

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

CHARLES RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON:
SATURDAY, AUGUST 17, 1850.

ORDERS FOR DISCONTINUANCE.

No orders for the discontinuance of the T. W. Banner to subscribers will be regarded, except at our own option, until all arrangements are paid.

Subscribers wishing to discontinue from any cause, should hand the amount due from them to an authorized agent, or to some postmaster, taking his receipt therefor, or send it directly to us, with the order for discontinuance.

The discontinuances have been almost entirely on account of the irregularity of the mails. We sincerely hope that our subscribers will exercise a little patience, with the expectation that there will be a manifest and speedy improvement in the mails.

We commend the communication on Consciousness, to the attention of all our readers. Part second will appear next week.

OBITUARIES.

We have received an obituary of Mrs. Josephine Craig, but as it is anonymous, our rules forbid its publication. Whenever we are furnished with the real name of its author, we shall be at liberty to give it to the public.

QUARTERLY CONFERENCE.

The following arrangement of the work of a Quarterly Conference, we copy from the New Orleans Christian Advocate. It is said to have been prepared for the purpose of being presented to the late General Conference for adoption and insertion in the Discipline, for the benefit and honor of the session did not present a favorable opportunity thereto. It is published for the benefit of those interested.

What is the method in which we usually proceed in the Quarterly Conference?

Answer.—We compare.

1. Are there any complaints?
2. Are there any appeals or references?
3. Are there any applications for license, for the renewal of license, either to preach or exhibit?
4. What number has been received into the Church, in fellowship, the past quarter? What number on probation?
5. What number has died? What number has removed?
6. What number has been excluded from the Church?
7. What is the number and state of Sabbath Schools?
8. Give the rates respecting the income of children been collected?
9. What sum has been raised for Missions?
10. What is the state of the Church?
11. (*At the First Quarterly Conference for the year I*)—What the Stewards made their assessments for the year I.
12. (*At the Second Quarterly Conference*)—Is there any thing against the moral or official character of the Local Preachers or Elders?—(*Calling each by name*)
13. Is there any thing against the official character of the Stewards?
14. (*At the fourth Quarterly Conference*)—What is the report of the Board of Stewards?
15. What is the Report of the Board of Trustees?
16. Is there any other business to come before the Conference?
17. When shall the next Quarterly Meeting be held?

The Louisiana Statesman makes the following lame threat at Dr. Clapp of New Orleans:—As the castigation is notoriously a righteous one, it is hoped it will be keenly felt. It is a little curious that a man, who had challenged all the world to overthrow his dogmas, should be knocked out by one man. This only shows that some men find it easier to boast great things, than to perform them.—To reiterate that their dogmas are true, than to prove them so. Will the New Orleans papers continue to teach with Dr. Clapp's sermons after this cowardly retreat? “Skeleto” should be the theme of his next sermon. But to the castigation. Heretofore it is, and every tick marks:

THE HELL CONTROVERSY.—The Rev. Doctor Alexander Campbell of New Orleans, perceiving that the Rev. Dr. Clapp was persistently diffusing his views on this subject through the daily papers, thus tacitly inviting the orthodox clergy to a controversy, recently invited him to a full and fair discussion of the subject either in the pulpit, or through the newspapers. Dr. Clapp accepted the invitation to discuss it in one of the city papers, the discussion was announced, a paper was secured, and the Doctor proposed to lead off.

