

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, EDITOR.

SATURDAY, DEC. 13, 1851.

The Rev. D. R. Kellogg arrived in town on Tuesday night last, and will preach at the Methodist Church to-morrow (Sunday). A full attendance is expected.

EDITORIAL LETTER.

Henderson, Nov. 28th, 1851.

THE ROADS.—EMIGRATION.—HENDERSON.—CONFERENCE.—In company with Rev. S. B. Cameron, I arrived in this town on the 25th instant. We found the roads very bad, and of course we made slow progress. No incident worthy of special notice occurred during our trip. The road generally, from Houston to this place, passes over lands of inferior quality. Occasionally it intersects lands of very fertile soil, and good timber. The new settlements were not as numerous as I anticipated. I travelled over a large portion of the road ten and also eleven years since, and find but very few additional settlements immediately on the road. I learn, however, that numerous settlements have been made in the country adjacent to that through which the road runs.

The tide of emigration is setting westward rapidly. We met nearly one hundred families moving to the West, and these are only the advance section of the emigrating army on the way to Western Texas. Eastern Texas is far from being full. There are large tracts of land without occupants; many of these tracts, however, are too poor to return a rich reward for the labor necessary to their cultivation.

On our arrival here, we found that we had been expected, and arrangements made for our accommodation in the family of Mrs. Shed, a member of our church, and a most estimable Christian lady. After the fatigues of our trip, it was very pleasant to find comfortable and agreeable quarters for a few days.

The town of Henderson is handsomely situated, on a beautiful elevation with slightly undulating surface, and contains a population of some twelve hundred inhabitants, and many fine buildings, which evince taste, enterprise and wealth. The soil being principally composed of sand, mud is unknown here. Our first view of the town impressed us favorably. Being the Seat of Justice of the enterprising county of Rusk, it is destined at no distant day to become a town of commercial importance. It is also spoken of as the Athens of Eastern Texas, as it is the seat of the East Texas Conference Institute. Of the prospects of this Institution, I am not prepared to speak at this moment.

The East Texas Conference commenced its seventh session in this town on the 29th inst. Rev. O. Fisher conducted the devotional service. The Bishop not having arrived, a president was balloted for, resulting in the election of Rev. S. A. Williams. Bro. Williams was quite modest in the acceptance of the presidency of the conference, and on taking the chair, made some appropriate remarks.

Rev. J. W. Fields was re-elected Secretary, and Rev. James W. Shipman was elected assistant Secretary. Rev. James R. Bellamy, from the Holston conference, presented his certificate of transfer, and took his seat within the bar of the conference. Rev. Edward F. Thwing was re-admitted into the conference. Appropriate committees were appointed, on Public Worship—Education—Sabbath Schools—Books and Periodicals—Memoirs—Necessary Cases and Finances.

On the second day Nathan S. Johnson was re-admitted. The following were admitted on trial: Henry Fullingim, John P. Simpson, Daniel M. Stovall, James Johnson, John Me. Millon, Harry W. Cumming and Samuel D. Sanson. Other names were presented, but action thereon was deferred for the present. The increase by admission on trial will be not less than ten, and two by re-admission. It is gratifying to see this young and enterprising conference waxing stronger. More anon. C. RICHARDSON.

December 1st, 1851.

The Conference held two sessions each day, Friday and Saturday. The business is conducted with great harmony—all evincing a high regard for the feelings and interests of each other.

The business of Friday pertained mainly to the examination of character, and the consideration of recommendations of local preachers for Deacons and Elders' orders. The examination of the candidates for full admission was conducted by Rev. O. Fisher, in the church. His address to them was highly appropriate and impressive. The committee on Sabbath Schools made an excellent report, which was adopted. The committee on Periodicals made a stringent report, which was modified and adopted. Both Reports were ordered to be published in the T. W. Banner. The interests and claims of the Banner were fully considered by the conference, and the following resolution adopted with great unanimity:

Resolved.—That we recommend the Texas Wesleyan Banner to our people, and that we do all in our power to sustain it.

J. W. FIELDS, O. FISHER.

So far as I can learn, the irregularity of the mails constitutes the only objection to the Banner throughout East Texas. Could this objection be removed, its circulation within the bounds of this conference could, with commendable effort on the part of its agents, be tripled. If the above resolution be carried into effect, the Banner dues will soon be collected, and many new subscribers obtained.

The missionary anniversary was held on Saturday night, at which \$101.00 were collected. The house was crowded, and all seemed interested in the missionary enterprise. Of my speech I will not speak, but that of Rev. O. Fisher was worthy of the man, and of the occasion.

Sunday was a high day in Henderson. The Love Feast at 9 o'clock A. M., conducted by Rev. S. A. Williams, was highly interesting. At the 11 o'clock service the church could not accommodate the congregation. Many could not gain admittance. It was my privilege to occupy the pulpit hour. At 3 P. M., Rev. O. Fisher delivered a most eloquent and effective sermon on the sacred office, to a crowded and deeply interested audience. Bro. Fisher stands deservedly high in the estimation of the conference, and of the people.

The night service comprised a sermon from Rev. S. Kingston, and the administration of the holy sacrament of the Lord's Supper.

I take my leave of Henderson this morning, fearing that further delay here will interfere with my prompt attendance at the Texas Conference at Bastrop.

My association with the conference and with the people of the town and visiting brethren, so far as I have formed their acquaintance, has been of the most cordial and pleasant character. Of course they have my best wishes with them. May the Great Head of the Church bless the Conference with abundant success in all its enterprises and labors. C. RICHARDSON.

From the New Orleans Christian Advocate of Dec. 6th.

The "Croton River," Running the Wrong Way.

