropriate, if I avail myself of this opportunity of the re-assem-

I am happy in being able to say that no unfavorable change in our foreign relations has vernment, both in its intercourse with foreign taken place since the message at the opening of the last session in Congress. We are at peace with all nations, and we enjoy in an eminent degree the blessings of that peace, in a prosperampled growth of the country, the present

A couvention was negotiated between the United States and Great Britain in April last, Amongst the acknowledged rights of nations is that, which each possesses of establishing that form of government which it may deem most conducive to the happiness and prosperity of its own citizens: of changing that form as circumstances may require; and of managing its internal affairs according to its own will. The people of the United States claim this right for

free port at each end of the canal.

Second. An arrangement fixing the distance of revenue from the shore within which the beligerent maritime operations shall not be carried on .-On these points, there is little doubt that the two governments will come to an understanding. The company of citizens of the United States who have acquired from the State of Nicuragua the privilege of constructing a ship canal be-tween the two oceans, through the territory of All experience has demonstrathat State, have made progress in their pre-liminary arrangements. The treaty between the United States and Great Britain, of the 19th of April last, above referred to, being now in opeation, it is to be hoped that the guarantees which it offers will be sufficient to secure the completion of the work with all practicable expedition. It is obvious that this result would be indefinitely postponed, if any other than peaceful measures, for the purpose of harmonizing conflicting claims to territory in that quarter, should be adopted. It will consequently be my endeavor to cause any further negotiations on the part of this government. which may be requisite for this purpose, to be

uccessful close. Some unavoidable delay has occurred, arising from distance and the difficulty of intercourse between this government and that of received of the appointment of an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of that government to reside at Wasnington, whose arrival may soon be expected, it is hoped that no further impediments will be experienced in the prompt transaction of business between the

Citizens of the United States have undertaken as well as in peace.

A high tariff can never be permanent. It will the connection of the two oceans by means of a railroad across the Isthmus of Tchuantepec under grants of the Mexican government to a citson to expect that it will be prosecuted with characteristic energy, especially when that government shall have consented to such stipumay be necessary to impart a feeling of security the advantages which that country cannot fail to derive from the work, and learn that the government of the U. States desires that the right of sovereignty of Mexico in the Isthmus shall remain unimpaired, the stipulations referred to

tains strong objections to some of the stipula- | out excluding foreign competition. It is also impertions which the parties concerned in the project of the railroad deem necessary for their protection and security. Further consideration it is hoped, or some modification of terms, may yet reconcile the differences existing between the two governments, in this respect.

Fresh instructions have recently been given to the Minister of the U. States in Mexico, who

to the Minister of the U. States in Mexico, who any system of advalorem dates levied upon the for-is prosecuting the subject with promptitude eign cost or value of the article, to secure an honor

justment and payment of those chains, has recently been accepted on the part of the United
States. It gives me pleasure to say that Mr.
Clay, to whom the negociation has been entrusted, discharged the duties of his appointment with ability and discretion, acting always within the instructions of his government.

be immediately negociated for carrying the agreement between the two governments into effect.

Congress for carrying into effect the convention protection of the revenue that such remedies, as in the with Brazil, of the 27th of January, 1849, has judgement of Congress may mitigate the cycle conentered upon the performance of the duties im- | plate posed upon him by that act. It is hoped that hose duties may be completed within the time which it prescribes. The documents, however, which the Imperial government, by the third then as a partial remedy, I beg leave respectfully article of the convention, stipulates to farnish to the government of the U. S., have not yet been received. As it is presumed that those documents will be essential for the correct disposition of the claims, it may become necessary for congress to extend the period limited for the duration of the commission. The sum sti-pulated by the 4th art, of the convention to be

paid to this government has been received. The collection in the ports of the U. States of discriminating duties upon the vessels of Chili and their cargoes has been suspended, pursuant to the provisions of the act of congress of the 24th of May, 1828. It is to be hoped that thi measure will impart a fresh impulse to the ommerce between the two countries, which of late, and especially since our acquisition of California, has, to the mutual advantage of the

parties, been much augmented. Peruvian guano, has become so desirable an ploy all the means properly in its power for the purpose of causing that article to be imported that in removing any restraints on this traffic. to available funds. This discount upon their the Feruvian government will promote its own bard earnings is a heavy tax, and every effort best interests, while it will afford a proof of a should be made by the Government to relieve friendly disposition towards this country, which | them from so great a burden. will be duly appreciated.

tween the two countries.

manently and speedily adjusted. The interests ing branch of American industry the encourage sentiment have been received from other govof the U. S. will not fail by the exercise of all aged between the different parts of the island. and commerce.

year ending 30th of June last, were forty-seven the bost system of cultivation, much may be million four hundred and twenty-one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight dollars and nine-ty cents. (47,421 748 90.) ty cents. (47.421 748 90.)
The total expenditures during the same pe-

In addition to the stipulations contained in this convention, two other objects remain to be accomplished between the contracting powers.

First. The designation and establishment of fore, be placed on that hitherto fruitful cource

Aside from the permanent annual expenditures, which have necessarily largely increased, a portion of the public debt, amounting to 88, 075.986 59 cents must be provided for within he next two fiscal years. It is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met

All experience has demonstrated the wisdom and policy of raising a large portion of revenue for the support of the government, from duties on goods imported. The power to lay these is unquestionable, and its chief object is to replen-ish the treasury. But if in doing this, an in-cidental advantage may be gained by encouraging the industry of our own citizens, it is our duty to avail ourselves of that advantage.

A duty laid upon an article which cannot be produced in this country, -such ratea or cofee -adds to the cost of the article, and is chiefly paid by the consumer. But a duty laid upon an article which may be produced here, stimulates the skill and industry of our own country to produce the same a tiele, which is brought into the so conducted as to bring them to a speedy and market in competition with the foreign article, and the importer is thus compelled to reduce his price to that, at which the domestic article can be sold. thereby throwing a part of the dut I upon the producer of the foreign article. The continuance of this process cre-Nicaragna, but, as intelligence has just been ates the skill and invites the capital, which finally enables us to produce the article much cheaper than it could have been produced from abroad, thereby benfitting both the producer and the consumer at home.
The consequence of this is, that the artisan and the agriculturist are brought together, each affords a ready market for the produce of the other, the whole country becomes prosperous; and the ability to produce every necessary of life renders us independent in war

cause dissatisfaction and will be changed. It excludes competition, and thereby invites the investment of izen of that Republic. It is understood that a thorough survey of the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to correct the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to correct the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to correct the course of the course of the communication is in preparation, and there is every reason to construct the course of the course of the course of the communication is in preparation. What the manufacturer wants, is uniformity and permanency, that he may feel a confidence that he is not raised by sudden changes. But to make a tariff government shall have consented to such stipulations with the government of the U. States, as the law should not be altered, but that the duty should not fluctuate. To effect this, all duties should be to those who may embark their property in the specific, wherever the attue of the article is such enterprise. Negociations are pending for the asto admit of it. Advalorem duties fluctuate with accomplishment of that object, and a hope is the price, and offer strong temptations to fraud and confidently entertained that, when the government of Mexico shall become duly sensible of and uniform in all ports, and at all times, and offer a strong inducement to the importer to bring the best article, as he pays no more duty on that, than upon one of inferior quality. I therefore strongly recom-mend a modification of the present tariff, which has prostrated some of our most important and access manufacturers and that specific daties be unposed will be agreed to with alacrity.

By the last advices from Mexico, it would discrimination in favor of the industrial parsuits of our ppear, however, that the government enter- own country as to encourage home production, with-

Although the negociations with Fortugal, for the payment of claims of citizens of the U. States the payment of claims of citizens of the U. States against that government have not yet resulted in a room to doubt that similar impositions not discoving a formal treaty, yet a proposition made by the government of Peringal for the final adticed since the enactment of the law now in force. ployment into the hands of an mea, who are alike regardless of law and the obliga-It is expected that a regular convention will of Congress, as expressed in the law, are daily defeated. Every motive of policy and daty, therefore impel feet.

