

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 20, 1851.

To Our Correspondents.

The communications from our esteemed friend, Mrs. Elizabeth H. are very acceptable. They will appear in our next issue. The intervals between the communications of our friend are too long to suit us or our readers. Her contributions are always read with interest.

The two obituaries from the pen of Rev. R. Alexander, come too late for their appropriate place in the present issue, they will be found in our next.

The apology of Nathan for his remissness has been received. The only apology that will suit us or our readers, is the renewal of his weekly communications.

After a long interval another communication on "Items of early Methodism in Texas" has come to hand. The Dr. will please not make such long pauses between his pieces.

Mr. James Burke will accept our thanks for a copy of the Massachusetts System of Common Schools. We intend making several extracts from it to enrich our columns.

Errata. In the first article under the head of General Intelligence, in our last issue, for Mr. Quincy, read Quincy; for, Bass' Prairie, read Ross' Prairie.

In the Banner office Receipts, for Ferguson and Farguson, read Ferguson.

Washington, Sept. 13, 1851.

Rev. Bro. Richardson.—You will please change the time of our next Quarterly Meeting (the 4th) to be held at Rock Island church, from the 3d and 4th of Oct. to the 17th, 18th and 19th of Oct.

I. G. JOHN.

Death of Rev. G. W. Rabb.

It becomes our painful duty to chronicle the death of Rev. George Washington Rabb, the junior preacher on Montgomery Circuit. He died on the morning of the 14th inst.

His father, Mr. John Rabb, of Rutersville, in a letter to us, dated the 14th inst., speaks as follows of his sickness and death.

"Dear Bro. Richardson.—My beloved son, Washington, is dead. His sufferings had been severe indeed during his protracted illness, equalled only by the patience with which they were endured. He had seasons of great enjoyment, rejoicing in hope of the glory of God. He informed me several times that all was well, that the Redeemer was with him, and would accompany him through the dark valley of death.

He died gradually, as a declining lamp goes out, without a struggle or a sigh. He left the Church militant this morning, a little before 4 o'clock, to join the church triumphant. I do not murmur. It is all right. Our loss is his gain.

I feel it to be my duty to make a public acknowledgement of a debt of gratitude which I owe to the dear people of the town of Montgomery, Texas, for their untiring attention to my son, during his late and fatal sickness, which was protracted over six weeks. He was sick at the house of Bro. William L. Gilliam, who suspended the most of his business operations for the sole purpose of attending to his wants, thereby evincing the purest friendship, and his very excellent lady, sister Gilliam, appeared more like a ministering angel than an earthly being. She was around his bed at all hours during day and night, anticipating the wants of the suffering servant of God.

Also Bro. Bailey, a young man who lived with Bro. Gilliam, I can never forget; also, Bro. Helm and his lady, the sister of sister Gilliam, were ready at all times to lend a helping hand. May the blessings of heaven which rested upon the house of Obesdom, where the Ark of God rested, abide on Bro. Gilliam's home, and all who dwell with him.

The Rev. Bro. Johnson, stationed preacher of Montgomery, and Rev. Bro. Kerr of Montgomery Circuit, were not wanting in the kindest and unwearied attentions.

To Bro. Anderson, his principal physician, I owe a great debt of gratitude, as also to Dr. Jens, for their medical services. These friends, Bro. Richardson, were not working for money, but for the glory of God and the relief of one of his suffering ministers. May heaven's choicest blessings be poured down on the good people of Montgomery.

Bro. Richardson, you know my manner of life for the last twelve years, and how I have treated the afflicted during that time. I acknowledge to you that I have been fully paid by these people, in their attention to my son in his affliction, for all that I have ever done to relieve the distressed. Being present with my wife, and little son John W., for thirteen days, I have had ample opportunity to witness these numerous and kind attentions.

How inscrutable the dispensation of Divine Providence, which has thus suddenly closed the career of a young and useful minister of the gospel! Many, besides his own family, will deplore his loss—his early removal from the walks of life.

Rev. G. W. Rabb was a native Texian. He was born on the 5th of Dec, 1824. His early educational advantages, owing to the peculiar circumstances of the country, were quite limited. After the establishment of Rutersville College, he attended several sessions, and, but for the interruptions to his studies occasioned by expeditions against the Indians and Mexicans, and other circumstances, he would have acquired a thorough practical education. He evinced a peculiar aptness to learn, and, notwith-

standing the adverse circumstances surrounding him, he laid the foundation for good education.