Our Northern friends profess to be quite shocked at the decision of Judge Nelson, not so much on account of the property as the principles involved. It is too much power is claimed for the General Conference. Now it really seems to us that if they are satisfied about money matters, they ought to say nothing about the principles—for they are the very principles first advanced, declined, defended and acted on by themselves.

In the memorable General Conference of 1844, the Northern members were decided as to the expediency of making way, summarily, with Bishop Andrew. But they halted on a law point. Was it in the power of that body to take this step? Dr. Hamline came to their relief. He made his famous constitutional argument, claiming for the General Conference supreme legislative, judicial and executive functions. It was the great "Croton River" of power, (a happy figure for New York vicinity) from which all reservoirs and distributing streams were fed. Dr. Hamline made the speech, and the speech made him a Bishop. The last important amendment was removed, and the uncontrollable majority did its will.

But now the tables are turned. It is your bull that has gored my ox, and that alters the case. The Christian Advocate and Journal, 26th ult., before us, referring to Judge Nelson's centralization view, says: "If the decision under consideration merely affected the question of property we should consider it a matter of small consequence; but as it really invests the General Conference with a most dangerous power, and consequently, is calculated to bring the fundamental principles of our ecclesiastical government into discredit, we cannot allow it to pass without criticism."

Why was this not thought of before? and with what grace can the official editor claim it as a "novel view of our economy?" Our Boston contemporary takes similar but stronger exceptions to principles endorsed, when it suited their purpose, by the whole Northern section of Methodists.

"We are not opposed to the division of the property; we have shown this fully heretofore; but we are opposed to the constructions which these lawyers put upon our ecclesiastical system—constructions which most prove seriously detrimental to Methodism North and South, and which should call forth the remonstrances of both parties in this case. If the newspaper reports of the decision are reliable, Methodism is essentially a hierarchical despotism, and needs immediate and thorough revision to adapt it to our times and our country."

"These lawyers!" Lawyer Nelson or Johnson did not claim more power for the General Conference in 1851, than lawyer Hamline did in 1844.

We have no disposition to exult unduly over our friends in the North; but we cannot forbear reminding them of these things. The remembrance of them ought to abate their dissatisfaction. They have as clear a right to the principles as we have to the property. The most of our readers, no doubt, feel thankful that the disagreeable and protracted suit between our brethren of the North and ourselves, has resulted in a decision which gives to us a share of the Book Concern. Yes, resulted, and, we dare to believe, terminated in a decision which has placed us before the public in a just light, which regards us not as schismatics, but as the Southern division of the M. E. Church in the United States. The editor of the Ch. Advocate and Journal hints that we are at the end of only one suit, indeed only the first stage of that, and says there are three more. He will pardon us if, despite his cruel opinion, we hope somewhat from the public opinion of the membership of the Church North, which is in favor of our having the money; which those preachers and those Conferences who have affirmed as wish to do justice, could they only see their way, constitutionally, clear, from the repenting character of the late Conferences North, and the conservative

character of their General Conference Delegates elect; from the expense of the law; from the able decision of Judge Nelson, and the hopeless grounds for an appeal; and somewhat from the fact that the opinion of the official editor does not weigh as much with the North now as it did before his silent attendance at a certain Anti-Fugitive Slave Law Meeting, held in the city of New York. The editor argues the case against the judge, but it is hard work, and the argument ends like a sermon. The judge turned loose the great "Croton River" upon the Church North, and the brother struggles vainly against its impetuous floods. As for ourselves, we do not think that it was essential to the determination of the case in our favor to have entered into an argument upon General Conference power, inasmuch as there is nothing in the Act of Separation which can be made out to be a violation of any of the restrictive articles, either in its letter or spirit. That act neither sought a new direction for the produce of the Book Concern, or to destroy the plan of our itinerant general superintendency.

An itinerant general superintendency is as much a feature of the Church North now as it ever was and fully as much a part of the economy of the Church North. Methodism, in all its vital parts, has not been, and cannot be, effected by mere territorial limitation; and whether the field be a whole continent or half a one, all the States or half the States, it can have both its doctrine and discipline, a general superintendency and an itinerant ministry. The term "general superintendency" is in opposition solely to a Diocesan superintendency.

The action of the General Conference of 1844 was no less constitutional than it was extraordinary, and as necessary as it was constitutional. It was the only provision which could have been made for continuing the one design and prime work of Methodism among a people who had become irreconcilably divided in opinion upon a great moral question. It was in fact a constitutional expedient to preserve to Methodism in the United States an Itinerant General Superintendency and an Itinerant Ministry, and to continue its efficiency in spreading Scriptural holiness throughout these lands. We make no doubt that those who come after us will regard the action of the General Conference of 1844 as equally extraordinary, constitutional, necessary and providential.

For the Texas Wesleyan Banner.

Dedication at Bastrop.

REV. C. RICHARDSON.—Dear Sir,—It is a matter of devout gratulation to every lover of his species, and especially to every Christian, to hear of the triumphs of the gospel of the Son of God. These triumphs are seen, first in the conviction of the sinner, and his deliverance from "a body of sin and death." Having laid up treasure above, his purse-strings are loose, so that the hungry are fed—the naked clothed—the sick and imprisoned visited; and last, though not least, temples to the living God are erected. These thoughts occurred to the writer whilst witnessing the dedication of the Methodist church in Bastrop, on the 9th ult. The church is the ornament of the town—commodious in plan, ornate in style, and finished in a workmanlike manner. Its dimensions are sixty-five by forty feet, with a vestibule eight feet in width, in which is a stairway leading up to the gallery. The pulpit, or rather absence of the pulpit, is supplied by a plain desk, which is in good taste and in perfect harmony with plain Methodism. On the end in which the desk is situated, are three passages of scripture, in gold leaf. To the right of the speaker, and just above the window, are these words, "We shall all stand before the judgment seat of Christ;" words of terrible import to the sinner, when he reflects that he shall be judged by Him who "knows even the imagination of his thoughts." But to the Christian, full of thrilling joys, when he remembers that his Judging is touched with the feelings of his infirmities, and "knows what sore temptations mean." In a semicircle over the speaker's head, are these words—"Thou God, see me." What minister will dare preach himself, and not the Cross! The Cross! On the left of the speaker are these words—"Hallelujah! The Lord God omnipotent reigneth. Yea, he must reign, till he hath put all enemies under his feet."

