L. II. NO. 2

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TEXAS WESLEYAN

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

VOL. II.

HO USTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1850.

The following stanzas by the late P. P. Cook. of Winchester, Va., author of Florence Vane the Froissart ballads, etc., we take from the of the Wesleyan Missionary Society, for the last to give a tolerable account of any one of

Southern Literary Messenger. They strike us over a road unknown to us, we see at a distas having a peculiar beauty. "TO MY DAUGHTER LILY."

Six changeful years are gone, Lily, Since you were born to be A darling to your mother good, A happiness to me. A little shivering, feeble thing You were to touch and view, But we could see a promise in Your baby eyes of blue.

You fastened on our hearts, Lily, As day by day wore by, And beauty grew upon your cheeks And deepened in your eye; A year made dimples in your hands And plumped your little feet; And you had learned some merry ways Which we thought very sweet.

And when the first sweet word, Lily, Your wee mouth learned to say, Your mother kissed it fifty times, And marked the famous day, I know not even now, my dear, If it was quite a word, But your proud mother surely knew, For she the sound had heard.

When you were four years old, Lily, You were my little friend, And we had walks and night plays, And talks without an end. You little ones are sometimes wise For you are undefiled, A grave grown man will start to hear The strange words of a child.

When care pressed on our homes, Lily, Pressed with an iron hand --I hated mankind for the wrong Which festered in the land-But when I read your young frank face Its meanings, sweet and good, My charities grew clear again, I felt my brotherhood.

And sometimes it would be, Lily, My faith in God grew cold, For i saw virtue go in rags, And vice in cloth of gold : But in your ipnocence, my child, And in your mother's love, I learned those lessons of the heart Which fasten it above.

At last our cares are gone, Lily, And peace is back again. As you have seen the sun shine out After the gloomy rain : In the good land where we were born We may be happy still, A life of love will bless our home-The house upon the hill.

Thanks to your gentle face, Lily, Its innocence was strong To keep me constant to the right, When tempted by the wrong The little ones were dear to Him Who died upon the Rood --I ask His gentle care for you And for your mother good.

> From the Independent. GUIDE-BOARDS.

Have you ever found yourself at a loss, while traveling in a newly settled country, which of two diverging roads to take? No house is to be met for many a mile, no trav- l'ghtful country almost unparalleled, with a'l cler passes to relieve your perplexity. What shall be done? Go forward at a venture, and travel a great distance, with the risk of finding that you turn further aside at every step from your place of destination, and with the peril of a necessary return to that very spot to State in the South or West. In taking a geo-take the other road, when night is already fast graphical survey of this State, I would direct approaching? What would you not give for a guide-board to put an end to your painful doubts? So is it desirable that, along the way of life, guide-boards be found to show the traveler which, of all the roads that meet his eye, is the path to heaven.

of such way-marks. Well is it for the world less waters the rich products of our salubrious that the Church of Christ thus aids the trav- clime and fertile soil can be easily and cheaply eler to distinguish the way of salvation from conveyed from point to point, almost with the the unnumbered roads to perdition.

But way-marks may have serious defects.

You find one placed at such an angle, that you must make use of trigonometry to know over every other part of the United States, is, whether it gives the direction of this, that, or that our country is so level, that we can build the other of the roads, at the intersection of railroads, and carry on every other species of which it stands. It does some good when ex- internal improvements, that is calculated to plained by exact surveying, or when some kind neighbor comes to your aid and interprets the facility and less expense, than any other part of sign-board; but you must wish that it were really a way-mark. Sometimes again you see a guide-board nailed in the middle to a post, with the name of a town distinctly lettered, but as you enter the road just there at a right of t'me. If so, I assure you that you are very angle, you need to know whether to turn to the right or left. This you cannot learn from the guide-board. The letters, to be sure, read only in one direction. This however is no clue. Once indeed the writer saw a pre- fidently believe that the day is not far distant cise remedy for this evil in the inversion of when this will be the most independent, wealthe letters, which the painter's ingenuity had thy, and prosperous State in the Union. made so as to read from right to left. But this mode is not usually adopted. And when we find a guide-board so conveniently indefinite, that it points the traveler both ways along the same road, we might as well have none. Sometimes again, through the exuberant activity of mischievous urchins, or the rusting of nails, the board happens to lie on the ground, pointing in just no direction whatever, or it hangs yet to the post by a single nail at one end, and swings to and fro, direct-

ance one or more diverging routes. Which road must we take now? "Thank God, there is a guide-board by the side of the way!" we exclaim. It stands on a bank just so far from the path that it cannot be read distinctly on a rainy day from the carriage. "No matter, it is a guide-board, and will relieve our perplexity." We alight and hurry through the mud and rain to the desired spot, and find that we are just as wise as we were before .-The board has been lettered but too often, or else not often enough. Storms have effaced a large part of the last superscription, and the letters of a preceding name thrust some of their portions into notice whenever the latter coatings of paint have worn off, so that you have a perfect jumble of fragments of letters which defy the most prying and patient research, aided although it be with two pairs of spectacles. The light that is in that guideboard is darkness.

Let not the way-marks of Christian life and influence be useless guides. Let no Christians stand so obliquely at the intersection of roads as to guide the perplexed inquirer at the same time in two or three directions. Let none stand in the path leading from the city of Destruction to the New Jerusalem, and exhibit the correct name, but without some index to show the unenlightened whether they must turn to the right or to the left. Let none suffer the direction, which they are charged to show forth conspicuously, either through the mischief of other or their own neglect, to lie in the mire by the wayside, the jeer of every traveler. And let none, while they stand to uphold the superscription of grace pointing men toward heaven, suffer the superscription of sin to peer out blended with here and there a fragment of the true direction, making alto-gether such an undecipherable medley as Satan would not grieve at all to find at every mile of our path through life. Let the life of Christians give luminous guidance to the wandering and lost, and the wrested attestation to their fidelity shall be-" These men are the servants of the Most High God, which show unto us the way of salvation." N. T.

> For the T. W. Banner. CAMERON, Milam County. Texas, April 4th, 1859.

In my last communication I promised to give you the reasons, or grounds upon which my opinion in regard to the future greatness and ospe ity of the country was founded. In the first place, it is the most extensive State 'n the Union : and composed of the finest largest and r'chest bodies of land, and most becut'fu' rivers o any other section of country in the world :or, at lea t. this is a conclusion at which traveler from every par of the Globe readily arrive. where they have t aveled pretty extensively ove the State; and in addition to the e eminent advantages, our State is in the centre of the great cotton and su ar region, possessing as many or pe, haps more commercia! advantages. or patural facilities for commerce, than any State in the Union from the fact that cotton and sugar are the main articles of produce. which, during the last twenty or thirty years. have commanded the attention, and regulated the whole commercial world. And in order that you may be fully satisfied in regard to the great and eminent natural advantages that this State possesses over every other State in the Union. for agriculture, manufactures, and commerce, I need only refer you to the history and geograpiical description of it, as given by the most reliable authors of our country; wherein you will see tha, about three or four hundred miles of the richest border of our State are open to commerce, and can, in time to come, carry on a course of trade throughout every part of our dethe commercial nations of the earth; besides all of these natural facilities for external or international commerce, we possess, doubtless, more natural faci ities for inland navigation than any your attention to the numerous and beautiful rivers running from the mountains on the North to the Gulf on the South, bringing every part of our widely-extended State, from the Sabine, on the East, to the banks of the Rio Grande, on the Christians are to serve the useful purposes West into close contact; and upon whose rest-

speed of the wind. Another eminent advantage that we possess

J. A. HANCOCK

The fact that the Wesleyan Missionary colections for the last year exceed those of the preceding year by more than \$35,000, is a significant indication respecting the influence of the "agitators," who have been exhorting the people to "withhold the supplies."

Noble Liberality .-- It is announced in ing the traveler mainly down into the earth or the London Watchman that the income

year ending December 31, 1849, was one hun-

A CHAPTER ON READING.

BY TODD.

There are three kinds of reading. First, that which is designed for the discipline of the mind, like the works of Stewart, Locke, and Edwards. Second, that which is designed for information, politics, history, travels, and the works on the arts and sciences. Third, those intended for amusement only, such as stories, novels, and the like. The young man does not need amusement from reading. He can pick up flowers enough as he passes along, without planting a garden on purpose to raise them. The first object you need to accom-plish, is to discipline the mind. The second is to store it--or, as hunters say first put the we should certainly be appalled, for never did rifle in trim and then load it carefully. On the American press announce more frequent these two points should the eye be fixed in all and more frightful instances of crime than your reading. In the selection of books, remember that you want but few at first. Don't lately.

