

AMERICAN.

BROOKVILLE, INDIANA.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 24, 1845.

Mr. V. B. PALMER is an authorized Agent for the county of New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Boston, for obtaining advertisements and subscriptions. His office is at the Tribune Building, New York. N. W. corner Third and Chestnut sts., Philadelphia. S. E. corner of Baltimore and Calvert streets, Baltimore; and No. 12, State street, Boston.

Mr. Hornaday.—We have received a copy of the eulogy delivered by the Rev. Moses Hornaday in this place, on the 30th of July, in honor of Gen. Andrew Jackson, which we will insert in our next.

Sabbath Convention.

There will be a meeting of the Sabbath Convention composed of the friends of the observance of the Sabbath, held at Brookville, commencing on Wednesday the 31st day of December next. At the last quarterly Convention, held at Clarksburg the following gentlemen were appointed to deliver addresses at the approaching December meeting in this place, to wit:—Mess. F. A. Conwell, J. N. Pressley, J. C. McCoy, A. Robertson, and Charles Sturdevant. All the friends of this Holy Day are desired to meet and unite their voices and prayers against the desecration of the Sabbath, and assist in moving forward the efforts now making on this subject.

Sons of Temperance.—In June 1844, there was established at New York a Society or Order, called "Sons of Temperance," having for its object a more firm foundation for the temperance reform—securing more fully the observance of the pledge, and it is said, having, for its object all the charities, brotherly love, and sympathies for the miseries and distresses of mankind, which the ancient order of Masons have, without any of the popular prejudices which that honorable body has to encounter. The Sons of Temperance have increased in numbers beyond all precedent, and have embraced the great good and wise men of the land. In the city of Cincinnati there are some 1600 members.

We are advised that some of the citizens of Brookville have petitioned the Grand National Division at New York, for a charter for a Division in this place, which has been granted, and Bro. John C. Vaughan, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, has been appointed by the National Division to visit Brookville and institute Indiana Division No. 1. We have learned from Mr. Vaughan that he will visit here in a few weeks.

We wish some arrangements could be made to induce Mr. Vaughan to give a public address upon the subjects of Temperance, and the "Sons of Temperance," either before or after the institution of the Division. Will those authorized, correspond with him upon this subject.

Fatal Rencontre.—We understand that an altercation took place at Liberty, Ind., on Friday last, in which Mr. Archibald Estep struck Mr. Haslem with a chair, and killed him instantly. We are entirely unadvised of the particulars in the case. Mr. Estep gave himself up to the officers, and gave bond in \$2000, for his appearance, a few days hence before a Justice for an investigation of the affair. It is understood that Mr. Estep committed the act in self defense.

Hunts Hotel.—We were truly glad to find on our visit to Lawrenceburg last week, that our old friend Jesse Hunt, has returned to his old stand in that place. It is a great relief to a weary and jaded mind and body, to find a hospitable landlord, and a house comfortable, quiet and in order.—We hope the temporary disrepute into which that establishment had fallen under its late temporary occupant, will not prejudice any one against the owner and present occupant.

The Next Governor.—In another column we copy two articles from our exchange papers relative to the next canvass for Governor. It would seem they prefer G. S. Orth. We allow no one to exceed us in love of the man, or admiration of his talents and his principles. And we freely and fully endorse all that our brethren have said of him.

While others are naming prominent men, suitable for the office of Governor, we would respectfully name Col. JOHN. SON WATTS of Dearborn County. He is a farmer, honest and industrious. He received honorable scars in defence of his country. He has faithfully and ably served his constituents in a Legislative capacity. He is not an office-seeker nor are we advised that he has ever dreamed of being a Governor. But he is one of those faithful, honest, plain, practical men, such as we need.

Pork Packing.—We learn that extensive facilities are offered at Alton, Ill., for packing pork. There appears to be a spirited controversy raging between Alton and St. Louis as to which place shall take the lead in this important branch of business. The Telegraph, after stating, that St. Louis exports 12,000,000 pounds of bacon and pork annually, claims that Alton exported last year nearly 5,000,000 pounds and that it was included with that of other products from above that point as a part of the St. Louis trade.