The commissioner appointed under the net of ties at this session, it will become indispensable to the protection of the revenue that such remedies, as in the

> As before stated, specific duties would, in my opinion, afford the most perfect remedy for this evil: but, if you should not concur in this view. of the articles abroad as a means of determini its value here, the correctnes of which invoice it is in many cases impossible to verify, the law or appraisal to be regulated in such manner as to give, as far as practicable, uniformity in

There being no mint in California, I am informed that the laborers in the mines are compelled to dispose of their gold dust at a large discount. This appears to me to be a heavy and unjust tax upon the labor of those emoyed in extracting this precious metal; and I doubt not that you will be disposed, at the earliest period possible, to relieve them from it by the establishment of a Mint. In the mean time, as an Assayer's office is established there, I would respectfully submit for your consideration the propriety of authorizing gold bullion, which has been assayed and stamped, to be rearticle to the agricultural interests of the U. ceived in payment of Government dues. I can-S., that it is the duty of the government to em- not conceive that the Treasury would suffer any loss by such a provision which would at once raise bullion to its par value, and thereby ato this country at a reasonable price. Noth- save (if I am rightly informed) many million ing will be omitted on my part towards accom- of dollars to the laborers which are now paid hing this desirable end. I am persuaded in brokerage to convert this precious metal

The trenty between the U. S. and His Majest the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has commercial manufacturing, and navigating interests. ty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, which has recently been made public. will, it is believed. rests are all, to a great extent, dependent on the have a beneficial effect upon the relations be- agricultural. It is, therefore, the most important interest of the nation, and has a just claim The relations between those parts of the is- to the fostering care and protection of the Govland of St. Domingo which were formerly colo-nies of Spain and France, respectively, are still sistently with the provisions of the Constitution. ernment, so far as they can be extended conin an unsettled condition. The proximity of that Island to the U. States, and the delicate questions involved in the existing controversy there, render it desirable that it should be perof humanity and of general commerce also de- ment which it so well deserves. In view of the mand this; and, as intimations of the same immense mineral resources of our country provisions should also be made for the employernments, it is hoped that some plan may soon be devised to effect the object in a manner likely to give general satisfaction. The government the Bureau, to collect specimens of the various minerals of our country, and to ascertain. by proper friendly offices, to do all in its power to careful analysis, their respective elements and put an end to the destructive war which has properties, and their adaptation to useful purand to secure to them both the benefits of peace and report upon the qualities of different soils. s. He should also be required to exam I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury for a detailed statement of the fiand the measures best calculated to improve The total receipts into the Treasury for the of rare seeds and plants, with instructions as to

other things, for taking the seventh census, riod, were forty-three million two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight dollars and ninety cents, (\$43.002,168 99.)

Superintender was appointed, and all other measures adopted which were deemed necessary to ensure the prompt and faithful performance The public debt has been reduced since the last annual report from the Preasury Department, four hundred and ninety-five thousand whole expense of the work; but further legislative hundred and seventy-six dellars and saventy. ment, four hundred and ninety-five thousand two hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventine conts, (\$495,276 90.)

By the 16th section of the act of 28th January, 1847, the proceeds of the sales of the public lands were pledged for the interest and principal of the public debt. The great amount of public interest may require.

of intere opening notice b beg leav to repeat The u Large bo ments. others ha

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importance tribes been largements lation of on Texas a into small ; driving oil with them as entirely fillment of that Cong ab'e, provi tary of the i comm

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ensuing

and th poral p in a tile reliance can, therehitherto fruitful cource sarily largely increased, debt, amounting to \$8, be provided for within It is most desirable mands should be met

w loans. monstrated the wisdom large portion of revenue overnment, from duties he power to lay these is chief object is to replenif in doing this, an in-, be gained by encoura. r own citizens, it is our

of that advantage. ry, -such re tea or cofthe article, and is chief. r. But a duty laid up-y be produced here, stistry of our own country to which is brought into the the foreign article, and the to reduce his price to that, I upon the producer of t tinuance of this process cre-the capital, which finally article much cheaper than d from abroad, thereby benand the consumer at home s, that the artisan and the prether, each affords a ready and the ability to produce

iders us independent in war

er be permanent. It will invites the investment of such an excess that when bankruptey and ruin upon by its faithless protection. wants, is uniformity and feel a confidence that he is iges. But to make a tariff t is not only necessary that red, but that the duty should this, all duties should b iture of the article is such rem duties fluctuate with ig temptations to fraud and on the centrary, are equal and at all times, and offer a importer to bring the best ore duty on that, thun upon therefore strongly recom-

ost important and neces tisite revenue, making ruch the industrial pursuits of our rage home production, with-mpetition. It is also imperhigher duty upon the raw our manufacturies than upon hould be remedied, ring the report of the Secwill disclose frauds attempt-rariety and amount so great, article, to secure an honest ance of the appraisers, leave a prejudical influence upon

commerce. It has a tenden-ader from the business of but important branch of emin the law, are daily defeattention of Congress to this aid deem it unwise to attempt ay mitigate the eyils comace applied.

seifie duties would, in my st perfect remedy for this not concur in this view. ly. I beg leave respecfuly as a means of determining possible to verify, the law equire a home valuation gulated in such manner racticable, uniformity in t in Californis, I am iners in the mines are com-

eir gold dust at a large ers to me to be a heavy vill be disposed, at the e, to relieve them from it of a Mint. In the mean abmit for your considerauthorizing gold bullion. d and stamped, to be re-Government dues. I cane Treasury would suffer ovision which would at is par value, and thereby nformed) many millions rt this precious metal in-his discount upon their try tax, and every effort

e Government to relieve burden. arths of our population tivation of the soil. The uring, and navigating intetextent, dependent on the erefore, the most importion, and has a just claim and protection of the Govy can be extended convisions of the Constitution by the ordinary modes ectfully recommend the gricultural Bureau, to be of giving to this lead deserves. In view of the sources of our country. be made for the employnineralogist and chimical. specimens of the various ry, and to ascertain. by respective elements and ptation to useful puro be required to exam ualities of different soils. t calculated to improve

By publishing the ments, with suitable exllection and distribution ts. with instructions as to ltivation, much may be great national interest the act of Congress, passg the seventh census, ch were deemed necessary and faithful performance

1850, providing among propriation already made sufficient to defray the work: but further legislain regard to the compen-Marshals of the Terriproper to made provis-rly day, for the publicaof the returns as the

The unprecedented growth of our Territories on the Pacific in wealth and population, and of the inland mail routes in the United States the consequent increase of their social and com- (not embracing the service in Oregon and Calimercirl relation with the Atlantic States, seem to fornia) was one hundred and seventy-eight render it the duty of the Government to use all thousand six hundred and seventy-two miles its constitutional power to improve the means the annual transportation thereon forty-six of intercourse with them. The importance of millions five hundred and twenty-three miles opening "a line of communication, the best and most expeditious which the nature of the millions seven hundred and twenty-six dolcountry will admit," between the valley of the Mississippi and the Pacific, was brought to your notice by my predecessor, in his annual message; and as the reasons which he presented in favor of the of the meneure still exist in full force, I beg leave to call your attention to them and to repeat the recommendations then made by

The uncertainty which exists in regard to the validity of land titles in California, is a subject which demands your early consideration.

Large bodies of land in that State are claimed to the arst day of July last, was eighteen thousand four hundred and seventure ing and increase of sixteen hundred and seventure ty during the preceding year. Large bodies of land in that State are claimed and seven-thority of the Spanish or Mexican Governments. Many of these have not been perfected.

The gross revenues of the department for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1850, amounted to five millions five hundred & fifty-two thousand others have been revoked and some are believed | nine hundred and seventy.one dollars and fortyto be fraudulent—But until they have been judicially investigated, they will continue to of two hundred thousand dollars for the Frank-retard the seitlement and improvement of the ed matter of the Departments, and excluding retard the settlement and improvement of the country. It therefore, respectfully recommend that provision be made by law for the appointment of commissioners to examine all such claims, with a view to their final adjustment.

I also beg leave to call your attention to the law of the country of the settlements, and excluding the Foreign postages collected for and payable to the British Covernment.

The expenditures for the same period were five millions two hundred and twelve thousand nine hundred and fifty three dollars and forty-three cents—leaving a balance of revenue over

system of land laws, with such modifications as may be necessary, over the State of California and the Territories of Utah and New Mexico.

The mineral lands of California will, of course The mineral lands of California will, of course from an exception to any general system which may be adopted. Various methods of disposing of them have been suggested. I was at first inclined to favor the system of leasing, as it seemed to promise the largest revenue to the Government, and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection and the largest revenue and to afford the best security against monopolies; but further reflection and the largest revenues of the largest part of the postage apon California and other letters sent by our occan steamers whell be more reduced to a proposition of the largest respective per sent for two consecutive years; that the postage apon California and other letters sent by our occan steamers when the reduced to two cents, whenever the proposition of the propos against monopolies; but further reflection and against monopones; but further renection and our experience in leasing the lead mines and selling lands upon credit. have brought my mind to the conclusion that there would be great difficulty in collecting to event, and that the relation of the debtor and creditor between the citizens and Government would be attended with many the arrange of the present, diminish the revenues of the Department. It is believed that the deficiency, after the arrange of the present diminish the revenues of the deficiency. and Government would be attended with many mischievous consequences. I therefore recommend that instead of retaining the mineral lands under the many be almost wholly met, either by abolishing the

price, and guard most effectually against combin-ations of capitalists to obtain monoplies.

