

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.

PUBLISHED BY A JOINT COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF THE TEXAS AND EAST TEXAS CONFERENCES, FOR THE M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH: CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor—J. N. W. FIELDS, Corresponding Editor

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NO. 7.

ADDRESS OF THE BISHOPS To the General Conference, held at St. Louis, May 3d, 1850.

Beloved Brethren, We greet you in the name of our common Lord, and would unite with you to reveal our gratitude to God who hath graciously preserved us during the last four years, and permitted us to assemble in this the second General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South. The four years which have intervened since your last session, have been marked by the occurrence of extraordinary events, both in our own country and in foreign lands, in the political as well as in the ecclesiastical world. And as these changes must necessarily effect the movements of the church, either for good or for evil, it becomes as our faithful and vigilant sentinels upon the walls of Zion, to note carefully all these movements; so that we may turn them to the utmost account in promoting the great interests of the Redeemer's Kingdom. Assembled from the various sections of our widely extended connection, you will be prepared to understand and represent fully the state of the church, and the result of her operations during the last four years. You will examine carefully into the working of the various parts of our time-honored system; remembering that the goodness of the system is no security for its success, unless the various departments of the government perform efficiently the functions assigned them. To you is committed the task of scrutinizing closely this administration in all its parts; and we trust it will be done faithfully, and in the spirit of that gospel of which you are the accredited ministers. The administration will claim your special attention, as upon the proper conduct of these departments depends, to a very large extent, the prosperity and perpetuity of Methodism; and if, upon a careful examination, you shall discover that there has been error or delinquency, it is for you to apply the necessary correction. So much depends upon the character of our itinerant ministry, that we cannot too solemnly guard this point. That the Annual Conference be composed of men intelligent, sound in doctrine and principle, and devoted to such obvious propriety, and such vital importance, as to require at your hands whatever of wise and prudent effort you may be able to direct to the accomplishment of this important end. It is respectfully submitted to the General Conference, whether some improvement may not be made in the method of admitting preachers on trial and into full connection. To us it appears obvious that there is some defect either in the present plan itself, or in the manner in which the Annual Conference carry it out. In all systems which may not claim divinity of origin, there must needs be imperfection, and no scheme, however wise its authors, may claim such efficiency or completeness as not to admit of occasional changes in some of its details. Such is the character of the system of Methodism. While in its great leading principles of doctrine and polity, our constitution admits of no change; yet, in the minor occasional regulations and usages of the church, occasional changes may be allowed, and may even be rendered necessary by the change of circumstances and the altered phases of society. And in view of this contingency, we are better prepared for manufacturing systems than they could have been. With this ever-renewing consent of our superior wisdom, no wonder the tendency of the time should be to make all things new; that our church should feel the influence of this spirit is not perhaps surprising. But it is well for us at least to hold it to a strict accountability, and see that it makes no innovation upon those grand principles and usages which have been hitherto regarded as the distinctive peculiarities of our system, and which have doubtless contributed essentially to our success. Maintain class meetings; and maintain in its office by a scriptural itinerancy. The Christian ministry must be a life of labor and self-sacrifice. Ease and worldly comfort can be enjoyed very sparingly; and yet these are the things which we naturally enough desire to possess; hence the constant tendency to encroachment upon this important part of our system. The preachers are apt to desire to make the plan less burdensome to themselves and families; and the people, although they like the rule well enough when they chance to have an unpopular preacher, are in great danger of desiring, practically at least, to nullify the great principle on which the efficiency of its itinerant system depends, when they enjoy the ministrations of a favorite. Not only does the practice of petitioning for certain preachers prevail, but in many instances the official members of the circuit or station, known by the title of the "official board," claiming to represent the office of the Church, not only petition for certain preachers, but sometimes in language which amounts almost to a demand, leave the stationing authority no alternative, but either to gratify their wishes or incur the hazard of a war of parties in the congregation.

The great conservative power to be sure, in such cases is lodged with the superintendent; but it is easy to perceive how difficult it is for the Bishop, in many instances, to preserve the proper balance, especially when he is entirely dependent on others for the necessary information and aid in carrying out the important principles of the system; and particularly in this case, if, perchance, the preachers should themselves be parties to the scheme of favoritism. There is yet another source of difficulty in the administration of the Bishops. The Book of Discipline gives to the Bishops the authority to transfer preachers from one Conference to another, and the exercise of this power seems to be essential to the success of our operations in spreading the gospel through these broad lands. By its judicious exercise, a proper distribution of the talents of the ministry is secured; the stronger Conferences are made to supply the deficiencies of the weaker; and the peculiar necessities of the various portions of the work are consulted and provided for. Yet, while the importance of this principle may be manifest to all who understand our economy, it is no easy task for the superintendents to maintain the integrity of our law in its practical applications. In the first place, it has come to be taken for granted, in many instances, that for a Bishop to transfer a preacher to a distant field of labor, without his consent, is an arbitrary exercise of power; and, in the second place, it is not to be concealed, that in some instances strong prejudices are entertained against preachers thus transferred, in the Conference to which they are sent, especially should the Bishop judge it proper to appoint them to what are esteemed eligible and important stations. Indeed, to such an extent has this feeling been indulged, that the Bishop has been requested to make no transfers to the Conference without first obtaining its consent. We merely make these statements, that you may be aware of the difficulties of our position as superintendents; and we add only this additional word, that if you expect the Bishops to administer the government of the church as it should be done, they must have the decided support of the preachers and the membership. During the past four years we have endeavored to discharge the duties pertaining to our office as Bishops of the church of Christ, according to our ability. It is for you to judge how far we have acquitted ourselves faithfully; and we shall await your decision, confident that you will end favor to judge correctly in the premises. We regret that our labors have not been more efficient, and especially that we have not been able to extend our pastoral visitations to the different portions of the work more generally; but we suppose that in view of the vast extent of the field of labor which you have assigned us, this was not expected; nor could we do so, even if we had time, however desirable it might be both to extend the number of these visitations and to make a considerable expenditure of money, and, from the amount appropriated for the support of the Bishops, we presume that no such expenditure was contemplated. It is for the General Conference to decide whether there shall be any addition to the number of Bishops. You are aware that our venerable and honored friend, Bishop Soule, in consequence of increasing infirmities, is unable to perform any efficient service; nor can we hope to be favored with his presence and valuable counsels at many of our annual Conferences. In view of these circumstances, and of the great and constantly increasing extent of our field of labor, we trust it will accord with your views of propriety to afford some additional strength to our Episcopacy. The subject of Missions will claim your early and deliberate consideration. We believe there is no diversity of sentiment amongst us as to the importance of sustaining and extending this great enterprise. Yet it is to be feared there is not every where that deep and absorbing interest felt in its support, which its importance demands. We rejoice, however, to believe that this interest is increasing; and we have no fear, while the authorities of the church conduct this department with prudence, that our people will sustain us, and promptly respond to all our reasonable calls upon them. We feel satisfied, however, that there must be a more general and hearty cooperation on the part of both preachers and people, in promoting this glorious work. Its claims must be regarded not of secondary interest, or to be attended to or neglected with impunity; or if attended to at all, to be postponed until all other demands on heart and purse are met; but as paramount and of binding obligation. The field is the world, on large portions of which, darkness, idolatry, superstition and sin have settled as a thick cloud. The command of our risen Lord, and the genius of our holy Christianity, demand of the church the zeal, liberality and self-denial necessary to carry the gospel, in its purity, its glory and its power, into all these dark places of the earth. The character of our population, particularly in the newly settled portions of the Republic—whether we regard its indigenous or its exotic classes, demands that we keep our banner continually waving in the van of civilization. From the plantations of the South and the Southwest; from the numerous tribes and fragments of tribes of Indians on our frontiers; from the poor and sparsely settled portions of our white population in the older States; from the swamps and prairies and mountains of our newly acquired territory, as well as from the distant and gloomy lands of heathendom, an appeal, loud and affecting, calls to us for help. Why are not our missionaries entering into all these fields? Have we not a sufficient number? Look at the hundreds of local ministers of our church who, so far as their active devotion to the work of the ministry is concerned, are comparatively unemployed. And of our itinerant preachers—how many are but little more than nominal such; laboring on small circuits, with a constant tendency to circumscribe the limits of their field of labor—thus giving a local habitation, in many instances, to a much larger number of men than the necessities of the work actually require. Can we be at a loss for an answer? Is there a lack of Means? A very cursory glance at the wealth and extravagance manifest in our congregations, must be a sufficient answer to this question. Beloved brethren, we must assuredly wake up on this subject. Our ministers must feel that they are, by their call and commission, and by the solemnity of their ordination vows, constituted thoroughly missionaries, not for home and pleasant work only, but for any portion of the great field to which God, in the order of his Providence, may call them. Our children must imbibe the spirit of missions from the teachings of the home fireside, from the associations and instructions of the Sunday School room; and these impressions must be strengthened and matured in the academical and collegiate training of our sons and daughters. In obedience to the instructions of the last General Conference, to send two missionaries to China, the Bishops as early as practicable appointed the Revs. Charles Taylor, M. D., and Benjamin Jenkins, of the South Carolina Conference, to that empire. On looking over the whole field open to us in that far off region, it was judged that the city of Shanghai presented the most favorable point at which to commence operations; accordingly our missionaries were directed to make that their field of labor, till they should be otherwise instructed. Under the Providence of God they have reached their assigned department, and we have reason to believe are prosecuting their great enterprise with becoming diligence and zeal. They make a strong appeal for help; and certainly if we are earnest in our attempts to aid in subjugating China's teeming millions to the Cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, two men can hardly be regarded as our full quota of troops for the grand army of invasion and occupation. The Missions among the tribes of Indians on our border, are, it is believed, gradually but certainly accomplishing the great object looked to in their establishment—the improvement of the Indians in all the relations and interests of this life and of that which is to come. The work has been annually enlarging on our hands, and increasing in interest; and we feel that there must be no declining in our zeal, no faltering in our efforts. God hath laid the burden of these people's souls upon us; and we must not prove delinquent. The important Missions to the slave population of the Southern plantations—especially the Missions of the Southern church, have continued to share the sympathies of the church, and the blessing of the Almighty in a very eminent degree. The interest among the planters is extending and the demand for Missionary labor in this department has been constantly increasing. To this work we are especially called of God, and we owe to the church if we neglect it. California has, since your last session, become a point of great importance. Its gold-mines and sands have attracted an immense population already; and it is settling up with a rapidity unparalleled in the history of the world. Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that thousands of Southern people are removing thither, many of whom have urged us to send them the Ministry of the word, it was judged proper to send Missionaries to unfold our banner of the cross in this new and fertile portion of our great Republic. Accordingly the brethren Boring and Wynn, of the Georgia Conference, have sailed for San Francisco, and we trust have safely arrived at their destination, and entered upon their labors. We have not judged it expedient to attempt the establishment of any other distant Mission, though we look wishfully to many points still unexplored, which are either wholly unoccupied or at least very partially cultivated by Protestant Missionaries. We cannot feel that our responsibilities are fully met, while there is a single family of our common brotherhood, to whom the word of life in its purity hath not been published. The subject of Education will doubtless receive your earnest and prayerful consideration. Our church has long since made its decision in favor of this important adjunct to the work of enlightening and converting the world. If we would exert our proper share of influence in directing the movements of mind and heart in this stirring age, we must connect Methodism with whatever is true and valuable, pure and beautiful, in science and letters; and our children must identify the scriptural doctrines, and the well-tried and time-honored institutions of the church, with their fathers, with the recollections and associations not only of the Sabbath-school room, but also of the halls of learning, and whatever is creditable or polished or eloquent in the utterance of professional instruction. We believe that this great interest has been, to a considerable extent, appreciated; though we fear that in a great many portions of the Connection its importance has not been duly felt. Still there has been a steady increase of interest and exertion, as is manifested by the rapid increase of schools which seek our patronage. But while we acknowledge with gratitude to God the success which has attended our efforts in the cause of Education, it may be well to inquire whether we may not render our educational operations more decidedly and extensively efficient in carrying out the grand objects for which the church is laboring. Our aim is not merely to render Methodism respectable by associating it with profound scholarship, but mainly to imbibe this scholarship with the principles and spirit of a pure and hallowing Christianity. We suggest for your consideration whether it might not be well to have all our students, the President or some member of the Faculty be required to deliver weekly lectures on the Scriptures, at which the students should be required to attend. We beg leave to submit one more suggestion to the Conference on this deeply interesting subject. In our present plan of operations, it seems to us that we rely too much on the exertions of a few leading minds to sustain and carry forward our great educational operations. We need some scheme by which we can call to our aid the interest, the sympathies, and the prayers of the great masses of our people. Our work cannot be success-