The dedication sermon was preached by the Rev. J. W. Kenney. The services were introduced by reading the 6th chapter of II Chronicles, and singing the 78th hymn; and then the man of God, in humble prayer, presented the offering, and begged that God would open and fill it with his presence. The stifled sob, the heaving chest, and the tearful eye, indicated that Jehovah was present. Of the sermon I shall attempt no analysis. Suffice it to say, it was bold and original—worthy the man—worthy the occasion. The evening exercises were conducted by Father Haynie. Twenty years ago, I heard that same clarion voice, and saw that form erect; now, how changed! In less than twenty years he will have exchanged labor for reward. Both of these old pioneers of Methodism referred to the time when they opened the gospel mission to a few inhabitants in the then far off country. Of this small number, some still remain; others have gone up to worship in the temple whose walls are jasper and gates are pearl, and the lamb is the light thereof? How their hearts burned within them, when they remembered that God had kept this promise—"I am with you even to the ends of the earth." At night Father Wilson preached a sermon full of power and the Holy Ghost. He, too, has long been engaged in the work of his Maker; but soon he will hear it said, "It is enough, come up higher." Quiet, and unobserved in the congregation, sat the man to whom,

more than any other, perhaps all others, we are indebted for this beautiful temple. I mean our energetic and talented Elder Whipple. With a full heart and tearful eye, he remembered that God had said, "They that honor me, them will I also honor." And now, having passed through toils and dangers, he is permitted to worship where "none dare molest." Long may he be spared to bless this community by his example and advice.

And now what shall I say of the liberality of this community? It is above all praise. Comparatively few are not very rich. Within the last eighteen months, they have built this Church and an Academy, at an aggregate cost of \$20,000! Where is there a parallel to this, either in an old or new country? At the close of eleven o'clock services, the financial condition of the church was presented, & eleven hundred dollars (\$1100) asked, to meet a payment due next January. I then witnessed what I never saw before. The amount was not only raised, but double. TWENTY-THREE HUNDRED DOLLARS—and not twenty three dollars, as we published in your paper a few days since. This is what we call giving willingly, and not by constraint. I feel free to speak of this, because although in the community, I am not of it.

Notwithstanding this letter has exceeded its limits, I cannot resist the temptation of making a suggestion, although *exceedingly tentative*. I saw, by the late papers, that the Courts of New York, have ordered a division of the church property. The suggestion is, that the Rev. J. W. Whipple be added to the Commissioners to settle with our Northern friends. All the advantage (do they want any advantage?) they could gain in the way of financing, I will pay from a very short purse. Bastrop, Dec. 1st, 1851.

Doings of the Legislature.

Since our last synopsis, little business of interest has been perfected. Matters seem to move slowly in the Legislature. There are so many subjects presented for its action, and under consideration at the same time that great difficulty is experienced in the despatch of any particular measure. Bills for private relief seem to multiply every day, and it would seem from the present indication that there will be no abatement to that sort of application, especially for land claims, unless the Legislature adopt a resolution to entertain no more.

Several bills have been presented relating to the public debt; one by Hon. J. W. Scott of this (Harris) county, as chairman of the Committee on the Public Debt; one by his colleague, Mr. Tankersley, and one by Mr. Hartley of Galveston. There is an evident disposition on the part of the Legislature to pay the domestic debt at once, but what will be done with that held by non-residents which is generally ranked as of the first class, it is difficult to conjecture. A bill has been introduced, and will doubtless pass, proposing to the United States the amendment by Congress of the Pearce Bill, as it was formerly called, so as to allow Texas to obtain full control of the reserved five millions, without reference to creditors. It is also understood that a law will be enacted barring all claims not released to the State by the holder, subject to be paid according to the sealed rates.

The Auditor and Comptroller's report has been received, presenting a synopsis of the public debt. The total amount of the first class debt filed and acted on by the board is \$8,557,132.92—which at the sealed rates amounts to \$9,517,321.64. The total amount of the second class claims, which consists of such as were not sufficiently authenticated to authorize their being audited under the laws, amount to \$97,675.10. The total amount of claims filed against the late Republic amount to \$9,647,253.14. The total amount audited after the scaling process is applied, leaves the audited debt at \$4,710,089.27; add to this the third class, and the total debt would be \$4,807,764.37. The board estimate the total amount of claims that have not been filed at \$2,019,514.27—making the total of the ostensible debt as claimed by the holders, at \$12,436,991.34; and the total according to the sealed rates, admitting that the unfiled claims may be presented and allowed, will amount to \$6,827,278.64. It will hence be perceived that after paying the public debt out of the ten million fund, there will be a surplus of more than \$3,000,000 in the treasury.

There has been a good deal of debate in the House on a bill before that body to give the owners of slaves executed for capital offences one half the value of such property, to be assessed by the jury convicting the slave. Several amendments were introduced, among one, providing that the compensation be paid out of a special tax to be levied on slave property. It is probable, however, that the bill will pass in its original shape.

Several other measures of considerable importance have been debated, but none as yet have matured into laws. "WELL DONE."—We shall tell of it, anyhow. A writer in the Southern Christian Advocate commences his letter thus, "Well done," and then gives an account of two circuits, Enon and Tuskegee, in the Alabama conference, who will carry to the next annual session of that conference \$7000 for the cause of missions. Another writer in the same paper says of the county in which one of the circuits is located, that the county will contribute—that is, the Methodist congregations within the county—\$5000 this year.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

Explosion and Loss of Life.