The annexation of Texas and the accquisition of California and New Mexico, bave given increased importance to our Indian relations. The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these en-largements of our boundaries are estimated a popu-lation of one-hundred and twenty-four thousand.

Texas and New Mexico, are surrounded by power-

protect against the fadinas within our borders, is Cxposed to these exentsions equally to our own. The
military force stationed in the country (although
forming a large proportion of the grany) is represented
as entirely inadequate to our own protection and fulfillment of our treaty stipulations with Mexico. The
principal deficiency is in cavalry, and I recommend
that Courses charles a region of the government, a liberal and hencical
construction. Not only have lighthouses, hangs and
beacons been established, and fiorting lights maintained, but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers
constructed, and even break-waters for the safety of
the Constitution,
therefore it which I have referred, have received from
the origin of the government, a liberal and hencical
construction. Not only have lighthouses, hangs and
beacons been established, and fiorting lights maintained, but harbors have been cleared and improved, piers
constructed, and even break-waters for the safety of

of our troutier. I refer you to the report of the Secto- I works of such ovident importance and utility are not tary of the Interior and of the Secretary of War.

Ito be accomplished by Congress, they cannot be accomplished at all By the adoption of the Con-I commed also to your favorable consideration the accomplished at all. By the adoption of the Consuggestion contained in the last mentioned report, and stitutiin, the several states volunturily paried with in the letter of the General-in-Chief, relief of disabled and destinate soldiers. The subject appeals so strong-ports; and it is not to be expected that they should be your sympathies, that it would be superfluous in raise money by internal taxation, direct or indirect. ly to your sympathies, that it would be superfluous in raise money by internal taxation, direct or indirect, me to say any thing more, than barely to express my for the benefit of that commerce, the revenues derived

stranger on the Northera Lorke, the Vessels in com-mission are destributed in six different squadrons. The report of the load of the department will exhibit the ser-vices of those squadrons, and of the several vessels employed in each during the past year. It is a source of gratification, that while they have constant a prepared for any hostile emergency, they have every where not with the respect and controsy, due as well to the degrety as to the praceful dispositions and just pur-poses of the nation.

The two briganties accepted by the Government from a gan-

sent naval establishment and resources presented in the report of the Secretary of the Navy. and the suggestions therein made, for its im-provement, together with the naval policy recommended for the security of our l'acdic coast, and the protection and extention of our commerce with Eastern Asia. Our facilities for a United States, and to a considerable extent, also, of participation in the trade of the East, by means of our recent settlements on the shores of the l'acific, are too obvious to be overlooked or dis-

The question in relation to rank in the Army and Navy, and relative rank between officers of the two branches of the service, presented to the two branches of the service, presented to or ten states. I may add, as somewhat remarkable, the Executive by certain resolutions of the last session of the louse of representatives, at the last session of that is not, to a greater or less extent, bounded on the last session of the great lakes. Congress, have been submitted to a board of ocean, or the field of Mexico, or one of the great lakes, officers in each branch of the service, and their or navigable ties.

In fulfilling our constitutional duties, fellow-citizen. report may be expected at an early day.

petent for its vigorous and active duties, taking care to make suitable provisions for those who have faithfully served their country, and awarding distinctions, by retaining in appropriate commands those who have been particularly conspicious for gallantry and good conduct. While it is the obligation of the country to maintain and honor those who, to the exclusion of other pursuits, have devoted themselves to its ardnors service, this obligation should not be permitted to interfere with the efficiency of the service itself.

I am gratified in being able to state, that the estimates of expenditure for the Navy in the

There is an evident justness in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for the Naval service proper should be seperated from those for fixed and permanent objects, such as building docks and navy yards, and the fixtures attached; and from the extraordinary objects under the care of the Department which, however important, are not essentially Naval.

A revision of the cale for the government of

A revision of the code for the government of the Navy seems to require the immediate consideration of Congress. Its system of crimes and punishments have undergone no change for half a century; until the last session, but defects have been often and ably pointed out, and the abolition of a particular species of conand the abolition of a particular species of cor-poral punishment; which then took place, withand the abolition of a particular species of corporal punishment; which then took place, without providing any substitute, has left the service

At the close of the last fiscal year, the length lars.

The increase of the annual transportation over that of the preceding year, was three millions nine hundred and ninety seven thousand three hundred and fifty-four miles, and the inerease in cost was three handred and forty-thou sand four hundred and forty dollars. The number of Post offices in the United

tates on the first day of July last, was eighing and increase of sixteen hundred and seven-

shall be much reduced; and that the rates of postage

that instead of retaining the mineral lands under the permanent control of the Government, they be divided into small parcels and sold, under such restrictions, as to quantity and time, as will assure the best price, and goard most effectually against combinations of capitalists to obtain monoplies.

The annexation of Texas and the accquisition of California and New Mexico, have given increased importance to our Indoa relations. The various tribes brought under our jurisdiction by these called the proposed reductions.

eposed reductions.

I entertain no doubt of the authority of Congress to Texas and New Mexico, are surrounded by powerof I tribes of Indians, who are a source of constant
terror and anacyaneo to the inhabitants. Separating
into small produtory hands, and always monited, they
overrun the country deva-tating farms, destroying crops
driving off whole hards of cautie occasional y mordering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity.
The great roads leading into the country are infested
with them, whereby travelling is rendered extremely
dangerous, and inhabitants are chirally in the country are infested
with them, whereby travelling is rendered extremely
dangerous, and inhabitants or carrying them into captivity.
The great roads leading into the country are infested
with them, whereby travelling is rendered extremely
dangerous, and inhabitants or carrying them into captivity.
The great roads leading onto the country are infested
with them, whereby travelling is rendered extremely
dangerous, and inhabitants or carrying them into captivity.
The great roads leading objects in that class
of public works comprising what are usually called
works of internal improvement. This authority I
States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts.
Where commerce is to be carried on, and imposts collected, there must be ports and harbors, as well as
what are usually called
works of internal improvement. This authority I
States, and the power of laying and collecting imposts.
Where commerce is to be carried on, and imposts colwhat the most improvement. This authority I
suppose to be derived chiefly, from the power of regulating commerce with foreign antions, and among the
States, and the power of laying and called inprovement.
Where compress is to be carried on, and imposts colwhere commerce is to be carried on, and among the
States, and the power of laying and called inprovement.
Where compress and harbors, as well as
where commerce is to be carried on, and among the
States, and the power of laying and called ing
what are usually called
works of internal improvement.
This authority make propriations of leading objects in that class

that Congress should, at as early a period as practicable, provide for the raising of one or more regiments of mounted men.

For further aggressions on this subject, and others connected with our domestic interests, for the defence more reasonable from the consideration, that if these cordial approbation of the proposed object.

The Navy continues to give protection to our commerce and other national interests in the different quarters of the globe, and with the exception of a single steamer on the Northera. Lake the vessels in commission are destributed in six different squadrous.

The record of the had of the destributed in six different squadrous.

The record of the had of the destributed in six different squadrous.

their waters an extensive traffic.

The magnificient Mississippi and its tributaries, and the vast lakes of the North and the Northwest, appear the vast lakes of the North and the Northwest, appear to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just-posses of the antion.

The two brigantines accepted by the Government from a generous critical of Navy, to proceed to the Arctic Sear, in quest of the Provider of New York, and placed under the community of an officer of the Navy, to proceed to the Arctic Sear, in quest of the Rich Remainsder. Six John Franklin, and his companions has compliance with the act of Congress, approved in Naylest, and when list yeard from posserated into a high Northern latitude; but the success of this noble and dumant enterprises is yet approximate. In which we have the contraction in the view of our present may all establishments and recoverage are not to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the Power to me to me to fail within the exercise of the Power to me to fail within the exercise of the Power to me to fail within the exercise of the Power to the power, as just to me to fail within the exercise of the Power to me to fail within the exercise of the Power to me to fail within the exercise of the Power to me to fail within the exercise of the Power to me to fail within the exercise of the Power to m

So, too, the breakwater at the mouth of the Dela-ware is erected, not for the exclusive benefit of the

miles, affecting several states, as well as our commer-

foreign commerce.