fully prosecuted by calling into requisition the aid of traveling preachers and the more enlightened and liberal portions of the laity merely; many of these act nobly, but this is not enough. We want in active play some mighty, moral engine, which shall move the masses and send its influence into every cabin as well as every place of the Connection. In intimate association with the subject of education, permit us to call your special attention to such measures as may be necessary to furnish to the reading public, a proper supply of the right sort of books. It will be a very imperfect discharge of the sacred trust committed to us, if, after we have carefully educated our children, during the period of their juvenility, we turn them over to other and antagonistic influences, to furnish them with the mental aliment of their maturer age. The power of the press is everywhere felt and acknowledged in this country, and this almost omnipotent engine is in the hands of the enemies as well as friends of truth. The former have this advantage, the propensities of a fallen and corrupt heart are all in their favor; and of this advantage they are not slow to avail themselves, as must be obvious to any one who looks for a moment at the overwhelming tide of worthless and corrupting literature with which a venal press is everywhere flooding the country, by means of what is falsely denominated cheap literature. But besides these, there is another class of mind, which our great adversary presses into his service. Men of intellect and genius make insidious attacks upon the foundations of our faith under pretence of vindicating the claims of science to a free and unfeared investigation, and a full and fearless utterance of the discoveries of natural philosophy, without subjecting them to the teachings of Revelation. According to these teachers, the oracles of science are infallible, and from them there is no appeal. If these speculations quadrate with the scriptures, very well; but if not, the authority of the Bible weighs nothing. Let it be remembered that these assaults proceed from men of profound intellect; men who have been exalted to high seats in the temple of human wisdom and fame; who throw around their productions all the fascinations of genius, of science, and of eloquence; and whose sayings are endorsed by a long list of Quarters, Monthlys, and Weeklies. Is it any wonder that these pernicious sentiments find favor with thousands who are easily persuaded to believe what they say? Now is it not sufficiently obvious that if we would counteract this evil tendency we must employ to the utmost of our ability, that potent auxiliary—the press? We must send throughout all the land weekly religious newspapers, whose columns, imbued with truth and purity and talent, and whose editorial management shall make them welcome messengers of peace and instruction, tending to improve head and heart and manners. Perhaps this is the most likely method of reaching and benefiting the masses. The weekly press of our church has been operating with considerable zeal and talent in this department; and great good has no doubt been the result. It is for the General Conference to decide whether any change can be beneficially introduced into the conduct of this department. The Quarterly Review, as designed meant an important demand in another branch of literature, has not, we fear, been properly appreciated. We respectfully submit that the Church cannot fully sustain herself in the position assigned her by Providence, without such a contribution to the higher and more permanent literature of the country, as was contemplated in the establishment of this publication. But besides these weekly and quarterly instructors, there is another class of literature more permanent in its character. Books must be in every family; books to be read again and again through successive generations; books to commune with our children when we shall slumber in the tomb. We should by all means make such arrangements as will enable us to meet this reasonable demand on the part of our people. Nor must we overlook those grand nurseries of the Church, her Sabbath Schools. We have suffered great loss because we had no proper system organized, by which our Sabbath schools could obtain the proper supply of suitable books. This difficulty, we trust, will be removed by your wisdom during this session. The book-agent has been laboring with commendable zeal and diligence in the department assigned him; and has, we believe, with the very limited means at his command, achieved quite as much as could have been reasonably anticipated. You will, doubtless, receive full reports from him, from the managers of the Missionary Society, and Southern commissions, touching the various interests committed to their management; and to these we refer you for ample information on all these topics. When, in 1844, the General Conference assembled in the city of New York, passed such resolutions as compelled the Southern delegates, for their own protection, and in view of the safety and prosperity of the work of God in the places where they labored, to protest against the illegality of the action then taken, setting forth the difficulties which that action would throw around them in the prosecution of the work, and indicating the course which necessarily might compel them to pursue, that body, apparently in the spirit of kindness, adopted the plan of separation, which, looking to the prospective separation of the North and South, laid down the outlines of an arrangement by which it was hoped that peace might, at least to a great extent, be preserved, and friendly relations established between the two great divisions of Methodism. This manifestation of kindly feeling was hailed by the South as the pledge of better things in times to come; but it has turned out to have been only the show of kindness, a mere transient impulse, and at the General Conference held at Pittsburgh in 1848, our Northern friends pursued such a course of action as destroyed all hope on the part of the Southern Church, that she should either be able to obtain justice, or that fraternal relations would be established between the two connections.

It will be remembered that at your last session, with the hope of establishing such relations, you appointed the Rev. Lovick Pierce, D. D., your messenger to the General Conference at Pittsburgh. It was hoped that this indication of a desire for amicable relations on your part would meet a hearty response from our Northern friends. If difficulties existed, it is presumed that such an arrangement might have been entered into as would have settled all such differences on a satisfactory basis. But your messenger was rejected, and your offers of peace were met with contempt. Your Commissioners, charged with the management of the interests of the Southern Church in relation to the book concern and chartered fund, were treated with like discourtesy. Your claims were disposed of in a summary manner. The plan of separation was repudiated; the Southern claim to any portion of the book concern was denied; and the very men, who, from sheer hatred to slavery, drove the South into separation, proved their sincerity and consistency by not only retaining all the slaveholding members already under their charge, but in making arrangements to gather as many more into the fold as practicable. The plan of separation was repudiated with the avowed purpose of retaining the chartered fund, and as an earnest of their intentions in this respect, a new Conference was organized entirely within the limits of the Southern Church. The only probable result of this movement must be to produce strife and contention, crippling and breaking up feeble societies, and scattering fire-brands throughout communities hitherto peaceful. No sober man could have contemplated this movement at first, without anticipating this result; and it has been faithfully accomplishing its mission in this respect. In consequence of the position assumed by the Northern Church, we have felt ourselves at liberty to accept invitations to occupy circuits and stations hereafter within its limits. Many such invitations have been tendered us from various portions of the land. We have not, however, sought to disturb the harmony of the Church, by sending missionaries to seek or form societies, where the people were satisfied with their present church relations. In many portions of Virginia, particularly, the people feeling that they were placed in an anomalous and undesirable position, and wishing to connect themselves with the Southern Church, as more congenial to their circumstances and feelings, have resolved to unite with us, and invite us to take charge of them. These calls we have not felt at liberty to refuse; but we have required that in all such cases the people be able and willing to support the preachers we send them; and in no instance, we believe, have we drawn upon the Missionary Society for funds for their support. We have intimated that the attempts of our Northern friends to invade Southern territory, had been productive of much trouble in some portions of our work; this however, has not, we believe, materially affected the prosperity of our Church in those sections. We have been blessed with numerous revivals and a considerable increase in all the Conferences thus situated. But of all our efforts in this glorious cause of action, none is more deeply to be deplored and condemned than their attempt to alienate the Indian tribes, among whom your missionaries were laboring peacefully, and with some good degree of success. These Indians were unfettered as to the true grounds of the division, and had no interest whatever in the quarrel between North and South; and the only possible result of an attempt to separate them from their pastors must be to produce strife and contention, greatly to the injury, if not the destruction, of religious influence among them. It is difficult to understand how the ministers of the God of peace should have lent their influence to the promotion of an enterprise of such doubtful character. Upon a review of the operations of the Church for the last four years, we think we may say with gratitude to God, that her course has been onward. In all the great departments of our work, there has been improvement; and we are encouraged to trust in God and go forward. Many of us are growing old and must soon cease to labor; but God and the Church can do very well without us. Young men are rising up to fill our places, who will be greater and better than we have been. Jesus redeemed the Church; he loves her, and will bless and keep her. This is our comfort, and on this assurance we calmly and confidently rest. And now, beloved brethren, we have only to say further: Let the deliberations of your present session be conducted under the immediate influence of God's recognized presence. There will be differences of opinion arising from sectional peculiarities, as well as other causes; yet, while we remember that we all be brethren, and keep in mind the apostolic injunction, in honor preferring one another, our discussions will be courteous, and our Conference a peaceful and profitable one.—May the great Head of the Church direct us, and overrule all our actions to His glory, and the wide diffusion of His glorious Gospel.