Dr. Campbell set about making his preparations, hunted up his authorities and sharpened his pen. Great interest was excited in the Christian and literary world, for the subject is one of intense interest, and the parties to the controversy rank high as men of learning and talent—one eloquent, astute, skilled in dialectics, and proverbially bold. The other profound, elaborate, vigorous, circumspect, but resolute and firm. We have waited patiently for the discussion to begin. Many even delayed their departure from the city, so universal was the curiosity in the public mind to have the matter settled. A few days since we saw a letter from Dr. Clapp, in a down-town newspaper to be published at Huntsville, Walker county, with the above title. It proposes to be the organ of no party, but will give items of the doings of all parties, and will keep its

then formally accepted an offer to discuss the subject, we consider nothing less than a *bach*-out. The apology should have been made, before he accepted the challenge. After this, the Rev. Dr. Clapp cannot, with either good taste or propriety, take up his favorite theme, either in the pulpit or in the newspapers.—He will be perpetually obnoxious to the majority of descended on subject, which he was about to discuss with an opponent, who had invited him to discuss it; an opponent equaling, like him, a pulpit in the city, and universally respected for his learning, his modesty and his piety.”

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN TEXAS.

We find the following account of the condition and prospects of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Texas, in the Texas Presbytery of the Methodist. It is from the leading editorial. We presume that the complaint of neglect on the part of the C. P. Church in the other States of her interests in Texas is founded in truth. We have been quite familiar with the operations of this Church in Texas for the last ten years, and have conversed freely with many of its ministers, and have been satisfied that their sacrifices have been great. They have deserved the sympathies, the prayers and contributions of their Church in the other States. Those they have sought, but it seems they have sought in vain, and are thrown upon their own resources. This fact should and may stimulate them to greater efforts. Without further remarks, we will let them state their own grievances:

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readers advised of the current information of the times.

G. Robinson, Esq., the editor and proprietor, says, its permanency will depend altogether on the support it may receive.

THE NEW ORLEANS CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

Though we have not yet received the copies of this paper sent us by the committee of publication, we have been favored, by a friend with the purusal of a copy. It is of the size of the Banner, and well filled with interesting articles.

William Whinn, D. D. of the Mississippi Conference, Rev. William E. Doty of the Louisiana Conference, Jefferson Hamilton, D. D., of the Alabama Conference, compose the Committee of publication. No editor has yet been selected. It is estimated that it will require 10,000 subscribers to sustain the paper in New Orleans, being 30 to each person in the four Conferences pledged to the enterprise. Price \$2.00 in advance, or \$3.00 if payment be delayed six months.

New Orleans being a great commercial emporium possesses many advantages for the location of a religious journal. We wish success to the enterprise.

EDITORS TABLE.

Southern Methodist Quarterly Review.

The July issue of the Review, seems to have been born out of due time, being editorials making its debut between the editorial administration of Dr. Bascom and that of Dr. Doggett.

As we glanced over this number, we could not well express the chiding regret of its issues for fear that we might be wrong, and thinking that they were in the only portions of the United States, would carry out what we conceived they wished to do, but becoming convinced of it in our minds, that was mainly mainly, if not entirely, dependent upon our resources in this country, in building up the Church, we think it our duty to call the public mind, as far as we can, on this subject.—More than five years ago, several synods of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church petitioned the Assembly to take some active measures in aiding this Church in this country—sixty-one of which had already elapsed since other Churches had acted liberally in supplying men and means, in building up the white places in Texas. The Assembly adjourned at that time to receive a hostile attack, and, thinking that they had in the only portions of the country where they were not, and could not be, more easily informed, one hundred and fifty dollars were paid out of the treasury of the Cumberland Presbytery, and that had called to come to a general meeting of them having fifty delegates. We could not say a word in defense of the disorganization of those brethren, as we have done here, and think them of good men, but among them were not educated, and one of them had only passed through seminary, and the other had not even attended a school, having been taught by his father.

It contains some good things to say, but is unmercifully indolent in its reasoning.

According to this writer, eternity, immortality and immorality or eternal life mean the same thing—a part of eternity, means an abiding, highly informed, one hundred and fifty dollars was paid out of the treasury of the Cumberland Presbytery, and that had called to come to a general meeting of them having fifty delegates. We could not say a word in defense of the disorganization of those brethren, as we have done here, and think them of good men, but among them were not educated, and one of them had only passed through seminary, and the other had not even attended a school, having been taught by his father.

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AUGUST 17, 1850.

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.