It a ship be lost on the bar at the entrance of the commerce of the commerc Southern port for want of sufficient depth of water, it is very likely to be a northern ship; and if a steam-

report may be expected at an early day.

I also cornectly recommend the enactment of a law authorizing efficers of the Army and Navy to be retired from the service, when incompared to be retired from the service. petent for its vigorous and active duties, taking our regard and our daty are due, not to a particular part

I am gratified in being able to state, that the estimates of expenditure for the Navy in the ensuing year are less, by more than one usilion of dollars, than those of the present, excepting the appropriation which may become necessary for the construction of a dock on the const of the Pacific, propositions for it are now being considered, and on which a special report may be expected early in your present session.

There is an evident justness in the suggestion of the same report, that appropriations for justice either to the claimant or to Government, and I perceive no better remedy for this growing evil than

ont providing any substitute, has left the service in a state of defectiveness, which calls for prompt correction. I therefore recommend that the subject be revised without delay, and such a system established for the enforcement of discipline, as shall be at once humane and effectual.

I commend all its wants to your favorable consideration, with a fall confidence that you will meet them not only with justice, but with liberality. It should be borne in mind, that in this city, laid out by Washington, and consecrated by his name, is located the Capitel of our nation, the emblem of our Union, and the symbol of our greatness. Here also are situated all the public buildings necessary for the use of the The accompanying report of the Postmaster General presents a satisfactory view of the operations and conditions of that department.

and convenient and safe for the transaction of publie business and the preservation of the public records-The Government should therefore bear a liberal proportion of the burdens of all necessary and useful im-provements. And as nothing could contribute mere to the health, comfort, and safety of the city, and the security of the public huildings and records than an

abundant supply of pure water, I respectfully recom-mend that gyou make such provision for obtaining the same, as in your wisdom you may deem propper. The act passed at your last session making cer-tain propositions to Texas for sottling the disputed boundary between that State and the territory of New Mexico, was immediately on its passage, transboundary between that State and the territory of New Mexico, was immediately on its passage, transmitted by express to the Governor of Texas, to be laid by him before the General Assembly for its agreement thereto. Its receipt was duly acknowledged, but no official information has yet been received of the action of the General Assembly thereon; it may, however, be very soon expected, as, by the terms of the proposition submitted, they were to have been the proposition submitted, they were to have been acted upon on or before the first day of the present

It was hardly to have been expected that the se ries of measures passed at your last session, with the view of healing the sectional differences which had sprang from the slavery and territorial questions, should at once have realized their beneficent purpose. All mutual concession in the matter of compromise must necessarily be unwelcome to men of extreme opinions. And though without such concession our Constitution could not have been formed, and cannot be permanently sustained, yet we have seen them the subject of bitter controversy in both sections of the Republic, It required many months of discussion and deliberation to secure the concurrence of a mojority of Congress in their favor. It would be strange if they had been received with immediate approbation by people and States prejudiced and heated by the exciting controversies of their representatives. I believe those measures to have been required by circumstances and the condition of the country. I believe they were necessary to allay asperities and animosities that were rapidly alienating one section of the coun'ry from another, and destroying those fraternal sentifrom another, and destroying those fraternal sentiments which are the strongest supports of the Constitution. They were adopted in the spirit of conciliation, for the purpose of conciliation. I believe that a great majority of our fellow citizens sympathise in that spirit and that purpose, and in the main approve and are prepared in all respects to sustain these enact-ments. I cannot doubt that the American people, bound together by kindred, blood, and common tradi-tions, still cherish a paramount regard for the Union of their fathers; and that they are ready to rebuke any attempt to violate its integrity, to disturb the com-promises on which it is based, or to resist the laws which have been enacted under its authority.

The series of measures to which I have alluded are

regarded by me as a settlement, in principal and sub-stance—a final settlement of the dangerous and exci-ting questions which they embrace. Most of these subjects, indeed, are beyond your reach as to the legisiat on which disposed of them was, in its, character, final and irrevecable. It may be presumed from the opposition which they all encountered, that none of their mutual dependence and connection, they formed a system of compromise, the most conciliatory and best for the country, that could be obtained from con-

flicting sectional interests and opinions.

For this reason I recommend your adherence to
the adjustment established by those measures, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against evasion or abuse. By that adjustment we have been rescued from the wide and boundless agitation that surrounded us, and have a firm distinct and legal ground to rest Brown " Louisiana and Texas. upon. And the occasion, I trust, will justify me in

exherting my countrymen to rally upon and maintain that ground as the best, if not the only means, of restoring peace and quiet to the country, and maintain inviolate the integrity of the Union.

And now, fellow-citizens, I cannot bring this communication to a close with an invoking you to join me in humble and devont thanks to the Great Ruler of Nations, for the multiplied blessings which he has gra-ciously bestowed upon us. His hand so often visible no our preservation, has stayed the pestilence, saved us from foreign wars and domestic disturbances, and scattered plenty throughout the land,

Our liberties, religious and civil, have been main-

rally enjoyed, greater than has follen to the lot of any other nation; and while deeply penetrated with grat-itude for the past, let us hope that his all-wise Provi-dence will so guide our counsels, as they shall result in giving satisfaction to our constituents, securing the peace of the country, and adding new strength to the united Government under which we live.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

Cinnamon, Orange, Rose Water.

Washington, December 2, 1850.

By the preival of the Maria Burt at Galves-Orleans to the 14th inst. By this arrival we | Batley, Split Peas, have the President's Message, but find that Sperm candles, the telegraphic synopsis published by us pre- Star Premium mustard, Soap-Boston Family, No.Blacking, viously, embraces all the important details of

The proceedings of Congress, or rather the Castile soap, declarations of the members newly elected, Baskets, indicate that another effort will be made to Clothes pins, repeal the fugitive slave bill. We are confi- Smoked Herrings, dent however that this effort will fail. The Saimon in kits, numerous public meetings held at the North, Dry apples, and the declarations of a large number of lea. | Sago: Irish mass, ding men of both parties at the North, show conclusively that it is the wish of the majority of the people at the North as well as at the South, that this question shall no longer disty of the people at the North as well as at the turb the national councils.

The firm and decided attitude of the Southern delegation in Congress, has tended to crete a better feeling towards us, and for the last ten years the rights of the Southern States that the whole South will act as one man .-Whenever this is effected they will become in- business to their care.

The cold was nearly as intense at Galveston during the late Norther as in this city, and was equally destructive to vegetation. The lowest temperature indicated here by ordinary thermometers was 14 degrees. Mr. J. S. Stapley has an excellent self-registering instrument, which indicated 13 degrees, and mometer in his possession indicated 12 deg. ris county. above Zero. The Galveston News of the

10th inst. says : For the past few days we have had the coldest weather known in this city since 1838.—
The Thremometer has been as low as 17° above Zero, or 15° below the freezing point.— This happened on last Friday night. On the same night a German emigrant recently arrived died, as we understand according to the verdict of the Coroner's jury, from exposure to cold af-ter drinking to excess. Vegetation has suffered very severely from the frost. The shrubbery and flowering plants of our gardens have undoubtedly been destroyed, or greatly injured.
But it is feared that a much greater loss has
been experienced in the distruction of orange and lemon trees, and other tropical fruits.— This loss is the more to be regretted as it will take several years to replace them. In one instance, where water was exposed to the norther, it was frozen to the depth of seven inches.-This month commenced with quite warm weather, and has now become very pleasant again.— The Thermometer furnishes the following changes during the present month:

We give the ranges at 6 o'clock in the morn-Dec. 1st 680; 2nd 670; 3rd 580; 4th 500; 5th 360; 6th 200; 7th 170; 8th 260; 9th 400; 10th 420.

FIRE .- A house lately occupied by H. Lavenhagen, Esq., in "Frost Town," was destroyed by fire on the night of the 16th inst. A large portion of the furniture of Mr. Levenhagen was also destroyed. The loss is estimated at about \$1,000.

Public Meeting in behalf of the American

Sunday School Union. A public meeting of the friends of "the Society that takes care of the Children" -- alias the A S. S. Union, will be held at the Presbyterian Church next Sunday, commencing at 3 o'clock.

Aldresses are expected from Messrs Col. J Reily, E. A. Palmer, Esq., and Rev. W. A. Tal\* iaferro, and perhaps from other gentlemen. A collection will be taken up to aid the Un-

ion in its extending its operations to the more destitute parts of Texas. The whole amount collected will be expended

within this State. Nothing is asked for a foreign field. SEATS FREE.