He professed to experience the pardon of his sins through faith in Christ, in July, 1839, but did not remain steadfast more than a few months. His social qualities rendered him a desirable companion to the young, and his associations led him astray from his religion. He was subsequently reclaimed and felt it to be his duty to preach the gospel. This duty was impressed upon his mind at his conversion, but was resisted. Being approved by the Quarterly Conference, to which his application for license was presented, it was accordingly granted. He was admitted into the traveling connection on trial, in December 1849, and appointed to the Huntsville Circuit, where he labored with usefulness. At the Conference in Richmond, Dec. 1850, he was continued on trial and appointed to Montgomery Circuit. On this Circuit he was well received, greatly beloved by all who formed his acquaintance, and gave high promise of usefulness. His preaching talents have been represented to us as respectable, and his improvement quite rapid. He was very studious. In our last interview with him, he expressed deep regret at his non-improvement of the advantages which Rutersville College held out to him while he was a student. He felt the need of an education, as he had never realized it before, and resolved by application to his books and by the improvement of all his time, to become a workman who need not be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of life, and giving to each one a portion in due time.

But all his plans of study, of improvement and of usefulness have suddenly terminated, and he has been called from labor to reward.

Whether his body rests in the cemetery at Montgomery, or whether it was conveyed to the cemetery at Rutersville, we have not been informed.

The Presiding Eldership. In several of the Atlantic Conferences in the Methodist Episcopal Church, North, where Circuits have given place to Stations, the Presiding Eldership has become ineffective and unpopular. Some change with respect to this responsible office is called for by many in the New England Conferences.

The Editor of the Herald and Journal has lately furnished two Editorials on the Presiding Eldership—presenting the pro and con on the subject, giving the reasoning of its advocates and its opponents frankly to the reader, may draw his own inferences. This he has done in his usual able manner. The following are the arguments in favor of the office—which cannot fail to commend themselves to all our readers.

"The advocates of the office very properly defend it on the merit of its own inherent capacities—not merely as they may be exemplified in this or that case, but as they may be implied in the office itself. The following are several of their strongest points:

1. It is important as a representative of the unity of our work;—no unimportant advantage in the days, when our appointments are becoming so extensively insulated from each other, and individualized in their spirit. The Presiding Elder is still a link of relationship between them. He belongs to them all throughout his district; and his incessant journey from one to another, keep alive the sense of a common interest and a common sympathy.

2. The Presiding Eldership is a combination of the most effective official functions. Its incumbent is a travelling evangelist, and travels on the largest systematic scale.—His preaching among the churches of his district is not casual, or by influence, but regular and authoritative—an official duty.

What, it is asked, may not be the achievements of a mighty man of God in such a sphere? How might he go from church to church, sounding the evangelical trumpet, and voicing the great interest of the age, and leading on the subordinate ministry from victory to victory? Assuredly, if such a function is not useful, the fault must be more in the officer than in the office.

Further he has official oversight of "all the elders and deacons, travelling and local preachers, and exhorters," on his district: to give them counsel respecting their ministerial conduct, direct their studies and labors, reprove their faults, and adjust their differences. Assembled, a man of capacity and energy, may find here an available field of usefulness; his district may be a line of battle, whose whole movement is at his command. How many recruits may he rally into the ministerial corps? How may he impress the apostolic character on the youthful evangelists under his guidance? how cheer them in the hour of despondence, inspire them in the day of declension or indecision, and guard them in the time of excitement and revival. Such an office might certainly lift an apostle.

Again, he has charge of the administration of Discipline throughout his district. He is "to take care that every part of the Discipline be enforced." He is to preside at the trials of local preachers, and in the court of appeals. His office supposes him thoroughly acquainted with the Discipline of the church; many of the preachers on stations and circuits, from their youth or habits, may be deficient in this important knowledge. A defect in the administration of Discipline, especially in cases of trial or dispute among brethren, may devastate a whole church.—How important, then, that office which extends its supervision over all such cases, which presents at the altar of every church, in times of exuberance, the mature experience and skill of sanctified age, to advise and moderate parties, or, if need be, adjudicate their appeals. How much discord and ruin may it prevent.

By keeping a watchful eye over all the travelling and local preachers in the district administering advice and admonition as occasion may require, a Presiding Elder may restrain irregularities in their early stages; correct small offences before they ripen into evils which would disgrace the church, and injure the cause; and thereby prevent many

of the charges and trials which otherwise would fall upon individuals, to their injury if not their ultimate ruin,—Hedding on Discipline.