J. O. ANDREWS,
W. CAPERS,
R. PAINE.

St. Louis, May 3d, 1850.

For the T. W. Banner.

MOUNT HOR; OR THE DEATH OF AARON.

It must have been a grievous offence of which Moses and Aaron were guilty, when commanded to bring water out of the rock for the children of Israel, to have demanded such punishment from heaven as was immediately pronounced. That miracle must have been attended with strange exhibitions of human presumption and rebellion, or God would not have slain the two great leaders of Israel, after their toil and on the very margin of the promised land, and conferred the honor of conducting his people over the Jordan, on one whose labors did not seem to give him any title to it. Said God to Moses and Aaron, "Because ye believed not to sanctify Me in the face of the children, therefore ye shall not bring them into the land which I have given them." Aaron was the first to bow to this stern decree, and died on the top of Mount Hor. While Moses was permitted to feast his eyes on the promised land, and was buried of the Lord on the summit of Pisgah. These two great leaders of Israel—these wonderful brothers to whom the Graechi and Horati of the world are but as dim shadows of men, died on the mountain peaks, making them immortal in history. Aaron never appears so great a character as Moses. He does not seem so much above the follies of his age. He was more a mate of the times, subject to passing influences, and prevailing tastes. Moses, on the contrary, was one of those rare characters of history which seem to live in the past present and future—reverencing the good that has been, understanding the full scope and drift of the present, while he at the same time comprehends and lives in the future. Such a man the ardor of hope never beguiles to scorn of the past or even reverence of the present. Like the mountain summit which feels the first rays of the sun—the rises out of the darkness and pre-judgments below him, heralding the day that is approaching. Neither does Aaron appear borne up with so lofty a feeling as his brother. But he was chosen by the Lord to stand by Moses, through all the peril and trouble of leading the Israelites through the wilderness. But at length Aaron was called forth from the congregation, by the voice of God. For God said to Moses—Aaron shall be gathered unto his people, for he shall not enter into the land which I swear unto the children of Israel. "Because he rebelled against me at the waters of Meribah." "Take Aaron and Eleazar his son, and bring them up into Mount Hor; and strip Aaron of his garments, and put them on Eleazar his son; and Aaron shall be gathered unto his people, and shall die there. And Moses did as the Lord commanded; and they went up into Mount Hor, in the sight of all the congregation. Whether the solemn event about to happen to Aaron was made known to the people, and they took a sad farewell of him as they afterwards did of Moses when he went up Nebo, we cannot tell; but we think not. But Moses, Aaron, and Eleazar, left the camp and began to ascend the solitary mountain, rising out of the midst of the desert. And the ten thousand eyes that gazed on them sought in vain to pierce the mystery that surrounded them: perhaps they expected another exhibition of God's might to the one on Sinai. Its deity's glory—its commanding summit—made it a fit place for such a scene; and as they saw these three forms climb the rugged rocks and precipitous edges, and finally, stand on the bold and barren summit, they may have looked for the descent of that wondrous cloud which filled them with such terror on Sinai. God was about to speak to Moses and Aaron and Eleazar alone. The two brothers stood on the high elevation together, and gazed for a moment on the scene below; there were the countless tents of Jacob sprinkled over the plain—never more to be entered by Aaron. Farther off rose the city of Jerico, and away, like a mirror in the landscape, glittered the dew sea, whose dark waters rolled over Solom and Gomorrah. Behind them rose Mount Seir, and away to the mouth of Jordan stretched the valley of El-Gor. All was sad, mournful and silent. How long they stood and talked together we cannot tell. Their embraces and repeated farewells were seen by none except Eleazar; and the prayers of the High Priest were unheard by those who had so often invoked his intercessions at the altar of sacrifice. Aaron's last prayer—the brother and son who heard it, felt that he had found a mediator, before whom a broken heart and a contrite spirit are the only sacrifices demanded. He had so oft stayed Moses' arm in the fight by prayers to the God of battle, and now they sustained each other in this last great trial. Methinks that Aaron knelt there on the top of that barren mountain, and with his hand on the head of his son, commended him to the God of Israel. Moses, as he stripped Aaron of his priestly robes, doubtless spoke of their speedy meeting in that Canaan of which the one they sought on earth was but a type. He knew that his own hour was nigh, and that his brother's death was but a prelude of his own. It was a sad task for him to take the sacred vesture from his brother, and clothe him as it were, while in full health, with the funeral shroud. And the son—the pure-minded, noble and affectionate son—with what tears and choking grief did he see his father despoiled of his honors, and himself clad in his priestly garments! It was a mournful trial to—*to father, brother and son*: a mournful scene there on the top of that mountain. But the last embrace was length given and taken, and the High Priest of Israel laid down to die. Glorious was his departure from the top of that lonely mountain; triumphant his last words as his eyes closed on his son and opened in heaven. The people of Israel, when they saw Moses and Eleazar returned alone, and heard that Aaron was dead, mourned for him thirty days. Mount Hor is a lonely peak, and seen at a great distance from the desert; it constitutes one of the land marks by which the Arab guides his way. H. R. R.

Michael Angelo's Will.—This great artist lived to the age of eighty-nine, and then died uttering his last will in these words: "My soul I resign to God; my body to the earth; my worldly goods to my next of kin."

Blessings of Being Sick.—Advertiser are blessings in disguise. We know a man who has lived six months on a sprained ankle. He belongs to half a dozen societies, and draws four dollars a week from each. He once spent a whole summer at Saratoga on a sore throat.—[American.]

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... Messrs J. B. Mo- ...

... on Northern Relations ...

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upon all the acts of the lower house, and shall constitute a high court of appeals in the case of the trial and condemnation of ecclesiastical law that may arise in the administration of the discipline.

Dr. Smith proceeded with a clear and able argument, which was listened to with profound attention.

Mr. McFerrin desired that the resolution lie upon the table for a few days.

Dr. Early hoped that Mr. McFerrin's motion would be withdrawn.

Mr. McFerrin did not move to lay the resolution upon the table to prevent discussion but to allow the brethren to state upon the re- their views and prepare to vote upon it.

Dr. Early proposed an amendment to the motion, viz: that the resolution lie upon the table and be made the order of the day for next Wednesday; which amendment was accepted by Mr. McFerrin, the motion carried and the resolution was accordingly laid on the table.

Mr. Evans proposed an addition to the discipline in regard to the removal of local preachers and members from one circuit or station to another, without certificates, by which they shall be held responsible to the circuit or station from which they have been removed, for twelve months, and then be regarded as having withdrawn, and their names so entered upon the church register; which was referred to the committee on Revisals.

Mr. Pitts presented a resolution on education, which was referred to the committee on Education.

Dr. Green presented a communication on the same subject, which was referred to the same committee.

Dr. Hamilton presented a communication proposing certain alterations of the discipline, in reference to the appointment of Trustees; which was referred to the committee on Revisals. And another, recommending the keeping of a record of all baptisms in each circuit and station; which was also referred to committee on Revisals.

Mr. Pitts presented a communication on Sunday schools; which was referred to the committee on Sunday-schools.

Mr. Stacy presented a communication concerning Trustees, which was referred to the committee on Revisals. And another, concerning the ordination of local elders holding slaves; which was referred to the same committee.

Dr. Green presented a resolution, that the editors of our periodicals should not be permitted to publish any communication whatsoever, without the proper signature of the writer; which was referred to the committee on book concern.

On motion, the style of the committee on the book concern, was changed to "Committee on books and periodicals."

Mr. Stacy presented a resolution, the purpose of which was, that the preachers should be required to report those on trial, separately from those in full connection; which was referred to the committee on Revisals.

Dr. Stevenson, on behalf of the Board of managers of the Missionary Society, presented to the Conference a bound volume of the Missionary reports for the last five years; which was referred to the committee on Missions.

Mr. Hughes presented a resolution disapproving of the appointment to literary institutions of efficient men in the Ministry; which was referred to the committee on Itinerancy.

Dr. Winans and Professor Deane presented a resolution recommending the authorizing of our Bishops to appoint an agent for the Missionary cause, in any Conference, when requested by the Conference; which was referred to the committee on Revisals.

The Chair announced the names of Messrs. Dilwell, Rogers and Gomeril, as a committee on Petitions and Memorials.

The hour having arrived, Conference now adjourned.

Monday Morning, May 6.

Conference met at the usual hour, Bishop Andrew in the Chair, and was opened with religious exercises by Dr. Drake.

Messrs. A. B. Mitchell, Mr. Heard, Mr. Garrett, S. P. Richardson, E. L. T. Blake, and H. H. Kavanaugh appeared and took their seats.

