

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER. CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, EDITOR. SATURDAY, SEPT. 13, 1851.

To Our Agents. Several Accounts have been sent our Agents some two months or more, from which we received no intelligence; from some few we have received partial responses. We hope our Agents will not forget our necessities—Let those who have accounts in hand collect with as much dispatch as possible. Those who have not received accounts for collection will please furnish the list of post offices within their respective circuits without delay, and the accounts will be forwarded. Let all the Agents do their best for the Banner.

Death of Rev. Dr. Olin. The death of Rev. Dr. Stephen Olin, D. D. LL. D., will be sad intelligence indeed to his numerous friends and admirers throughout the Union. Truly a prince and a great man has fallen in Israel. He died on the morning of the 16th ult. On the previous day several gentlemen connected with him either by personal or official ties, were at his own request, summoned to his bed side by telegraphic dispatch. But when they arrived the sufferer was in the last stage of typhoid fever; and could be aroused only a moment at a time from the deep slumber which usually concludes the fatal course of this disease. He was just able to recognize his friends, but was unable to make any communications to them. The next morning, without any apparent pain, he fell asleep in death and in Jesus.

During his sickness, and just before his death, he gave the most emphatic and assuring confession of his faith in Christ. "I believe," said he, "that I shall be saved. My hope is alone in Christ." His funeral took place at Middletown, Ct., on Monday afternoon, and was attended by a large concourse of clergymen and laymen from various parts of the country. Religious services were performed at his late residence, after which the procession moved to the church, where an address, of great force and solemnity, was delivered by Rev. Bishop Jane, in which was sketched, with his usual ability, the history and character of his deceased friend—other clergymen also taking part in the exercises. The body was then deposited in the cemetery of the University, in a grave opposite that of the lamented Wilbur Fish, D. D., his predecessor in the presidency of the Wesleyan University.

Thus has disappeared from American Methodism a shining light—a full orb—if not the most brilliant, yet unquestionably the most truly and intrinsically great man that American Methodism has produced. Dr. Olin was a native of Vermont, and a graduate of Middletown College, carrying off the honors of that institution. Soon after leaving college his health being frail, and his means limited, he emigrated to South Carolina, seeking there a more congenial climate and employment in teaching. He was elected Principal of Tabernacle Academy, in Abbeville District. At that period he was skeptical in his religious views. Providence threw him into a Methodist community, and under the influence of the Methodist ministry, he soon became anxious for his soul's salvation. An examination of the evidences of christianity resulted in a thorough conviction of its truth, he soon found peace through faith in the atoning blood of Christ, and immediately joined the Methodist Episcopal Church.

He joined the South Carolina Conference in 1824, and was stationed in Charleston. Never, says Dr. Wightman in an eloquent eulogy upon Dr. Olin, in the last Southern Christian Advocate, never in the memory of the oldest Methodists, had so powerful a preacher burst with so sudden a splendor and tremendous an effect upon the Church. It has never been our pleasure to hear Dr. Olin preach. Dr. Wightman thus describes the first and last sermons that he heard from his eloquent lips.

"We remember distinctly the first sermon he delivered here. It was at night, during the sitting of the Conference, and at the old Trinity Church. He rose in the pulpit, tall and ungraceful; went through the introductory exercises, particularly the prayer, with a simplicity of manner and an earnestness of tone and style of supplication very different from the ordinary style of such a service; read out his text, closed the bible and turned it round; laid his hands upon his corners, and began preaching. He had no divisions in his sermon, and yet it was the very soul of method, so clear that you saw through all its connections at a glance as he went along. His subject was the conversion of St. Paul. He struck at once into an original track of thought—profound, searching, brilliant chaining the attention. His sea-line took all the soundings of the human heart; his analysis was master of the deepest intricacies of human motive and passion; his imagination soared on majestic wing into the heaven of invention; his action at going off, awkward and his long arms thrown about without the slightest reference to rhetorical canons, presently seemed the fittest in the world to accompany an intellectual handling of the subject, perfectly sui generis like the like of which had never before been known. Soon his mind was glowing at a white heat; the mass of thought ran like molten gold poured from inexhaustible sources; and his intellect seemed to have a range wide as the compass of heaven and earth. He commenced preaching at seven o'clock and the city bells were ringing for nine as he closed; and there we were, utterly unconscious that even twenty minutes had elapsed, all tremulous with excitement; the tall, awkward man, with his singular gesticulation, unique manner, every thing—literally every thing—lost sight of.