We learn from the Galveston News that the steamer "Nick Hill," while on a trip to Double Bayou, on the 6th inst., burst her boiler, killing Dr. A. B. Wildman, Mr. Robert Shaw, and a negro man belonging to Mr. H. B. Andrews. The News says:—"Dr. Wildman has left several orphan children to mourn their severe bereavement—having lost their mother but a few months since—and Mr. Shaw has left a widow and a mother who were chiefly dependent on him for support. The cause of this unfortunate explosion is unknown."

LOSS OF THE STEAMER TRINITY.—We learn that this steamer, Capt. Webb, while on her trip from New Orleans to Galveston, was wrecked on the 26th ult., in a storm which drove her ashore on Last Island. The Trinity was a new boat, built in Louisville last summer, at a cost of \$2,000, and was intended for the Trinity trade, we believe. She was but partially insured.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Delta.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HUMBOLDT.

ADVANCE IN COTTON.

DEATH OF THE KING OF HANOVER.

Arrival of Kosuth and Lola Santos.

NEW YORK, Friday, Dec. 5.—The steamer Humboldt arrived here from Havre via Southampton, bringing dates to the 15th ult. The following is a summary of her commercial news:

Liverpool Markets.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18.—There has been a fair demand in the Cotton market during the last three days, and the sales reach 19,000 bales, of which exporters have taken 2000 and spinners 8000 bales. Holders have not been pressing on the market, and prices have advanced 1-8-1/2 per lb. Trade in the manufacturing districts has remained without change since the departure of the Asia. Commercial advices from India are not considered favorable for manufacturers—those from China are satisfactory.

Four has been in good demand and prices have advanced 6-1/2 per lb. Corn has been heavy and the advance noticed, per last steamer, has been lost. Sugar has met with a moderate demand at prices in favor of buyers. Rice has been in active request at unchanged rates. Coffee, demand moderate, prices in favor of the buyers. Consols have advanced, and are quoted at 98 7/8-9/8.

Particulars by the Humboldt.

FRENCH MINISTRY INCOMPETENT.

PARIS, Dec. 5.—It is believed in Paris that the French Ministry will be replaced for incompetency. The funds were advancing.

ENGLAND.—Dr. Newman is reported to have been appointed President of the Catholic University in Ireland. The Nabarra arrived at Liverpool on Tuesday, the 18th, and the Pacific on the next day.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.—The sales of Cotton on the 14th November were 6300 bales, on the 17th 7000, and on the 18th 6000 bales. Prices closed firm at the 1-8 advance before reported. Corn and Wheat are reported as having each advanced one shilling, and Flour 6d. The closing rates for Consols was 99.

RUSSIA.—The Rothschilds have been commissioned by the Russian Government to negotiate a loan of twenty-one millions of thalers. Negotiations between Russia and Denmark, respecting the sound duties at Elsinore, have been broken off.

AUSTRIA.—The Austrian Government has taken measures to reduce very greatly the military forces of the empire.

EARTHQUAKE.—A fearful Earthquake has been experienced on the Dalmatian and Albanian coast.

KOSUTH.—Letters from Liverpool state that the advance in 9000 in the market, has been caused by holders withdrawing their stock.

As the Humboldt passed up to-day she was received with a salute of twenty-one guns from the Battery, which was returned by the steamer.

An immense crowd gathered at Staten Island and greeted Kosuth. An address was delivered to him by Dr. Doane, the Health Commissioner.

NEW YORK, Friday, Dec. 5.—The London Post states that Sir Henry Bulwer will soon sail for the United States, to resume his functions as British Minister at Washington.

A dreadful accident occurred last night on the Hudson River Railroad. Three trains of cars came in collision near Verplank's Point, tearing the cars to pieces, killing four persons, and badly injuring fifteen others.

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, Friday Evening, Dec. 5.—The demand has been good in the Cotton market during the latter part of the day, and sales reach 2500 bales. Prices are very firm, but there is no quotable advance.

Four has improved, and 8000 bbls. have been sold at \$1 05-1/2 for common State, and \$1 13-1/4-1/2 for Ohio brands. Corn closes firmly at 50-50 for mixed Western and 61c per bushel for yellow. Keg Lard has sold at 8 1/2-2 3/4-3c. per lb. Rice \$2 5/8-3/4 per 100 lbs.

New Hampshire Convention.

BOSTON, Dec. 5.—The New Hampshire State Convention have nominated Thomas C. Sawyer for Governor.

Preparation to Receive Kosuth.

NEW YORK, Dec. 5.—Kosuth yet remains at Staten Island, but will come up to the city to-morrow. Most extensive preparation are being made for his reception, and the greatest excitement prevails on the subject in every circle.—Staten Island is crowded with visitors, and the ferry-boats are not able to accommodate the numbers rushing there during the day.

Ohio River—Stambouls—Markets.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 5.—There are now only five feet two inches water in the channel, with a prospect of rain.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.—There are now six and a half feet water in the Canal, and the river rising. The weather is very cold.

The steamboats James Niles, Lexington and Gulnare, have departed for New Orleans to-day.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5.—There has been a fair demand for flour to-day at unchanged prices. Pork is in good request with sales of 1000 bbls. of mess at \$12 00 per barrel.

Telegraphed to the New Orleans Picayune.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER AMERICA.

Cotton News.

NEW YORK, Dec. 6 A. M.—The steamer America has arrived from Liverpool.

At the time of her departure, the cotton market closed firm and unchanged. The sales of the week amounted to 40,000 bales. Fair Orleans at 5 1/4-1/2.