MARRIED: On the 3d Dec., 1850, by Rev. J. W. Whipple. Mr. Joseph Glover to Miss Mary C. Johnson, both of Bastrop, Bastrop county, Texas,

QUARTERLY MEETINGS-GALVETSON DISTRICT.

FIRST QUARTER. Houston Station, January 18th & 19th, 1851. Galveston sta. and German mission, January 25th & 26th.

Richmond circuit, at Richmond, February 1st Matagorda sta., Feb. 8th & 9th. Brazoria cir., at Columbia, Feb. 15th & 16th. San Jacinto mission, at Cedar Bayou, March 1st & 2d. J. M. WESSON. Houston, Dec. 19th, 1850.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

Family Groseries. T ILLIE & McGREGOR are receiving fresh sup-Aplies of Family Groceries, by each steamer from New Orleans.

--SUGARS.-Loaf Sugar; Philadelphia and Louisiana, No. 6. Jave, Rio, and Havana.

--PICKLES, Sc.--Underwood's, and Wells, Miller and Provest's, I gals. Underwood's, and the to quis, and pts.
Walnut and Tomatto Ketchup.
Reading, Worcestershire and Walnut Sance,
—SPICES.—
Allsnice, Cinnamon.

Nutmegs, Black Pepper. --FRUITS.--Zante Currants. Soft shell Almonds. --PRESERVES .--

tained; the fountains of knewledge have all been kept open, and means of happiness wide-spread and generally enjoyed, granter hands and even hands and even hands and even hands are considered as a second sec Preserves.
-EXTRACTS AND ESSENCES.-

Nutmegs. Lemon. Mint. -TEAS .-Pouchong. Imperial, Souchong, Twankay. SUNDRIES .-

ton, advices have been received from New Sardines, and boxes, Sweet and olive oil, quarts Kentocky mustard, fine & S. fine, I, Matches; Clark's, Saltpetre, Painted tubs, Serubbing brushes,

Pipes, Smoking tobacco, paper Sauff-Scotch and Honey Dew, Fire Crackers, Indigo, Cranberries.

Medical Card. above the Telegraph office. Nov. 16, 1850

E. D. JOHN & M. L. PARRY. THE RECEIVING AND FORWARDING Business, hitherto conducted by the firm of Me-Mahan & John in this city, will be continued lave never been more generally respected.

We hope however that no further dissentions

by the firm of Parry & John, the proprietors of the Hydraulic Cotton Press in Galveston; and as they have the only suitable and convenient will arise in the ranks of Southern men. They Storing Room for Sugar and Cotton in the city, should improve all opportunities to cement the cords of Union among the Southern States, and promptitude in business, they will be able to retain the confidence of all who confide their

They are prepared to make the accustomed advances on all produce consigned to them for sale in this city, or for re-shipment. PARRY & JOHN. Galvesten, Nov. 15th, 1850.

ESTATE OF JAMES SIMMONS, Jr. The final account of the administratrix of this estate is filed, and will be acted on at the December term, 1850, when all persons interested to oppose the same are notified to appear and Sir Edward Belcher, mentioned that a ther- lowed. By order of the County Court of Harshow cause why said account should W. R. BAKER, Clerk.

#### Fire Proof Warehouse. Storage, Forwarding and Commission.

THE undersigned having commenced the Receiving and Forwarding Business in addition to the sclling of Goods, would most respectfully solicita share of patronage from Merchants and Planters in the interior: Also, the Merchants of Galveston and New Orleans. Being in pos session of a fire-proof Brick Warehouse on Main-street, the Goods entrusted to his care may be considered in no danger from fire. A. S. RUTHVEN.

Dec. 7, 1850.

BRIGGS & YARD'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Gentle U tlemen's Furnishing Emporium, consisting of Every article of men's and boys Wear or conapl 24 ly Tremont Street, Galveston.

E S. WOOD.

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE, STOYES, AND EYEBY VARIETY OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE. Iron, Steel and Plougha. Tsa apl 24 ly Tremont street, Galveston.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW OF CHEST SOM.

JUST received and selected by the undersigned at the New York and Boston markets, the following articles, to-wit:

Boots and shoes and hots of all kinds;

Saddlery, hardware and entlery, etc., etc.; Also, a fine assertment of Dress Goods; French, India, Italian, German, and English silk and fancy Goods; artificial flowers, plumes and mirebous of the newest styles;
Bonnets and ribbons of all descriptions; black silk

laces and edgings; jackonet insertings and edgings; thread laces, fancy dress buttons, gimps and fringes; satins of all colors; silks rich figured, changeable, bro-cade, small plaid, and stripes, sat n DeChine, plain twilled; rich Foulard Italian gros de Rhine, gros de Afrique; Chemelian, etc.
Particular attention will be paid to the shipping of

cotton and other produce: and liberal advances made on consignments of cotton to his care.

T. W. HOUSE. Houston, Oct. 14th, 1850.

ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

#### HAT MANUFACTORY.

MAIN-ST., HOUSTON-TEXAS. SIGN OF THE BIG HAT. WHERE HATS of every description are made to order at short notice, and at low prices, and warranted to wear well. On hand, fine Silk and Beaver Fashionable Hats; soft Otter and Beaver; soft Russia Beaver; California Broad Brim Otter; Beaver, Brush, Black and

White Russia Hats of a superior quality.

The undersigned has just received (and will continue to receive whenever the fashion changes,) the latest style of Blocks: and customers may be sure at all times of obtaining a Hat of the latest Fashion. Country Merchants are invited to call. Oct. 5, 1850.

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

oct 10-4t Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil, Lard Oil. ' Copal Varnish. Castor Oil. Litherage, Red Lead, Vermillion. White Lead. Chrome Green, Chrome Yellow,

Received and for Fale, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

Prussian Blue,

Ivory Black.

G. W. CRAWFORD takes pleasure in informing his friends, and the public generally, that having formed a copartnership with Mr. J. E. Blount: they are now receiving and opening in this city, a heavy stock of fall and winter goods, comprising every description of mer-chandize, adapted to this market. Our friends ordering goods, may rely upon having them furnished as low, and with as much care, as though personally present.—
They are also prepared to pay cash, or advance on cotton shired to have also prepared to be a shired to b on cotton shipped to their friends in Galvest

or any of the northern markets.

6m BLOUNT & CRAWFORD. Houston, Oct. 10th, 1850.

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

ADAMS, FREDERICH & CO., SUCCESSORS OF RICE, ADAMS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS. Galveston, Texas. All shipments to them are covered by Insurance under their open policies from ports and places within the State of Texas. VALUATION FOR INSURANCE

Cotton - - \$ 50 per bale.

Sugar 50 " hhd.
Molasses 8 " bbl.
Other Produce: Invoice Cost additional 10 per cent.
Liberal advances made on consignments. J. D. GIDDINGs,

BOOKS----BOOKS. CAN be found at the Store of J. S. Taft the following list of Works, (also many others not mentioned.) which are offered on very accommodating terms :-Writings of Washington, by Jared Sparks, 12

Attorney at Law, Brenham, Texas.

Prescott's Conquest of Mexico. " Ferdinand and Isabella.

" Miscellaneous, Biographical and Critical
Stephen's Central America, Chlapas and Yucatan. Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature, 3 vol

Exploring Expedition of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross and Lynch. Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea and the Jordan. Bancroft's History of the United States. Hildreth's do

Monette's History of the Vally of the Miss.

Frost's do do Hume's History of England, 6 vol, fron the In-Frost's vasion of Julius Cresar to fall of James II. Macauley's History of England from the reign of James II. to the present time, continuation of Hume's History.
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Rollin's Ancient History.
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3 vols.

Ripley's War with Mexico.

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Shakspeare's Works, in various forms. Webster's Dictionary, unabribged.
Harper's revised edition.
Brandes Encyclopedia of Science, Literature Brance Pricyclopedia of Science, and Art.
Blake's Biographical Dictionary.
Anthon's Classical do
Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities.
M'Cullock's Geographical Dictionary.
Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon. Leverett's Latin Lexicon.

English and German Dictionary.
Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge.
Ure's Dictionary of the Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, with a supplement.
Political History of Congress, with a Biography of its leading members, by I. C. Wischen of its leading mombers, by H G. Wheeler, Mill's System of Logic. The Koran, with notes, by G. Salo. Revelations, by A J Davis.