forgotten in the grand, glorious, majestic truths of the gospel which flashed like chain lightning around that old, high, ungainly pulpit, for the once a throne of thunders. The last sermon we heard from him was delivered in New York, twenty years after the one we have just referred to. It was a masterly discourse, for he could preach no other kind of sermon. Perhaps there was observable a higher finish of style in its periods, a more sententious logic, along with a severe abstinence from rhetorical ornament. But we missed the glow, the indescribable interpenetration of imagination with reasoning, the mighty undulations, so to speak, of a sea of thought swept by the strong and steady winds of emotion, which had characterized his early preaching. Long years of feeble health had done their work upon even his massive brain and powerful physique. The fresh and glorious enthusiasm of youth had been worn in the battle with a nervous disorder that frequently brought him to the edge of the grave, and which for months, and occasionally for years together kept him out of the pulpit.

Dr. Olin's health failed him in Charleston, and he was returned a supernumerary. He resumed his itinerant labors again in 1829, but again soon sank under his labors and located. In 1830 he was elected Professor of English Literature in the University of Georgia. In 1833 he was elected to the Presidency of Randolph Macon College, Va. In 1837 his ill health compelled him to resign his post, and decline all professional labor and responsibility. To regain his health he took a tour through Europe and the East. He has furnished to the public two delightful volumes, comprising his observations in his travels through Egypt, Arabia, and the Holy Land. His health being improved by his continental tour, on his return to the United States he accepted the Presidency of the Wesleyan University, which he retained till his death.

Under his Presidency the University flourished, and rose to a state of palmy prosperity. "Who shall fill his place, or attempt to draw the bow of Ulysses?" He was warmly attached to the church through whose instrumentality he had been brought to the knowledge of salvation, and believing her modes of operation were the best adapted to spread the savor of Christ's name, the influence of vital christianity, he co-operated with her in all her benevolent enterprises. His pre-eminent talents were consecrated to the glory of Christ, and given without reserve to public usefulness.

Dr. Olin was twice married—first to Miss Bostwick, of Millidgeville, Geo., a lady of surpassing loveliness of character and person. She died at Naples, Italy, in 1839. In 1843 he was married to Miss Lynch, daughter of the Hon. Judge Lynch of New York. She, with one surviving son, deplores her irreparable loss. An orphaned University and a smitten church deeply sympathize with her in her great bereavement, and deplore the loss of one of the greatest men of the present generation. Precious in the sight of the Lord is the death of his saints. The righteous shall be in everlasting remembrance.

The British Wesleyan Methodist Conference. From our exchanges we learn that this venerable body commenced its 108th session on the morning of the 30th of July, in Newcastle upon Tyne. Shortly after 9 o'clock the President gave out the usual hymn, "And are we yet alive, &c.," which was sung with heart and voice. The Rev. Secretary, Dr. Hannah, read John xxx, and then, called on by the President, he and Dr. Newton, offered appropriate and powerful prayers. There were thirteen vacancies in Mr. Wesley's legal hundred; ten by death, and three by superannuation; these were filled ten by seniority, and three by nomination. The Conference being thus legally constituted, the Rev. Dr. Hannah was elected President, and the Rev. John Farrar was elected Secretary, by very large majorities.

Owing to the great excitement the past year, this Conference was looked forward to with deep interest. The preparatory meetings of the several committees were fully attended. "The Normal Training Institution at Westminster," a new institution has been opened, and the Rev. John Scott appointed Principal. Rev. Dr. Banting continues in the Presidency of the Wesleyan Theological Seminary. There are two branches to this Institution, one at Richmond and the other at Didsbury, both furnished with a full complement of able Professors.

At Kingswood and Woodhouse Grove Schools, there are two hundred thirty sons of ministers in course of education. Each institution is under the care of a minister, who acts as Governor, and a staff of six tutors. Both schools are reported as being very efficient. Owing to the agitations of the connection during the year, the funds have fallen off about £400.

The Book Steward's Report shows several items of interest. The number of Wesleyan Hymn Books sold during the year was upwards of 112,000. The number of tracts circulated was upwards of 7,000,000. Among these a very excellent and interesting anti-Popish series.

The total amount of sales was nearly £40,000, about £400 less than the preceding year. Considering the agitation in the societies, this result is as remarkable as it is gratifying.

The reports of the respective committees of the contingent Fund, the Chapel Relief, Chapel Building, and Auxiliary Fund are quite interesting, and evince great energy and perfect system in the operations of the British Wesleyans.