The St. Joseph Valley Register says that Judge Sample will not allow his name used as a candidate for Governor, in any event.

Complexion of the next Congress.

It will, of course, be satisfactory to our readers to know the political complexion of the next Congress of the United States. The Daily Commercial has therefore compiled the following from late political papers.

Vacancies, it appears, are to be filled in the Senate by New Hampshire, Virginia, Indiana, Mississippi, and Tennessee, and their Legislatures, are of the same party. So that the full Senate will probably comprise 24 Whigs and 30 Democrats—making 6 majority.

There are 6 vacancies in the House, viz: four from Mississippi, one from Florida, and one (to fill vacancies) from each of the States of Louisiana, New Hampshire, and Massachusetts. Four Democrats will be elected in Mississippi, it is thought, and one in Louisiana, and one in Florida—Leaving New Hampshire and Massachusetts out, and they do not seem likely to elect, the House will contain according to the tables in the Journal of Commerce, 138 Democrats, 78 Whigs, 6 Natives—Total, 222. Majority over Whigs and Natives 54. It is also stated that of the members of the last House who voted against Gen. McKay's bill to reduce the Tariff of 1842, forty-five are re-elected; of those who voted for it 57.

Mansion House.—During our late visit to Cincinnati we tarried with Mr. Kelsey of the Mansion House, near the Canal, and formerly kept by Mr. Henric. It is an excellent home for the traveller. The accommodations are good—the rooms and beds sweet and clean—the table rather too inviting, and the landlord, assistants, and servants attentive and polite—and there is a good leave off, in the shape of reasonable bills.

GEORGIA ELECTION.—The Augusta Chronicle of Saturday has returns, official and reported, from sixty-seven counties, which show a gain of about 2800 votes in favor of Governor Crawford over the vote for President last year. There are twenty-six counties to hear from, which will probably increase the gain. There can therefore be no doubt of the success of Governor Crawford by a handsome majority—say from 1000 to 1500 votes. It is supposed that the Legislature, on joint ballot, will likewise be Whig. The Chronicle says that the Senate will probably stand 22 Whigs to 25 Democrats, which will give the latter a majority of three in that body. In the House, the prospect is that there will be a Whig majority of six to eight.

ROXBURY.—The German Catholics of Cincinnati have caught the reform fever which now rages in their Vaterland, and have thrown off their spiritual and temporal allegiance to the Pope and Hierarchy.

DROWNED.—We understand, says the Cin. Atlas, that a worthy young man, who has been for some time past supplying the lower part of the city with milk, was drowned in Millcreek a day or two since. What renders the case more distressing is, that he was engaged to be married the next day, or the day after, to a lovely and interesting young woman. We have not heard the particulars of this melancholy event.

Ohio Election.—The Fall election for Ohio was held on Tuesday of last week, and has resulted in the election of a Whig Legislature by a large majority. The following we copy from the Cin. Gazette of October 20th.

Election.—The returns are not all in, but it is certain that the Whigs have achieved a glorious victory! We have now:
A Whig Governor!
A Whig Senate!
A Whig House of Representatives!!!
A Whig Auditor of State!!!
A Whig Treasurer!!!!
A Whig Secretary of State!!!!
A Whig Board of Public Works!!!!
May we not rejoice at this result, under all the discouraging circumstances attending the contest? The freeman of Ohio has thus expressed their decided opposition to the hard money and repeal doctrines of the Locofocos.

The annexed table gives the returns as far as heard. The Whig column cannot be diminished, but may be increased.

SENATE.	House
Whig.	Loco.
21	14
44	25

Medina. Whig by 150! Well done. Lorain rolls up a Whig majority of 500, a gain of 450 upon the vote of 1844. That does up the work about right.

Tuscarawas sticks to her integrity. Whig majority 400, and Eckley the Senator.

Stark. Whig majority for Representative, 232!

Clark gave Gen. Mason a majority of 669. The Republic says 1000 Whigs stand at home to finish their planing, sending only enough to the polls, to make sure the election of the Whig candidate.