Dr. Lee, from the Committee on Itinerancy; Mr. McFerrin, from the Committee on Revisals; and Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Boundaries, reported in part for their respective committees—which several reports were laid on the table, for one day, under the rule.

Dr. Selton presented a communication from the Louisville Conference, relating to the Book Concern, and a memorial from the Publishing Committee of the Methodist Expositor, tending that paper for adoption, the portion of the report alluded to is as follows:

"The committee, after considering the memorial of the Kentucky Conference, unanimously resolved to recommend the erection of a new Conference, to be called the Western Virginia Conference; and that this new conference shall include all that part of the State of Virginia which is or may be under our jurisdiction, not included in the present Virginia, North Carolina or Holston conferences.

On motion of Dr. Early, the report was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Early, the first session of this new conference was appointed to be held at Farkersburg, Virginia.

relating to the trial of local preachers, was taken up and referred to the committee on Revisals.

On motion of Mr. Stacy, it was Resolved, That the committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a brief form for the admission of members into full connection with the church.

Mr. Richardson presented a resolution proposing certain alterations in the Discipline; which was referred to the committee on Revisals.

On motion of Mr. Marrah, it was Resolved, That the committee on Books and Periodicals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of reducing the number of our church papers.

On motion of Dr. Mitchell, it was Resolved, That the committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of preparing a form to be used in the dedication of churches.

On motion of Dr. Doggett, it was Resolved, That the committee on Itinerancy be instructed to inquire into the expediency of devising some more efficient plan for the preparation of candidates for the ministry.

On motion of Dr. Selton, it was Resolved, That the committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of certain proposed alterations of the Discipline.

Dr. Drake introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Revisals so to amend the Discipline as to disapprove distinctly and unequivocally, of the renting of seats in our churches.

Dr. Winans moved an amendment, viz: To strike out "so to amend," and insert "inquire into the expediency of so amending." The amendment was accepted, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Rogers presented resolutions from the journal of the Mississippi conference on the same subject, which were read and referred to the committee on Revisals.

Dr. Winans presented a resolution from the Mississippi conference, recommending the establishment of a cheap monthly periodical devoted to Biblical literature; which was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Hamilton, it was resolved that the committee on Revisals be instructed to transmute certain matters in the Discipline, relating to the duty of stewards.

On motion of Mr. Walker, of South Carolina, it was resolved that the committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of making twenty or alterations in the Book of Discipline.

On motion of Dr. Doggett, it was resolved that the committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so altering the Discipline as to allow the children of preachers \$25 and \$50, instead of \$15 and \$25 per annum.

On motion of Mr. Ratcliff, it was resolved that the committee on Revisals be instructed to inquire into the expediency of a certain alteration in the Discipline, by which any regular member of the church 21 years of age, may become eligible to the office of trustee.

Here the committee on Public Worship arose to announce appointments for the evening. Dr. Wightman inquired whether it would not be advisable, in view of the existence of cholera in the city, to suspend night meetings for the present. Hereupon suggestions were made as to the propriety of an early adjournment.

On motion of Dr. Winans, a committee consisting of our from each Annual Conference, was appointed to inquire into the subject of the prevalence of the cholera in the city, and confer with the Bishops as to the expediency of adjournment, and report to the body this afternoon. Whereupon, Conference adjourned to meet at 5 o'clock, p. m.

Conference met pursuant to adjournment, Bishop Andrew in the chair, and was opened with prayer by Mr. Blackwell.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved.

Bishop Andrew reported, for the committee appointed at the close of the morning session, that it is the belief of that committee, that there is no necessity for an adjournment, and that the Conference ought to continue its session for the present, and attend to its most important business.

On motion of Dr. Smith, it was resolved that the Conference concur in the report of the committee.

On motion of Mr. Evans, it was resolved that the Bishops be requested, and the chairmen of committees be instructed, to present for the action of the Conference such business as they deem important to be acted upon at once.

On motion of Dr. Early, so much of the report of the committee on Boundaries as relates to the formation of a Western Virginia Conference, was taken up and adopted. The portion of the report alluded to is as follows:

"The committee, after considering the memorial of the Kentucky Conference, unanimously resolved to recommend the erection of a new Conference, to be called the Western Virginia Conference; and that this new conference shall include all that part of the State of Virginia which is or may be under our jurisdiction, not included in the present Virginia, North Carolina or Holston conferences.

On motion of Dr. Early, the report was adopted.

On motion of Dr. Early, the first session of this new conference was appointed to be held at Farkersburg, Virginia.

Mr. Crouch requested to be excused from serving on the committee on Education, and that Mr. Kavanaugh be put in his place.

On motion of Dr. Early, the request was granted.

On motion of Dr. Early, part of the report of the committee on Itinerancy was taken up, and re-committed with instructions to provide a remedy for the evil complained of in that report.

Dr. Eason was appointed to the committee on Books and Periodicals, in place of Mr. Brush, who was called home by sickness of his family.

existing in our church, and believing that they have operated as barriers, in many instances, to the just and proper exercise of Episcopal discretion, without in any degree lessening the interests of the church, or promoting the efficiency of the itinerancy, we recommend that the change asked for by the Kentucky conference be granted.

Respectfully submitted, L. M. LEE, Chairman.

The fifteenth rule being, on motion, suspended, the report was adopted.

The chair announced the following as a committee on Finance: Messrs. Ralston, Smith and Boyle.

Conference adjourned.

Religious Intelligence.

REV. J. G. JOHNSON, writes from Richmond: "We closed our 2d Quarterly Meeting last evening. Bro. Rottenstein was with us and preached with great acceptability; the people were all pleased with him, and I hope he has done much good. We had a good meeting; two joined the church by letter, and one on profession. Our third Quarterly meeting, is to be a camp-meeting, to commence on the 18th of July."

Rev. J. H. Shapard, writes: "The seasons have been so unfavorable through these regions, that crops will certainly be very short. The Lord is still carrying on his work in this neighborhood, many have lately been converted to God. May the Lord continue his work!"

Rev. John Haynie, writes from Rutersville: "I now avail myself of the opportunity to invite the preachers, both travelling and local, with the members of the Church, to come to our aid in the strength of the Lord, at our approaching camp-meeting.

Come brethren! I have occasionally gone to your aid, and now we are in need, we want your labors and your prayers. Come brethren! one and all, to the help of the Lord."

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Palmetto arrived at Galveston on the 26th inst., and brought dates from New Orleans to the 24th inst.

The Cuban Expedition.—We learn by telegraphic despatches from the South-West Pass, that the Spanish steamer Guadalupe, three days from Havana, crossed the Bar yesterday evening at 4 o'clock. She brings dispatches to the Spanish Court, and reports that no intelligence had been received of the Expedition against the island, up to the time of her departure, and that there were no signs of any disturbance. She also reports that no troops had been landed at the Isle of Pines. N. O. Crescent.

From the Galveston News. LATER FROM NEW ORLEANS.

The steamer Palmetto, Capt. Smith arrived from New Orleans yesterday. The following is a list of her

Passengers.—G. Smith, & lady, Miss Leslie, Mrs. Littlejohn, Mrs. Egan, Mrs. Cochran and 12 children. Maj. DeHull, U. S. A. and lady. Carvain, Sheppard, Boss, Price and daughter. Borden, Baynell, Cooke, Hull, Hunter, Rhodes, Townsend, Kinney, Felicemote, Freno, Alexander, Harry, Davis, Keenan, Ufford Auld, Evans, Brenning, Simmons, Lopecomb, Stanton, Parsons, Holland, Melce, Marks Brazz, Bradshaw, Capt. Sulist, 2 boys, Townsend, Pollard, Con. Cleann, Harmon. 31 on deck, 33 negroes.

The Falcon arrived from Chagres on the 18th, but brought no further news from California, there having been no arrival at Panama.

The Compromise is progressing very slowly and with much uncertainty as to this final success. The vote of Mr. Webster to lay the Compromise bill on the table does certainly look like "taking a step backward."

Messrs Harris & Morgan of New Orleans have again obtained the contract for carrying the United States Mail between this city and New Orleans for the next four years—to be only weekly.

Health of St. Louis.—From the St. Louis Revue of the 19th we learn the cholera has subsided. Not a case was reported to the Board of health during the week, and business is said to be improving.

The Rey Case.—The Jury in the Rey case was discharged on Thursday 23d inst., being after nearly ninety hours deliberation, unable to agree upon a verdict. When discharged, the jury still stood, six for conviction and six for acquittal.

By the arrival of the steamer Hibernia, we learn that Cotton has advanced in Liverpool from one-eighth to one-quarter penny. Flour was firm at an advance of one shilling. Corn in good demand at an advance of sixpence.

The East India correspondent of the London Times in a recent letter says: "I do not think that the cotton of the Decan will be good this year. Cotton is rising at Bombay, and new cotton is twenty rupees a candy higher than it was last year at the same season."

The New Orleans Crescent says: "We believe the revolution will be successful. The Cubans have furnished millions—their treasures have been lavishly bestowed. In this we have the surest guarantee of the feeling of the movement. Cuba will soon be emancipated and added to the confederacy."

The steambot Constitution which runs between St. Louis and New Orleans, was destroyed by fire at Memphis on Monday 20th inst. Also the wharf boat belonging to A. B. Starr & Co., and a ferry boat were burnt. The fire was first discovered in the hemp stored in the engine

room, and soon communicated to the wharf boat, and then to the ferry boat. The Constitution had a large cargo on board from St. Louis, all of which is a total loss.

New York, May 16—P. M. Cotton, in the market, has advanced 1-8c. per pound since the arrival of the Hibernia's news.