STEAMBOATS.—Vicksburg, Dec. 6, P. M.—The following boats passed here yesterday: Winfield Scott at 3 1/2-2 m.; Delta, 7 P. M.; Beacon, 8 P. M.

To-day the C. E. Watkins passed at 1 1/2-2 A. M.; the Saxon at 6 A. M.; and the Gov. Collier at 6 1/2-2 A. M.

Western News—Santa Fe Mail.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 5.—The Santa Fe mail has arrived at Independence. A snow storm was encountered at Cedar Creek, which lasted four days and nights, and fourteen miles were lost. The snow was two feet deep on the plains. The news brought by this mail is not important.

Russia and Circassia.

The Russians have again been terrible defeated by the Circassians.

FRANCE.—A plot for a Socialist insurrection on a large scale has been defeated in France. The object was the establishment of a Socialist Democratic Republic. The Constitutionnel asserts that a flagrant conspiracy exists in the National Assembly against the President.

SPAIN.—The Queen of Spain has liberated twenty British subjects taken in the Lopez expedition.

DENMARK.—Troops are about entering Schleswig, where they will remain until the Danish Government satisfies the demand of the German Powers.

Steamboat Collision.

A frightful steamboat collision has taken place at Marietta, France. One boat was lost and all on board perished.

CHINA.—Many shipwrecks have taken place, with great loss of life in the Chinese seas.

EARTHQUAKE.—A terrible earthquake has taken place in Dalmatia. Several towns were swallowed up.

From California.

Fifteen Days Later.

The steamship Philadelphia arrived at her wharf last night, at 10 o'clock. She left Chagres, November 25, and arrived at Havana on the morning of the 30th.

Left Havana December 1st, and arrived at the Balize on the 4th, having experienced strong gales from the North and a heavy sea.

She brings the California mails of the 1st November, 435 passengers, and about \$50,000 in gold dust on freight, besides a considerable amount in the hands of passengers.

Affairs upon the Isthmus remain in a quiet state. There is, however a deep feeling existing, which a slight occasion would provoke into another collision between the whites and the foreign black population.

The accounts of the late affray at Chagres published in the papers throughout the United States, are greatly exaggerated, and but little reliance can be placed upon them.

The miners were crowding into San Francisco, in anticipation of the wet season, and many of returning to "the States."

Many public improvements were in contemplation,—such as a railroad to San Jose and a project for supplying the city, with fine and wholesome water, from a lagoon, some three miles distant.

The second whaling ship fitted out at San Francisco, had returned after a successful cruise, with twelve hundred barrels of oil.

Another large and elegant theatre, under the management of Mr. Wisenthal, has been opened at San Francisco.

City bonds have advanced in value, owing to the punctual payment of the interest on the Funded Debt.—N. O. Delta.

San Francisco Markets.

Boots and Shoes.—Men's light pegged boots, per dozen, \$32-30; heavy pegged long do. per dozen, \$40; fine pegged brogans, per dozen, \$12; heavy pegged do. \$8.

Building Materials.—American lumber, per cargo, about, assorted, plained on one side, per M., \$80-85; American longwood, grooved, siled, \$65-70; houses, about the freight; laths, \$8; pailings, \$30-35; scantling, \$30-35; shingles, \$7-8 \$3.

Bricks.—American, landed, per cargo, \$23-25.

Cordage.—American tarred, per pound, 13-14 cts. Dry Goods.—Brown shirtings, 3-4, 7 1/2-2; brown sheetings, 4-4, 7-8; carpeting, ingrain, 25-37 1/2; American denims, not wanted; white drills 9 1/2-20 1/2; blue do. 11; brown do. 10; cotton shawls \$2; prints, 5-8.

Four and Meal.—American, Gallego, per barrel, \$12-13; buckwheat, prime, per lb. 10; corn meal, per barrel, \$7; do. half barrel \$3 75-4.

abouts—Markets.

There are now only five of the channel, with a prospect of more.

LOUISIANA, Dec. 5. A half foot water in the bay. The weather is very

is Niles, Lexington and for New Orleans to-day.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 5. Demand for flour to-day is in good request

of mess at \$12 00

New Orleans Piracy.

TEAMER AMERICA.

The opening portion of the message treats at some length on the subject of the Cuba expedition, and points out its illegality

referring to the statutes of the United States in relation to such cases, and by a reference to the recognized principles of international law.

The President laments the unhappy fate of the unfortunate victims who perished in the expedition, and denounces in strong terms the conduct of those who had, by the practice of deception, induced them to embark in the enterprise.

No proper means will be neglected by the Government, consistent with its powers and duties, to obtain the release or mitigate the sufferings of the American prisoners now in Spain.

In this connection the President strongly indicates the propriety of a continued adherence to the non-interference policy adopted and maintained by Washington and Jefferson in friendly relations with all, engaging alliances with none.

He moreover insists that such should be the course of conduct which we ought to hold all other nations, whenever there may be any attempted or threatened interference in any matter affecting our interests.

In the recent agreement between France and England, to protect by force, the landing of adventurers from any quarter on the plains of Cuba, with hostile intentions, our flag must not be violated.

It protects all over whom it legally floats, and neither a search of American vessels, nor a watch over them, in the waters of this continent, will be permitted.

Assurances have been given by the diplomatic agents of those countries, that American vessels shall be respected.

The attack on the Spanish Consul at New Orleans was illegal and disgraceful, and further legislation for the protection of Consuls is recommended to Congress.

The subject of reciprocal trade proposed by England, and the necessity of completing the survey of the Oregon boundary line, is referred to the consideration of Congress.

The claims on Portugal have been adjusted by a convention, and the first installment of the payment decided to be due has been paid.

The President of France is arbiter in the case of the Gen. Armstrong.