Cuyahoga gives us a Whig majority of 665.

Highland gives Trimble Whig, 131 majority.

Chester. About 500 loco majority.
Harrison. Whig, 291 majority.
Clermont. Senator, D. Uter, Loco, 1513; Geo. Fisher, Independent, 1533; J. G. Rogers, Liberty, 162. House, Dial, Loco, 1750; Alexander, 1302; Benj. Morris, 82.
Brown. Senate, Uter, 1288; Fisher, 1048; Rogers, 218. House, Higgins, Loco, 1298; McElroy, Independent, 1023.

MELANCHOLY.—Two little children—a boy and a girl—were found drowned in the Whitewater Canal mill race Cincinnati on Tuesday.

A. H. Everett, U. S. Commissioner to China has returned on account of ill health.

From the Madison Banner.

Indiana Conference.
The labors of this highly respectable body of Ministers of Christ were brought to a close at 20 minutes after 12 o'clock the 15th inst. Their deliberations have been conducted with very great harmony and good feeling. But we have neither time nor space for remarks now. We have delayed our paper to get in the following.

List of appointments for the ensuing year.
Brookville Dist.—ALLEN WILEY, P. E.
Brookville—Joseph Tarkington, G. H. McLaughlin.

Fairfield—Jacob Bruner.
Liberty—Haden Hayes, O. H. P. Ash.
Brownsville—B. P. Griffith, J. Wallace.
Wilmington—George Havens.
Connersville—R. S. Robinson, T. C. Crawford.

Laurel—John W. Sullivan.
Manchester—G. C. Beeks, M. Miller.
Lawrenceburg—A. Eddy.
Milan—J. S. Winchester, C. C. Holliday.

Madison Dis.—JOHN MILLER, P. E.
Wesley Ch. & Walnut St.—W. W. Hibben.

Third Street—John Kiger.
Moorefield—B. F. Cary.
Canaan—H. J. Durbin.

Vevay—A. Bussy; one to be supplied.
Patriot—Emmons Rutledge.
Hartford—L. Hurlbut.

Rising Sun—T. M. Eddy.
Versailles—Jacob Whitehead.
Lexington—Wm. McGinnis, T. V. Tiffany.

Vernon (Miss.)—Isaac Crawford.
Paris—J. W. Mellender.

New Albany Dist.—E. R. Ames, P. E.
Wesley Ch.—F. C. Holliday.
Centenary—James Crawford.

Jeffersonville—James Jones.
Uica—James Hill.
Charleston—E. G. Wood.

New Washington—E. W. Cadwell.
New Philadelphia (Miss.)—F. H. Carey, James Mitchell.

Salem—Cyrus Nutt.
Greenville—W. W. Synder.
Fredricksburg—Eam Genung.

Corydon—Silas Rawson.
Elizabeth—John W. Cole.

Evansville—W. M. Daily.
Mount Vernon—Asbury Wilkinson.
Cynthiana—T. J. Ryan.

New Harmony—F. A. Hester.
Princeton—G. C. Smith.
Boonville—W. M. Frailey; one to be supplied.

Rockport—G. W. Walker.
Rome—J. W. Julian.
Leavenworth (Miss.)—T. Ray, Wm. Butt.

Jasper (Miss.)—John Kising.
Paoli—G. W. Ames.
Petersburg—A. G. Nesbit.

Vincennes Dist.—H. S. TALBOT, P. E.
Vincennes—A. Sears.
Wilson's Creek (Miss.)—To be supplied.

Washington—E. B. Long.
Carlisle—J. R. Williams.
New Lebanon—L. Forbes.

Patriot—E. C. Jones.
Scotland (Miss.)—N. Shumate.
Pt. Commerce—J. Talbot.

Bowlinggreen—Asa Beck.
Putnamville—E. W. Burrows.
Spencer—S. Ravenscroft.

Gosport—Jacob Miller.
Indianapolis Dist.—L. W. BERRY, P. E.
Central Ch.—W. V. Daniel.