It is the eager desire of the press to ascermember that you want but few at first. Don't try to see how much or how fast you can read, but how slowly, and how thoroughly you can must also be borne in mind that while it seimake it your own. The distinguished Grimke zes on all such startling material, it does not says he was six months in reading a single volume of the size of Stewart's on the Mind, when he began to read to real advantage.—

The books which you need are those which have stead the test of time. have stood the test of time-such as have been the means of disciplining multitudes of minds us, and tempt us utterly to distrust human nathat have gone before you. The young man who has mastered Stewart, Butler's Analogy, and Edwards on the Will, has done a great work. He may safely turn to history and begin to drink at inexhaustible fountains. Poseenes the most revolting to a noble heart.—
To attempt to point out the books which you may not read, by name, would be like the physician who, at the request of the indulgent

Our readers know well that we are no croak-

parents, attempted to prescribe what the convalescent patient might not eat. The list was ormidable in length, and the physician thought it very complete. Unfortuntely it did not rate conviction that for some few years a racontain roasted goose, and so that was procu- pid demoralization has been going on throughred, caten, and the patient ruined. Better out the country—a demoralization that serilay it down as a principle that you will not ously involves the moral progress of the naread, at least for years to come, anything that tion. A cheap and most deleterious literature can waste your time without adding to the dis- has been scattered broadcast over all the land. nation. I believe a single volume read in the manner of Grimke, even if it takes six months to read it, would be more valuable than six olumes read every week in the manner that books are too often hurried over. You might try to live upon the floating islands which fill the dish and sit so gracefully upon the top of the lady's whip, but if you expected to strengthen the body or prepare the taste for ordinary food, you would be much disappointed. The food on which the swan feeds, and makes her so beautiful, so strong and so longlived, grows deep at the bottom of the clear running river, and she works hard to wrench it up from its moorings among the stones on the hard hottom.

HEARING FOR AMUSEMENT AND

PROFIT. It were well for Christians and others who oftener the parable of the sower. The instruction which the Savior gives in that parable, is suited to all times and to all meridians. As much depends on the hearer as on the preacher of the Word, that the truth may have an influence on the mind and the affections. The Christian Remembrancer discourses well on this matter when it says :

"Some are for hearing a variety of preachers, others a multitude of sermons; not for profit, but for pleasure; not to digest and turn the discourses into spiritual nourish-ment, but to satisfy the hurry and bustle of nature, which doth not love patient reflection. or the meditating labor of the soul. 'To hear only, and commend this, and that, and the other preacher, bowever excellent and gracious, is poor employment indeed, which equires very little sense, and less grace to erform. To set up men and forget God, to e extelling one man above another, and to be ready to quarrel and abuse for the sake of one poor worm against another, is all of it nothing more than the vileness of the carnal nature perversely crept into religious profes-sion, and all of itequally wretched, impertin-ent and vain. If this were the whole that is to be found in religion, it would not be a bad wish that one's 'life might rather be spent

with philosophers.' " To hear for amusement or criticism, to be delighted with flowery language, to be charmed with action, person, manner, and voice, may be well enough in the theatre or senate; but to attend upon God, to hear his word as for one's life, to be filled with the solid importance of divine things, and to carry them home into the heart for comfort and strength in the experience—this is quite another kind of business, which doth not so much engage the carnal mind or ear, as employ the most fervent exertions of the soul. The one is rank abuse of a sacred institution, The one is rank abuse of a sacred institution, and perverted to lull the soul to sleep in car- moned to such endeavors than are the Ameriwhich the Lord intended by them.

over \$500,000, an increase of \$35,000 upon the income of the preceding year. them. The divine life of a Christian doth gesting and in what he hears, as so much nour-ishment, into the very frame and strength of his soul.

"Faith must be mixed with this and with all ordinances and sacraments, otherwise, the outward man alone acts, while the inner man is asleep or dead; and so that 'which should have been for our welfare only, becomes an occasion of falling.

"How have I heard? not how much? is the best inquiry. Our Lord directs us to consider it well, where he says: "heed how ye hear."

Christian Witness.

MORAL DECLENSION.

If we should take the newspapers as sure indices of the moral condition of our country,

tain and detail these revolting facts, and it must also be borne in mind that while it seiand anon terrible enormities break out around ture, there are in the great proportion of those habitations which compose our villages and towns, and even our cities, the peaceful household virtues, and in not a few of them the

sanctity of religion itself. etry—such as successive generations have pronounced to be poetry, will refine the taste, thought, we cannot deny that the frightful inquicken the imagination, and purify the feel- crease of these published enormities is, with ings. But that world of light reading, in the shape of periodicals without morals, and nov-moral condition of the community. Murders els without sense, I pray you to shun. You are almost continually occurring in one or ancan hardly abuse the mind more than to make other section of the country; an unusual numit feed upon such trash. It would shortly ber of executions have taken place within the starve the most vigorous intellect, benumb last six months, and several are approaching. the finest sensibilities of the heart, and create Vitiating notices of domestic infidelities abound morbid appetite for fletion the most impos- in the public prints, and divorces are beginsible, adventures the most marvellous, and ning to be among the most common business of our State Legislatures, while the whole cat-

with the past; yet we give it as our delibepline of the mind, or to your stock of infor- The great Temperance movement has lost much of its vigor, and intemperance is manifestly struggling again for a general ascenden-cy. Popery, with its ineffable delusions and ey. popular demoralization, is the most advancing form of religious organization in the country; and, meanwhile there has been, and we fear still is, a general declension of vital religion among the evangelical portions of the American church, and their pecuniary outlays for the extension of true religion do not increase in any encouraging proportion to the increase

of our population. One great cause of the declension of morals among us is the vast, the almost daily accessions to our population from abroad. Had any one predicted twenty years ago the immigration now pouring in upon us, he would have been derided as beside himself. Unexpected events of war, famine, &c., have redoubled all former incentives for European emigration to America, and it is now coming upon us like hear the truth preached in our day, to read a food. It is generally composed, also, of the lowest classes-uneducated, demoralized masses. The prospect is, too, that this influx from abroad will continue indefinitely. How shall we provide for it? How proportion our moral and educational means to the new and stupendous demands that these annually added hundreds of thousands present? Is it at all possible to meet them, and will not the degenerating tendencies so far outstrip our means to counteract them as to lead to those moral and political results which sooner or later overtake dissolute nations, and finally bring about their perdition? These are serious questions, and, we believe, the most momentous ones which can be presented to the patriotic, not to say christian minds of the coun-

We look with hope to the future, but our hope is based on one indispensable condition We believe that the diffusion all through the land of evangelical light by a faithful church is the only security for us. Education, whole some laws, &c., &c., are indeed essential, but the calightening and renovating principles of Christianity will inevitably produce these and all other appliances of a good social state.— The churches of this land then, are the forcresses of its safety-its Christian citizens are its especial guardians. We must have the trumpets of evangelic truth sounding in the van and all along the moving hosts of immigration. Our colporteurs, "itinerants" and missionaries, must keep in the front line of the great Westward movement, churches, Sunday Schools, Bibles, Tracts, must be put into operation on a scale of hundred fold magnitude; and above all the vital spirit of personal religion-" Scriptural holiness"-must pervade the Christian bodies of the country. These are our great securities -- a nation with such conservative elements within it, can never petish.

nal security, under the notion of a religious can Christians of this day. Their pecuniary engagement; the other is finding, in the true liberality should enlarge itself in proportion and gracious use of the means, the advantage to the magnificent growth of their country .hich the Lord intended by them.

They should feel that God is not only opening foreign doors around the whole world for and then to recollect it, to feed and ponder their religious access, but is sending directly upon it, and to turn the matter of it into prayer, than to be present at four, five, or six in a day, as some have been, and not be able at Zion's Herald.

PRAYER.

Ere the morning's busy ray Call you to your work away; Ere the silent evening close Your wearied eye in sweet repore, To lift your heart and voice in prayer Be your first and latest care.

WHAT AN INFLUENCE.