The Turkish Government has formally acknowledged its satisfaction at the kind reception given to its envoy, Amin Bey.

The U. S. Government, through its Minister, Mr. Marsh, obtained the release of Kossuth and his fellow patriots. In accordance with the act of Congress a national vessel of war was despatched for them, and they will soon arrive at New York.

The message recommends to the consideration of Congress the measures which ought to be taken for the reception of Kossuth.

Total \$51,000,000

Eight millions of the public debt has been extinguished in the same period by the purchase here of securities to that amount, at market rates.

For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1850, the receipts from customs were \$39,588,585.

From public lands \$4,859,834

Total \$44,448,419

The excess of revenue of customs and lands for the year ending the 30th of June last, over the preceding year, is therefore nine and a half millions.

The receipts from customs exceed the estimate of the Secretary of the Treasury, presented in his last report to the House of Representatives, in the sum of \$4,000,000.

The land revenue exceeds the estimate only \$33,000.

Total receipts into the public Treasury during the year ending June 30, 1850, were \$47,421,748 90.

In that year the reduction of the public debt was effected to the extent only of \$495,276 79.

In his last annual message, the President represented that a portion of the public debt amounting to \$8,075,986, must be provided for within two years, adding, "it is most desirable that these accruing demands should be met without resorting to new loans."

Happily that has been accomplished in a single year, form the surplus income of the country.

Extract of a Letter, dated Rio Grande City, November 23, 1851.—We are all anxiously expecting the news of a battle of a desperate character, and by the time you receive this, there is very little doubt but the arms of Carvajal will have gained a victory commensurate with the exigencies of the great occasion.

His force is now about 500 of the best fighting men of the country.—He has been, for the last ten days, purging his army of the men who have been softening for giving a reputation of a disreputable character, and now probably boasts of a set of men second to none in point of honor and respectability which the country has ever seen.

He is getting every day more and more qualified to meet the emergencies of his great and growing cause.

By strict attention to his men, and persevering endeavors to enforce discipline amongst all his troops, he has a force combining the strength of the regular army, together with the zeal and enthusiasm of the volunteer service. We hear every day, of large bodies of men preparing themselves to join him early in the coming month.—Rio Bravo.

CALIFORNIA SHERIFFS.—California Sheriffs are pretty well paid. The law in regard to them allows \$3 for serving a summons or any other process by which an action is commenced for travel, 50 cents per mile; for a bond \$2; for a certified copy of the bond, \$1; for serving a subpoena, for each witness, \$1, and for every mile traveled serving it, \$1.

Havana—Mr. Thrasher.

The sentence of Mr. Thrasher to eight years imprisonment at Ceuta, in Africa, has been approved by the Captain General.

The fate of Mr. Thrasher is sealed, so far as the authorities of Cuba have control over it. The Captain General has approved of the sentence of the Court Martial; and unless some power interposes above that of Concha, this gallant and generous man must expect the offense of being suspected of liberal thoughts in Cuba, by spending, in the prisons, of Ceuta, eight years of his life, or so many as the sufferings which tyranny can inflict there may permit him to have.

Hope is, however, not exhausted. We would not without a hard struggle, resign the belief that there is somewhere a power of interposition yet, to save this injured American from such a terrible fate. We had, of late, some hope that Gen. Concha would set aside the iniquitous sentence, as a reproach to his administration. He has had a high reputation for chivalry of character; and, on more than one occasion, during the late events has shown himself capable of acts of clemency and generosity, so as to give reason to believe that he might be willing to soften, rather than confirm, if not to remit, the rigors of a sentence so manifestly cruel, for offenses which there is not a particle of proof adduced to sustain. But we have mistaken the man, or there is about him an influence that he cannot resist, which has demanded of him his official sanction to the perpetration of this enormity.

There is one chance still for Mr. Thrasher's liberation. Our Government, it is said, has made an amicable arrangement with that of Spain for the adjustment of the causes of difference arising out of the Cuban expedition. Of this adjustment, concurrent reports tell us that the liberation of the prisoners, who were condemned as confederates of Lopez in the actual invasion of the Island, is a prominent part—expressed, we hope but at least distinctly and honorably implied. The case, contrary to the forms, and spirit of a Washington that it is not possible that it should not be cared for in any stipulations that may have been made. Certainly if men taken in the act of invasion, after desperate fighting, are entitled to the benefits of a mutual oblivion of injuries, and restoration of national harmony, much more should the engagements include one who, long after the danger was over, and the disturbances were absolutely quelled, was arrested on vague suspicion and tried and found guilty, only because he did not disprove charges that were not attempted to be proved against him, contrary to the forms, and spirit of a treaty with the United States, which should have been his security against such proceedings.

If neither the provisions of the existing treaties, nor the specific engagements of the new settlement, suffice of themselves, to arrest this iniquitous sentence, and restore Mr. Thrasher to liberty, we believe that the public sentiment of this country will call for a special application on his behalf by our Government to that of Spain. There are sufficient public grounds to justify such an interposition as a matter of right, in regard to Mr. Thrasher personally; in whose person the privileges of an American citizen have been violated under circumstances of great hardship and cruel oppression and flagrant wrong. These considerations, of themselves, would justify the strenuous interposition of the Government for the sake of the injured individual. That only is a good government where the rights of the smallest of its citizens are under the safeguard of the power of the whole. But the violation of treaty stipulations, the insecurity thereby thrown into the relations between the two countries, the unavoidable interruptions to commerce, and all the consequences of embarrassment, contention, oppression and loss to which every American in Spanish countries will be exposed, if this treatment to Mr. Thrasher be allowed to be justified and drawn into a precedent, make a case of national importance which cannot be neglected with credit, or without injury to important national interests.