Western Ch.—W. Dorsey.
Rushville—C. B. Davidson.
Milroy—W. Terrill; one to be supplied.

Greensburg—James Havens.
Milford—L. Kelly, James Webb.
Columbus—E. Whitten.

Edinburgh—L. Havens.
Selbyville—Seth Smith, J. Corwine.
Franklin—Erastus Lathrop.

Pleasant View (Miss.)—S. P. Crawford.
Burlington—J. V. R. Miller.
Bloomington Dist.—A. ROBINSON, P. E.

Bloomington—W. Morrow.
Bedford—T. H. Rucker.
Springville—F. S. Sheldon.

Orleans—Samuel Hicks.
Livonia—E. L. Kemp.
Brownstown—Dahiel McIntire.

Leesville—E. B. Jones, W. C. Hensley.
Nashville—P. S. Bewick.
Bellefonte—H. S. Dane.

Mooreville—L. M. Reeves.
Martinsville—Z. L. Clifford, J. W. Powell.

Mathew Simpson, Pres't Asbury University, Isaac Owen, and W. C. Smith, Agents.

Samuel Reed, and Milton Mahan, transferred to North Indiana Conference.

Last Friday in November appointed as a day for Fasting and Prayer.

A Home without a Sister.
Who, that has been deprived of a sister, can reflect upon the closing scenes of her mortal existence, without the deepest sorrow and sadness of heart? A month, perhaps a short week since, and she was among the living; there was the same cheerful countenance; the same joyous spirit; the same care and thought for the interest of those whose happy lot it was to enjoy her society. But she is gone, and how sad the change! The returning brother will meet no more her welcome smile. He visits the home of his childhood with a heavy heart. He approaches the threshold, and looks upon stranger's countenance; he listens, and a stranger's voice falls upon his ear. He fancies, for once that it is all a dream; he passes from chamber to chamber, seeking in vain for the departed one. She is not there! Oh! what agony fills his breast! What melancholy distressing upon his spirit! His once happy home has now no charms, no comforts, no allurements for him.

"This is the desert, this the solitude. The vale funeral, the sad cry of gloom." It may be an index of a weak mind (in the opinion of some) to weep on such an occasion; but weeping is the readiest relief to a heart too full for utterance.

"Flow forth fresh my tears."

To him who is still the recipient of a sister's kindness and attention; a share in her sympathies, her love, and affections, these thoughts may seem idle and visionary; but they are sad, sober truths, and a mourning brother, one who has been brought to feel too keenly the pangs of sundered ties of sisterly affection, cannot doubt their reality.

Correspondence of the Ind. American.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 10, 1845.
Texas still quiet.—Arrival of the Steam Frigate "Princeton" at Pensacola.—Anticipated increase of Traffic with Mexico.—New feature in Public Schools.—Internal Improvement Convention at Memphis.—Santa Anna at Havana.—Assassination at New Orleans.—Duel at Pensacola.—Duel at New Orleans.—Establishment of a new Paper.—Increase of Business.—Effect of the last English News.—The Markets—&c. &c.

We are as completely barren of news just about now, as the better half, in early life, of a certain old Patriarch of Bible renown, was of responsibilities. However, I will give you all that is afloat, such as it is, good, bad and indifferent.

We have had no later accounts from Texas than those embraced in my last, when all was peace and harmony. I know not how much interest you or your readers may take in this eternal palaver about Texas, but I must confess that I am growing heartily tired of writing it. It may be that I have a secret desire for a little bit of a fight, by way of variety, but at any time you may consider what I say on this subject as of no interest, you can omit it.

Nothing of importance from Mexico.—The last arrival from thence being that of the Steam frigate "Princeton," at Pensacola a few days since, four and a half days from Vera Cruz. The country is still torn by internal wrangling and contention for power; and they have their hands full to prevent one faction from cutting the throats of the other. Several of the Departments are only awaiting the commencement of hostilities against the United States, as a signal of revolt and a declaration of Independence of the present government.