But still further. He presides in the Quarterly Conferences, and thus has a periodical examination of all the financial and other interests of the charge. Its official management, its fiscal difficulties, its pastors, local preachers, exhorters, class leaders and stewards, its past success, and its means for the future, all come under his review and influence on these occasions. Not only at these regular periods, but at all times and places on his district, can he officially interpose for the welfare of the church. Does a difficulty arise between the preacher and people, the Presiding Elder steps in to remove it. Does a schism occur, threatening the quiet or existence of the church, he is the official mediator between the parties. Does the pastor fall in health, or apostatize, he provides a substitute. Does a difficult case of Discipline occur, he comes as adviser or judge of appeals. Is a new church projected, he counsels in regard to its erection, its site, and its means. Do young men of talent appear to be called to the ministry of the word, he examines them, directs their preparation, and assigns them fields. Is not this a sphere for the largest ability and highest usefulness. And when it is considered that a great proportion of our ministry is composed of young men, and that it receives little, if any, training, before the period of actual service, an official oversight becomes doubly important.

3. The Presiding Eldership is a necessary auxiliary to the Episcopacy, in making the annual appointments. This is its highest necessity. Our standard writers have often shown the impossibility of a successful itinerancy, based on annual negotiations between preachers and people, and its equal impossibility in the hands of a committee of both. A committee specially devoted to the inspection of the ministry and the churches, traveling among them to ascertain their capabilities and necessities is the only secure mode of managing this critical machinery; such a committee are our Bishops and Presiding Elders. The people it is affirmed especially should uphold the office, as essential to their interests, in the arrangement of the appointments. How could the Bishops possibly make these appointments with proper discrimination, unaided by such help? The former are few in number, and travel through the whole nation; how can they know the qualifications of all the preachers, the circumstances of their families, and the wants of all the churches?

Such are the principal arguments in behalf of the office.

The arguments against the Presiding Eldership do not apply to this latitude. The Editor thinks the time has not come for any material change in the office, but views it as an important feature in Methodist Polity. He thinks that it might be well to diminish the number of Presiding Elders, and increase the number of Bishops—and have the former made elective as well as the latter. The following extract indicates the state of feeling with respect to this office in the New England conferences:

"There is one more point of agreement for the contending parties; they should certainly endeavor to relieve the Presiding Eldership of at least the Presiding Elders from the disparagement with which they are often treated in the current parlance respecting them. Much of the depreciation of the office, we attribute to an unguarded, if not disrespectful mode of discussing it, especially in limited circles of the church. This should be regulated by our own sense of propriety, and especially should our preachers guard against it. The Presiding Elder is too often received as if he were only to be tolerated, and what respect is shown him is too strictly limited to his prescribed duties; he is not as he once was regarded as the representative of the Episcopacy, to supervise, counsel and direct in the general interests of the church. He is not usually called upon to preside in the occasional assemblies of his own preachers. We don't say his office legally claims this respect, but we say it morally claims it; that we wish they would keep alive among us those sentiments of respect for official responsibility, which, while they rest little, are often of inestimable value. Should we see to it that so important an office should be kept as clear as possible from disrespect, however adventitious."

It is dangerous for those living in Glass Houses to throw Stones.

For some years past the Calvinistic press of East Tennessee has been engaged in a crusade against Methodism.

In the field of legitimate controversy, the Methodist press has proved itself to be more than a match for the attacking press, which, under the chagrin and mortification of discomfiture in a theological war of its own commencing, immediately engaged in a slanderous crusade against the Methodist ministry. It would have been good policy for the crusades to have considered that they lived in glasshouses before they commenced throwing stones, for we conclude from the following extracts from the Holston Christian Advocate that every pane in their glass houses will be broken before they are done with this matter:

The Devil turned Preacher. We apprise our readers that this article is one of an extraordinary character for a religious paper. But the occasion is an extraordinary one. We promise them, however, that they will not be often visited with similar ones. We have long refrained from course we now have adopted, because innocent and unoffending persons were connected with those who are concerned. Far be it from us to reproach the unfortunate or even the guilty,—but when such men attempt to reduce others to their level, the well being of society requires the visitation of a certain kind of retribution—it may, in its results, lead them to repentance.