There are at least three millions of mothers in the United States. These mothers, aside from older children, have, it is supposed, between two and three hundred thousand infants under their charge. No influence, at present, can reach these infant minds but that of a mother. These minds may be moulded at the will or discretion of these mothers. If this army of mothers should combine to accomplish any given object, what might they not do? If every mother should imitate the example of Hannah of old, and consecrate her infant to the service of the Lord, what could withstand such a moral influence? And yet from these infants are to come our rulers, our judges, our ministers, and all the influence, either for good or evil, which is to sway the destines of the nation! Mother's Magazine.

THE PERILS OF FALSEHOOD.

In the beautiful language of an eminent writer: "When once a concealment or de-ceit has been practiced in matters where all should be fair and open as the day—confidence can never be restored any more than you can restore the white bloom to the grape or the plum, which you have once pressed in your hands."

How true is this! and that a neglected truth by a great portion of mankind. Falsehood is not only one of the most humiliating vices but sooner or later it is most certain to lead to many serious crimes. With partners in trade, with partners in life-with friends, with lovers, how important is confidence !--How essential that all guilt and hypocrisy should be guarded against in the intercourse between such parties? How much misery would be avoided in the history of many lives had truth and sincerity been guarding and controlling motives, instead of prevarieations and deceit? "Any vice," say at least among the frailties of milder character, but falsehood. Far better that my child commit error or do a wrong and confess it than escape the penalty, however severe, by falsehood and hypoerisy. Let me know the worst, and a remedy may possibly be applied. But keep me in the dark—let me be misled or deceiv-ed, and it is impossible to tell at what unprepared hour a crushing blow, an overwhelming exposure may come.

Wilberforce, speaking of the Waverly No-

vels once said-"I am always sorry that they should have so little moral or religious object. They remind me of a giant spending his strength in cracking nuts. I would rather go to render up my account at the last day, carrying with The Shepherd of Salisbury Plain, than bearing the load of all these volumes, full as they are of genius."

MORALS IN LONDON .- In London there are 12,000 children regularly under training to crime, 30,000 thieves, 6,000 receivers of stolen goods, 23,000 persons picked up in a state of drunkenness, 50,000 habitual gin-drinkers, and 150,000 of both sexes leading an abandoned life.

Pusevism .- The Rev. Charles Mellyaine. Bishop of the Episcopal church in Ohio, says : "The whole system is one of church instead of Christ; priest instead of gospel; conceal-ment of truth, instead of "manifestation of truth; ignorant supersition, instead of enlightened faith : bondage, where we are promised liberty-all tending to load us with whatever is odious in the worst meaning of priest-craft, in the place of the free, affectionate, enlarging, elevating, and cheerful liberty of the children of God."

NOBLE CHARITY .- A mariners' church has just been erected at Detroit, through the benificence of two sisters. The house cost \$14,000. The church is free of debt, with a handsome annual revenue for church expen-

The Church Almanac, just published, states that there are 1,553 elergymen of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, of whom 219 are neither rectors, missionaries, nor officiating at any particular place, nor engaged in teaching.

> From the New York Recorder. POPERY IN PITTSBURG.

The trial and imprisonment of Mr. Joseph Barker, for street-preaching against Popery his pardon and subsequent election to Mayoralty of Pittsburg.

MR. EDITOR :- As great efforts have been made on the part of the Catholic press, to produce false impressions abroad in regard to their recent crusade, in this city, against the "freedom of speech," and their shameful defeat, I deem it proper to lay before your rea-ders the leading facts in the case. Mr. Barker was in the habit of speaking of the evil character and designs of Popery, from a stand in our market. Large crowds gathered to hear him-especially of that class of persons
who could not be induced to enter a Protestaut church. Making extracts from some of the principal theological works of the Papal establishment,—such as "Den's Theology," "Garden of the Soul," and "Poor Man's Catechism."--he caused many children of the "Holy Mother" to doubt the purity of their faith, the honesty of their priesthood, and the sanctity of their confessional. Alarmed at the rapid spread of heresy, the priesthood began loudly to clamor against "street preaching." Whereupon, Mr. Barker was arrested and tried before Judge Benjamin Patten, for

a "nuisance." 1st, in obstructing the street -2d, in using language corrupting to the public morals! During the trial, no witness testified that he had ever been annoyed by Barker's meetings. On the other hand, many stated that they had attended his meetings and passed variously through his congrega-

NO. 3.

In defending himself against the second charge, Mr. Barker proposed to introduce the books from which he had read in the Market, to show the nature and occasion of his lan-guage. But they were rejected by the Judge. To be brief, the testimony was closed, the speeches made, the law expounded to the jury, Mr. Barker brought in guilty! and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the county jail and \$350 fine!

tion, but had never met with or seen any ob-

Thus Popery for a time, trampled upon "freedom of speech." But, while the Papal jubilee was going forward, the Protestant spirit began to move. The masses became aroused-Barker was put up as a candidate for Mayor! The day previous to the election, in compliance with large petitions from this city, Philadelphia, and Harrisburg, the Governor pardoned Mr. Barker. On the 8th inst., the combat was brought to the ballotbox. The honest laboring men came by hundreds from the rolling mills, factories, and shops, all seemed anxious as to the result of the day. The votes canvassed, Mr. Barker was announced duly elected by a good majority, to the Mayoralty of Pittsburg.

The song of jubilee now changed mouths. Judge Patten had to administer the oath of office to His Honor, Mayor Barker! On the 11th inst., the new Mayor took the bench. Thus far he is acknowledged by all lovers of temperance, peace and order, to be the most efficient Mayor that Pittsburg has had for

As to the character and qualifications of Mayor Barker, I will say a word. At the age of sixteen, without money and without education, he came to this city. Possessed naturally, of a strong, and active mind, and governed by habits of industry, he soon be-came an intelligent man and successful mechanic. For several years, he has been known as a public speaker upon various subjects, temperance and Protestantism of late, in this city. Although provoked, by the continual annovance of worthless Papists, sometimes to use harsh language, yet he may justly be called a very fine and able speaker. We are well assured that there is no individual in our city better acquainted with the machinery and workings of our municipal government, and therefore better qualified to act as our Mayer than Mr. Barker

From the facts that I have now stated, let American Protestants judge of the character of Popery in our land. Every large city on our continent is now in a state of siege by the powers of the "Beast." But be assured we are awake in the "Iron City."

Pi Delta. Pittsburg, Jan. 22d, 1850.

INSTANCES OF REMARKABLE

Facts compel the author to believe that the powers of the memory are bounded only by the extent of its cultivation. Of the extent of its natural capabilities, he bas the highest ideas. Indeed, he regards its powers as almost infinite. Innumerable facts tending to establish this conclusion, he has witnessed and experienced. On requesting the South Boston omnibus drivers to do errands in Boston, he observed that they took no memoranda, yet committed no errors, though they often do a score of errands at a trip. The second time I went to the Boston Post Office, the delivering clark, without looking over the letters or papers, said there was none for me. I requested him to look, which he did, meanwhile remarking that it was useless, but found none; and scores of times, the moment he saw me, responded that there was something or nothing for me, without my being able to detect a single mistake. To be able thus to remember whether or not there was something for any of those thousands of citizens and strangers continually applying, requires an extraordinarily retentive memory; and yet every reader might have attained, probably can never acquire, one quite as efficient. Mr. Worthen, baker, Manchester, N. H., serves three hundred customers, about two-thirds of whom take more or less every morning; but he sets down nothing till he returns home, after having visited one half of them; yet he forgets not a loaf. A man in Halifax, Nova Scotia, can tell at once the name and age of every inhabitant in town, young and old. After delivering a lecture at Clinton Hall, on the improvement of the memory, one of the audience stated that an acquaintance of his, a cattle drover of New York, who could neither read nor write, after having sold out large droves to different butchers, kept their number, price, and every thing in his mind, and could go round months afterwards, even after having bought up and sold out several other droves,

and settle from memory, without ever having

been known to forget any thing. Those who think this too marvelous for belief, will find it

abundantly confirmed by converging and col-

lateral evidence throughout this work. The

Gaboon merchants accomplish by memory

what is still more extraordinary. The fact is remarkable in itself, and furnishes a prac-

tical proof of the correctness of this doctrine

of improving the memory illimitably by its

exercise, that all those who can neither read

nor write have astonishing memories-several

hundred per cent. better than others. Of

this fact, any reader can easily find illustra-

tive examples. The reason is that such, un-

able to record their business, are compelled

to remember them, and thus strengthen this

faculty. Indubitable and universal fact com-

pels the belief that the human mind is consti-

tuted and capacitated, provided the body

event of life.

were kept in the right state, and this faculty disciplined in the best manner, to recall every

### TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1850.

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

METHODIST PERIOCICAL LITERA-TURE.