The Commercial community here are making calculations upon an increase of trade by the occupation of the United States of Texas territory as far as the borders of the River Rio Grande. By this means it is thought that much if not all of the traffic carried on between this Port and Mexico some six or eight years since, and which by some kind of, over reaching game has been almost exclusively monopolized by John Bull, for the same period of time will be restored with interest to its original channel. It is to be hoped the success will be the result, for the increase of trade here must proportionally effect the products of the great valleys of the West. The reasoning advanced in support of the opinion in regard to an increase of trade, is, Mexican duties on our manufactured goods being now so heavy; in many instances quadruple the original cost of the article; that the strongest inducements are offered to the Mexicans for smuggling. Their Custom House officers it is said, not only connive at this kind of business but are often secretly engaged in it themselves. But in curing it on there is great danger of detection and confiscation of property, owing to the immense distance across the Mexican wilds. Now it is contended that the occupation of the Rio Grande will bring the inhabited part of the two continents so near together that the facilities of smuggling will be greatly increased; and an army of Custom House officers, if so disposed, would be insufficient to prevent it. The result will be either to compel Mexico to lower her standard of duties to a fair rate or have the great bulk of American Manufactures enter the Country free. This doctrine is very ably maintained by the N. O. Bulletin, one of our best Commercial papers.

In a former communication to you I adverted to the establishment and successful operation of our Public School system. A new feature has developed itself which I must prove of great benefit to many, and which I do not recollect ever to have seen adopted elsewhere. During the winter season there is to be a night school open in connexion with the day-school, exclusively for the benefit of those children whose circumstances will not allow their attendance in the day time. Thus all will have an opportunity of receiving the benefit of this glorious system of our country. I would also mention another. I was going to say improvement, but I don't know whether this word is exactly applicable or not; at any rate it's a new wrinkle to this patent progressive Steam-Rail-Road-mechanic-magnetic-telegraphic-age. It's no use asking you to guess what it is. A Yankee graduate from a regular guessing school would have no idea of it. The Board of public schools of this second municipality, having an eye to the wants of bodies as well as of the minds of the scholars, has employed a Dentist by the year, who is to make a business of calling on them, and of extracting, filing and scraping their teeth. I met a sweet little girl the other day in the street who I knew was a pupil of the school, hastening home to undergo the delightful operation of having a tooth drawn on account of the second municipality.

A progress of Improvement. We have received here a circular, which perhaps you have also seen, calling the attention of the South and West to a convention to be held at Memphis the 12th of next November. The object of this meeting is to urge upon Congress the necessity of the speedy improvement of our Western and Southern waters—the establishment of Military Depots—the facilities of mail transportation, &c. &c. Congress wants stirring up about this matter, and it is to be hoped that each of the interested States will be fully represented in the Convention.

The last arrival from Havana reports Gen. Santa Anna, ex-President of Mexico as luxuriating there in the greatest splendor and ease. Venezuela in South America I believe was designated as his place of banishment; but the old fox seems disposed to make Cuba his permanent place of abode. His intimate knowledge of the instability of the Mexican character doubtless keeps alive in his bosom a hope that he may be again recalled to preside over the affairs of Mexico. His present location for ascertaining passing events could not have been better chosen. A regular line of British steam Packets is running constantly between Vera Cruz and Havana. Santa Anna's life has been perhaps the most remarkable of any man of the age—His star, though often eclipsed by dark clouds and storm's has never entirely gone down; and it may yet shine forth in all its former brilliancy and glory—quite a rube (who knows) as the Spaniards say.

A most cold blooded murder was committed a few nights since in the first municipality, upon an old Frenchman by the name of Boiesaux, about 3 or 4 o'clock in the morning, he heard a noise like a person knocking at his chamber window and upon going to the door to ascertain what it was, some one concealed in an out-house fired a load of buck-shot into him.—He lingered on until morning made the above statement, and soon after died. The perpetrator of this act remains yet unknown, as is also the inducement for committing it. The object does not seem to have been plunder as I did not hear of any thing being taken. The Police are on the alert for the murderer and will doubtless ferret him out. From all the circumstances it is reasonable to suppose him to be some poor devil without money or influential friends, therefore hanging which has been so long out of date here, will be his fate, if discovered.