The Arbitration Measure. The Christian Advocate and Journal represented that the Southern Commissioners were alone responsible for the failure of the Arbitration Measure, but Dr. Smith, Chairman of those Commissioners, has published in the R. C. Advocate, the whole correspondence pertaining to the arbitration, fully refutes the slander upon himself and his associates, and retorts the charge of responsibility upon the Northern Commissioners with great force of argument. We have room only for an extract.

It will be seen from this correspondence that we do not refuse an amicable adjustment; nay, that we earnestly desire it, but we refuse the terms proposed by the Northern agents, such we think as were certainly not in the view of the court in the recommendation made. His honor, Judge Nelson, stated on behalf of the court, at the time he recommended an amicable adjustment, "and as a reason for it, he could assure the Northern agents that the legal difficulties supposed to be in the way of an amicable adjustment did not exist." You will see in the communication of George Lane, on behalf of agents, (June 2d) they acknowledge that the "legal difficulties have been removed by the recommendation of the court." Now what "legal difficulties" were supposed to be in the way of a friendly settlement? Surely, not that the agents of the Methodist Episcopal Church were not the holders of the property and the legal defendants in the suit; or the parties duly authorized to settle the controversy in a friendly way, if it could be legally done. They did not rest their defence upon any ground of this sort, as the "bill and answer" and the pleadings will show. Nothing of this kind, therefore, could have been in the mind of the court in declaring that "no legal difficulties were in the way of an amicable," that is, friendly adjustment." What then? Why, nothing that we can conceive of, but the ground taken by the agents, and stoutly defended by able counsel, that the South had no legal right, and hence no right in equity, to a farthing of the property in question, and that, therefore, they as agents of the church North, had no legal authority to appropriate any portion of the property in their custody to the benefit of the church, South. Now, said the court, in advance of a formal and elaborate decree, and obviously with a view to supersede such a decree, "no such legal difficulties lie in the way, and we recommend a friendly settlement; and further assured the parties that the court would make such an adjustment between them legally binding, by making it (the settlement) the decree of the court. Now it is supremely ridiculous to assume that in all this the court intended to recommend that an arbitration committee should open afresh the whole controversy, and having decided the legal issues already argued before the court, proceed to dispose of the property accordingly; and that the court would make their decisions on these great legal questions, among others, legally binding, as the law of the land. No such purpose could have been in the mind of these able jurists. The meaning of the court is clearly obvious; that is, that we should settle these questions by the aid of mutual friends, on the basis of strict equity; the legal issues which had been discussed being laid entirely out of the account. We cheerfully accept the terms of the court, and did so on the spot. And we do now openly abandon all claim to a single farthing to which we are not entitled on this christian basis of settlement.

We consider the Northern agents as flatly refusing the terms made by the court. In proposing a "legal arbitration," and refusing to admit any modification of their proposition, (as the correspondence shows they do,) they propose that an arbitrating committee of lawyers shall open afresh the grounds of our legal title to a cent of the property, and then make the settlement of this question a preliminary one in determining the equity of our claim. What motive have we to accede to a proposition of this kind? We surely have none, unless we desired to prolong this discussion, or were weak enough to be trapped by those who might desire, I say to prolong this discussion, for men who virtually admit the moral justice of our claim, and yet persist to keep us out of our property, on the ground of what they allow to be mere "legal difficulties," would be at no loss to find flaws enough in the arbitration of lawyers to warrant an appeal to another tribunal.

Editor's Table. The Edinburgh Review for July, 1851, contains the following list of articles: 1. The Greek Text of the New Testament. 2. Johnson's Notes on North America. 3. Hartley Coleridge. 4. Fatal Accidents; how far preventable. 5. Palsky's Tales and Traditions of Hungary. 6. Sir E. Bulwer Lytton's Letters to John Bull. 7. The Romans in Britain. 8. Grote's History of Greece. 9. Dixon's Life of Penn. 10. Modern Chemistry; its progress and extent. Several of these articles are very interesting and valuable.

The London Quarterly Review, for July, 1851, furnishes a rich treat in the following articles: 1. Gardening. 2. Scotland before the Reformation. 3. Recent Travellers in North America. 4. Dennistoun's Memoirs of the Duke of Urbino. 5. Correspondence of Walpole and Mason. 6. Origen's Philosophoumena. 7. Badham's Euripides. 8. Rubric versus Usage.

Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine, for August, 1851. Its articles are quite entertaining. See advertisement of this and the above works on our 4th page.

Harper's New Monthly Magazine, for September 1851. This princely monthly commenced a brilliant career, which it well sustains.

The International Magazine, for September 1851, contains a large amount of instructive reading.

The Southern Lady's Companion, for August, 1851.—Rev. M. M. Hebble, D. D., Editor. This number is ornamented with a striking steel plate engraving of our esteemed friend Rev. S. A. Latta, M. D., of Cincinnati. It is an excellent likeness, and will instantly be recognized by his numerous friends. Several of the articles are rich and highly interesting. We should be glad to see some further improvement in the size and finish of this monthly. It would be economy to make them, as the work would then command a greatly enlarged patronage.

The Ladies' Repository, for September, 1851. Rev. B. E. Tappin, D. D., Editor. It does our eyes good to see another number of this popular monthly on our table. The June, July and August numbers failed to reach us, which we regret, as we wish to preserve regular sets. The publishers will please send them. A cursory examination of this number satisfies us that the work is well sustained, both in the elegance of its embellishments and in the intrinsic excellence of its articles.

The Lights of Temperance—Edited by Rev. James Young, late Grand Chaplain of the Grand Division of the Order of the Sons of Temperance, in Kentucky—Louisville, Ky.: Morton & Griswold, 1851. We are indebted to the Rev. Editor for a copy of this admirable volume. Having just received it, we have not had time for a full perusal, but the table of contents furnishes ample proof of the sterling value of the work. It contains seventeen distinct articles from the pens of as many writers, with the majority of whom we are personally acquainted, and always expect a rich treat from their pens. We can confidently commend the work to the attention of the public, and feel assured that no one can read it without profit. It is purely a Southern book written by Southern men—Such men as Rev. C. B. Parsons, D. D.; Rev. A. B. Longstreet, D. D., LL. D.; Rev. L. M. Lee, D. D.; Rev. W. Winans, D. D., and Rev. T. O. Summers, D. D. See the advertisement of this work in another column.

Memphis and Arkansas Christian Advocate.—The first number of the second volume of this paper is before us. It is a large and beautiful sheet, and well filled with entertaining articles. The vignette in the heading is in excellent taste. The Holy Bible, the Discipline and the Hymn book, form a beautiful trio, the Bible occupying the centre, being the source of all the instruction and authority contained in the Discipline and Hymn Book.

We learn, with regret, that the Editor has been seriously ill for several weeks, and that some time must elapse before he will be able to resume his editorial duties.

The Texas Pulpit, edited by Jas. Sampson, R. S. Guthrie and M. Priest. This work is to be issued monthly from the press of the Texas Presbyterian, Huntsville, Texas. Its avowed object as set forth in the prospectus is "to remove any prejudice that might be entertained against (Cumberland Presbyterian) doctrines and usages; as we have in our midst many, very many, that are strangers to the church and its usages." Yet it assumes to represent the pulpit of Texas, as though it was purely unsectarian in its character and its objects. But aside from its Sectarianism, there are other and serious objections to its being called The Texas Pulpit. In the almost entire absence of literary and mechanical taste and merit, the paper is of a mean quality, and the appearance of the number before us, is decidedly distasteful. In view of all these facts, in the name of good taste, consistency and truth, we would respectfully request a change of the title—let it be, "The Texas Cumberland Presbyterian Pulpit," as it represents no other pulpit in the State. Under that title we would wish it all the success its editors and publishers, (all Cumberland Presbyterians) could secure to it, but must protest against another issue under its present title, as it purports to be what it is not, a representative of the pulpit of Texas. In these views we shall be sustained by all the ministers of every church in the State, except the one under whose auspices it is issued.

St. Louis Conference. Report of Com. on Books and Periodicals. The Majority of the committee on Books and Periodicals beg leave to report upon the establishment of the "St. Louis Christian Advocate," and a Depository of books in the city of St. Louis, that they are fully persuaded that all the interests of Methodism, within our State, demand the successful prosecution of these interests. We therefore earnestly recommend the adoption of the following resolutions: 1. Resolved, That the preachers of this conference collect forthwith, or as soon as may be, the amount already subscribed to the Depository, and forward the same to Wm. T. Christie, of St. Louis, Treasurer of said fund. 2. Resolved, That the preachers continue to take subscriptions, and make collections for said Depository, until the entire amount, viz. \$12,000, be raised. 3. Resolved, That the publication of the St. Louis Christian Advocate is an enterprise of the utmost importance to the prosperity of our common Zion in Missouri. 4. Resolved, That as a conference, and as individuals, we will use our best endeavors to increase the number of its subscribers, and in every way promote its interests.