The writer has for some time intended offering a few thoughts on the subject which heads this article. A temporary seat upon the editorial tripod, with the privilege of using patent we, affords him an opportunity of doing so. Among the various instrumentalities which form and control public sentiment, none is so powerful in its influence-so universal in its character-so ubiquitous in its operations, as the periodical press. Every association of men, whether for political, literary, scientific or religious purposes, has its organthe exponent of its views-the index of its tendencies and progress. Each local interest has its journal. Our admirable postal arrangements speedily convey this immens amount of printed matter to every village and hamlet of this mighty republic. These periodicals, hailing fresh from the great emporiums-directed by mighty minds-containing vigorous thoughts, clothed in attractive, and conveyed in energetic language, reach the million, and thus become engines of power, to depress or elevate, vitiate or pacify the tone

of public morals. We have always thought it strange that the eminently practical Fathers of American Methodism did not earlier resort to the publication of religious periodicals to aid them in spreading spiritual holiness over these lands. An apology may be found for them in this, that waving fields invited them to direct pastoral labor-fields stretching from the rockbound New England coast to the ever progressive far-west-and from the Canadas, to the Gulf of Mexico. Considering the extent of the work, and the sparsity of laborers, they deemed it not meet, that they should leave the Word of God and serve the press. It does not become us to call in question their wisdom in this respect; but we may express our regret that thirty years after the organization of the church in 1784, they had no periodical, and that it was upwards of forty years before the Christian Advocate and Journal was commenced, which has continued its hebdomidal issues to the present time. There are now about thirty Methodist periodicals published in the United States, including Quarterlies, Monthlies, and Weeklies. In comparing our present with our past periodicals, there is a marked difference in the character of the reading matter, as well as in the mechanical execution. This last has been vastly improved, and so doubtless has the other. We merely note the difference, and leave the reader to decide. In our early periodicals, the biographical department occupied a very prominent position. The writers, instead of attempting to notice every one who died, selected for their subject some individual whose talents or labors rendered him worthy of this mark of distinction. His traits of character were accurately drawn, and minutely exhibited, sothat the reader now rose up from the perusal with a clear conception of a living, practical Christian, by whose pure principles, holy life, and happy death, he is himself prompted to virtuous exertions. Now, the death of every person who dies in the church or within the circle of church influences must be chronicled. The consequence is, articles in this department are reduced to a square or two of names and dates.

Our first journals published numerous sketches of the progress of religion-including Christian experience in all its shades, the planting of churches and the extension of the general work. Now, every quarterly and two-day's meeting must be gazetted. Hence our revival notices are reduced to a very small compass, and contain little else, but statistics and puffs ; -- statistics of the numbers converted, added to the church, &c., and puffs of the earthen vessels, as " our beloved Presiding Elder was with us, and preached with his usual aceptability and power." We might specify other characteristic differences, but we forbear. The first Methodist Periodicals are still read with thrilling interest. Oft-times when stopping for an hour with a good brother, we have taken up an old volume of the Methodist Magazine, and after regaling ourselves with this spiritual food, have started on to our appointment, resolved on being a holier and better

This whole subject will probably be fully discussed during the present session of our General Conference. Our paper may not reach there until after their action. If it should, what we say will probably have little influence. The writer is, nevertheless, disposed to express opinions freely and fully on his own responsibility. If they are erroneous, their refutation will be easy-if correct, their publication can do no harm. The questions of most importance to be discussed are as to the number, location, size and price of our General Conference periodicals.

What number of periodicals ought the General Conference to establish? Two interests are involved in the question. First, the great

rimary interest to be promoted, is the circuttion of religious intelligence among the peode. Secondly, the accumulation of a fund, o make up deficiencies in the allowance of Le preachers. The first interest would be best promoted by having a large number of seal papers; the second by having but one, with an immense subscription list. We have liways thought that the small pittance recived by our preachers from the book conern, a pecuniary loss. If our people knew hat we had no such dependence, their conributions would more than overbalance the unual dividends. We say then, unhesitatingy, let the profits upon our periodicals be pplied to the enlargement of our book opeations, and the publication of Tracts and Sunday School Books.

Having thus settled the pecuniary interest, the question recurs, how many periodicals do we need? We require a Sunday School Periodical. Our Quarterly Review might, perhaps, be rendered more practical and useful by being converted into a monthly, similar, to the old Methodist Magazine. We require a periodical for the Ladies of a high order, say the Companion, greatly improved andenlarged. We need weekly newspapers-how many? If we attempt to survey the whole church from our position on Buffalo bayou, or from a point on the Cumberland, or Tennessee rivers, it might be difficult to ascertain what number would be necessary. If, however, we assume a great central stand point, and look at our entire church district, we shall see that it naturally forms four grand divisions: North-Eastern, and South-Eastern, North-Western, and South-Western .-Each of these divisions requires a church paper. A smaller number than four would not meet our wants. A sufficient amount of editorial talent would not be commanded to conduct ably a large number.

Where ought our papers to be located ?-Our interests are especially enlisted in favor of that portion of country lying between the Trinity and Guadaloupe rivers in Texas. Houston is the commercial centre of this country. The fact that we have established and sustained our Banner, here, shows that our people are not indifferent to the cause of periodical literature. If the General Conference keeps its papers as remote from Texas as they now are, our Banner will be continued in its present location, some facts howev" er, will show that Houston is not the centre of all Texas, even. During the winter, our communications from the East and West, from the Red River and from the Rio Grande, our Conference organ were removed to that city, we should lose some subscribers in middle Texas, but we believe we should gain enough to compensate for their loss, in the eastern and western portions of our State; especially if it was controlled by a Texas editor. We do not know bro. Richardson's feelings, but presume he would prefer going to New Orleans to edit a paper for all the southwestern States, to remaining in Houston to edit one for middle Texas. He is engaged in no business, nor has he a fine house here, to confine him to this locality. New Orleans is the great commercial emporium of the South-West, and we ought, by all means to have one Misionary Society, a book depository, and a General Conference Journal in that city. St. Louis, Richmond, and Charleston, from their geographical position and commercial importance, command the trade of their respective divisions of our church territory. In each of these, we ought to have a church Journal, and a depository of our books and Missionary funds.

As to the terms of publication, we think advance payment ought to be invariably required. This is best for subscribers, and best for publishers. The Ladies Repository was commenced on these terms, and we know of no periodical that has so steadily and rapidly gained a general circulation. Our Sunday Shool Journal ought to be placed at the lowest paying price. The other periodicals ought to be published at the uniform rate of two dollars per anaum. Our northern brethren have tried the experiment of cheap papers and do not seem to be very well pleased with it. To sustain even the Advocate and Journal, they are compelled to insert a large number of advertisements, in which ninety-nine hundredths of the readers have no earthly (or heavenly)

We think the rage for large news papers has gone by. At a time when all scientific and theological knowledge was locked up in pondrous folios, and disguised in technical terms - when all the reading of many families was contained in elementary school books and newspapers: large papers may have been demanded, papers containing treatises on philosophy and religion. Now the case is altered, the whole country is flooded with books and pamphlets of every size and on every subject. This multiplicity of books has induced superficial readers and shallow thinkers. Formerly, it was considered the work of several months to study such a work as Butler's Analogy. Now, such is the multitude of books, all so well recommended that the student can't take this time. He cons over it a few hours, makes a few memoranda in his scrap book, noting where particular arguments and illustrations may be found. and lays the book on the shelf. If he wants a sermon or theological essay he takes a few dimes and goes to the book store and supplies himself. Should a sermon or a serial article

appear in his paper, he passes it, knowing the United States, wherever the Gospel is that if it is worth reading and perusing it preached to a tolerably large congregation, will soon appear in a pamphlet, revised, im- there are Jews present listening attentiveproved, and in such a form that he can con- ly to the preached word. In countries where veniently lay it up for future reference. He the Gospel is only preached in stately temhas so many things to read, that he cannot ples and large cathedrals, it is necessary to and will not take the time to read long news- send missionaries to the Jews, for they seldom paper articles. The truth is, the reading enter into them : but here, where the woods public now require in their papers, short, resound with the truth, and the plains abound racy, news articles, which have special refer- with humble temples, where the word of God ence, and all of special interest in the com- is preached; the wayward Jew, as he travels with such articles, and hence large papers are in the face of Jesus Christ. seldom thoroughly read.