The duelling season here has again rolled round, and rages rather extensively some half a dozen having come off the last week, and a like number is now in embryo. The Pensacola correspondent of the "Picanune" gives the details of a ridiculous duel which took place there on the 21st of last month, between two young boys bearing the melodious name of Francis Antonio de Lopez and Gustavet Adolphe Lemoine. The color of these two honorable gentlemen, approximating very closely to the sable, mar somewhat the beauty of their names; added to this that one of them exercised his talents by keeping in order men's faces, and the other by keeping ditto their boots, & the romance of the affair is quite, if not entirely, gone—not to be outdone by the gentleman above named, immediately on the heels of this brilliant affaire d'honneur, our chivalry got up three here in less than no time; but unfortunately no one was killed. I say unfortunately, because I think, when two men, for the most trivial offence in nine cases out of ten, given half the time when intoxicated, go out on the field of honor and set themselves up as targets, that society would lose but little by the loss of two such great fools. It cannot be denied that our community is too much addicted to this barbarous practice; and doubtless many a duel has been fought through the vain desire of becoming notorious in the columns of a news paper. I have often heard it asserted, that if two of the great ruling influences in society were to set their voices against this evil, much of it might be prevented. One—the press, by taking no notice of such affairs or if it did, only in terms of ridicule; the other—perhaps the grater of the two in this case) the Ladies, by regarding the duellist as a murderer, and by refusing to countenance him in society or accord to him the title of gentleman. The State convention, held last Spring, for the purpose of re-modelling the Constitution, had one eye to this matter; and has embodied in the new one, as penalties against fighting duels, principals and seconds, the disqualification of never voting or of holding any office of profit or trust in the State. If it is adopted, this may have a salutary effect.

A new paper is about being established here called the "Delta," the first number to be issued about the 15th of this month. Its course will be neutral in regard to politics; and its general tone will resemble much what the "Picanune" has been. In fact its proprietors have been, for a long time connected with that paper, and its editor, Mr. Dennis Cocoran, an Irishman by birth, wrote all those spicy and amusing, Irish police reports found in the "Picanune," showing off so admirably the characteristic perillous of his countrymen.

Every day now shows an increase of business and a return of absences. A gentleman who arrived here on Saturday last from Louisville, informed me that hundreds of passengers just about embarking, remained there upon the receipt of the false report of the New Orleans Board of Health. Since this document has gone abroad doubtless thousands will not venture here until November. It cannot be otherwise expected, for once raise the cry of "mad dog" and there is no stopping it until every dog in the neighborhood is killed.

I do not suppose that an ocean of ink written on a corresponding quantity of paper, signed, sealed and sworn to, could now convince those at a distance wishing to come here that there is no yellow fever. I repeat it again, we have not had, have not now, nor in all human probability, will we have a single case of Yellow Fever this season.

The English news brought by the Steamer Britannia, has caused Cotton to advance from 4 to 4 1/4 of a cent and holders are firm at quotations. There has been no material change in western produce since my last. The news by the Britannia of the prospect of a better grain crop in England, has caused a dullness in flour. However, even if purchasers were willing to come into the market they would yet be unable to get shipping. I do not know of any flour having been sold at less than \$3.50. Yesterday morning it began a cold drizzling rain, and has continued ever since. It will be apt to clear up cold.

From the Western Christian Advocate.

Introduction and Progress of Methodism in Southeastern Indiana.
No. IV.
Having noticed the early settlement of the country, the state of society, and the pioneer influence of the Baptists, I will now pursue my main design, to give an account of the doings of the Methodists. Not having the information which I hope to receive concerning the introduction of Methodism in Clark's grant, which was its early cradle, I will treat, in the present number, concerning its introduction in the White Water country, and parts contiguous.