Such men may suppose that because we are a Methodist preacher and Editor of a Church paper,—therefore, they may indulge their disappointed wrath with impunity.—But just so long as they keep up their present course, they may expect the public eye to be upon them. We repeat, John Miller

McKee, the avowed Editor of the Register, now lies under the grave charge of stealing goods and money on different occasions; and the gentleman, whose hand is distinctly traced in the article from which we quote, is the subject of certain documentary records in the Chancery Court at this place, which afford sufficient grounds for the concealment of the authorship of the "M. A. M." articles, as well as that under consideration. Nice lecturers, these, on christian morals. We have examined these records and know whereof we speak.

We will not mince; the reckless, lying, and continued assaults of this man upon the character of Methodist ministers, forbids the idea; and the facility with which an inquisitive press contributes to the wicked design, demands that the public should know that this is the man, the record of whose false swearing, and of his attempt to swindle Col. J. C. Luttrell out of some three or four hundred dollars, is now in the office of the Chancery Court at this place; and these are only parts of his doings.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Southern Methodist Pulpit for August, edited by Rev. C. F. Deems, President of Greensborough Female College, N. C.

CONTENTS.—Sermon on Exceeding Sinfulness of Sin, by Rev. Smith W. Moore, A. M., Professor of Languages and Moral Science in the Tennessee Conference Female Institute.

It ought to be a sufficient recommendation of this sermon, to say that it was published by request of the Tennessee Conference.

The editorial miscellany is excellent. We are much pleased with the following appeal to our Local Ministry, and hope it will meet a hearty response. It is a good idea to elicit the talents of the Local Ministry for the general edification of the Church.

Our Local Preachers. Can our Journal be strictly called the Southern Methodist Pulpit with no contributions from the large class of ministers in our Church called Local Preachers? We think not. They are preachers of the gospel of Jesus. There is a large amount of learning zeal, and industry in this class.—They do much of the preaching to which our people listen. Their influence for good or evil is prodigious. Some of them are highly honored in the sections of the country where they have their residence, and some are called by their business or led by their desire to be useful, over large portions of the land. Many of them pursue their studies with as much system and as much success as itinerant ministers, and wield practised and powerful pens.

We propose to throw open to these brethren the field of usefulness presented in the pages of the Southern Methodist Pulpit.—We hope to be able to commence giving sermons from the Local Preachers in the next January number of the Pulpit. We shall begin to make our arrangements at once, and our purpose is to carry the series through the whole round of Conference. If we can secure the prompt and hearty co-operation of our local brethren, we shall be able to give two sermons in each number, one by an itinerant, and one by a local preacher.

We give notice thus early that our brethren of the press may make this matter known. We shall desire to ascertain before Christmas how many of the next volume to print we are determined not to have a large number over and above the actual size of our subscription list. Every local preacher in our Church ought to send us his name early in December at the latest. The next volume will be sent free to every preacher, of our own or of any other denomination, who will send us four subscribers and the cash for their subscription in advance. This is a slight reduction in our terms; but we are willing to make it in order to promote the circulation of our work, which, we are sure, will be rendered more interesting and more profitable by the contributions which we expect to have from our local brethren. Our edition of the current volume is not yet exhausted. We should be pleased to have fresh orders from our brethren for this volume.—Their names would then be upon our mail-books and the next volume would be sent to them unless ordered to be stopped.

We shall be greatly obliged to our "exchanges" if they will copy this article and call the attention of our Local Preachers to our plan. It may be well enough to remind them that the office of publication now is Greensborough, N. C. and that the terms are \$1.50 unless paid in advance, and then \$1 will be received.

Another extract may be of interest to our readers:—

BRO. VOLKERS.—As we had a number of copies of the second volume remaining after our subscribers were supplied, we have had them bound and they are now ready for sale. They are neatly bound in muslin and lettered. The retail price is \$1.25. They may be ordered from Dr. Early, Richmond, Va., Dr. Stevenson, Louisville, Ky., John Ball, New Orleans, or M. W. Dodd, Brick Church Chapel, New York, as may best suit the convenience of purchasers. As the number is limited, those who wish to have copies for their libraries, should send in their orders early.