71

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of nothing but dust and

and cover the most vir-

of our race, into devils in-

the first and only appointment we had received for

Quarterly meeting this year.

On Saturday, no Elder made his appearance,

nor my word from him, but, trusting in God,

and hoping the Elder would soon arrive, we

commenced the meeting. On Saturday night

there were several conversions, and a general

Interest felt by the community; the church

seemed to be alive to the work, and anxious for

the conversion of souls.

On Sabbath, the interest continued to increase,

many were at the altar of prayer, calling for

mercy. On Sabbath night, the Lord verified

his promise in a signal manner. After the

minister, Rev. D. Robinson had faithfully pre-

sented the word of God to the hearers, he came

down from the stand and invited penitents to

come forward to the altar of prayer. The in-

vitation was promptly accepted by nearly all

upon the ground, churchmen uninvited. There

could be seen the gray headed and the youth,

the father and the son all bowed at the same

altar, and earnestly invoking the name of God;

and in mercy did He answer. The pressure of

the Almighty was felt by all, and while the

seals of God were praising his name for con-

verting grace—the penitent souls were praising

his name for converting power.

I have never witnessed such a signal display

of the power of God as upon that occasion; all

felt, and nearly all were endeavoring to obtain

peace with our heavenly Father. The meeting

continued till a late hour, and the Elder

did not arrive, yet the Lord was there in power.

We had Revs. D. Robinson and J. Neely, lo-

cal preachers, with us, who appeared to be deeply

impressed by those

in it, not finding an easy

and virtue, where more

ted their hopes, had what

vane. In this way again,

a censorious spirit, lead-

ing in others those vices

when it discovers in

ourselves of guilt, is tempted

the discovery for its own

ay or another. Hence it

comes more and more the

desire to cherish an accu-

For the T. W. Banner.

CHIE CHURCH.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON.—The

anniversary was held on the 25th June. The

on the road leading

about thirty miles from

miles West of the Trinity

a country of rich, undu-

its central position, the

worth of the citizens in

it bids fair to become a

inland town.

A band of generous Meth-

their generous neighbors

try to the erection of

a church and Parsonage

and to build said church,

is by subscription, and already quite a number

of names appear—permit me to give to the

readers of your excellent paper, these names,

with the amount annexed:

E. W. Rogers,	\$50 00
C. H. Barker,	50 00
D. P. Pearis,	40 00
N. H. Whittingburg,	30 00
R. M. Berry,	25 00
G. E. H. Tarrant,	30 00
Mrs. E. Apperson,	20 00
Mrs. E. Flaherty,	10 00
James Faiston,	10 00
Dr. G. W. Starr,	10 00
H. H. Hall,	10 00
A. Jenkins,	10 00
J. Prince,	10 00
James Jackson,	10 00
G. L. Hickey,	5 00
H. W. Young,	5 00
W. B. M. Nicholson,	5 00

Probably several other names, I desire the

publication of this for two reasons:

1st. To show the liberality of our citizens,

and this will appear when it is known that the

most, or a majority of these men are in moderate

circumstances, men who labor with their

own hands for a support.

2d. "To prove unto good works," our more

wealthy brethren elsewhere; that soon each

Circuit may be provided with a parsonage, that

the poor self-denying, self-sacrificing Preacher

may have a home for his family during the few

months that he is absent from his post.

He had the good fortune to meet no Indians, though he frequently saw

fresh "signs." Travellers between the different

towns on this side of the Rio Grande have

crossed over to the other side, to escape the Indians. Many horses and mules had been stolen by them—Allegedly having lost

forty miles.

From the same source we learn that Gen.

Brooks has disposed the troops at his command

so as to intercept, if possible, the Indians

in their transits to the settlements; and that

he intends to carry the war into the Indian country, and has written to the Sec. of War,

recommending that plan of operations

and asking for more troops to accomplish it.

That is the only feasible plan of checking

Indian incursions into the settlements. We hope it will be speedily tested.