W. J. BROWN, E. E. DROEGE, Committee.

The following resolutions were also adopted: Resolved, That this conference request, and do hereby request, the president of the next Missouri Conference to appoint Rev. Wm. Patton to take charge of the St. Louis Book Depository, and the financial affairs of the St. Louis Christian Advocate. Resolved, That this conference request, and do hereby request, the bishop of the Holston Conference to transfer the Rev. David R. McAnnally to the St. Louis Conference, in view of his editing the St. Louis Christian Advocate. The following resolutions, offered by Thomas Johnson, were unanimously adopted with a rising vote: Resolved by the members of the St. Louis Annual Conference, in conference assembled, That we consider the visit of our venerable superintendent, Rev. Joshua Soule, D. D., LL. D., at this session of our conference, as a providential interposition of the great Head of the Church, at a time when his valuable services and wise counsels were much needed; and that we hereby express our heartfelt thanks to Almighty God for his help in time of need.

Resolved, That we cherish the most sincere Christian and ministerial regard for our revered Bishop, and commend him, with devout prayer, to Almighty God, for the preservation of his life and health, and for his safe return to his home and family; and should we never be permitted to meet him again on earth, we will strive, through the grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, to meet him in heaven. F. A. MORRIS, Sec'y.

Rev. G. W. RABE, is still very ill at Montgomery. A letter from his father on last Monday informs us that there is but little prospect of his recovery. Rev. Dr. Eastbrook of the Arkansas Conference, recently died of the Cholera at Fort Smith.

It will be seen from the following communication, which we have been requested to publish, that the Rev. Mr. Gillett has resigned the Rectorship of the Episcopal Church in this city, and has accepted the Principality of the Diocesan School at Anderson, Grimes co., Texas. He leaves to-day for the North, on business pertaining to that School, which is to go into operation on the 1st of January next.

Christ Church. Houston, 30th Aug., 1851. At the meeting of the Vestry held this evening, the Rev. C. Gillett, having presented a letter communicating his intention to resign the Rectorship, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted: Whereas, The Convention of the Diocese at its last meeting, invited and requested our Rector, the Rev. Charles Gillett, to take personal charge and control of a Diocesan School to be established under its authority, which School has since been located at Anderson, in Grimes County, and the people residing in that vicinity have contributed liberally for the support of the School, in the faith that Mr. Gillett would take the charge thereof, and become Pastor among them. And whereas, in view of the great importance of such a School to the interests of the Diocese, and considering that it opens a greater sphere of usefulness for his labors in the cause of the Church, Mr. Gillett has accepted the invitation of the Convention, and has tendered his resignation as Rector of this Parish, to take effect on the 1st day of January, A. D. 1852. Resolved, That after duly weighing all the facts, it is the opinion of the Vestry that the resignation of the Rev. Mr. Gillett should be accepted, to take effect on the 1st of January, 1852; but that in so doing, they believe that this Parish sacrifices its own interest for that of the Diocese at large.

Resolved, That the growth and prosperity of the congregation of Christ Church, Houston, are mainly owing, under God, to the pious, fervent and faithful labors of Mr. Gillett, its first Minister; and that the beneficial influence of his services will be long felt in this community. Resolved, That the congregation of Christ Church, Houston, entertain for Mr. Gillett the warmest feelings of love and respect, both as a man, and a Christian Minister—that both in the Pulpit and Desk, and in his daily walk and conversation whilst among them, his Ministry has been that of a faithful, pious and consistent Christian; and that when he shall part from them, the kindest ties that can exist between Minister and People, will be severed with regret.

Resolved, That the Rev. Mr. Gillet be requested, during his visit to other Dioceses, to seek for and to recommend to the vestry a Minister as his successor, who, from his knowledge of the wants of the Parish, would be best suited for, and most acceptable to, the congregation, and so that he may be called to enter upon his Parochial duties by the 1st of January next. By order of the Vestry. J. H. SMYTHE STANLY, Sec'y.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE. For the T. W. Banner. Tyler Circuit. REV. C. RICHARDSON—Dear Bro.,—I take my pen to write a few items for the Banner, which may interest its readers. The Lord is reviving his work on Tyler circuit. At our third Quarterly Meeting, (held at Liberty,) embracing the 3d Sabbath in July, we had indeed a "time of refreshing from the presence of the Lord." Our much beloved P. E. was not with us, (owing to sickness, I presume,) but a number of local brethren being present, we continued the meeting till Sunday night following. The brethren and sisters of the Presbyterian order, who lived near, acted nobly in assisting and sustaining the meeting. The Lord reward them liberally. Bros. Green, Long, West and others, labored faithfully and effectually. The result of the meeting was about 15 or 16 conversions, 18 or 20 accessions, and a goodly number deeply concerned about their soul's salvation. May God so rive that good impressions then and there made, that they may finally terminate in sound conversion.