When I came to White Water in the fall of 1804, there were only two men on it, so far as I know, who had ever been Methodists, and these were, Mr. James Cole and Mr. Benjamin M'Carty. In the fall of 1805, or winter of 1806, another man by the name of Enoch Smith came, and lived on my father's farm. Cole was an illiterate, excitable man, who frequently involved himself and others in unpleasant collisions, and more than once procured his expulsion from the Church; but, upon the whole, I think, he meant well, for when convinced of his faults, he would repent and reform, and try the good old way again. M'Carty had been an exhorter or local preacher in Tennessee, from whence he came, but he was originally a Virginian. He settled on White Water in the summer of 1803, but as there was no Methodist society in his vicinity, and as he was rather fallen from his religious enjoyments, he did not exercise his gifts as a religious teacher, for some time after he came to the country. He was a respectable man, of good common sense, with a moderate share of literary acquirements. He afterward became a local preacher of medium talents, and for several years occupied a seat on the bench of the county court of Franklin county, as one of the judges. He lived a number of years, as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an approved local preacher; but from some small differences of opinion and practice from his Church, he withdrew, and connected himself with the United Brethren, in which communion he died a few years since. Smith was sincerely attached to the Church of his choice, but not very zealous. His wife, however, was a most devoted and pious woman, who was one of the main pillars in the Church after its formation. These persons, with a few others, met together and drew up and sent a memorial, or petition, to the Western conference, or to John Sale, of precious memory, who was presiding elder on the Ohio district in said conference; which then embraced the Holston, Cumberland, Kentucky, Ohio, and Natchez districts. The Ohio district then embraced all the settled country in Ohio east of the Great Miami, and two circuits in western Virginia. In their petition, they asked for a regular traveling preacher to be sent to them to preach and form societies. After the petition had been sent on, Mr. M'Carty commenced preaching in different parts of the neighborhood, and in people began to learn something of Methodist doctrines, but nothing of the economy and usages of Methodism, as there were no societies formed, and of course no class meetings, and other kindred institutions of the Church.

In March 1806, John Sale, the presiding elder on the Ohio district, sent Joseph Oglesby (now Dr. Oglesby, of Madison, Ia.) from the Little Kanawha circuit, to form a new circuit west of the Great Miami, to be called White Water circuit. Brother Oglesby, in a short communication, drawn up in a hurry for my eyes, says, he was sent from Marietta circuit; but as he was not of that name on the minutes at that time, I suppose Marietta formed a part of the circuit before named; and as he probably set out from Marietta, his mind would be impressed that that was the name of the circuit. Brother Oglesby writes to me, that he commenced his labors at the house of Moses Crume, (who will be more particularly noticed in these sketches,) who was a local preacher that moved first from Virginia to Kentucky, and from Kentucky to Butler county, O., and settled on Cotton Run, a few miles north of Hamilton, the county town of Butler county, then called Fort Hamilton, doubtless after that distinguished statesman, Alexander Hamilton. A few miles from Crume's, lived a substantial farmer, by the name of John Gray, on Four Mile Creek, four miles from Hamilton. Brother Oglesby went there to hunt a preaching place, but Mr. Gray was not at home.—Mrs. Gray consented that there might be preaching at night; for although she and her husband were not religious, yet they had been used to Methodist preaching in the State of Delaware, from whence they came. When Mr. Gray came home in the afternoon, and learned the arrangement which his wife had made, he was much displeased, as it would conflict with some business arrangement which he had made. He, however, was a man of too much good feeling and taste to treat his wife and the preacher rudely, and concluded what could not be cured must be endured, and he determined, as he had lost his sleep the night before, to go to bed and sleep. The word, however, kept him awake, and reached his heart, so as to awaken him thoroughly to a sense of his danger; and he became the warm friend of the preaching and preacher, and his house remained God's temple to the day of his death; and his wood shed and pasture, and cribs, were freely used many years for the benefit of camp and quarterly meetings. When I traveled Oxford circuit in the fall of 1819, and the summer of 1820, brother Gray gave me in detail, what I have stated briefly. Brother Oglesby obtained another place to preach at, not far from the other two just named, and also another south-west from the former, on Indian Creek. This last he obtained with some difficulty; but soon formed a society, which continued to flourish for a long time. He then went to the house of a Presbyterian gentleman, by the name of Richardson, who, with his family, treated him kindly, but he was unable to form a class. He then directed his course somewhat northward, until he fell on General Wayne's old road from Hamilton to Fort Wayne, which seemed still fresh and plain. This he pursued till he came to Mr. Taylor's, in whose vicinity several families then lived; who were called Newlights. He says, they had shouting times, but he could not form a class. Near this place, he fell on an Indian trace, which led him to Indiana, the Kentucky settlement which I have before described, in the now county of Wayne. Here he preached at the house of Mr. Cox, on Elkhorn, a tributary of the East Fork of White Water, where he formed a small society. The society was small of necessity; for there were but few people living there; and, as I stated before, a large share of them belonged to the Baptist church. The next preaching place was at Mr. M'Carty's, more than forty miles distant, down White Water. Why he passed the Carolina settlement without preaching, I know not, unless he could not ob-