THE CONVERSION OF THE JEWS. In a late number of the Southern Christian Advocate, we read an article relating to the Jews, and their stubbornness in rejecting the Christian religion. The writer of that article gives as causes of this conduct, the following, as the most prominent facts, viz: 1. The mode of proselyting them under the papal hierarchy was conducted more by force of the by their personal exertions collected for the sword and faggot, than the force of persuasion and conviction. This was certainly the most commonly used method, and that which had the sanction of the Popes, Monks, and even of fathers of the church. Under such teachers nothing but aversion could be learned to a system of doctrines which permitted the severest punishments to be exercised upon those who either could not see the truths presented, or were already by cruelties too far prejudiced from receiving them.

Another and more powerful reason why the Jews received not the doctrines of Christ from the Catholies, was, doubtless, that the instructors themselves were ignorant of the doctrines they pretended to teach, and the superstition which they mingled with the truth of Christ. When the Jews returned from the Babylonish captivity, they had imbibed the greatest aversion to every species of idolatry; it was therefore not to be expected that, after they rejected Christ, because he claimed to b. " Immamunel," that is, God manifested in the flesh, they should be brought to believe in Him through the teachings of a people who not only deified the Body, that is, the human nature of Christ, but showed divine respect and worship to persons, who never claimed to be more than man; and venerated not only a number of persons as their mediators, but prayed to populated city under their direction. relies, the dumb, inanimate, and often deceitful remains of such persons as they supposed to be in great favor with Christ.

Another reason, and one which holds its force to this day, was the lack of true missionary spirit in the church of that day. If a voice was heard in a convent or monastery, advocating a more liberal spirit toward the children of Abraham, the conationalists of Sts. Peter and Paul; if in one among a thousand, the love of souls constrained to preach to the lost sheep of the house of Israel; such was the barbarism and superstition in the church, that he was decried as a Jew himself. or as in league with them. This last is also one of the great reasons why, to this day, the Jews are so little favorable to listen to the Gospel. Not the Catholies only, hold the Jews as a kind of inferior race; but one of the most enlightened nations in Christendom, and the most strenuous defenders of Protestantism, debar the Jews from equal rights and privileges with the rest of its citizens. Though the Jews have been inhabitants of England from time immemorial-though they have been the support of the British throne, by their pecuniary powers, from the time of Richard the First-though they have produced men eminent in the different branches of science. yet they are not permitted to own a foot of ground in all England; and though some of them have been raised to the peerage, yet are they not admitted to a seat in the chamber.

With all this there has still been a great deal of fruit produced by the individual exertions of true lovers of God, in that country ; a great number of Jews have, within a few years past, been brought to the saving knowledge of God, and some have been called to preach the unsearchable riches of Christ to their countrymen in other parts of the world : and as this has only lately occurred, and has occurred almost exclusively through the labor of missionaries and preachers, whose native tongue is the English, it behooves us to inquire, why other lands, and other languages, have not been thus blessed ? And here, permit us to remark, that experience in this country has proved that it is not absolutely necessary for success among the Jews, that especial missions should be established among them. Young as America is in its nationality and in its Church regulations, it still will show, in the day when the laborers will come home rejoicing, bringing their sheaves, that they have gathered a fair proportion of their fruit from the long neglected vineyard of the house of Israel. The cause of this is not as some would suppose mainly that of equality of rights and privileges extended to them; for it is well known to the Jews, that the American Government as such, is no more on the side of Protestantism than on that of Catholicism or Judaism: but it is the zeal that burns in the heart of the Protestant orthodox ministry, for the conversion of souls, whether of Jews or Gentiles, and the truth, the anadulterated truth that falls from their lips.

The power which works for the conversion of the Gentiles, is sufficient to the conversion of the Jews; and almost in every corner of to be flickering in the socket, -- almost ready

munity, when the journal circulates. It is through the country, cannot hide himself from exceedingly difficult to fill a mammoth sheet the splender of the glory of God, as it shines

We may soon recur to this subject again, as it is one in which we feel a deep interest, and is truly one of paramount importance.

MISSIONARIES OF THE M. E. CHURCH SOUTH TO CALIFORNIA.

Bishop Paine, who has charge of the California Mission, appointed during the last winter, three brethren Rev. Dr. Boring, Rev. Moses Pollock and Winn, Missionaries to this country. Previous to embarking they support of the mission, upwards of five thousand dollars.

On the 21st of Feb. they left New Orleans for Chagres, on the steam Ship Ohio. They arrived at Chagres, that is to say, they arrived at a point in the Caribean sea opposite Charres, one and a half miles distant on the 9th of March. Here they were detained three days instead of being sent ashore immediately. They further complain of being imposed upon by the Captain, who, instead of sending them ashore in a light draft steam boat that lay along side, put them into a miserable dug-out, in which they and their baggare got wet and came near being lost. It seems the steam boat was not in their employ of the New York and Pacific company. We presume the dug-outs belong to the line.

The brethren succeeded, without difficulty in reaching Panama on the 15th of March, when they procured a passage on board the steam ship Tennessee for San Francisco.

OUR MISSIONARIES IN CHINA.

The last S. C. Advocate contains a letter from Dr. Taylor, dated Shanghia Dee, 21st 1849. The mission families were well. A school has been commenced in that densely

Correction .- In our last, the name of Col. Love, Clerk of the U. S. District court,

The same may be said of Dr. Olin's name in part of the issue.

We acknowledge the receipt of a neat copy of the " Minutes of the Annual Conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, for the years 1849-50."

## EDITOR'S TABLE.

THE SOUTHERN LADIES' COMPANION FOR pril, comes to us in an improved dress. has just entered upon the fourth volne. The Editor says: "We commence this volume with new type and a few other imovements only; but at the commencement the next volume, it is highly probable, so re judge, that the work will be enlarged and therwise improved; and we hope, ere long, to see the Companion fully equal to the best periodicals of its class, a vehicle of much good, and every way an honor to the church."

METHODIST QUARTERLY REVIEW for April. J. McClintock, D. D., Editor : New York. Lane & Scott.

Art. 1. Wesley the Catholic.

2. John Q. Adams.

3. On the demoniacs of the New Testament. 4. Ancient enclosures and mounds of the

5. Inquiry into the meaning of 2 Peter iii.

6. The meaning of yom (day).

7. Sunday School Literature. 8. Tieknor's Spanish Literature.

9. Life of Rev. J. Collins.

10. Short reviews and notices of books. 11. Miscellanies.

12. Literary Intelligence.

BLUARWOODS' I'D NBURG MAGAZINE, for March, re-printed by Leonard, Scott & Co., contains the usual amount of interesting mat-

## Religious Intelligence.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN TEXAS.

The last number of the New Orleans Presovterian contains a long letter from the Rev. Dr. Baker, General Missionary of the Old School Presbyterians in Texas. We are sorry our limits will not allow us to transfer to our columns the entire interesting document. We make the following extract, contrasting the present bright prospects of this body, with its gloomy condition a few months since, when the Doctor first commenced his labors among

"I am happy to inform you, that our prospects, as a Denomination, in Texas, are, at the present time, highly encouraging! When, by order of the Presbytery of Brazos, an appeal was made to the ministers and members of our communion, in the old States, some eight or nine months since, our candle seemed

ginning to burn, with a bright and steady ame. A number of excellent ministers have ately come into Texas; and, we, who were, (as stated in the communication put forth by brother Miller and myself) a feeble band, are now, by the grace of God, waxing strong--we stated that, whilst our Cumberland brothren, had two Synops we had one PRES-BYTERY; and that, of the members of this resbytery at least one-half were more than fifty years of age! but, it gives me much pleasure to assure you, that, within the last nine nonths, there has been a marked change for the better. Several of our vacant churches have been supplied, by active young men, or men in the prime of life, -- so that our wilderness and solitary places, are beginning to resice; and our desert to bud and blossom as the rose! we hope soon to have a Synon embracing three Presbyteries, averaging some six or seven members in each Presbytery! I have been nominated, a commissioner, to the next General Assembly, and hope to have the pleasure of laying this matter before that venerable body, in May next. Jacob, contrasting his small beginnings, with his subsequent great increase, said: "With my staff I passed over this Jordan, and now I am become two ands." He said this, in a way of thankfulness to God, and, when, from our small be riunings, we find ourselves grown into three bands, I think it becomes us to make our grateful and devout acknowledgements also The places recently supplied in our bounds, are as follows : Galveston, Washington, Huntsville, Saint Marks, Victoria, Brownsville Clarksville, Patestine, and a certain point in Burleson county. With regard to the places where, as yet, there is no minister of our Communion, I would mention the following as amongst the most important: San Augusune, Nacogdoches, Rusk, Larissa, Henderson, bia, Austin, Webber's Prairie, Bastrop, La gorda, in what may be called Middle Texas-and Goliad, Gonzales, Seguin, New Brannfels, San Antonio, and Corpus Christi, in Western Texas. Besides these places may be mentioned, Brazes Santinge, Point Isabel, Rio Grande City, Roma and Laredo, in