Southey's Common Place Book. Browne's Trees of America. ano's Chemistry. Turner's do
Dryden's Essays, on the Principles of Morality.
Fastoral Life and Manufactures of the Ancients.
The Works of Hannah More, complete.

the Statesmen of the Commonwealth of England. Lives of the Presidents, The Works of Rev. Sidney Smith. Smollett's Select Works. The Modern British Essayist, or Essays on va-

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Dana, Bryant, Southey, &c. Female Poets of America, superbly bound. Poets of Conneticut. Equebalart's Mechanics. Arnold's Miscellaneous works. Speeches of Phillips, Curran, Grattan and Emmett. 1 vol. Lardner's Lectures on Science and Art.

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Mountains. Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry. Simm's Life of Gen Marion. Linn's Life of Jefferson. Weem's Life of Washington. Mackenzie's Life of Paul Jones. Cutter's "Gen Putnam.
Incidents in American History.
The Little Savage, by Capt Maryatt.
The Image of his Father. American Constitu

tions. The Bachelor of the Albany. Georgia Scenes, by Longstreet. Fresh Gleanings, by Ike Marvel. A Hunter's Life in South Africa, with Plates. Berquine's Tales, or Children's Companion. American Flower Garden Directory. Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener. El Puchero, or a mixed dish from Mexico.

Thornton's Oregon and Califoania.

Miss Leslie's complete Cook Book.

Lady's House Book.

The complete Cook Book and Confectioner. Arthur's Advice to Young Men.
Newman's Illustrated Botany.
The Young Man's Book, by Patton.
The Mechanic's Text Book and Engineer's

Guide.
Text Book in Spanish, or Spanish made easy, by
J Salkeld, A M.
Elements of Metercolegy, by J Broccelsby, A M.
Diseases of Animals, a book for every Farmer.
The American Fruit Book, a book for every

body. Houston, Nov. 16, 1850.

In Paed. Lib. III. of Clement of Alexandria, is given (in Greek) the most ancient hymn of the Primitive Church. It is then (one hundred and fifty years after the Apostles) asserted to be of much earlier origin .-It may have been sung by the "beloved disciple," before he ascended to his reward.—
The following version will give some imperfect idea of its spirit :

Shepherd of the tender youth! Guiding in love and truth, Through the devious ways; Christ, our triumphant King, We come thy name to sing, And here our children bring, To shout thy praise.

Thou art our holy Lord ! The all-subduing Word Healer of strife Thou didst thyself abase, That from sin's deep disgrace, Thou mighest save thy race, And give us life.

Thou art wisdom's High Priest! Thou hast prepared the feast Of holy love : And in our mortal pain.

None can call on thee in vain-Help thou dost not disdain, Help from above. Ever be thus our guide!

Our shepherd and our pride, Our staff and song! Jesus! thou Christ of God! By thy perennial word. Lead us where thou hast trod-Make our faith strong.

So now, and till we die. Sound we thy praises high, And joyful sing. Infants, and the glad throng Who to thy church belong, Unite and swell the song, To Christ our King.

## MISCELLANY.

CONTRASTS OF PATRIOTISM.

In contrast with the conduct of M. Louis Bonaparte, why cannot live on less than \$1666 a day, I must mention that of Manin, of Mazzini, and of Garibaldi. The first was dietator of Venice for eighteen months. Du ring that time he refused to receive any pay from the treasury, and since his exile he has refused to accept a large sum of money subscribed for him by the patriots of Italy. He is now living at Paris and gains his livelihood by giving lessons in Italian. Magaini, former dictator at Rome, drew no salary what ever, and is now maintaining himself in exile by his pen; he writes well in Italian, French h, and contributes to the literary journals of three countries.

Garibaldi, the Roman general, whose deeds of heroism rank him with the chivalrous knights of the Round Table, and make him the worthy peer of Richard of the Lion Heart, would consent to receive nothing from the Roman Republic but his food, clothing and arms. When he reached Piedmont, after his long and perilons retreat from Rome he was destittute. Such examples of disin terested patriotism are enough to redeem the age from the stain of cellishness, placed on it by the chosen chiefs of the retrograde movement .- [N. Y. Commercial.]

RULES FOR MEASURING CORN.

First find the solid contents of your crib. as far as it is fill d with good slip shucked corn, this will allow the number of solid feet of corn your crib contains; one-third of these contents is supposed to be cob, one-third shuck, and the other third only of pure corn ; now dividing the above ascertained contents by three, would give you the number of bushels of pure corn, provided a solid foot of shelled corn made a bushel. But this is not correet, because it takes five solid feet to make four bushels. Then you must deduct one-fifth from the number of solid feet, in order to ascertain the number of bushels which the house could or does hold of shelled corn,-Remember, if the corn be only slip shucked. then one-third only of the number of bushels must be counted, for the rest of only of cob and shuck. Suppose a crib to be 20 feet long, 14 feet

wide, and the corn in it is ten feet deep, then multiply that product by 10, and this gives you the number of solid feet of corn, thus-14 by 20-280 by 10-2800 solid feet of

2800 divided by 5-560 to be subtracted. 560 subtracted from 2800-2240 bushels of corn, if shelled.

But it being on the cob and in the shack. must be divided by 3,-thus 2240 divided by 3-746 bushels the contents of the crib. In measuring the roof the same rule must be observed, except that before making the calculations of the result, it must be divided by 2 for it being tapering only contains half as much according to the square of the pen as the pen itself.

Proof .- One solid foot contains 1728 solid inches, and one bushel contains 2150 1-4 solid inches ; now-1728 multiplied by 5-8640.

2150 1.4 multiplied by 4-8601, which is near enough for any practical purpose.

HOME.

What sort of a home have you? You may think it an odd sort of a question, but I will repeat it : What sort of a home have you If it be comfortable, may it ever remain so: and if it be far otherwise willingly would I tell you how to make it comfortable. It's a erable thing to have a comfortless home. It is bad for the husband, bad for the wife. and bad for the children. O the misery of an unwashed, unswept, fireless house, with a drunken busband, and a dirty, untidy scold of a wife at the head of it. Fine bringing up of children in such a habitation! Homes there are of this kind in abundance, but what ort of a home have you got? Is he feared, loved, obeyed, worshipped, and praised? For there is a peace, and a glory around the poorest cottage, where God is worshipped, not to be found in the place where his name is not known. If God be in your habitation, in all your wants you are not forsaken; and if he be not there amid all your comforts you are far from happy. If your home be a

floors, and rubbing the chairs and tables, of mending your clothes, washing your children, and of keeping away from the pawn and gin-shops. These things must all be done, but something else must be done first. You must begin at the right end. The presence of God is first wanted among you, and then you will go on improving, till the most wretched how o becomes one of a different description. You may be puzzled perhaps, and not know how to manage matters; you may be driven even to your wits end, but for all that, if you begin well you need not despair. "Trust in the Lord with all thine heart, and lean not unto thine own understanding. In all thy ways acknowledge him, and he shall direct thy paths." If, then, you want a comfortable home, kneel down on your knees, at once, and pour forth your prayer to the Father of mercies, in the all-prevailing name of his well beloved Son, that he may remove or sanctify your troubles, making your crooked paths straight, and your rough places plain. Where the presence of God is fully enjoyed, the wife will be ashamed of having a dirty, neglected, miserable habitation; the husband will be afraid to be found wasting his time and wages in drunkenness and iniquity, and their children will be taught to remember their Creator in the days of their youth .-Without the presence of God, you may work and slave like an ox; you may get up at sun-rise, and go to bed at midnight; you may weary your bodies and souls in scraping together this world's good, but you will never have a comfortable home; fear, and distraction, and discontent, and disappointment, will continually await you. If, then, you desire to possess a peaceable, cheerful, and happy home, let God be worshipped there, that his presence and his blessing may abide with you

THE DEVIL'S FRUIT.

always.

Potatoes were first introduced at Moscow by a Mr. Rowland, about sixty years ago .-At first the people would neither plant nor touch them, saying that they were the devil's fruit, given to him on his complaining to God that he had no fruit, when he was told to search in the earth for some, which he did, and found potatoes. A curious Berwickshire legend, which, however, is palpably anachropical, attributes the introduction of potatoes into Scotland to that famous wizard of the North, Sir Michael Scott. The wizard and the devil being in partnership, took a lease of a farm on the Mertoun estate, called Whitehouse. The wizard was to manage the farm; the devil advanced the capital. The produce was to be divided as follows: The first year Sir Michael was to have all that grew above ground, and his partner all that grew below; the second year their shares were just the opposite way. His satunic majesty, as is usual in such cases, was fairly overreached in his bargain; for the wizard cunningly sowed all the first year with wheat, and planted it with notatoes the second ; so that the devil got nothing for his share but wheat stubble and potato tops; and this scourging rotation Sic Michael continued until he had not only begspite of this legend, however, we must continue to give credit to Sir Walter Raleigh for having been the introducer of potatoes into this country. The first that tried them, we are told, fell into the very natural mistake of eating the apples and disregarding the roots .-Eng. paper.