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Introduction and Progress of Methodism in Southeastern Indiana.
No. IV.
Having noticed the early settlement of the country, the state of society, and the pioneer influence of the Baptists, I will now pursue my main design, to give an account of the doings of the Methodists. Not having the information which I hope to receive concerning the introduction of Methodism in Clark's grant, which was its early cradle, I will treat, in the present number, concerning its introduction in the White Water country, and parts contiguous.

When I came to White Water in the fall of 1804, there were only two men on it, so far as I know, who had ever been Methodists, and these were, Mr. James Cole and Mr. Benjamin M'Carty. In the fall of 1805, or winter of 1806, another man by the name of Enoch Smith came, and lived on my father's farm. Cole was an illiterate, excitable man, who frequently involved himself and others in unpleasant collisions, and more than once procured his expulsion from the Church; but, upon the whole, I think, he meant well, for when convinced of his faults, he would repent and reform, and try the good old way again. M'Carty had been an exhorter or local preacher in Tennessee, from whence he came, but he was originally a Virginian. He settled on White Water in the summer of 1803, but as there was no Methodist society in his vicinity, and as he was rather fallen from his religious enjoyments, he did not exercise his gifts as a religious teacher, for some time after he came to the country. He was a respectable man, of good common sense, with a moderate share of literary acquirements. He afterward became a local preacher of medium talents, and for several years occupied a seat on the bench of the county court of Franklin county, as one of the judges. He lived a number of years, as a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church and an approved local preacher; but from some small differences of opinion and practice from his Church, he withdrew, and connected himself with the United Brethren, in which communion he died a few years since. Smith was sincerely attached to the Church of his choice, but not very zealous. His wife, however, was a most devoted and pious woman, who was one of the main pillars in the Church after its formation. These persons, with a few others, met together and drew up and sent a memorial, or petition, to the Western conference, or to John Sale, of precious memory, who was presiding elder on the Ohio district in said conference; which then embraced the Holston, Cumberland, Kentucky, Ohio, and Natchez districts. The Ohio district then embraced all the settled country in Ohio east of the Great Miami, and two circuits in western Virginia. In their petition, they asked for a regular traveling preacher to be sent to them to preach and form societies. After the petition had been sent on, Mr. M'Carty commenced preaching in different parts of the neighborhood, and in people began to learn something of Methodist doctrines, but nothing of the economy and usages of Methodism, as there were no societies formed, and of course no class meetings, and other kindred institutions of the Church.

In March 1806, John Sale, the presiding elder on the Ohio district, sent Joseph Oglesby (now Dr. Oglesby, of Madison, Ia.) from the Little Kanawha circuit, to form a new circuit west of the Great Miami, to be called White Water circuit. Brother Oglesby, in a short communication, drawn up in a hurry for my eyes, says, he was sent from Marietta circuit; but as he was not of that name on the minutes at that time, I suppose Marietta formed a part of the circuit before named; and as he probably set out from Marietta, his mind would be impressed that that was the name of the circuit. Brother Oglesby writes to me, that he commenced