From thence I went to my appointment on Tuesday, and there (the Lord being present) had a good time; 5 accessions on that day. I am still looking forward for greater times. The prospects on Tyler circuit, so far as I can judge, are very favorable. May the good Lord carry on his glorious work, over the head of all opposition; and to him be all the glory, now and forever, amen. My health is a little delicate, but, thank God, I am still able to attend to my work. Yours truly, NEILL BROWN. Smith co., Texas, Aug. 23d, 1851.

Victoria District. Rev. D. Carl, under date of the 28 ult., writes as follows: My health has been good, and I have enjoyed a good degree of divine grace and mercy. There have been received within the third quarter on this District, by letter 16, and on probation 27, which were recommended as the Discipline requires. 55 have professed to receive the remissions of their sins through faith in the blood of atonement, under the labors of our ministers. The Baptist church has also had quite a number of accessions. The Lord has blessed the preachers within my District with general good health, and they have labored with fidelity in the vineyard of the Lord.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE. FATAL TRAGEDY.—A correspondent under date of the 6th inst., writes us as follows: This is the evening of a melancholy day; this afternoon at 4 o'clock, the remains of Quincy Wall were deposited in the silent grave. Last evening, between sunset and dark, he was killed at Bass' Prairie by Geo. Barrier, who plunged a large knife into his left breast, when he fell lifeless to the floor without a groan, in the store of Mr. Munger.

The young man had some difficulty in returning from Houston, with the wagon, a week or two since, and young Wall whipped Barrier with his ox whip, and the affair has ended in this tragic manner. We have had three arrivals of the Mail since our last issue. The steamship Yacht, arrived at Galveston on the 5th inst., the steamship A. Fusilier arrived there on the morning of the 8th inst., and the steamship Louisiana arrived on the morning of the 9th inst. The news is very exciting, and quite full reports will be found below. The melancholy fate of Gen. Lopez and his brave associates will be universally deplored.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune. BALTIMORE, Saturday, August 30. The American Consul at Havana was burned in effigy last night. The President has had a severe attack of cholera morbus at the Virginia Springs. The steamer City of Glasgow has arrived at Philadelphia. New York, Friday, August 29. The steamship Hermann has arrived. And Anticipated.—A duel is anticipated between Hon. Jesse Bright and Hon. James Marshall. Markets.—Flour has declined 6c. Cotton is unchanged. Freight is dull. New York, Saturday, August 30. It is reported that a formidable Cuba expedition is being fitted out at this port.

Late from Gen. Lopez. SAVANNAH, September 1—2:40 p. m. The schooner Merchant, which left Havana on the 23d ult., reports that Gen. Lopez had been victorious in a battle fought on the 17th ult., in which Gen. Enna, the second in command on the island, and five other officers of the Spanish army, were killed. Enna was buried in Havana on the 20th ult. Gen. Lopez, at the head of a force variously estimated at from 1500 to 2000 men, was hovering around Havana, having made reconnoissances as far as Mariel. Guerrilla parties are forming in every part of the Yucatan. The Pizarro continues aground. We have received the following dispatch from a friend in Savannah: SAVANNAH, September 1—8:30 p. m. Spanish letters received here say that the leader of the "pirates" sent the body of Gen. Enna to the Spanish camp, that it might be buried with the honors due the dead. The outrages said to have been perpetrated upon Crittenden's company are confirmed by eye-witnesses. The conduct of Owen is looked upon with abhorrence by all Americans in Havana. All the letters concur in representing the loss of the Spaniards as very great. The hospitals of Havana are filled with wounded soldiers.