The volume contains sermons from the pens of the following distinguished ministers.—Bishop Soule, on Infant Baptism.—Dr. Lee, on God's Care for Orphans.—Rev. Peter Dobb, on The Unity of the Church.—Dr. Wadsworth, on A Message from God.—Rev. C. Richardson, on An Apostolic Ministry.—Rev. J. A. Clement, on Repentance.—Rev. W. W. Redman, on Ministerial Support.—Rev. Dr. Winans, on The Right and Wrong Use of Riches.—Dr. Summers, on Retribution for the Sins of Youth.—Rev. C. D. Smith, on The Believer's Encouragement.—and the Rev. Hartwell J. Perry, on the Plenary Inspiration of the Christian Scriptures. It will be perceived at once that this is a very valuable volume. The Editor has been applied to so frequently to have the Pulpit bound that he expects the few hundred on hand will be taken immediately.—As orders will have precedence according to their date, let those who do not wish to be disappointed, write promptly to the several depositories.

REVIVAL INTELLIGENCE.

For the T. W. Banner.

Cedar Creek Campmeeting.

BRO. RICHARDSON.—The Cedar Creek Campmeeting which commenced on the 25th of August closed Sept. 8th. The services were deeply interesting throughout. Good order and serious attention characterized the congregation. It was matter of astonishment to persons recently from the old States to see so many persons congregated at a place of public worship in a new country, without any guard or legal restraint, and evidence so much respect for religious worship; but this has been a subject of general remark since 1837. The result of the meeting is cause of devout thanksgiving; 48 professed faith in Christ and an evidence of his pardoning mercy; 59 were added to the church; many were awakened who did not obtain mercy in the forgiveness of sins; and this was but a part of the good done. The church was greatly blessed; the lukewarm stirred up, the backsliden reclaimed, and the church advanced in holiness; many professed to be seeking the blessing of perfect Love. To God be everlasting praise.

Yours, &c., R. ALEXANDER.

Granville Circuit.

Granville, Aug. 11th, 1851.

REV. C. RICHARDSON.—Dear Bro.—I am disposed to say something to you about my work for the first time. Granville Circuit is situated so as to include the whole of Hunt county, a part of Fannin, Leon and Hopkins counties—making a round of about 250 miles, which I make every three weeks. It is principally prairie, interspersed with beautiful groves of timber, which present a most delightful appearance in the Spring of the year. There, also, you may see the pretty, clear water bounding its way down the winding brook to some larger stream. The lands are fertile, and fine crops abound here this year. But what is much greater than temporal things, we have had the love of God conferred upon us in copious showers this year. Three of my Quarterly Meetings are past. We have had several two days meetings, at which times the good Lord revived his work. We have had a general revival of religion on this circuit this year. There have been about 35 received into the Church since I came on this circuit, and the work is still going on. There are some very fine prospects for better times on Granville Circuit. May God Almighty revive his work through Texas, and may the world be ever filled with his glory.

Yours in bonds of love, CALVIN ATKINS.

Leon Circuit.

Mitchell's, Walker Co., Sept. 2d, 1851.

BRO. RICHARDSON.—Leon Circuit extends up the Navasota to Wheelock Creek, a distance of sixty-five or seventy miles, and from the Trinity to the Navasota, East and West—thirty to fifty miles—comprising parts of Grimes, Walker and Leon counties. I do not know of a more desirable portion of Texas for farming and stock-raising. The lands are generally good—water plenty, and as good as the South generally affords, and timber of a very good quality. This interesting portion of Texas is rapidly improving, new farms are being opened, and an abundance of corn, potatoes and other edibles are raised, notwithstanding the dearth that has prevailed this season. There is also, a manifest improvement, mentally and morally. There is an excellent school in this neighborhood, under the superintendence of Mr. J. B. Harbeck, numbering more than 50 students. It has commenced its fourth session, and has done much for the youth of the country. Mr. H. is a gentleman of accomplished education, refined manners, and deep piety; and I would recommend his school to young men who wish to obtain a good education on a cheap scale.

Some 40 persons have been added to the M. E. Church, South, on this circuit this year, many of whom are new comers, and of the right stamp to make the church prosper. A constant tide of immigration is flowing into these counties, a large proportion of whom are members of the Methodist Church, and other denominations.

If you in your wisdom think it prudent to give these items a place in the Banner, I may write again. Pray for the prosperity of our Zion in these parts.

Yours in Christ, GEORGE TITTLE.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Brazoria County—Texas.

This county includes the oldest settled portion of our State. It was through Brazoria county that the enterprising Stephen F. Austin and his celebrated "three hundred" (the first band of emigrants) entered the State. It has been, not inappropriately styled, the "Cradle of Liberty"; for there the ball of the revolution commenced rolling. Brazoria county has always contained much of the first talent of Texas. Its Bar has long had the representation of being among the ablest in the State. For many years it has been supplied with a pious and intelligent ministry by various evangelical denominations, whose labors have been highly appreciated by the citizens.