New York Markets.—We take the following extract from the Louisville Journal: New York, May 17.—The news per Hibernia has, as yet, had no effect on this market, except checking transactions. Cotton continues buoyant. In bread stuffs and provisions a moderate business is doing. Flour is firmer and prices in favor of buyers. Coffee steady, sales small.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. W. P. Sansom.

J. E. Ferguson, (\$10 received and acknowledged, No. 5.)

John Haynie.

J. M. Follansbee, 2

J. H. Shapard, 1

W. F. Hubert.

J. G. Johnson, 2

S. Lynch, 2

N. Brown, 4

J. B. Tullis, 3

H. B. Hamilton, 3

S. A. Williams, (Thos. Farrow was credited.)

H. S. Thrall.

J. C. Kolbe, 1

Jas. M. Weston.

Rev. P. M. Yell, 1

C. Campbell, 1

J. M. Follansbee, 2

P. M. Rutersville.

Mr. S. M. McAshan, P. M. Leona.

Bastrop.

Mr. J. C. Gallion.

W. H. Taylor.

G. W. Hollmark.

P. M. Henderson.

Seguin Female School. The undersigned having permanently located in the town of Seguin, will commence school on the 13th inst. She is prepared to give instruction in the usual and ornamental branches of female education.

TERMS OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS: Primary branches in advance—\$9.00, otherwise " " " " 11.00.

Higher " " " " 12.50, otherwise " " " " 15.00.

Advanced mathematics, and French or Spanish, otherwise \$17.00, in advance.

Music on the Piano or Guitar 25.00, in advance, otherwise 25.00.

Vocal music gratis.

Boarding, from five to eight dollars per month. There are plenty of persons well prepared to accommodate all who wish to send their children to board. Mr. J. F. Johnson and others, have made ample provision for the accommodation of a number of young ladies.

Seguin, May 8th, 1850. MARY HILL.

DATES, Currants, and Raisins, just received and for sale by GROSBECK, COOKE & CO.

30 BBLs. Family Flour: One hhd. New Orleans Clarified Sugar: One hhd. Extra No. O Brown Sugar, for sale by GROSBECK, COOKE & CO.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF SAM'L SMITH, a large land holder, who is supposed to have died in Texas in 1839 or 40. Any information respecting such a person or his estate will be thankfully received by JAMES REID.

Thompsonville, North Carolina.

E. S. WOOD, Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE, STOVES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE.

From Sted and Ploughs, and apl 24 1/2 Tremont street, Galveston.

FREDERICK BURKHART, Watch Maker and Jeweller, Fourth Door below Sansom & Co., Main st.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. I, JAMES M. CLAYTON, executor of the will of James M. Clayton testator, late of said county. This is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them as the law requires.

J. H. GRIFFIN, Executor.

J. N. MASSEY, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, Richmond, Texas, nov 20

Ladies' Call programs, Rock Candy, Assorted Cakes, Ladies' Seal Biscuits, Chocolate, Misses' " " " " Fickles, Ladies' " " " " " " " " " " Kid Slippers, Powdered Sugar, Received and for sale by GROSBECK, COOKE & CO.

INSURANCE. Fire, Island and Marine, by the Protection Company of Hartford, Conn., CAPITAL STOCK \$2,000,000. 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 and adjacent to sea, to any of the harbors of the United States, Mexico or Europe.

This company has been in business nearly 2 years and its reputation for punctuality in adjusting losses and the security of its capital well known throughout the United States. An application for insurance will receive prompt attention when addressed to the agency in Galveston.

GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER, TEN BOXES Soda Crackers, just received and for sale by GROSBECK, COOKE & CO.

NOTICE. Whereas at the December Term, A. D. 1849 of the County Court, for East Bexar County, letters of administration were granted the undersigned, upon the estate of James D. Goodwin dec'd. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

Richmond, Jan'y 23d, 1850. T. H. McMAHAN.

NEW Drug Store in LaGrange. DOCTORS D. G. GREGORY and J. EYBANS, have just opened, in the Town of LaGrange, a Drug Store, where all the articles usually found in such an establishment may be had. Such as medicines of every description, both Potent and Mineral, Faints, Oil Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, etc. &c.

A competent person will remain in the Store day and night, so that medicines can be obtained at any hour. The strictest attention will be given to filling orders from the country. The articles are all warranted to be fresh and genuine. Call and see.

We have so far associated ourselves in the practice of Medicine, that in important cases, our friends can have one or the other of us, as the case may be, as consulting Physicians without additional cost.

D. G. GREGORY, LaGrange, J. EYBANS, Rutersville.

LaGrange Feb. 29, A. D. 1850. JOHN BALL, Theological Publisher, and Book seller, 4 North Fourth Streets.

PHILADELPHIA. Offers for sale a large assortment of Books in every department of Literature. A FRESH SUPPLY OF DRUGS & MEDICINES, never exceeded by any Importer in Texas. Quality, Variety, and Price, just received and for sale by GROSBECK, COOKE & CO.

OLD CAPITOL.—HOUSTON. THE undersigned would respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they are determined to preserve the reputation of this establishment. They intend it shall be at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who visits this country for examination of its advantages, or to the business man that calls in Houston. The comforts of a good table will be always provided from a home market, and from abroad. The healthy location of these premises, render them peculiarly desirable for the temporary or more permanent residence of private families, as the rooms are bright, airy and well furnished.

RATES OF FARE: Board and Lodging per month, \$25.00 without " " " week 16.00 " " " " day 7.50

Man and horse, 2.00 Dinner, a fine assortment of Dress Goods, 1.25 Breakfast or supper, .50 Lodging per night, .50 Housekeeping per month, 15.00 " " " " week, 5.00 " " " " day, 2.50

Childron at second table half price. Servants will be charged invariably half price. de 9 40 KELLAM & BREWSTER.

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

ON and after Monday the 5th of Nov. 1849, the regular line of Stages will leave Houston every other day for Austin, and on Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Austin for San Antonio.

Returning—leave San Antonio twice a week, viz. Tuesdays and Saturdays, and will connect with the Stages leaving Austin every other day for Houston.

Through each way in five and a half days. FARE, \$29.00, and 8 cts. per pound for all extra baggage over 30 pounds. BROWN & TARBON, Proprietors. Houston, Nov. 27, 1849—4f

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS. JUST received and selected by the undersigned at the New York and Boston markets, the following articles, to-wit:

Boots and shoes and Hats of all kinds; Saddlery, hardware and cutlery, etc. &c. Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; French, India, Italian, German, and English silk and fancy Goods; artificial flowers; plumes and trusses of the newest styles; Bonnets and Ribbons of all descriptions; black silk, lace and edgings; jackonet lace-trimmings and edgings; throat laces; fancy dress buttons, gimpes and fringes; satins of all colors; silks rich figured, changeable, brocade small-plaid, and stripes; satin de Chine, plain twill—rich French Italian gros de Rhine, gros de Aigue, Chambray, etc.

Particular attention will be paid to the shipping of cotton and other produce, and liberal advances made on consignments of cotton to its owners.

T. W. HOUSE, Houston, Oct. 14th, 1849.

HAT MANUFACTORY. (SIGN OF "THE BIG HAT") MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Texas, that he has on hand a general assortment of HATS, and is prepared to make to order, at short notice, Hats of every description, at low prices, and warranted. C. A. TURLEY.

Houston, Texas.

Dealer in every description of mercandises (except liquors) kept by any house in Texas, still continues at the old stand occupied by him for the last ten years, would be happy to meet all his old friends, and to make new ones, with the assurance that they may, at all times, meet as good an assortment of mercandises, either at wholesale or retail, as at any house in the place, and at the most favorable prices.

The most particular attention paid to filling orders from the country, selling cotton or other produce, or to any other matter needed to avoid the necessity of my friends visiting Houston, when not convenient to do so. A fair trial is all that is asked!

Houston, Nov. 6th, 1849. B. A. SHE

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON:

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1850.

The proceeds of this paper will be equally divided between the Texas and Eastern Texas Conferences, and devoted to the spread of the Gospel.

The boat yesterday brought Rev. R. Alexander, one of the Delegates from Texas Conference. He is in good health, and says Rev. C. Richardson is expected to reach here next Monday night.

The General Conference held in St. Louis, Mo., adjourned on the 14th inst. after a session of some 11 days. We have gleaned the following items, which is all that we have time to crowd into the present number of the "Banner."

The cholera had prevailed to some extent in St. Louis. One of the Delegates from Ga. Conf., Rev. Isaac Boring, died in great pain. The following periodicals were adopted by the Gen. Conference and their Editors appointed for the next four years: The T. W. Banner, Houston, Texas, Rev. C. Richardson, Editor; The Methodist Expositor, Cincinnati, O., Dr. Latta, Editor; Methodist Episcopalian, Knoxville, Tenn., Rev. S. Patton, Editor; S. L. Companion, Nashville, Tenn., Dr. Howie, Editor; Southern Q. Review, Richmond, Va., Dr. Degett, Editor; Dr. Sumners, General Editor of Books and Sunday School Journal, Charleston, S. C.

Dr. Bascom was elected and ordained Bishop over Next Gen. Conf. meets at Columbus, Ga., May, 1854.

The next session of the Texas Annual Conf. will meet in Richmond, Fort Bend Co., Texas, on the 20th of Dec. '50. Bishop Bascom, President.

Editorial Correspondence.