INCREASE AND MOVEMENTS OF THE ARMY.—

The Secretary of War has given an official

order, that agreeably to the provisions of an

act to increase the rank and file of the army,

and to encourage enlistments, approved July 17th, 1850, the companies of light artillery

will be increased to sixty-four privates each.

He also directs the several companies of the

army serving at the military posts in Texas,

New Mexico, California and Oregon, as well

as those stationed at Forts Smith and

Gaines, on the Upper Mississippi, on the route to Oregon, and at posts to be established on the Des

Mojave, Canadian, and Upper Arkansas rivers.

The date and place where the letter was written, were not stated.

Mr. Wright spoke at length, and the

meeting adjourned.

CONGRESSIONAL.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—First Session.

WASHINGTON, July 25.

SENATE.—Mr. Clegg called up his resolutions

against military interference in civil affairs.

Mr. Houston spoke at length in opposition to the interference of the United States officers in the affairs of Texas. Without concluding, he yielded the floor to Mr. Clay, who called up the Compromise bill.

Mr. Clay spoke at length in favor of the

Compromise bill.

Mr. Clegg's amendment was pending.

It provided that both parties should stand as they did when the government treaty was made.

Mr. Clegg's amendment was voted down.

For the T. W. Banner.

Mr. Editor:
Having seen in the S. W. Baptist Chronicle, of March 9th, an account of the number of landholders of England, Ireland and Scotland, I composed the following verses in consequence.—They are far inferior to many of my productions; but if you think the subject will entitle them to a place in your excellent paper, you are welcome to them:

ENGLAND.

Old England art so near thy fall!
Great workshop of the world!
Thy workmen ruined; one and all,
To abject slavery hurried.

Yes, thirty thousand princely men,
The seagirt island own;
Who roll in splendid luxury,
While fainted millions groan.

Each gale that blows from Erin's Isle,
Brings tales of want and woe;
Oppression with triumphant smile,
Still keeps her captives low.

That lovely island of the sea,
Six thousand own it all;
While flightful poverty,
In vain for bread may call.

Old Scotland once so brave and free;
Who has thy manhood fled?

Has all thy glory gone from thee?
Gone with the mighty dead!

Three thousand own thy hills and dales;
They shadowed mountains grand;

Own all thy pleasant sunny vales,
Thou lost, unhappy land.

Your Whigs and Tories all agree
To bind the poor by taxes;
All families want and slavery
Curse, the land of Robert Burns.

Well may so many leave thy shore,
In foreign lands to roam—
Talk not to me of slavery here,
While thou hast slaves at home.

Princes, Lords, and Dukes, may call you
free;
Who revel on your toll;
But you are slaves of low degree,
Who till for the soil.

Crest is the curse, when one man holds
The country all around;
While thousands just as good as he,
Have not one foot of ground.

Tis true, there must be always poor,
And poverty's no sin;
Except it lags at your own door;
But there the curse begins.

Yes, Britain which so long has been
The glory of the world;
Is owned by forty thousand men;
Her flag should now be furled.

If all thy millions fight and tell;
Great mistress of the waves!
For these few owners of her soil,
There Indians since are slaves.

Thrice happy land should Texas be,
Where every man may sit
Under his own vine and fig tree,
In summer's fervent heat.

For every man may own part,
Of God's creation here;
Then here's to thee with all my heart,
One long, loud, hailing cheer.

ALFRED JAMES SMITH,
Ll. Col., July 25th, 1839.

MISCELLANY.

ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC.

The Pacific News, in giving an account of an excursion to a group of Islands, called the "Pine Islands," says:

"These Islands are about twenty-five miles out from the harbor, and are apparently formed by a volcanic upheaval from the bed of the ocean. The largest one contains about ten square miles. It was one, except by the Russians, whose tenements we yet find there in an almost perfect state. The village round the place occupied by my rats of sea-ports of every kind, and some with which they were unacquainted; among other strange birds, they do not belong to the world with the food of a waterfowl. The most wonderful occupants there are the kings of beasts—the sea-lions.