GOLD AND SILVER GLASS.

A new method of manufacturing ornamental glass has lately been discovered, which presents the brilliant appearance of highly polished gold and silver. This mode of "silvering" glass is a new invention, which is now being carried out by a company in London. -The articles are blown of two separate thicknesses of glass throughout, and the silver is deposited upon the two interior surfaces of the double hollow glass vessel. The silver is deposited from a solution of that metal by the reducing agency of saccharine solutions; in short the process is entirely a chemica-one. The double hollow vessels are hermeticialy scaled, and thus the silver deposit is protected from wear and from atmospheric influences- The brilliant silver deposit being seen through the colored glass, communicates to that substance, in a curiously illusive manner, the appearance of being entirely for med of gold or silver itself. When the glass is cut, the brilliancy of the silver is heightened; and, on the other hand, when the glass is ground, the effect of frosted silver is-produced. By staining, and the employment of variously colored glasses, the effect is modified in a variety of ways; thus, with certain yellow glasses, the effect of gold is produced; with deep green and ruby glass, colored metallic lustres, equal in effect to the plum age of birds, are obtained. As every for into which the glass can be blown is silvered with facility, the extent to which this beautiful invention can be carried is perfectly unlimited. The new process extends to flower vases, chimney ornaments, and in fact, to every article usually made of glass. For ornaments it presents all the lustrous brilliancy of highly polished gold and silver, at a great reduction in cost, and for imitation jewelry and illuminations it will far surpassany thing known. In fact, the invention is at present quite in its infancy, and promises soon to fill the houses of the middle classes, usually destitute of brilliant ornaments, with cheap articles presenting all the striking appearance of costly plate, &c. Foreign paper.

PURITANISM.

Carlyle in his singular work on "Heroes," 128,129, has the following quaint and

striking passage: Give a thing time; if it can succeed, it is a right thing. Lookat American Saxondom; and at that little fact of the sailing of the Mayflower, two'hundred years ago, from Delft Haven, in Holland! Were we of open sense as the Greeks were, we had found a poem here; one of nature's own poems, such as she writes in broad facts over whole continents. For it was properly the beginning of America: there were straggling settlers in America be fore, some material as of a body there but the soul of it was first this. Hah! There men, I think had a work! The weak thing, weak thing, weaker than a child, becomes strong one day, if it is a true thing. Puritanism was only despicable, laughable then; but no-body can manage to laugh at it now. Puritanism has got weapons and sinews; it has cunning in its ten fingers; strength in its right arm; it has firearms; war navies; it can steer ships, fell forests; remove mountains, it is

wretched one, think not only of scrubbing the one of the strongest things under the sun at

One victory over one's self, is worth ten thousand over others.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

For the T. W. Banner. Departed this life, on the night of the 30th of November last, Dr. J. B. THARP, of malignant diarrhea. The deceased was returning from Georgia, with his family, to his residence in Travis county. He had been laboring under disease for some weeks-was quite sick when he got to Houston, and died two days after his arrival

Dr. Tharp was a devoted Christian, and Deacon of the Baptist Church. Those who knew his uniform kindness to his family and friends, will be able to appreciate the loss they have sustained. He died happy-he died in the full consolation of Christian hope, leaving a widow and two little boys to mourn their irre-

It was gratifying to see the respect showed to the deceased by the citizens of Houston. On Sabbath evening, after his death, appropriate funcral services were held over his remains, conducted by the Rev. Rufus C. Burleson, of the lalone, and by its own works proclaims its power Baptist church. On Monday morning, a large number of the Masonic Fraternity formed in procession, and accompanied the corpse a part been answered. Thousands of cases of disease bave been cared by this invaluable medicine, of the way to the home of the deceased, the place of interment.

Farewell, honest man! dear friend, farewell! Farewell, honest man! dear friend, farewell! principal cities and public places. They are Here sad on mine ears strikes that dull, muffled brought before the world to substantiate, beyond Proclaiming, with solemn and slow-pacing sound

"For a much-valued brother, prepare the cold ground :" His life is now closed -all his duties are o'er, And responses devout will be utter no more!

In thy duties to God, thy first and last care, How attentive, how fervent, how pious, sincere! All who knew thee, lament thee, most valued of men!

Chaunt sad thy finale, and sigh thy -- Amen. The South-Western Baptist, and Christian

Index, will please copy.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

OLD CAPITOL, HOUSTON. CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND TEXAS AVENUE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform and diseased the public generally, that he has taken this establishment, and that he intends to make it at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who visits this country for the pursupplied with the best forage and faithful ost- Spring and Summer. In this situation ! lers, so that the traveller's horses will be sure

to fare sumptuosly.

The healthy location of these premises revders them peculiarly desirable for the tempo-RATES OF FARE:

Board and lodging per month. without week Man and horse, Breakfast or supper, Lodging, per night. Horsekeeping, per month,

will be charged invariably half price.

C. A. TURLEY. Nov. 12th, 1850.

AGENCY

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES.

DULMONARY Palsam, Pectoral Expectorant. Pulmonary Liniment, Espurative Syrup, Heart Corrector, Pure and Medicinal Cod Liver Oil. Anti-Dyspeptie Mixture, Nervine Vermi-fage, Cough and Cathartic Pills, Female Speeifies, &c., &c., used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of Colds, Congles, Consumption, Asthma. Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Servinta, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism. Female Complaints,

Piles, &c., &c.
Dr. Fitch's unequalled Patent Silver Plated Abdominial Supporters. Dr. Fitch's Improved trlated Steel Spring Shoulder Brace. Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED Six Lectures on the prevention and cure Consumption. Asthma, Diseases of the

Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty to an old age.
This book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only reasonable gives for the care and education of children are

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

Texana, Jackson county.

NOTICE Is hereby given, hat Alexander McGowen has filed in my office. his final account of the administration of the estate of John H. Walton, deceased, for allowance and petition for dis-charge, and that action will be had thereon at the October term of the County Court of Harris Houston, Oct. 7, 1850.

FOR SALE. SMALL FARM. situated two miles below A Houston, on the North bank of Buffalo Bayou, containing 150 Acres of Land, about forty acres under cultivation, comfortable dwelling house and out buildings. Enquire of E. B. Noble, who is my authorized agent to sell or rent. Nov. 30, 1859. 3m

CHOLERA SYRUP. Stuart's Celebrated Cholera Medicine, tried in over Four Thousand Cures! and never known

THOUSANDS are willing to certify to the supreme efficacy of this wonderful and pleasant remedy for bowel complaints. It can be confi-

dently relied on, having been repeatedly tried in this city, and with complete success.

Sold by Roberts & Co., sole proprietors and venders for this syrup. Price One Dollar per bottle---half bottle 50 cts.

Tom the planting community, reeling satisfied we can fill the bill in every respect.

Cash advances made on shipments of Cotton, Sugar and other Produce consigned to our friends in New Orleans or the Northern cities.

August 24, 1859.

IN QUART BOTTLES, FOR 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 These things are not done in secret places, or in doubt. the heating virtues of this preparation; and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, areas

plain as the light of day.

The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character—furnishing asit does evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of redicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this—one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system. Although pos-sessed of powerful healing properties, it is entirely harmless and will not injure the most delicate constitution. When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use, except an increase of appetite; but when disease is scated in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is felt and seems it emballed to the path of felt and secen; it enkindles new life and vigor, and brings health and strength to the suffering

SCROPLOGUES AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

se of examining its advantages, or to planters have presumed to write to you, if it was not my and merchants who visit Houston on business.
The table shall not be excelled by any other in this city, in variety, quality, or quantity.—
The stable is commodious, and shall ever be well sores, so that I could not walk during the whole menced the use of your Sarsaparilla. and after taking two bottles was entirely cured. I must also tell you of another wonderful cure. My brother was afflicted with this scrofula in his rary or more permanent residence of private head, so bad his physician told him the less of familes, as the rooms are sightly, airy, and sight was inevitable, and permanent blindness well furnished. restored his sight and we cannot but recommend all similarly afflicted to use Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUCKNER.