REWARDS OF OBEEDIENCE. The manner of keeping the commandments is:

It is severely worth while to repeat the general commandments by name, number, or order. As Bibles readers, I take it for granted that you are all familiar with them. The great object is to get you to do them. There is a great error in Christianity I wish to point out before I proceed further, viz: in placing higher estimates on one or some of these commandments than others. This grows out of a selfishness. First, the civil law has fixed its penal code, so as to punish some offences more severely than others. Thus, a murderer is punished with death, while the adulterer is only fined, and the adulteress is only fined and many other offences are punished, in the eyes and estimation of the great Law Giver and Judge, and will be severely punished. Second, the force of education has much to do with this matter. The parent teaches the child that it is wrong to steal, but says nothing of the sin of swearing. The commandment, "Thou shalt not take the name of the Lord thy God in vain," has never been learned the way into the family code of morals. Thus, the child grows to be an honest man, and what the world chooses to call, "a moral man." But it is a nice point to be a moralist. If a man keeps his, out of these ten commandments, and yet break the ninth, he is not only immoral, but, according to Christ's teachings "guilty of breaking the whole." There are many claims to morality, and some of them substituted for Christianity which are far from being sustained by the Bible standard, and will doubtless be rejected as fraudulent in the great day of God Almighty's wrath. Sinful mortal take heed!

We now proceed to show what man must actually and actively do.

Saying that God has placed under law, general and special duties public and private let us proceed to do them. But says the Antinomian, "what can man do? he is but dust and ashes." Has not Christ said, that "without me ye can do nothing! all our righteousness is but filthy rags." True, but there is a harmonized axiom of faith and works. God hath wrought in us to will and to do, of his good pleasure, and now, man must work out his own salvation with fear and trembling." While man is but "dust and ashes," weak and helpless, he may exclaim with Paul, "I can do all things through Christ who strengthens me." While his natural righteousness is as filthy rags, he is commanded to clothe himself with clean linen or he cannot be a saint, and if not a saint, no seat in heaven.

There are two great errors to guard against this subject, and while we steer to the one side to avoid the doctrinal scylla, we must be equally careful to avoid the charybdis of the other side; for in either case we shall strike a leak and our spiritual bark is lost. The scylla of Antinomianism we have seen, and now have the vessel sufficiently turned from that fatal rock which has ruined many a vessel, if not sunk the crew to the bottomless pit.

But there has been a recent rock discovered, claimed (by some) to have been original

ly discovered by Arminius, since that, for centuries lost sight of by spiritual navigators, until Alexander Campbell discovered it on his first voyage to the land of truth, and proclaimed in his millennial harbinging that he had discovered the true way: "Come unto me, and I will show you. Repent, (i.e.) reform your life. Believe (i.e.) take the Bible as the revealed word of God. Be baptized (i.e.) let me or one of my authorized Evangelists put you under the water." Thus the self-styled Christian is a man made Christian.—The spirit and grace of God has nothing to do in the whole transaction. The man goes down into the water a vile sinner; he comes up out of the water a pure saint; (see Christ's system, p. 218.)

Thus you see it is equally important to guard against charybdis. And there is another error in this important doctrine, which I am sorry to be under the necessity of exposing, existing as it does in so highly respectable a Church, viz: the New School Presbyterianism. It is the doctrine of conversion by will. Now we believe that the will is as much depraved as any other faculty of the mind; that "the condition of man, after the fall of Adam, is such that he cannot turn and prepare himself by his own natural strength and works, to faith and calling upon God; wherefore, we have no power to do good works, pleasant and acceptable to God, without the grace of God by Christ preventing (i.e.) assisting us that we may have a good will, and working with us when we have that good will."

But the will converting doctrine is a man's will naturally, by his own ability to be converted, and then he is converted. This error is regarded as equally dangerous with the two former, and would guard you against them.

And now, to conclude this part of the subject. You have seen how God works in man; in all man's "for the grace of God hath appeared that bringeth salvation to all men"—"a portion of the spirit is given to all men to profit them." Seeing now that God has done and still does his own, not one work, what must we, as sinners and sinners do in order to be saved?

The sinner cannot expect because Christ died to save him from, that he without repentance can be saved in his sins. Why? says the Universalist. Because, says Paul, "He now commands that all men, everywhere repent." And Christ, who died to redeem him upon the condition of faith, says "he that believeth not shall be damned."

And the Christian who has tasted of the precious word of God in the world to come, could not expect to be saved finally in heaven without future obedience to all the commands of God; and why? Because Christ said "he that is faithful unto death, and I will give him a crown of life." But says the anti-perfectionist, with other skeptics and sinners, how can an imperfect being, keep a perfect law? "The law is holy, just, and good; but I am born unholy and unclean. There is no man that liveth, and sinneth not. He that saith he hath no sin, is a liar, and the truth is not in him, and to conclude we are bound to sin a little to keep us humble!" To all this I reply, that a man in a state of nature is truly unable to keep this law, in any of its points. Indeed it condemns and slays the sinner. "When the law came, sin revived and I died"—Paul—but hear Paul again, describing the truly converted man—"There is therefore now, no condemnation to them who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit; for what the law could not do in that it was weak, God sending forth his son in the likeness of sinful flesh, and for sin, condemned sin in the flesh that the righteousness which is the law might be fulfilled in us."—Rom. viii-4-5.

Thus we see the possibility—the necessity of a Christian obedience to all the precepts of a perfect law.

[To be Concluded]

St. Louis, May 4th, 1850.

Very Dear Brother:— I have been in this crowd and busy city three days. My time having been almost exclusively occupied with the business of the General Conference, I have had very little opportunity to see much of the city, the various improvements in progress, the halls of learning, or of natural curiosities. The burnt district is nearly re-built, and in a much more elegant and substantial form than before; so that in one respect the fire, the great fire of 1839, proved a blessing to the city.

On the night of my arrival, a most serious accident transpired, which is graphically described by the Editor of the Missouri Republican, as follows:—

THE MAY-DAY CALAMITY.—The melancholy and fearful accident at the LaCade Saloon, on the evening of the 1st of May, will be a subject of lasting remembrance to all who either were victims to, or witnesses of it.

The youngest child participating in the eventful scene, will carry with it to the grave, a vivid recollection of the occurrence. All the circumstances of the catastrophe—the suddenness with which it transpired—its peculiarity and extent, will impress it upon the minds of old and young for years and years. In a moment, in the twinkling of an eye, as it were, the joyful, light and gladsome heart was changed into the lowliest and saddest wailings of woe and suffering. The transition is inconceivable, even to those who witnessed it. Parents who, in all the pride and luxury of a parent's feelings, were rejoicing in their child-

ren's happiness—brothers, sisters, friends and acquaintances, whose sympathy was enlisted in the development of the young mind—the young girls themselves, indulging in the buoyant hope and happiness of guiltless childhood, pleased themselves, and striving to please their friends and parents—all these, with all their joys, to be thus suddenly involved in one common calamity, is a contrast that cannot be understood or described.

A single instance may partially illustrate the feelings we have not the language to describe. A gentleman and his lady were standing on the part of the floor that did not fall, but immediately at the point of separation.—They were pleased with the acquiescence of a favorite daughter; a son had just edged his better view into the midst of the crowd, to gain a better view of the exercise—there is a slight crackling—timbers are giving way—the impression is, that the temporary staging, on which the performance is going on, has yielded to the weight—there is no scream, no shout, no rush—in an instant more, in less than that we can write—the whole living mass are precipitated into the depth below—a pile of suffering, misery and death. Who can imagine much less describe—the mother's or the father's feelings in the awful moment; and the pain—the long agony—the moments rolled into hours, until the worst is known! Mothers and fathers, husbands and wives—every one, lived hours of agony in as many moments!

The real cause of the falling of the floor was, in our opinion, the giving way of the northwest brick column in the cellar. The floors of the two stories were supported on four brick pillars in the cellar; the cellar had been partially filled with water for a long time, and the brick forming the pillar to which we allude, or the earth under it gave way.—This left no support to that part of the floor, and the weight being greater there, the whole was carried down together.

There were many acts of individual heroism and devotion which we would be glad to record, had we the space, but as we cannot mention all, it would seem to be invidious to enumerate any. It is, however, due to the Mayor and Police, and to the Firemen, to say that they did all that could be required of them. The St. Louis and Missouri Companies applied their suction hose and opened up the cellar of water.

On the upper level, there were some incidents worthy of notice and commendation. These were some who were seized upon the scene of confusion to rob and pick pockets. While one gentleman was helping his child and another, a fellow attempted to steal his watch—detected in this, he stole the same gentleman's money wallet, by thrusting his hand in his pants-pocket, while he was in the act of lifting an insensible woman to the floor. Mr. Emanuel Black, who was severely injured in the back, was robbed, he believes, after he was taken to his residence, of his money purse, containing about forty dollars, and a pocket book containing papers of great value to him, but of no value to any one else. A liberal reward will be paid for the papers. Dr. Burg's pocket book was stolen from him, as he was lifting a woman up from the floor. He felt the thief taking it out. Mr. Jos. Child lost his pocket book also, under nearly the same circumstances. A number of watches, bracelets and other valuable articles are missing, no doubt taken in the same way.

The curb and hackmen, we are told, told their hack also at extorting money from those who had need of their services. Most extortionist prices were asked, and non-payment required, to carry the wounded home. But the occasion did not furnish much harvest.

Two bells were killed, and nearly one hundred persons injured more or less. Several of the injured, I learn, are improving rapidly.

The health of the city is considered good; but some few deaths by cholera having occurred, and the boats from below, arriving daily with cases of cholera on board, and reporting many deaths by that fatal disease, some alarm has been created for the health of the city, and induced the Mayor to prohibit the existence of quarantine regulations. These regulations it is presumed, will be rigidly enforced, and will occasion some annoyance to the traveling public.

The weather in this latitude is considered very cold for the season. A north wind has been prevailing ever since last Tuesday, and it is now a whit behind a Texas north in January or February. The spring is unusually late.

Apples, quinces and cherry trees are just in bloom.

There is a very heavy tide of emigration flowing toward California, and the intensity of the season is causing much distress among the emigrants. They cannot leave the settlements till the grass grows sufficiently to sustain their stock; and during their delay they have to pay the highest prices for provisions and forage. Many have already exhausted their means, and will be obliged to abandon the trip.