### CREED OF THE ADVENTISTS.

The sect heretofore known as Millerites. the disciples of the late Mr. Miller, have ventists," held at Albany, April 29, 1845: ist. The regeneration of this earth by and says: fire, and its restoration to its Eden beauty.

24. The personal advent of Christ at the commencement of the millennium. 3d. His judgment of the quick and dead

at his appearing and kingdom. 4th. His reign on the earth over the na-

tions of the redsemed. 5th. The resurrection of those who sleep at his advent.

6th. The destruction of the living wicked second resurrection.

7th. Their resurrection and judgment, at the end of the millennium, and consignment ask you why ! to everlasting punishment.

8th. The bestowment of immortality (in the scriptural, and not the secular use of this word) through Christ, at the resurrection. 9th. The new earth the eternal residence of the redeemed.

## JEWISH INTELLIGNCE.

The Ashmonean speaks of a movement among the Israelites of New York, to enable them to graft on the present efficient and admirable public school system all that is necessary to afford their children the instruction of which they are now lamentably deficient. A London correspondent of the same paper writes under date of February 21st: As to Synagogue affairs, nothing has been done at the Great Synagogue, Duke's Place. the grand reforms talked about have evaporated in the air of the select vestry. Sir Anthony de Rothschild having threatened that f any change were attempted he would leave the synagogue with a dozon and a half more members, the matter was at once decided, as the synagogue cannot afford to lose him and the money interest, which he and his friends exercise in the congregation.

From the Chris't. Advocate and Journal. EUROPEAN CORRESPONDENCE.

Old World, March 8th, 1850. The movement to secure throughout England, on the Lord's Day, complete repose from the postal operations, gather momentum. The government appear favorably impressed, worthy of a sacred cause ; and some few come "BASLE, FEB 18th, 1850.

"The Divine blessing that has accompanied the Prize Essays by British workmen, and which have been a great means of calling essays, as far as they are known in Germany. have also been productive of good. 'The Pearl of Days' has appeared in not less than twelve editions, and produced no little sensation. I forwarded, lately, a parcel to a correspondent, cotaining a copy of it in English, as well as of the three other essays, in order to be forwarded by him to the eastern part of Europe. He informs me that he committed the imprudence of epening the parcel, and being able to understand the title, 'The Pearl of Days,' the thought immediately struck him, that he ought to show it to his employer, who understands English, and employs upwards of 300 men in his manufactory, of which my correspondent is a superintendent. He adds,

to go out! but God be thanked, it is, now, be- that 'The Pearl of Days' was returned with many thanks, and the three hundred workmen, many of whom were frequently, and some always, compelled to labor on the Sabbath, were informed the next Saturday that there would be no work done the following day. An essay by a Pritish workman has been the means, in the hands of God, of a minister commencing a Sabbath evening se:vice, which is, I much regret to say, very seldom performed in Germany; and anothe essay is the chief cause of a minister delivering, at the present moment, a course of sermons on the Sabbath question."

### From the Christian Messenger. CLASS MEETINGS.

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In our book of discipline it is made the duof every member of our church regularly to it and Class meeting. Considering the value f these meetings as a means of grace, this is both a wise and reasonable requirement. To many they have proved to be, " none other than the gate of heaven to their souls;"-where they have been greatly refreshed and comforted, confirmed in hope, strengthened in faith, and prepared to go forth and contend with sin, the world, and Satan, successfully. And when through sickness, bodily infirmity, or other unavoidable circumstances, they are etained for a time from this dwelling place of the Most High, at the appointed time, their thoughts recur with pleasure to the many blessings they have received in the enjoyment of these privileges, and they exclaim from the lness of their souls, "O! how I long for the jurts of the Lord's house!" Halting and half discouraged, with their minds clouded, young converts have entered the class-toom, with little expectation of ever feeling any better; but after mingling their voices with the strong ones of the Lord in their songs of praise, and Sabine Pass, in Eastern Texas, Colum- and sharing in the answer to their prayers, they have buckled on the armor of righteous-Grange, Round Top Settlement, Brazoria, ness anew, resolved to fight the battles of the Gulf Prairie, Velasco, Quintana, and Mata- Lord with renewed courage and zeal. The penitent, too, trembling beneath the load of guilt and sin which he feels is pressing heavily upon him, and fearful of the awful doom that awaits him, as a sinner, leaves his sm-loving associates, and seeks refuge where christians meet to make mention of the name of the Lord. what is called the Valley of the Rio Grande." Weeping he unbosoms himself to those who are glad to assist him. They carry his case to the throne of grace in the arms of their faith. God hears, answers and saves, and his soul is set at liberty. He becomes a new crea-ture, and he even blesses the day in which he amended their ereed. We learn from the was been into the kingdom of God. When-Advent Herald that the following creed was ever he enters the class-room, he feels there adopted by the "Mutual Convention of Ad- is no other place on earth, so dear to his heart as this. He adopts the language of the poet,

> "My willing soul would stay, In such a place as this; And sit and sing herself away To everlasting bliss."

But do all to whom the class-roce has been a birth place, regularly and faithfully attend class-meetings? Do all, to whom it has been in Jesus and the change of the living saints, a place of deliverance seek it again, at the appointed time, as a place of great rejoicing and triumph? Reader, permit me to direct the from the earth, at that event, and their con- question to you, (I speak to Methodists) do you cealment under chains of darkness, till the love the class-room as in former days? Are you as constant in your attendance upon this means of grace, as you have been? if not, I

## FEMALE PIETY.

The following beautiful passage is from a sermon by one of our brethren in London the Rev. D. Lattons, co pastor with the Rev.

Dr. Cox : "Female picty is highly honored and beau-tifully portrayed in the records of the New Testament, as that which our Savior chose by preference to have constantly near his own person !- that piety which, in its entire trustfulness, and in its deep and earnest devotion, followed his movements, hung upon his doctrine, sat at his feet, ministered to his necessities, and wept beneath his cross !- that piety which did not fail, when even strong men were paralyzed with fear, and denied him in the presence of his enemies; which, while it was yet dark, was found with the cold dews of the morning upon it, waiting at the sepulchre to perform its last sad duties of affection ! that piety which adorned the boly women of old, which was so strong and vigorous in Rebekah, so soft and tender in Ruth, so earnest and humble in Mary, so rich and fruitful in Dorcas; in all so beautiful, and yet so commanding : so dignified, and yet so lovely : so etiring and unobtrusive, yet so great and irsistible in its influence; so apparently limited in its sphere, and yet so wide and extensive in its operation?