The official gazette says that the battle of the 17th was fought at Caran Bota, a valley at the southwest extremity of Casco mountains, about forty-eight miles southwest of Havana. The necessary inference is, that Gen. Lopez is at the head of a large force, for whilst he is approaching Havana he is seeking the champagne country of Yucata Ajabo. ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC. The steamship Atlantic has arrived. Cotton firm—about one eighth advance. The average daily sales have been about 7,000 bales, mostly to the trade. Consols 96 3/8 to 96 1/2. Provisions unchanged. Political.—The Austrian garrison is about to be withdrawn from Hamburg. The Atlantic arrived out at 3 p. m. on the 17th, and the America at 11 o'clock on the same day. The total difference in favor of the Atlantic was thirty hours. Liverpool Markets.—Flour at Liverpool lower; corn unchanged; provisions steady. Spain.—Advices received at Madrid from Havana to the 17th make no mention of disturbances. Cuban Meeting at Baton Rouge. BATON ROUGE, Monday, September 1. An enthusiastic Cuban meeting was held here on Saturday night at the court-house, and was addressed by Mayor Duffroy and

From the Western Christian Advocate.

The Three Mountains.

BY R. GILBERT.

Where desolation dread eternal reign'd,
Mid tempest-driv'n sand and desert storms,
And dire simoons that roll'd o'er chaos far,

On utmost verge of fair Eshelton, rose
Celestial Tabor—'tisolated mound—
Whose crested light of ling'ring clouds, and

Of giant growth—a melancholy shade—
Scen'd holiest fane for contemplation's thought,
From age to age, in solemn silence, lone

The sun thro' o'er Jukla's mountains, half
Edificant, thro' clouds of soub'ry hue,
As through her northern gate Jerusalem,

Mid myriads spears that brandish'd o'er his head,
In front the rabble army, Jesus bore
His sacred cross, or 'neath its load!

For neither fit—on Calvary's rocky height,
(Celestial fire that burn'd for ages past,
On Saba's altar pure, still blaze no more.)

And blood divine, the heav'nly visitor quenched
The fires of Sinai's dire artillery;
Discomfiting th' infernal legions

That came in like the calm above,
No region here is like that realm of love;
Earth's softest spring ne'er shed so soft a light

London Correspondence.

Old World July 11th, 1851.

It is now said that England is minus its
Cardinal. The tale of the Hogra, if true
runs on this wise—A committee of the

House of Commons is sitting to inquire into
the operation of the law of mortmain, and
of course to be expected that men so

likely to be interested in the kind of business
which that committee had in hand as Dr.
Wiseman and his brother bishops, would be

called before it to state what little experience
they might chance to have in affairs of that
sort. The case of Miss Talbot, that of Me-

tairie, the old Frenchman, and a few others
of like nature, are yet sufficiently fresh in the
memory of the public, to lead them to ex-

pect that some very curious facts might be
brought to light. The cardinal was sum-
moned to attend; but it was not to be expected

that a person so pure as the cardinal
should know anything of wills, estates and
money matters. He assured the committee

that he was not versed in such lore, and sent
for their instruction a certain learned priest,
whose testimony would be much more valu-

CEDAR CREEK ACADEMY.

THE Fourth Session of this popular and truly

excellent Institution is now in successful pro-
gress, under the charge of Mr. J. N. NORTON,
A. B. Principal, and Miss ELLEN S. NORTON,

Teacher of Music, and assistant in the Literary
Department. Mr. Norton is a regular graduate of the Wes-
leyan University, Middlebury Co., in addition to

which he understands the theory and practice of
the science of teaching, which is fully evinced by
his remarkable success in his vocation. Miss

Norton, his sister, has a thorough education, and
has attained a high degree of proficiency in the
theory and practice of both instrumental and

vocal music. The course of studies in this Institution is
the same as in other high schools. The terms of tuition are moderate—both in the
Literary and Musical Departments.

Ample accommodations are provided for the
study and recitation of both departments.
Fifteen young ladies or gentlemen can obtain

board at the house of William Claggett, Esq., at
\$8 per month, and at other houses in the neighbor-
hood on the same terms. Should the number of students require it, as-
sistant teachers will be employed.

WILLIAM CHAPPELL,
President Board of Trustees,
Cedar Creek, Washington Co., N. Y.
August 9th, 1851.

CHAPPELL HILL MALE AND FEMALE INSTI- TUTE.