The planters of Brazoria are, as a body, highly intelligent, and being wealthy, and having command of much leisure, devote no small share of time to reading. They are the liberal patrons of all the benevolent institutions of the day. This county has, heretofore, had a much worse character in regard to sickness than it deserves. Being immediately on the coast, it enjoys the advantages of the sea breeze, which contributes greatly to the health of its citizens.

Sugar, Cotton and Corn, are the staple products of Brazoria county. Of sugar as much as three hogheads to the acre has been known to be made, though that is much more than an average crop; and forty bushels of corn per acre.

Few counties in the State are more favorably situated for Sugar making than Brazoria. Its abundance of timber and contiguous navigation give it, in this respect, great advantages. Several planters have already amassed considerable wealth by sugar making. It is pleasing to add that among the most successful Sugar planters in the country are to be found, those who have proved by experience that this branch of business can be carried on without violating the Sabbath. On many plantations in Brazoria county, much attention is paid to the religious instruction of the servants. In few counties (if any) in Texas is there a more highly cultivated state of society than in the old county of Brazoria, in which, in years gone by, it was my privilege to reside.

J. B.

For the T. W. Banner. A Bible in every Family.

What county in Texas will set the example of supplying every family within the county with a copy of the Sacred Scriptures? BIBLICUS.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Another failure of the New Orleans mail, cause of course, is unknown. These frequent failures of the mail make heavy demands upon the patience of editors, and occasion great disappointment to their readers.

FATAL AFFAIR.—The Rio Bravo, of the 11th inst. reports a quarrel and duel between Mr. W. H. Harrison and Mr. W. G. Clarke, in Brownsville, which resulted in the death of the latter. A warrant was issued for the arrest of Harrison, but he effected his escape to the west side of the river.

MURDER.—The Rio Bravo reports the murder of Charles Downes, a merchant of Roma, at the ranch Las Cuevas, where he stopped for entertainment on his way to Brownsville. It is also reported that more than a dozen Americans have been murdered at the same place during the past two years, by a gang of robbers residing there.

INDIAN DEPREDACTIONS.—The State of Tamaulipas is represented as suffering greatly from Indian depredations. The people are being murdered by vast hordes of Texas Indians, who devastate the country wherever they go, destroying the cattle, crops and improvements of every kind. Removal being the only means of safety, the people are leaving their homes—withstanding our Government is bound by treaty to extend full protection to them against those Indians.

Fifteen Days Later from Santa Fe.

The steamer Clara from the Missouri river, arrived at St. Louis on the 27th ult. Messrs. Stewart, Dunn, Cranston, and Sandford gentlemen connected with the New Mexican Boundary Commission, who arrived at Independence from Santa Fe on Saturday, 23d ult., were among her passengers.

The news from the Territory, although interesting, is not of great public importance. Governor Calhoun still manages to preserve his popularity, and with his aid it is expected that Major Weightman will be elected delegate to Congress. Of the latter fact we have no doubt, as previous accounts seemed to render the Major's success altogether probable.

Immediately on his arrival at Santa Fe, Col. Sumner commenced operations by breaking up the interior posts of Cebolotta, Albuquerque, Don Ana, Socoma, and Los Vegas, and transferring the headquarters to the Mora. Troops will hereafter be placed at the different points in the Rio St. Juan and Alverde bottom, Col. S. had not occupied his new position sufficiently long to have it ascertained whether he would render himself popular with the people. He was making arrangements to proceed on a Navajo expedition, which, if successful, would add much to his reputation. During the early part of the present month, much rain had fallen in New Mexico, and in many places the roads had become almost impassable.

Business of every description was exceedingly dull, and it was feared that the majority of the traders, who had invested largely in merchandise, would meet with heavy losses. The health of the country generally was good. The trains of F. X. Aubrey, Esq., and of Dr. H. Connelly, were met at the crossings of the Arkansas, getting along finely.—L. E.

Insurrection in Vera Cruz.

The schooner Robert Spedding arrived from Vera Cruz last evening, and we are indebted to the officers for Vera Cruz papers of the 23d inst., and corresponding dates from the capital.