ITS POPULARITY ABROAD.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. 50 Maracaibe, Venezuela, April 12th, 1849.
50 Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I consider it a
15 00 duty due the public to make known the great " week, 5 00 benefit I have received from using your valuable to day. 75 Sarsaparilla. About three years since I was attacked with Rheumatism in my shoulders, and also in my legs, and so severe was the pain, that I was unable to seep. 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 medicine I ever took, and can confidently recommend it to my friends and the public. Your ebedient servant,

J. M. JESURUN.

Here is another, nearer home: New York, Jan. 8, 1850. Messrs. Sands-Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A lew weeks after my return, I was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostraof strength that followed, with the protracted difficulty of respiration, I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as

at present. Very gratefully yours. to an old age.

book should be in every family. To the prive it points out the only reasonable r relief. To mothers, the directions it Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold Druggists generally throughout the invaluable. 78,000 copies of this book pas-ed through the press, and the sale continues unabated. For sale by

United Statles and Canadas. Frice \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. For sale by

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. July 3, 1850.

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

G. W. MCMAHAN. T. H. Mc.M. H.A.V & Co., MERCHANTS-RICHMOND, TEXAS.

Aug. 24, 1850.

KEEP constantly on handa general assortment of merchandize well adapted to the wholesale or retail trade, and at prices as low as similar asticles can be obtained in Texas. Thankful to our old customers for the liberal

patronage heretofore received, we respectfully amounce that in all of the ensuing month of September, we will be receiving such additions of Fall and Winter Goods, carefully selected by one of the firm in New York and the other At-lantic Cities, as will make our stock the largest on the Brazos river, and embracing a more complete assortment than can be found at any Mercantile House in the State.

The selection of plantation supplies, of which our stock will be heavy, having received our special attention. We particularly invite a call from the planting community. feeling satisfied

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, Groceries 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 obvi-ated, as there are large stocks of goods direct from 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.
J. N. MITCHELL Lavacca co.

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

30 BBLS. Family Flour: One hhd. New-Orleans Clarified Sugar: One hhd. Extra N. O. Brown Sugar, for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

INSURANCE:

Fire, Inland and Marine, by the Protection Company of Hartford, Conn., CAPITOL STOCK 200,000 DOLLARS. THE above company has opened an office in Galveston, and now issue policies on Buildings. Merchandize in Stores, shipments of cotton. sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas,

or shipments by sea to any of the harbors of the United States, Mexico or Europe. This company has been in business nearly 25 ears, and its reputation for punctuality in adjusting losses and the security of its capital is well known throughout the United States. All application for insurance will receive prompt at-tention when addressed to the agency in Gal-

GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER.

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

STATE OF TEXAS. ) Justices' Court. No. 1. COUNTY OF HARRIS, John F. Crawford, | To the Sheriff or any Nathaniel K.Kellum.

WHEREAS John F. Crawford bas complained before me, that Nathaniel E. Kellum is Constable of Harris indebted to him in the sum of thirty-seven

lars and eighty cents on open account, for which he brings suit; and he having filed his written offidavit that the defendant. Nathan K. Kellum. affidavit that the defendant, Nathan K. Kellum, is absent from the State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him, and much cheaper and to better advantage to them ested that he be cited by p Therefore, you are hereby commanded to cite the said Nathaniel K. Kellum to be and appear at myoffice in Houston, on Saturday, the seventh day of December. A. D. 1850, at 10 o'clock. A. M., to answer the said complaint, and have you this writ published in some newspapers printed in your county, for three success weeks before the seventh of December, 1850. Herein fail not, and of this writ make due re-

turn according to law. Given under my hand at office in Houston, this 23d day of October, A. D. 1850, W. B. REEVES, J. P. H.C.

In obenience to the above writ. I order that it be published in the Banner for three success ive weeks before the 7th day of December, 1850 oct 26-3t J. B. HOGAN, Sheriff 11.

JOHN P. KELSEY,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

AND DEALER IN LIVE STOCK, viz. : SPANISH

At Rio Grande City-Texas. General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant.

Richmond, Texas. FREDERICK BURKHART, Watch Maker and Jeweller.

Fourth Door below Sampson & Co. Main st. WHEREAS, the undersigned was appointed

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

Houston, Teras. DEALERS in Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Clothing, and all kind of Goods generally used by Planters.
N. B.—Advances made on Cotton, which will

be shipped for sale to any market which may be desired. Importers also of Drags, Medicines, Chemicals, Glassware, Perfa-

mery. Paints, Oils, Dye-stuffs, etc., etc.

A full supply always on hand. Particular attention will be given to filling Orders of Physicians for country practice, and the best medi-cines furnished and warranted. JAMES A. THOMPSON'S

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

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

ON and after Monday the
5th of Nov.. 1849, the regular Line of Stages will leave
Houston every other day for Austin, and on
Cummunications involving facts, or have reference to persons, or containing account reference to persons, or containing account reference to persons.

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

Through each way in five and a half days.
FARE, \$20 00, and 8 cts. per pound for all extra baggage over 30 pounds.
BROWN & TARBOX,

Proprietors. Houston, Nov. 27, 1849-tf

VOL. II. NO. 36,

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

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

R. D. GUINN, Execution THOS. BRAGG tors.

Navarro county, Tex. Aug. 12, 1850.

SOUTHERN HARMONY

UNRIVALLED SALES OVER 80,000 copies of the SOUTHERN I MONY having been sold in a few years alone sufficient proof of the intrinsic value ar great merits of the work; and that it coly to be examined to be approved. These unriv ied 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 excellent new pieces of Music never be

fore published.
THE SOUTHERN HARMONY. New Ed tion contains over THREE HUNDRED FAGE of the best musicever published for the Church and Social Singing Societies selected from the best Authors in the world. Also, a great many

original pieces.
It is printed on excellent white paper and 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. For sale in all the large Cities in the

United States, and Booksellers and Country Merchants generally throughout all of the Mic dle, Southern, Western States, and by the Author and Merchants in Spartanburg, S. C.
WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H.
Spartanburg, C. H., S. C. jy 10

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: Say teeth, foil, files, instruments, &c., at a small advance on New York

EDWARD A. PALMER, Esq., is my duly authorized agent during my absence from this city.

J. C. HARRISON.

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

Wm. Hendley & Co.,

Central Wharf, Galveston. A GENTS of the Texas and New York line of Apackets, and general shipping and commission merchants. All shipments to their address covered by Insurance from shipping points in Texas (except Houston) and cash advances a

all times upon same. Galveston, May 10th 1850 Having located myself at this point for the

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 each For references, please enquire of any one that has dealt with me at either place. 5,000 head of Sheep on hand and for sale cheap for eash, by J. P. KELSEY.

Rio Grande City, April 26, 1859. HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY. PHE subscriber having purchased the Foundry in this city lately owned by De N. K. Kellum, respectfully informs the put that he is prepared to furnish eastings of exdescription, for cotton glus, saw and grist mills sugar mills. &c. He has engaged an excellen workman to form patterns for any articles re-

quired in his line of business. ALSO a moulder and a machinist. He has likewise turning lathes adapted to turning iron brass and wood, and a black smith to do any work connected with the business. All orders will be filled promptly and he is

confident the work will be entirely satisfactory A. McGOWEN.

How to Take a Paper. Be sure to pay in advance, and thus have the price ilege of reading your own paper instead of the Pab-lishers'. If you change your residence, inform the

l'ublishers immediately, stating your name, the town you move from, and the town you move to. Our Course .-- We continue to send papers to sub cribers, after the time for which they first subscirbe has expired, unless otherwise ordered. We next stop a paper until all arrearages are paid up, or we are assured that a subscriber is worthless. It is useless. therefore, for a man of "means," to order his pop-stopped while he is owing any thing for it.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS .- 1. Subscribers who sidered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of the papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pa-pers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have sattled the bill and

ordered the paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places without in forming the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving a macalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional facult.

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER Is devoted to Religion, Morals, Literature,

Science, Popular Education, and
General Intelligence.
It is issued Weekly, at Two Dollars per arnum, payable in advance, otherwise Three Dollars will be charged.
Subscriptions, when paid within one month after receiving the first number, either to the Editor or to an authorised Agent, will be con-

sidered in advance. The Itinerant and Local Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are authorised Agents of The Texas Wesleyan Banner, to whom payments may be made.

Communications, whether on business, or matter for publication. unless remitting money of subscriptions to the amount of Ten Dollars, must be post paid.

All communications must be addressed to

Cummunications involving facts, or having reference to persons, or containing accounts of revivals, religious meetings, obituary notices biographies, &c., must be accompanied by the

writer's name.

No obituary notice wil be inserted unless it be sent within four months after the death of the person. Advertisements in keeping with the character of the Banner will be inserted at the usual terms

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

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