THE joint superintendence of Prof. WILLIAM

WILSON, is now in successful operation, with
over one hundred students. The increasing number of students, has induced
the Board of Trustees to recommend the

employment of additional teachers; hence the superin-
tendents have secured the services of Rev. H. M. Glass and Alex. Cooke, gentlemen who
possess the confidence and esteem of the com-
munity, and whose literary attainments are

well known to be fully adequate to any task the
President may assign them. With this board of instruction, in connection
with the accomplished teacher, Mrs. Abby, who
has the charge of the Music department, we say

to our friends and the public, that we are now
prepared to accommodate fifty students more
than that number wish to avail themselves of
the advantages this Institution offers them situ-

ated in one of the most healthy and desirable
neighborhoods in the State. N. B.—Arrangements have been made to
board young ladies that may come from a dis-
tance (if it be desirable) separate and apart from

the gentlemen. Board from \$6 to \$10 per month (owing to
the accommodations the student desires) with
any of the following persons: Dr. Sweeney, Major Wallace, Rev. Mr. Hartwood, Rev. James Chappell, James Raboy, William Keese, Gilbert Jackson, Jesse W. Glass.

THOMAS WOOLDRIDGE,
Sec. of Board Trustees.
AUSTIN COLLEGE, HUNTSVILLE, TEXAS.
IT is perhaps not known at a distance that the

Trustees of Austin College, at their last meet-
ing, gave encouragement to a preparatory school,
which has been put in operation by Rev. Sam'l
McKinney. The school is now in a
fourishing condition. The Elementary, Classi-
cal, and Mathematical Departments are each well

INSURANCE.

THE above company has opened an office in

Galveston, and now issues policies on Build-
ings, Merchandise in Stores, ships, masts of cotton,
sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or

ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or
ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or

ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or
ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or

ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or
ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or

ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or
ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or

ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or
ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or

ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or
ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or

ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or
ships, masts of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of
merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or

THE British Periodicals Republished are as fol- lows:

The London Quarterly Review (Conservative)
The Edinburgh Review (Whig)
The North British Review (Free-Church)
The Westminster Review (Liberal)
Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine (Tory)

Although these works are distinguished by the
political shades above indicated, yet but a
small portion of their contents is devoted to
political subjects. It is their literary character

which gives them their chief value, and in that
they stand eminently far above all other jour-
nals of their class. Blackwood, still under the
immediate guidance of Christopher North, main-
tains its ancient celebrity, is, at this time,
particularly attractive from the serial works of

Bulwer and other literary notables, written for
that Magazine and first appearing in its columns
both in Great Britain and the United States.—
Such works as "The Captain," "My New
Novel" (both by Bulwer), "Pemberton's Medal,"
"The Green Hand" and other serials, of which
numerous rival editions are issued by the lead-

ing publishers in this country, have to be re-
printed by these publishers from the types of
Blackwood, after it has been issued by Henry
Scott & Co. so that Subscribers to the Review
of that Magazine may always rely on having the
earliest reading of these interesting tales.

TERMS AND PREMIUMS.
[See list of Periodicals Volante below.]
For any 1 of the 4 Reviews and 1 prem. vol. \$2.00
For any two do " " " " 3.00
For any three do " " " " 4.00
For any four do " " " " 5.00
For any 1 of the 4 Reviews, " " " " 1.00
For any 2 do " " " " 2.00
For any 3 do " " " " 3.00
For any 4 do " " " " 4.00
For any 1 of the 4 Reviews " " " " 1.00
For any 2 do " " " " 2.00
For any 3 do " " " " 3.00
For any 4 do " " " " 4.00
For any 1 of the 4 Reviews " " " " 1.00
For any 2 do " " " " 2.00
For any 3 do " " " " 3.00
For any 4 do " " " " 4.00

For any 1 of the 4 Reviews and 1 prem. vol. \$2.00
For any two do " " " " 3.00
For any three do " " " " 4.00
For any four do " " " " 5.00
For any 1 of the 4 Reviews, " " " " 1.00
For any 2 do " " " " 2.00
For any 3 do " " " " 3.00
For any 4 do " " " " 4.00
For any 1 of the 4 Reviews " " " " 1.00
For any 2 do " " " " 2.00
For any 3 do " " " " 3.00
For any 4 do " " " " 4.00

For any 1 of the 4 Reviews and 1 prem. vol. \$2.00
For any two do " " " " 3.00
For any three do " " " " 4.00
For any four do " " " " 5.00
For any 1 of the 4 Reviews, " " " " 1.00
For any 2 do " " " " 2.00
For any 3 do " " " " 3.00
For any 4 do " " " " 4.00
For any 1 of the 4 Reviews " " " " 1.00
For any 2 do " " " " 2.00
For any 3 do " " " " 3.00
For any 4 do " " " " 4.00