A SIGHTY PROSPECT.—We are glad to find our citizens again excited on the subject of education. The trustees have come up to their work again nobly, and we have no doubt that we may shortly be able to announce to our friends a flourishing school in Washington. Rev. L. P. Rucker has proposed to take charge of our Massie Academy, so soon as a sufficient number of scholars can be obtained to justify the services of three teachers, which we are satisfied will be accomplished shortly. In fact, the requisite number has already been obtained, and so we may look for a school to open again about the first of January.—Lone Star.

During the year ending the 1st ult., there were 5,541 persons committed to jail in Boston; 758 were debtors, and 1,567 for intemperance.

Banner Office Receipts.

Rev. A. B. F. KERR.—Mr. J. Stephenson, \$2; Mr. James Floyd, \$2; Mr. H. Kirby, \$3; Mr. J. G. JOHN.—Miss A. Harde-man, \$2; Mr. J. M. Brown, \$2; Mr. A. V. Yates, \$2; Dr. R. B. S. Foster, \$2; J. G. John, \$2; Mr. W. PHILLIPS.—Mr. W. Cunningham, \$2; — 2 00

For the Banner Press.

Col. J. E. Kirby, \$35 00; Mr. H. Kirby, 20 00; Mr. D. W. Hirth, 5 00; Mrs. Caroline Hill, 5 00

MARRIED.

On the 4th inst., by Rev. J. M. Wesson, Mr. J. H. HOLT, and Miss MARY R. HOLT; all of Brazoria county.

On the 3d inst., by Rev. J. W. Phillips, Mr. JOHN W. BROOKS, of Columbia, to Miss HARRIET E. GAUTIER, of Brazoria, Texas.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday night, last, 8th inst., at about 10 o'clock, Mrs. MARY A. SHEPARD, consort of James W. Shepard, aged 25 years.

NEW ORLEANS PRICES CURRENT.

PI-CAYUNE OFFICE. Saturday Evening, Dec. 6. COTTON.—The sales of the week sum up 36, 27,861 bales. The purchases have been for France, Europe, the Continent and the North. We quote:

Superior 5 1-2 to 3-4 Good Mid., 7 5-8 to 3-4 Ordinary, 6 to 1-2 Mid. Fair, 8 to 1-2 Low Mid., 6 3-4 Fair, 8 1-2 to 1-2 Middling 7 1-2 to 3-8 Good Fair, 9 to 1-2

TOBACCO.—The demand has been limited on the sales of the week do not exceed 200 bbls. There is no quotable change.

FROSTED 1-2 to 3; Longs, 4 to 3-4; Leaf Common, 5 to 1-4; Fair to Fine, 5 1-2 to 1-2; Choice and Selections, 7 to 1-2.

FIGS.—We quote: Inferior, 2 to 1-2; Common, 2 3-4 to 1-2; Fair, 2 7-8 to 1-2; Prime, 4 5-8 to 3-4; Choice, 5 1-4 to 1-2; Clarified, 1 1-2 to 1-2.

MOLASSES.—Yesterday 1200 bbls. were sold at 23 3-4 to 2-4.

FLOUR.—Ohio, \$3 75; Illinois and St. Louis, \$3 50 to \$4; Fancy brands, \$4 12 to \$4 20; Extra \$4 50 to \$4 87 1-2.

CORN.—4 to 1-4, for mixed, and 4 to 1-4, for prime White and Yellow.

WHISKEY.—The heavy receipts have unsettled the market, and to-day 350 bbls. Rectified were sold at 1 1-2 to 1-2.

PORK.—Mess, \$13 50 to 13 75.

BACON.—\$7 1-2 to 7 3-4; Shoulders, 7 3-4 to 8 1-2.

BEEF.—Mess, \$12; Prime, \$10 per bbl.

COFFEE.—Rio, 1-4 to 1-2.

RICE.—3 to 2 5-8.

LIME.—A fraction under \$1 per cask.

SALT.—\$1 to 1-2 for coarse and fine.

EXCHANGES.—New York, 60 days, 1 3-4 to 1-2 per ct. dis. N. Y. Sight, 1-4 to 1-2 per ct. dis. Boston, 60 days, 2 to 3 per ct. dis.

Cattle Market.

Jefferson City, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1851. BEEF CATTLE.—Fries easy, at 50c, per lb. net, for Western, and 5 to 1-2 for Texas, with a few sales of choice Western a shade above 6c, per lb. net.

HOGS.—The market was brisk during the last few days, and prices close at 7 1-2 to 8 1-2. SWEET—\$2 30 to 50 per head.

MILK COWS.—\$20 to 50 per head.

CALVES AND YEARLINGS.—\$7 50 to \$9 per head.

From the Galveston Journal. PORT OF GALVESTON, ARRIVED.

Dec. 1.—Sch. Thos. C. Bartlett, Hopkins, Mobile.

2.—Steamship Louisiana, Lawless, N. O.

3.—Sch. Calcedonia, McLean, Shieldsboro'.

4.—Sch. Native Mat, Mobile.

5.—Steamship Meteor, Forbes, N. O.

6.—Brig Bellow, Flitner, Boston.

CLEARED.

1.—Steamship Mexico, N. Orleans.

2.—Sch. Lone Star, Newburg, Pensacola.

3.—Sch. T. C. Bartlett, Hopkins, Attakapas.

4.—Ship J. W. Fanning, Norris, N. York.

FEVER & AGUE CURE IN TWENTY MINUTES.

The Greatest Discovery of the Age. DR. URBAN'S

VEG. FEVER AND AGUE MEDICINE. A SAFE AND SURE CURE. It is seldom necessary to take more than one dose to effect a complete cure, unless in long standing cases, then it may require from three to four.

The Doctor has known its curative effects for some time, but would not put it before the public until he was satisfied that it was superior to any medicine now in use. The public may be assured it will do all we promise. All that is necessary, is to give it a trial, and it will recommend itself.