General dissatisfaction existed in the State of Vera Cruz, on account of the tobacco monopoly, and this dissatisfaction was greatly aggravated by a scarcity of provisions, which steeped the laboring classes in the deepest distress. In the city the people were about to assemble on the afternoon of the 23d, when the Gefo Politico ordered out the military, and one of the soldiers, firing on a citizen, the people became incensed; returned to their homes, armed themselves, and joined by the National Guards drove the regulars into their quarters, killing three and wounding ten or twelve. The National Guards hounded out their artillery and declared that they would resist any act of aggression from the military.

The Eco del Comercio, from which we learn this, says that no further disturbances took place, and that the obnoxious laws were suspended. We also have a printed declaration from the Chief of the Department, in answer

Indications of the Seasons.

BY H. G. ADAMS.
SPRING.
A bursting into greenness.
A waking as from sleep.

SUMMER.
A dry sound of water.
Falling, ever falling!
Voices of sweet song birds.

AUTUMN.
A perfect flood of sunshine.
Whence all objects seem.
A scene of golden splendor.

WINTER.
The winds are sighing—sighing.
Like mourners round a bier.
And from the hills there cometh

Curiosities of the Great Exhibition.
Coal found in the summit tunnel of the Hastings and Ashford Railway, three hundred feet above the sea-level.

Wool-glass, obtained from Horton Wood quarries, which have been worked probably about one hundred years.

Model of a girder, or vertebral arch, originally invented and designed for a bridge to cross the river Mersey, at Runcorn Gap, in one span of 1,263 feet.

Model of a powerful hydraulic press, which will lift upwards of three hundred tons.

Model of a marine life-preserving deck-seat, constructed that in three minutes it can be converted into a raft, capable of sustaining eight persons on the water.

Fox's magnetized balance, weighing to the ten thousandth part of a grain.

Table-cover, consisting of 2,000 pieces of cloth, the sole work of the exhibitor, and has occupied his leisure hours for eighteen years.

Picture frame, inlaid with tortoise-shell and pearl, composed of two thousand three hundred pieces.

Bed-cover of patch-work, the number of pieces near 9,000.

Self-acting calculator of surface. The area of any figure drawn on a plane is found by moving the tracer over the outline, however irregular may be.

Scarlet cloth table cover, braided with upwards of two thousand yards of black hair cord, without patterns or pointing.

Mechanical human figures, capable of expansion, in perfect proportion, from the standard of Apollo Belvedere to seven feet high.

Two vases carved out of a species of sandstone from Jerusalem, with an ordinary pen-knife.

Vegetable hair, made of the leaves of the Algerian dwarf palm tree, &c. Patented for Algiers and France.

Print in Chinese characters. 4,200 punches in these Chinese characters have been cut in steel for the American Missionary Society in New York.

Authentic Intelligence of the manner of General Lopez's Capture and Execution.

We have received from Mr. Dagourney, a citizen of this city, of the most unimpeachable veracity, a true and reliable statement of all the facts connected with the defeat, capture, and execution of General Lopez.

At last, by repeated attacks and marches, their ammunition being exhausted, and reduced to the lowest stage of suffering and starvation, the men were drilled—but thirty remained with Lopez.

Perpetual motion clock, having no chain or weights.

Table cover, or bed-quilt, containing 3,320 pieces, and 128 skeins of silk.

Clock in a case, which occupied thirty-four years in completing it, with astronomical, chronological, and other movements, wind organ, &c.

Mechanical clock works without main-spring or chain, and requires no winding up.

dress, in which he stated that his intentions looked to the advancement and happiness of the people of Cuba; that the impatience of plunder and piracy was a calamity; that he had meditated no greater crime than that of seeking to secure Free Institutions for that people.

Such is the relation to us of Mr. Dagourney, whose honor and truth will not be doubted in this city—which he learned partly from actual knowledge and observation, partly from some of the prisoners, and partly from the guards at the execution of the General.

The Real "Simon Pure." It is always desirable to ascertain the exact truth of things, whether the question be in reference to religion, science, or morals.

It is always desirable to ascertain the exact truth of things, whether the question be in reference to religion, science, or morals.—This is exhibited in the following sermons, entitled, "Abolition Benevolence," and which gives a true picture, no doubt, of that wondrous philanthropy that so pompously parades itself and its sympathies in the North.

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.

Board from \$6 to \$10 per month (owing to the accommodations the student desires) with any of the following persons:

Dr. S. C. Wallace, Wallace, Dr. Lockhart, Mrs. Hargrove, James Chappell, James Bailey, William Keese, Gilbert Jackson, Jesse W. Glass.