These animals have congregated there to the number of thousands. They are of the largest class of four-footed beasts, weighing between two and three thousand pounds.

They have the resemblance of a lion in conformation, the mane, and tail in a similar manner, but much longer. When the party landed, these animals seem'd to be curious to observe the intruders, and were rather more familiar than they supposed would seem to deserve. On being approached, the most of them took to the water, several of them however, turned, and appeared ready to fight. This seems to be a spot where they congregate to rear their young, as over two hundred helpless cubs, if they may be so called, were there left to the tender mercies of the invaders. This was the apparent reason of the roaring, and other methods of expressing great solicitude. Three or four of the old ones were shot, after some difficulty, for their large bodies could only be penetrated by the largest shot balls. Some trophies were brought home worthy of notice, which, with a full account of the voyage, we are promised. We are glad to learn, that the party annexed these islands to the United States, as the first in a series in the Pacific Ocean."

MYSTERY, BURIED TREASURE, ETC., ETC.—The State of Georgia, shortly after the Revolutionary War, donated to Gen. Greene a large estate on Cumberland Island, on the extreme Southern line of the State. Here Gen. Greene passed the last of his days, and if we mistake not, was buried. His house is, perhaps, the most extensive private residence in the State, five stories high and built of tappy a material prepared with lime and oyster-shells, which is as enduring as marble.

The art is said to have been borrowed from the Moors. The grounds are beautifully laid out, with live oaks, orange groves, grape-vines, and the many flowering shrubs of that tropical climate. It is now the property of Mr. Nightingale, the heir of Gen. Greene, who, however, now lives in South-Western Georgia, the most important section of the cotton-growing region.

Gibbs, the pirate, who was exonerated in New York about twenty years ago, declared that a large treasure was concealed in Cumberland Island, and described the place. Many inefficient searches have been made for it, but in vain. A few days ago, however, three strangers landed on the island, and remained a few hours. But since their departure a deeply marked path has been discovered from the beach to a sand-hill, and then a hole about eight feet deep and thirty in circumference at the top. They had cut through palmetto roots in excavating. The negroes represent that they had not worked by day, and that a good road ran parallel through the wood to the path they had made, but they had avoided the road. The men went off in an open boat to the schooner Bellona, bound for Charleston. The collector has sent the cutter after her, with orders to inspect her cargo and ascertain what those singular movements meant. Such is the substance of a letter written from St. Mary's to the Savannah Republican.

PRINTS ON.—A RIVETER'S SONG.

"Just under an island, midst rushes and moss,

I was born on a rock-spring, and dew;

I was shaded by trees, whose branches and leaves

Never suffered the sun to gaze through.

I wandered around the steep brow of a hill,

Where the daisies and violets grow,

Were shaking the mist from their awakening eyes,

And pouring their bream on the air.

Then I crept gently on, and I nestled the feet

Of a shrub that enfolded a nest—

The bird in return sang his merry song,

And showed me his feather crest.

How joyful I felt in the bright afternoon,

When the sun, riding off in the west,

Came out in red gold from behind the green trees

And basking in my tremulous breast!

My memory now can return to the time

When the hours murmured low plaintive tones

While I wasted the day in dancing away,

Or playing with pebbles for stones.

It points to the hour when rain pattered

Down,

Or resting awhile on the trees;

Then quickly descending it ruffed my calm,

And whispered to me of the sea!

"Twas then the first with found a home in my

Breast

To increase as thus hurries along:

Twas then I first learned to lip-say the words

Which I now love so proudly—*Press on!*

I'll make while my bed, as onward I tread,

A deep nighty river I'll cross—

Presses all the day will ring on my way,

Till I reach the far-spreading sea."

It comes! A youth impeded by its green edge

Till the stars in its face brightly shone;

He hoped the sweet-soul would re-encountain—

But he just heard a murmur—*Press on!*

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