### SUB-SOIL PLOWING OF THE HEART.

The art of the husbandman, his field, his seed, his plough and his flail, furnish, it is evident to the most heedless reader of the New yet Rowland Hill fights with a pertinacity Testament, a favorite class of illustrations to our Lord and Savior, in explaining and ento his aid with petitions, but so feeble is their forcing the effects of true religion on the hearts voice that it only serves to render more so- and conduct of men. May we not, from that norous the sound that is swelled by ten thou- same art, borrow a simple and kindred illussands who cry for a holy day. In fact 120, tration of the object which such writers as 000 names have been affixed to the petitions Guthrie, Shepard and Mead have sought, already presented to Parliament. It is also and of the uses which the present volume most cheering to find that this happy impulse may well subserve in the hands of every seis not acting alone within the limits of the rious reader? It is known, that in the agri-British seas; but that in these days of swift culture of our own times, very much of adsympathy it has already awakened stirring vance is expected beyond the success of our responses among our German brethren. To fathers, in the greater depth to which the these the acquisition of a Sabbath would be a mordern ploughman is expected to drive his new and a notable benediction. The enclo- ploughshare. Instead of stirring merely the sed extract from a letter dated Basle, is very upper surface of the earth, the instruments of the tiller are now contrived to force their way below the roots of grasses and weeds; and the laborer is required to rely on faithful sunsoil ploughing. In proportion as the possession of religious hope becomes common, facile. more attention to the Sabbath question, is a and lacrative, in that same degree does selfpoint too well known to need dwelling on. I delusion become more easy; and in that same only refer to it in order to mention that these proportion, should this thorough scrutiny of our own motives and ways, this sub-soil plowing of the heart, be regarded as the more necessary. It has in its favor an authority from which there can be no appeal, when cur Lord himself, the judge by whose scrutiny our hopes are to be finally tested, has, in allusion to the need of a religious trust, rightly planted and deeply based, commended the man who digged deep. Dr. Williams.

THE GRACIOUS REPLY. "And the Lord said unto him Arise and

comm the sa with i same : death darkn

that se

the Christian Messenger. MEETINGS.

scipline it is made the du-

of our church regularly to g. Considering the value a means of grace, this is sonable requirement. To heaven to their souls :"-een greatly refreshed and d in hope, strengthened in to go forth and contend I, and Satan, successfully. sickness, bodily infirmity, e circumstances, they are from this dwelling place at the appointed time, their th pleasure to the many received in the enjoyment and they exclaim from the ls, "O! how I long for the 's house!" Halting and with their minds clouded, ve entered the class-room, ion of ever feeling any betgling their voices with the ord in their songs of praise, answer to their prayers, on the armor of righteousto fight the battles of the l courage and zeal. The ubling beneath the lead of he feels is pressing heavily ful of the awful doom that nner, leaves his sm-loving eks refuge where christians ion of the name of the Lord. osoms himself to those who him. They carry his case grace in the arms of their answers and saves, and his He becomes a new creablesses the day in which he kingdom of God. Whenclass-room, he feels there on earth, so dear to his heart ts the language of the poet,

oul would stay, o as this; ng herself away bliss."

iom the class-roce has been alarly and faithfully attend Do all, to whom it has been mee seek it again, at the applace of great rejoicing and er, permit me to direct the speak to Methodists) do you m as in former days? Are your attendance upon this s you have been? if not, I

TALE PIETY.

beautiful passage is from a f our brethren in London ons, co pastor with the Rev.

is highly honored and beauin the records of the New at which our Savior chose have constantly near his own ty which, in its entire trust-deep and earnest devotion, ements, hung upon his docset, ministered to his neceseneath his cross !- that piefail, when even strong men rich fear, and denied Lim in is enemies; which, while it s found with the cold dews pon it, waiting at the sepults last sad duties of affection ! adorned the boly women of strong and vigorous in Red tender in Ruth, so carnest ary, so rich and fruitful in beautiful, and yet so comtrusive, yet so great and irifluence; so apparently lime, and yet so wide and ex-

PLOWING OF THE HEART:

busbandman, his field, his and his flail, furnish, it is evheedless reader of the New orite class of illustrations to vior, in explaining and ens of true religion on the hearts nen. May we not, from that a simple and kindred illusbject which such writers as d and Mead have sought, which the present volume t is known that in the agrira times, very much of ad-I beyond the success of our reater depth to which the nan is expected to drive his istead of stirring merely the the earth, the instruments of r contrived to force their way of grasses and weeds ; and the red to rely on faithful sun-In proportion as the possesthat same degree does selfmore easy; and in that same ld this thorough scrutiny of and ways, this sub-soil plowbe regarded as the more necn its favor an authority from be no appeal, when cur Lord lgo by whose scrutiny our finally tested, has, in allusion religious trust, rightly plan-

Dr. Williams.

RACIOUS REPLY. d said unto him Arise and and it shall be told thee what -Acts ix, 16. anguage of Jesus to Saul of

ased, commended the man

nipotence and love, on his way to Damascus. Let us notice, The Divine direction given.—In his awa-

kening, and conviction, a miraculous influ-ence is employed, but he is to receive further instruction in the use of means. When the penitent sinner, under a deep sense of his guilt, inquires what he must do, we have a suitable Believe in Christ .- This was the direction

of Paul and Silas to the Phillian jailor. Stay not questioning his willingness, for "every one that asketh receiveth;" doubt not his power, for "he is able to save to the uttermost," plead not your unfitness, for though you are not worthy, you are welcome.

Repent of sin .- This doctrine was proclaimed by the prophets, taught by Christ and his apostles, and now published by the embassadors of truth. The tears of repentance for sin must precede the emotions of joy on account of pardon.

Pray for mercy. - Prayer is one of the best evidences of a change of heart. It was said of Saul, "Behold he prayeth." A single son-tence, a groan that cannot be uttered, procooding from a contrite heart, shall never be despised

by his grace are bound by the most solemn ties to live to his glory. Go then to the saered volume, visit with a penitent and believing heart the sanctuary, and thus use every divine ordinance, and there it shall be told thee what thou must do.

REVIVED OR RUINED.

Nothing is more certain than this : no deep, prevalent, and permanent religious and saving movement in society has yet been produced, without a special outpouring of the spirit.—
The Prophets saw revivals in their day, and predicted those which have blessed the Christian dispensation, and others which a future day of unexampled power and glory shall see, when the heavens shall receive the gracious effusions that shall make them the possession effusions that shall make them the possession and glory of the Redeemer. The power which "turned the world upside down," in the days of the apostles, was "the Holy Ghost sent down from heaven." It was the same power which shook Christendom, to give the world a Protestant church, and an unfettered "Laboratory," On giving a pledge not to attempt the steamer Adeline was lost. world a Protestant church, and an unfettered Bible, which should propagate a pure Chistianity by other power than the sword, the rack, dungeous, faggots, and that instrument of chief abominations, the confessional. Revivals have saved our own land from the

course of formalism, or undisguised infidelity. They must be our hope and help in time to come, or we must be ruined.

Our large cities are yearly increasing rapidly in a foreign population, a large proportion of which knows nothing of the power of the Gospel; and multitudes of the youth who flock in from the country, fall into the snares, thousands of which are set for their feet, in The municipal elections of New Onleans have fined, which are hurrying multitudes of the youth of our cities to the death of the body and the soul. An unprecedented tide of immigrant population is also going through our whole land, and seizing on some of its most fertile portions, and most commanding points of influence. To exclaim against it is idle, not to say unchristian. Come they will, with increasing numbers, from year to year, until every foot of our soil from the Atlantic to the Interior Pacific shall be possessed. As we have said, the mass of this population knows nothing of an evangelical Christianity. They come under the sucveillance and power of a corrupt church and priesthood, with projudices deeply fixed against all that is pure, lovely and renovating in religion. With them are mingled steamer Europa. She brought about ninety many of the most adventurous and energetic passengers. of our native population, who are strangers to vital godliness; and unless the Spirit shall

SUNRISE.

templative mind! How slowly and majestic- of our fleet-a fourth it is said-is employed ally it gradually appears! Attendant clouds in the interminable fool's errand in the tropskirt, as with molten gold, the horizon; and ics, without the least benefit whatever, but beams of brightening radiance dart forth, till a great deal of harm. A million a year is a at length the towering spire of some church low estimte of the expense.

catches the first rays, and becomes gilt with MISCELLANEOUS.—Lord Gough who has the morning light : this grand, this glorious been honored and feeted every where, who sight, though of daily occurrence, how little is it observed! We travel far and wide to see his country seat. rarities and examine curious objects, and of-ten overlook those things which cross our proaching dissolution of Parliament. daily path : an exotic will frequently attract | In the budget of the Chancellor of Exche our observation, while the humble wild-flower, though possessing exquisite beauty, is unheeded by us. But, were our minds in a different state, and not so fond of roaming in search of wonders, how much that is grand and remarkable surrounds us, or greets our eyes at walking, as in the case of sun rise! Do we admire and venerate antiquity; here, then, is after Easter. one of the oldest of God's visible works. The 'We learn fr sun, coeval with creation's morn-the same sun, with no loss of radiance from the shining of nearly six thousand years, that lit up the garden of Eden, and revealed to our first parents the beauties of that earthly paradise-the same sun that rose upon the earth when Lot entered Zoar-the same sun that, at the command of Joshua, stood still upon Gibeon; the same sun that smote the head of Jonah, when the gourd sprang up and screened him with its broad over-shadowing leaves—the same sun that, when its Sovereign suffered death to save mankind, veiled its face, and darkness over-spread the land:

"Well might the sun in darkness hide, And shut his glories in,

When God the mighty Maker died For man, the creature's sin"—
that same sun, so often spoken of in holy
Triedy morning, when the three socialist For man, the creature's sin"--

Tarsus, in the midst of his trembling and as- writ, and to which even God himself is comtonishment, when arrested by the arm of Om- pared in the Psalms-"the Lord God is a sun"-yes, as this created orb illumines, gladdens, fructifies, and beautifies the world of nature, so doth God irradiate, rejoice, render fruitful, and beautify his creatures in the worlds of providence and grace. Then what humble, yet cheerful praise should we ascribe to him who is the Author and Giver of light anh life; and who, no less by his gracious and reviving influences, comforts and illuminates our dark, and often sorrowful path, and

> "Anoints and cheers our soiled face With the abundance of his grace."