The session of the General Conference in this city attracts considerable attention, and furnishes high interest to those who witness its deliberations. The Editor of the Missouri Republican says: "The present General Conference embraces in its delegates in attendance, a body of learned and pious men, exceeding any similar assembling in our city."

Nearly, if not all, the Protestant churches in the city, have tendered their pulpits to the General Conference, to be occupied by its members during its session. It is confidently hoped that great and permanent results will follow the labors of the delegates in the several churches of the city.

There is every prospect that the session of the Conference will be one of great harmony, and one most happy in its results. Bishop Soule's last just arrival. His absence is deeply regretted by all. Being the senior Bishop, and having nearly filled the measure of his days on earth, all are especially anxious to enjoy his presence and counsels during this session. The address of Bishops Andrew, Capes and Paine, is an able document, and well merits a careful perusal. It was read by Bishop Andrew, and was listened to with profound attention by the Conference and by a

large number of spectators. Other matters of interest must be omitted for the present. Most respectfully yours, C. RICHARDSON.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The April number of "Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine," comes fraught with its usual amount of matters of interest.

The fifth "Annual Report" of the Missionary Society, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, has just been received; and from which we make the following extract, showing the number of missions under the care of the Southern Church; and also the amount of money each Conference contributed last year, for the support of the Missionary cause.

Table with columns for various states and territories: Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, West Virginia, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Vermont, New Hampshire, Maine, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and a Total column.

Eight missions; eight missionaries; two hundred and eighty-five members; five churches; five Sunday schools; one hundred and thirty-six scholars.

Among the German missions, 124 missions; 112 missionaries; 19,350 whites; and 1,261 colored members; with 64 churches; 78 Sabbath schools; and 2,488 scholars.

Among the Italian missions, 116 missions; 104 missionaries; 31,192 colored, and 267 white members; with 41 churches, and 15,977 children under religious instruction.

Among the Chinese missions, 3 missions; 8 missionaries; 285 members; 4 churches; 5 Sabbath schools, and 153 scholars.

Among the Indian missions, 32 missions; 39 missionaries; 4042 church members; 38 churches; 25 Sabbath schools; and 1367 scholars; with 8 manual labor schools, and 383 pupils.

In California—3 missionaries; 2 missionaries; 273; churches 147; church members 59,707; Sabbath schools 198; children under religious instruction 29,348; with eight manual labor schools, and 383 pupils.

GENERAL AGGREGATE—Missions 282; missionaries 273; churches 147; church members 59,707; Sabbath schools 198; children under religious instruction 29,348; with eight manual labor schools, and 383 pupils.

ANNUAL MINUTES. We have been kindly furnished with a copy of the Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Methodist E. Church, South, for the years 1849-50, published by Rev. J. Early.

There are travelling preachers, 1,538; Supernumerary preachers, 104; Local preachers, 3,988; The increase in membership is, whites, 12,324; Colored, 569; Decrease among the Indians, 149; Increase of travelling preachers, 62; " local " 872; Decrease of supernumerary " 4; Florida is not reported.

The steamer Washington lately ascended to the town of Cameron, a distance of 80 miles above the mouth of Indian or Little River.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE GENERAL CONFERENCE of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, FRIDAY MAY 3, 1850.

Conference opened at half past 8 o'clock A. M., Bishop Andrew in the chair. Religious exercises were conducted by Mr. Crouch, of Kentucky.

The minutes of yesterday's proceedings were read and approved. Bishop Andrew inquired whether any things had been received from Bishop Soule.

Mr. McFerrin, of Tennessee, answered in the negative. After expressing the regrets of himself and his colleagues, for the absence of the Senior, Bishop A. moved that a formal notice of the Episcopal Address, which was listened to with profound attention.

On motion, it was ordered that the address be published. Bishop Capes took the chair. Dr. Early presented the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That so much of the Bishop's address as relates to the manner of receiving Preachers, be referred to the committee on Preachers.

Resolved, That so much of the same as relates to our literary institutions, be referred to the committee on Education.

Resolved, That so much of the same as relates to Missions, be referred to the committee on Missions.

Resolved, That so much of the same as relates to the future supply of our people with books and periodicals, be referred to the committee on the Book Concern.

Resolved, That so much of the same as relates to the strengthening of the Episcopacy, be referred to the committee on Episcopacy.

Resolved, That so much of the same as relates to Sabbath Schools, be referred to the committee on Sabbath Schools.

On motion of Mr. McFerrin, it was Resolved, That so much of the Bishop's address as relates to Itinerancy, be referred to the committee on Itinerancy.

On motion of Mr. Henkle, it was Resolved, That so much of the Bishop's address as relates to the occupation of Southern Territory by the Northern Methodist Episcopal Church, be referred to the committee on Boundaries.

Dr. Smith moved a special committee. Bishop Capes suggested that if any delegates were prepared to offer any matter for the early consideration of any of the committees, this would be the proper time.

Dr. Early suggested that the order of business—memorials, petitions, and appeals—be called, and in that way the matter would regulate come up.

The order of business was then called, according to the rules, and there being no reports ready to be presented, the several Conferences represented were called in their order, for petitions, memorials and appeals.

The following Conferences represented: Kentucky Conference—Mr. Ralston presented three resolutions from this Conference, one concerning a change in the constitution of the appointing power; another in relation to the formation of a Western Virginia Conference. They were severally read, and the first named referred to the committee on Itinerancy, the second to the committee on Education, and the third to the committee on Boundaries.

Missouri Conference—Mr. Lanin presented a memorial respecting a church at Quincy, Illinois. Read and referred to the committee on Petitions and Memorials, (hereafter to be appointed.)

Louisiana Conference—Mr. Randal presented a memorial from a Quarterly Conference held in New Orleans. Read and referred to the committee on Episcopacy.

North Carolina Conference—Mr. Drems presented a resolution from this Conference, in relation to changing the existing boundary of said Conference. Read and referred to the committee on Boundaries.

Indiana Mission Conference—Mr. W. L. McAllister presented a petition from the Lynch District, in relation to having said district attached to the St. Louis or Missouri Conference. Read and referred to the committee on Boundaries.

Dr. Stevenson introduced a resolution instructing the committee on Missions to report upon the expediency of discontinuing the office of Superintendent of the Indian Mission Conference. Read and referred to the committee on Missions.

Mr. McFerrin presented a report in relation to the condition of the Nashville Christian Advocate, Ke. Read and referred to the committee on the Book Concern.

Bishop Andrew laid before the Conference a communication from J. J. Dill and others. Read and referred to the committee on Revisals.

On motion of Mr. S. Patton, it was Resolved, That the committee on Itinerancy be instructed to devise some plan by which the labors and influence of local preachers may be rendered more available to the church, and that said committee report the result of their deliberations to this Conference.

A communication was received from the stewards of the Methodist Protestant church in this city, offering the use of their house of worship to the members of the Conference.—Referred to the committee on Public Worship.

Mr. Betts, from the Publishing committee, submitted a report in relation to the Southern Christian Advocate, which was read and referred to the committee on the Book Concern.

Mr. McFerrin requested permission for the reporter of the St. Louis Intelligencer to sit within the bar, and report proceedings of Conference for that paper. It being understood that the report would be submitted to the supervision of the Publishing committee, no objections were made, and the request was granted.

Dr. Smith announced his intention to discuss the subject of a division of the General Conference into two houses, an upper and a lower, and suggested that to-morrow, at ten o'clock, the Conference should go into committee on the whole, to consider of that subject. He thought that the Conference could spend time to-morrow, better than at some subsequent day; and as he intended to give his views on the subject, they might as well hear him then. He deemed it not appropriate that the Conference should act upon it in Conference capacity, or that it should be referred to the consideration of a small committee, and therefore proposed to go into committee of the whole.

At this point, Bishop Paine announced the following committees: Committee on Education—Messrs. W. M.

Wrightman, L. Rossier, B. T. Crouch, J. W. Hamner, and J. Hamilton.

Committee on Revisals—Messrs. J. E. McFerrin, D. S. Duggott, T. N. Ralston, T. O. Sumners, and W. Patton.

Committee on Sabbath Schools—Messrs. Joseph H. Davis, Jas. Stacey, and J. Lanin.

Committee on Temperance—Messrs. Geo. P. Paine, G. W. Brush, and T. L. Boswell.

Committee on the Expenses of Delegates—Messrs. H. A. C. Walker, J. W. Glenn, and Wm. E. Duly.

Special Committee on Northern Relations—Messrs. Henkle, Thomas Crouch, and Joseph Boyles.

Dr. Hamilton moved that Conference appoint to-morrow, ten o'clock, to hear Dr. Smith on the subject proposed.

Mr. McFerrin, of Tennessee, was opposed to the motion, on the ground that the matter was too vague and indefinite—had not been formally presented in writing. He was opposed to passing a resolution to hear any brother, without knowing on what subject he was going to speak.

Dr. Early advocated the motion. Dr. Drake opposed it.

Mr. Smith replied, that his proposition was to go into committee of the whole, to-morrow, at 10 o'clock, to consider the propriety of dividing the Conference into two houses; and, if deemed expedient, to devise some plan for the accomplishment of that object.

He thought this statement sufficiently definite. He did not wish particularly to discuss the subject to-morrow, but at any time when it should be best suited to the Conference. He thought there would be time to-morrow, but perhaps some other day would do as well.

In answer to an inquiry of Mr. Brush, of the Book committee, Dr. Early, the Book Agent, announced that he would be ready to present his report to-morrow.

Dr. Hamilton withdrew his motion in reference to Dr. Smith's proposition.

Dr. Spear introduced the following resolutions, signed by himself and Dr. Drake, and requested that they lie upon the table, to be called up and acted upon at a future day:

Resolved, That the following question and answer be added to the second section of the 4th chapter of the Book of the Discipline: "Question—What shall be done when a local elder or deacon is reported or believed to have lost his grace or usefulness, and the Quarterly Meeting conference shall refuse to pass his character on that ground?"