It is easily put up, with full directions. Price \$1 per box. For sale, wholesale and retail, at the Drug Store, corner of Main and Congress streets, Houston, Texas.

URBAN & HARNEY. A liberal discount made to those who purchase to sell. 225 ly Galveston News press office.

NEW STORE.

One door below Messrs. Rice & Nichols', on MAIN STREET—HOUSTON, TEXAS. Wholesale and Retail.

SUTRO Brothers, keep constantly on hand a general assortment of DRY GOODS, consisting of Staple & Fancy Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc., etc., which they offer for sale at the very lowest market prices.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Houston, November 8, 1851. [ly]

HOUSTON PRICES CURRENT.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY BY RICE & NICHOLS.)

GLASS, per box 50 lb 22 50 to 25 00

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JOHN DICKINSON, MERCHANT.

MAIN STREET—HOUSTON.

KEEPS constantly on hand a full assortment of STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c. Highest price paid for country produce. Liberal advances made on Cotton for shipment to New Orleans, New York or Boston. n17 6m

TIN, COPPER AND SHEET-IRON WARE, STOVES, FURNITURE.

Ephtolstry, Wood Ware, Hardware, &c.

J. R. MORRIS, respectfully informs the citizens of Houston and the adjoining country, that he has lately fitted up the large three-story building, immediately adjoining the stores occupied by Fremont & Van Alstyne, for the purpose of keeping a varied assortment of Goods, of the description above named; and, with this object in view, he has lately procured from the manufacturers of the East, in addition to his own manufactures of Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware, an extensive stock of

COOKING & PARLOR STOVES,

large and small, and of the most approved patterns; WELL PUMPS, which are well adapted to Cistern use; together with a great variety of WOOD and HARDWARE; JAPANESE and BRITANNIA WARE; Plain and Fine CABINET FURNITURE—such as Curled, Maple and Mahogany Chairs; Card, Dining, Center and Extension Tables; Sofas, Bureaus, Divans, French and High-top Bedsteads, Cots, Cribs, Office Desks and Stools, &c. He also purposes to attend to FURNISHING, in all its branches, and to furnish, of his own manufacture,

BEDS AND MATTRESSES,

to order, having skillful workmen in that department. To all of which he would invite the attention of the public.

J. R. M. takes this opportunity to express his gratitude for the patronage hitherto extended to him, and hopes that in the extension which he has given to his business, to receive a continuance of support. n17 ly Houston, Sept. 1851.

GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND DRY GOODS WAREHOUSE, MAIN STREET—HOUSTON.

L. J. LATHAM

Is now receiving, and will keep on hand during the season, a large and select stock of Goods, consisting, in part of the following description, which he offers on liberal terms.

DRY GOODS.

Domestics; Shirts; Sheetings; Table Cloths; Toweling; Prints; Table Covers; Diapers; Napkins; Flannel, white & colored; Cambrics; Muscoline de Laines; Alpaca; Shawls of all kinds; Handkerchiefs; Hosiery; Gloves; Ribbons; Trimmings; Fringes; Lace Veils; Caps; Ladies' Bonnets; Silks, figured & plain; Collars; Cassimeres; Blankets and Woolen goods; Hats; Boots, Shoes and Brogans; Ladies' Gaiters, and every article of Ladies' & Gentlemen's clothing.

Oil Cloth Table Covers, Wall Paper—a great variety of the newest patterns.

OIL PAINTED SHADES—VARIOUS PATTERNS.

Also a general assortment of HARDWARE,

consisting of MECHANICS' TOOLS OF EVERY KIND; Castings; Cutlery; Candlesticks; Brass and Iron Fenders; Lamps; a great Variety; Britannia Teapots; Pitchers; Castors; Saddlery;

Together with the largest & choicest selection of CHINA, GLASS AND EARTHEN WARE.

BOTH OF DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN MANUFACTURE.

CIT GLASS Chimney Ornaments; Broom Stands; Pitchers; Deanters; Tumblers; WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS AND OILS.

JEWELLRY.

of the latest styles, comprising Gold Chains, Bracelets; Necklaces; Earrings; Lockets; Brooches; Clasps; Pins; Rings, etc.

ACCORDEONS, VIOLINS, and a choice collection of TOYS.

A splendid assortment of GOLD WATCHES; Spectacles; Silver Spoons, Forks, Tea Sets, and every article to form a most complete and well-assorted stock.

FURNITURE.

Bedsteads; Chairs; Centre Tables; Card Tables; Folding Tables; Writing Tables; Cherry, Oak, Walnut and Mahogany Dining Tables; Wash Stands; and Hat Stands;

Lounges, Chairs and Sofas; Looking Glasses of assorted sizes; Fancy Boxes; Hair Mattresses; Pillows and Bolsters; Ward Rovers; Towel Stands; Bedsteads; and every article of Furniture, which they offer for sale at the very lowest market prices.

Merchants are invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. Houston, November 8, 1851. [ly]

GEORGE BUTLER & BROTHER, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, GALVESTON—TEXAS.

CASH advances will be made on shipments of Cotton, Sugar, Hides, &c., consigned to their friends in New York, Boston, New Orleans and Liverpool. December 7th, 1851. [no24-ly]

HALF PRICE DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING STORE,

Corner of Tremont and Market Streets, under the Sons of Temperance Hall, GALVESTON.

M. PRIMROSE will keep constantly on hand & for sale, wholesale and retail, all articles in the above line, at the lowest prices. Purchasers are invited to call. Galveston, Oct. 16th, 1851. n17

WILLIAM HENDLEY & CO., Central Wharf, Galveston.

AGENTS of the Texas and New York line of packets, and general shipping and Commission merchants. All shipments to their address