It is perhaps not known at a distance that the Trustees of Austin College, at their last meeting, gave encouragement to a preparatory school, which having been put in operation by Rev. Samuel McKinney, President of the college, is now in a flourishing condition.

NEW MOTIVE POWER.—The Cincinnati Enquirer says: "Mr. Salaman, of this city, has invented an engine upon which he has expended six years of labor, which is destined to supersede all others.

A WHOLESOME TEACH.—The Selma (Ala.) "Southern Enterprise" a paper neutral in politics, but chiefly devoted, as its name implies, to the encouragement and advancement of Southern improvements pertinently remarks:—"If men who go to sleep murmuring Southern Rights, and in their morning yawning draw out Southern Rights, and name their children 'Southern Rights,' would devote a little of their attention to the development of Southern resources, they would soon have 'rights' that would maintain themselves."

Allen's Bomb Lance, an ingenious contrivance to be used by whalers, was tried last week at New Bedford, Mass. The Mercury says: "A very large assemblage was gathered at Fish Island yesterday to witness the experiments with Allen's whaling gun and patent bomb lance.

BRIGGS & YARD'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and gentlemen's Furnishing Emporium, consisting of every article of men's and boys' Wear or convenience.

JOHN P. KELSEY, COMMISSION, RECEIVING AND FORWARDING MERCHANT.

22 BALES of assorted Domestic, for sale by vo3no1. C. ENNIS & CO.

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CEDAR CREEK ACADEMY.

THE Fourth Session of this popular and truly excellent Institution is now in successful progress, under the charge of Mr. JOHN S. NORTON.

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

Ample accommodations are provided for the study and recitation of both departments.

Should the number of students require it, assistant teachers will be employed.

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INSURANCE.

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

These Gins are generally acknowledged as the best now in use for sale by vo3no1. C. ENNIS & CO.

AMERICAN OIL.—Sold by appointment at Agent's prices, by vo3no1. ROBERTS & CO.

BLEACHED DOMESTIC.—Seven Cases, for sale by vo3no1. C. ENNIS & CO.

CHOLERA SYRUP.—A Vegetable preparation for curing Cholera, and all bowel complaints. No family should be without it. Prepared and sold by vo3no1. ROBERTS & CO.

MERCHANTS & PLANTERS.—will find a full assortment of Merchandise suited to the wants of the country, for sale by vo3no1. C. ENNIS & CO.

AGENCY OF DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINE, for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, and all diseases of the Lungs, &c., &c., and on the method of preserving health, and beauty to an old age.

THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT HAS now been about a year before the American public, and it has given universal satisfaction.

FOR HORSES and other animals, there is nothing can be compared to the Mustang Liniment, in its speed and permanent cure of strains, lumbago, galls, chaps, scratches, soreness, poll evil, fistula, big heads, spavin, ring-bone, wind-gall, cracked heels, or any wound, stiffness, or unnatural condition of bone or muscles.

TO PLANTERS and others, owning a large number of Negroes, hundreds of dollars might be saved annually by the use of this Liniment on their hands, instead of applying to a physician for every case of lameness from rheumatism, sprains, cuts, sores, ulcers, or any enlargement or stiffness of joints, or for any untimely eruptions, itch, tooth-ache, ear-ache, or piles, as it is never-failing remedy for all these complaints.

NOTICE. LISTED or mis'dad, the Donation Land Warrant, issued to E. Eden Handy, for being in the possession of San Jacinto—No. 521—dated 22d August, 1858, for Six Hundred and Forty acres of land, signed by Geo. W. Hockley, Sec. of War.

AYRES' CHERRY PECTORAL. THIS medicine is decidedly superior to all the patent nostrums ever made for coughs and consumption.

BRITISH PERIODICALS AND THE FARMER'S GUIDE. Liberal Offers made to New Subscribers!!

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FARMER'S GUIDE TO SCIENTIFIC AND PRACTICAL AGRICULTURE. By Henry Stephens, F. R. S., of Edinburgh, author of the "Book of the Farm," &c., &c., assisted by John P. Norton, M. A., New Haven, Professor of Scientific Agriculture in Yale College, &c., &c.

OST CERTIFICATE.—The Bounty Land Certificate, issued to Samuel W. Lincoln, dated 25th Nov, 1837, numbered 429, issued by B. E. Bee, Secretary of War, for 640 acres of land, is lost or mis'dad. Unless found within the time prescribed law, application will be made for a duplicate.

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