Answer—The Quarterly Meeting Conference shall proceed to investigate the conduct of the elder or deacon, and if satisfied by evidence, the elder or deacon shall be divested of his ministerial character; the preacher in charge shall have exact minutes of the investigation kept by the Secretary of the Conference. The local elder or deacon shall have the right of appeal to the annual Conference, as provided for under the question 24, in sec. 24, chap. 4."

On motion of Mr. Leigh, Conference adjourned.

Prayer by Mr. Norris.

NOTE.—In the published report of yesterday's proceedings, the names of Messrs. E. W. S. H. M. Tomlin, Madlin, and E. Stevenson, from the Louisiana Conference, were inadvertently omitted.

The name of Thos. O. Sumners, from the Alabama Conference, should have appeared among those of the delegates reported as being present on the first day of the session.

Saturday, May 4, 1850. Conference met at the appointed hour, Bishop Paine in the Chair.

Religious exercises conducted by Mr. Evans.

The Journal of yesterday was read and approved. The Chair called for reports. Mr. Crouch presented one from the Board of Curators of Transylvania University, which was read and referred to the Committee on Education.

Dr. Early, as book agent, presented his report, which was referred to the Committee on the Book Concern.

The Chair called for petitions, memorials and appeals. Mr. Hicks presented a petition from the Catawba Circuit, Holston Conference, which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Mr. Johnson presented a series of resolutions passed by the last St. Louis Conference, the first recommending the restoration of Mr. Wesley's original rule on temperance; the second, recommending the adoption of the Southern Ladies' Companion by the General Conference; the third, recommending the formation of a Sunday-school Union, the publication of a Sunday-school Advocate, and the appointment of an editor for Sunday-school books; the fourth, recommending St. Louis as the most eligible place for the location of the book concern.

The several resolutions were referred to their appropriate committees.

Mr. Brock presented a resolution from the Memphis Conference, instructing the delegates from that conference to use their influence to procure the location of the book concern at Memphis; which was laid upon the table for future consideration.

Mr. Haupp presented a communication from the Louisiana Conference, requesting that the boundary of said Conference be so altered as to embrace that part of Louisiana now included in the Mississippi Conference; which was referred to the Committee on Boundaries.

Also, a resolution recommending the establishment of a Sunday-school department in the book concern of the M. E. Church, South, which was referred to the Committee on Sabbath Schools; and another recommending the establishment of one of the church papers at New Orleans; which was referred to the Committee on the book concern.

Dr. Smith presented the following resolution, which was read:

Resolved, That a special committee be organized, with instructions to consider and report a bill, if they deem it expedient, for the organization of future sessions of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, by two houses—an upper and lower House—conformed, as far as may be deemed advisable, to the following outline, viz:

1st. The lower house shall be constituted as the present General Conference now is, and invested with the same authority, so far as may be judged necessary to conform its relative powers to those of the other branch of the Legislature.

2d. The upper house shall be constituted by not less than one, nor more than two traveling elders for each Annual Conference, to be elected by those laymen who are of mature age, and in full connection with the church. It shall be invested with authority to pass

upon all the shall constitute of the t op, and d astical law t of the c Dr. Smit argument, w attention. Mr. M. H. upon the Dr. Early tion would Mr. Me. dition upon but to allow their views; ference of Dr. Boyl motion, viz: taly and be next Wedne- epted by M and the reso table. Mr. E. v. n disciplin preachers an station to a which they circuit or stw ed, for twed as having w tered upon r referred to Mr. Pitts tion; which Education. Dr. Green the same sub same commit Dr. Hamil proposing e in reference which was re visals. Ann ping of a rec mit and stat committee o Mr. Pitts Sunday sch committee o Mr. Tracy coming Tru committee o earning the o slaves; while mittee. Dr. Green editors of an mitted to pal ever, without r; which w book concern On motion the book con on books Mr. Stacy part of which he required t by those referred to Dr. Steves members of a ted to the C Missiary which was re sixes. Mr. Hugh proving of the tutions of which was re enancy. Dr. Wiman a resolution o our Bishops t sionary cause rted by th ed to the Co The Chair Dillell, Rog tes on Petiti The hour I adjourned. Prayer by Conference Andrew in th religious exer ted by the C Garrett, S. A. H. H. thic seats. Dr. Lee, f cy, Mr. M Revisals, and tee on Bound respective ec were laid on the rule. Dr. Sedor from the Lo the Book Co Publishing C positor, tend the General red to the Co coals. Mr. Lanin journal of the recommend eorn in St. L dir a redact both of which on Books and Mr. Johns from Holston theist Episc ral Conferen the Commit Mr. Richa tion from the ding the est Journal, and Depositors i Texas, and of ner for adopi per, which w books and Pe On motion sented from location of th and referred Periodicals. At his own charged from and Dr. Mite appointment, which was ad the appointm take into con system of co in the circu lar plan for car, which was ad On motion tion present

THE CRUCIFIXION.

BY REV. GEO. CROLEY, LL. D.
City of God! Jerusalem,
Why rushes out thy living stream!

Still onward rolls the living tide,
There rush the bridegroom and the bride;

Yet cursed and tormented, taunted, spun,
No wrath is for the wrath returned;

At last the word of death is given,
The form is bound, the nail is driven;

SECULAR NEWSPAPERS FURNISHING RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.
Mr. Editor:
The following is from a recent number...

THE ANNUARY CELEBRATION OF THE SOUTHERN SCHOOL OF THE METHODIST CHURCH AT NEW ORLEANS.
The Anniversary Celebration of the Southern School of the Methodist Church at New Orleans...

DIFFICULTIES arise now in the Presbytery of the Scotch Church at London, with regard to Irving's position. The members in that body could not suffer on in their midst...

MISCELLANY.

For the T. W. Banner.
THE APOSTOLIC CATHOLIC CHURCH. I. ITS HISTORY, CONTINUED.
Irving is one of those characters, who ever and anon arise comet-like on the horizon of the world...

own poems by Wadsworth, a burst of praise from Lamb and a burst of passion from Keat.
There was nothing, compared to a sermon from Edward Irving. "Yet we can form but a very imperfect conception from his printed works...

When Irving heard of these singular prayer meetings, which we have mentioned in our former communications, he saw in them the revival of the Apostolic Church, with all its extraordinary gifts and offices. It was not long afterwards that he gathered the multitudes which believed like him into societies, similar to those of Scotland...

THE REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA.
Scrophulous, Case January 1, 1848.
Messrs. SANDS - Gentlemen - Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife...

A NEW SCHOOL.
Mr. N. F. Gray respectfully takes this method of announcing to the citizens of Houston, that on Monday the 11th inst. at the colored church in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he will open a school for the instruction of small children...

500 BBL. OF LIME daily expected from Thomson - also by Bark Indiana, from New York, a supply of goods of every description, making a full and complete assortment.
RICE & NICHOLS.
Houston, Nov. 29th, 1849.

CONTRIBUTOR OF A MONTHLY PERIODICAL, relating this circumstance, says: "The Irvingites thought doubtless, about the case of Judas Iscariot, and proceeded in their work heedless of his betrayal." The apostles, against all expectations, was not conferred upon Irving, but he died as "an angel" of the mother church at London...

TO THE PUBLIC.
Office of Dr. Row's Compound Review,
January 1st, 1850.
A new series of the COMMERCE AND REVIEW will be commenced on March next, with which the monthly Review will be merged...

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

IN QUART BOTTLES,
For Purifying the Blood,
And for the cure of Scrophulous, Rheumatic, Stomach Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Bronchitis, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Debility, &c. &c.

ADVERTISEMENTS.
Lined Oil, Spirit Turpentine,
Lard Oil, Alcohol,
Castor Oil, Copal Varnish,
Red Lead, Litharge,
Rosin, Vermilion.

MUCH DESIRED PUBLICATION!!
SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.
BY REV. H. B. RASCOM, D. D., LL. D.
In one volume, duodecimo, of 500 pages, with a fine likeness of the author, will be found from the press of Messrs. Morton & Griswold, Louisville, Ky. Early in January next.

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In the English Language, is confidently,
WEBSTER'S,
the entire work, unabridged, in 1 vol. Crown Quarto, 1450 pages, with portrait of the author, revised by Professor Goodrich of Yale College. Price \$6.

REGULAR PACKET STEAMERS.
BRAZOS & WASHINGTON.
THESE splendid light-draft steamers, double engine, Class A. No. 1. passenger and freight steamers, have commenced their regular trips between Washington and the north, and being built expressly for this trade, will continue running on the Brazos during the season...

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RUTHERVILLE COLLEGE.
RUTHERVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.
This institution was chartered and went into successful operation in 1840, and has maintained an uninterrupted career of usefulness to the present period. It has imparted the benefits of education to more than eight hundred of the youth of Texas...

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
Wm. Halsey, A. M., President and Professor of Languages,
John S. Norton, A. B., Professor of Mathematics,
Mary C. Halsey, -Teacher in Music,
Mary C. Hill, -Prinipal.
Board can be obtained at the college, and in private families in town, from \$8 to \$10 per month.

POSTMASTER'S NOTICE.
MY services being very frequently claimed by persons at a distance, viz: in answering enquiries and various other little jobs, I am unable to have to inform all concerned, that in future I will cheerfully attend to any request, provided the postage be paid on the letter soliciting information, etc. For I think it is as little as any gentleman can do to pay postage on his own business; unpaid letters I will consign to the hands of the Capulet - unopened, uncolored, and unused.

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

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

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S. MANDELBAUM, respectfully informs the public that he has removed from his old stand near the Postoffice to the Brick Store, corner of Main and Franklin streets. Houston, Sept. 29, 1849.

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