Then by the sun, the noblest of his works. e warms and rejoices the world of nature and all created objects.

Ch. of Eng. Magazine.

The Steamship Palmetto arrived at Galves ton on the 28th inst., and brought dates from New Orleans to the 26th inst.

Live to God .- Those whom God renews [ Telegraphed to the N. O. Commercial Bulletin.] NEW YORK MARKETS.

> NEW YORK, April 20, 1859. Cotton has advanced 1-2 cent upon the steamer's accounts. The sales are 9000 bales. at the fellowing rates. Middilng Orleans, 121-4 ets.. Uplands, 12cts. Flour has improved 6cts. per bbl., with heavy sales. Grain remains unchanged. There is less doing in provisions.

upward tendency.

FOREIGN. The Steamship America arrived at Halifax on the 19th inst, announcing that the Canadas's news re-ceived at Liverpool produced great excitement in the of a penny on midding qualities.

American stocks are in good demand. Consols are

In Stocks, transactions were active, with an

Hobertstown. On giving a pledge not to attempt escape, they were all set at liberty except O'Brien who refused the pledge.

France is all quiet. Louis Napolcon is aiming at

The pope was to enter Rome on the 6th inst.

Spain (? Portugal) is concentrating naval force
from anticipating a visit from an American fleet to enfocre long standing claims.
Rassia threatens Prussia to interfere in behalf of the

The Prussian and Wurtemburg Foreign Ambassadors have been recalled. Hostilities are anticipated between Austria and Prussia.

the corners of our streets. There are forms of vice, rivaling the worst wickedness of Sodom, and which cannot be described or de- the 2nd-and Seuzeneau, Recorder of the 3rd Manicipality.

OFFICE OF THE PICAVENE,

Times lay, April 25, 1850.

Corrox—Although the demand was not general the sales reached 6000 bales, taken for England, the North and the South of Europe at very full prices, and in some instances more than our outside figures were paid. We

Interior 93a103 Good Middling Ordinary 10a111 Middling Fair Middling 113a111 Foir THE EUROPA'S NEWS.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of the 5th, contains a copious summary of the advices by the

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS .- In the be poured out from on high, what is there that House of Commons, on Tuesday night, the can save our country from rushing in the fury stability of the Ministry was strongly menaced. of worldliness and vice, down to the lowest Mr. Huat had given notice of a motion that grade of moral obliquity, and in due season, the House address the crowd, to direct that from becoming in history, what Nineveh, negotiations may be forthwith entered into Babylon and Tyre now are? We repeat it, for the purpose of releasing this country that it must be more than the ordinary, silent, unobserved influence of religious power in a community, which shall arrest the downward coast of Africa, to suppress the traffic in impulse of this rolling and accumulating mass slaves. On the morning previous to the deof corrupted Christianity, and practical infi-delity. It must be a work of the Spirit that a meeting of the friends and supporters of shall awake the whole slumbering church, and alarm the great multitude of the ungodly as it attended his lordship, as did also Lord Palwere simultaneously, and make eternity and merston, distinctly informing them that should the soul's vast affairs, the theme of all thought this motion be carried, he should resign his and conversation. If our country is not to office. The result of the division at night, be saved by revivals of God's work, she is to was that the motion was lost by a majority of go swift to destruction .- N. Y. Evangelist. | seventy eight.

The Times designates the support of the African squadron as a deplorable humbug, and says the country must take this matter The rising sun ! what an object for the con- into serious consideration. A large portion

quer, two items were omitted in our telegraphic dispatch published yesterday, viz: £200.000

The bill for the abolition of Lieutenancy of Ireland, is to be presented to Parliament . We learn from Ireland that cultivation is

going on more rapidly than was anticipated, and that a great breadth of potatoes have been Emigration from the southern frontiers of

Ireland is rapidly increasing.

The operations of the encumbered estates bill are now beginning to have their beneficial effects. The first estate sold under the new commission, was bought by a tenant farmer.

The society for the improvement of the cul-tivation of flax in Ireland, are making strenyous efforts to introduce that crop into the southern provinces.

THE PARIS ELECTIONS .- The elections have closed without any disturbance whatever. The official declarations of the

were declared duly elected. The numbers pooled were as follows: Carnot, 132,697: Vidal 128,439 : Deflotte, 126,982. M. Defiotte, lowest of the successful list. Very few persons were present at the ceremony and little excitement was manifested. The election of Flotte is declared valid.

CONDITION OF PARIS .- The news from Paris on Tuesday and Wednesday, was of a more tranguil chracter than for some days past, and all appearance of an emute are at

The retail trade of Paris has suffered a severe check in consequence of the agitation accompanying the elections. THE PRESS AND CLUBS .- Paris, Thursday.

In the Chamber the Minister of Justice brought forward his restrictive measures against the press. He proposed to raise the caution money from 20,000f. to 50,000f, for daily papers published in Paris, and to 12 000f for those published in the provinces. He also proposed to establish a stamp of three centimes on Paris Journals, and two centimes on those published in the depart ments. He concluded by declaring the disthen presented a bill demanding that the law for the supression of Clubs should continue in force during next year, and be applicable to electorial meetings calculated to compromise the public security. He likewise demanded urgency in the matter, which was

granted. MISCELLANEOUS .- Six representatives of ance to the parochial clergy.

The Patrie, which is looked upon

semi-official paper, intimates that the government will adopt prompt and effective means, by which the ultra democratic party shall be restrained.

The Moniteur announces the appointment of M. Ferdinand Barrot as envoy Extraordanary and Minister Pienipotentiary at Turin on a special mission, in the place of M. Lucien

The accounts from the departments are more favorable, the manufactors in the principal towns being fully occupied. There is some difference between the

Minister of Finance and his colleagues, as to the amount of caution in mey to be deposited by the press.

nouncing by name, the shopkeepers who voted election, and calling upon the public to withdraw from them their custom, and never to Letters from Strausburg mention that an efforts prove mayailing.

association is inmediately to be formed there. for the propagation of anti-socialist doctrines among the peasants. The agitation in the south for a revision

strictive measures for the press, have caused tier. a fall in the funds. Fives opened at 91 30 and closed at 90 85. ITALY.

Father has resolved to leave for Rome in the beginning of April, and that that resolution was about to be communicated officially to the diplomatic corps.

BRITISH CLAIMS ON TUSCANY.

The Constitutionnel of the 9th inst. states that the British government has presented a the different jails of France, eleven or twelve notice to the Tuscan cabinet, demanding thousand children of both sexes, under sencompensation for the losses sustained by the tence for terms that reach their twentieth British residents in Leghorn, during the bombardment of that city by the Austrian troops at Leghorn. They are apprehensive of a visit from the British fleet. THE NEAPOLITAN CONSTITUTION.

Advises from Naples state that the municipality of Naples presented to the king a petition, signed by 20,000 persons, praying that the constitution might be abolished by 'law' as it was de facto. AUSTRIA.

THE HUNGARIAN PRISONERS.-Five columns of the Pesth Zeitung are tilled with the sentences passed by courts martial upon the persons who have been compromised in the late Hungarian revolution. All the sentences of pal Church of the Diocese of Texas, will meet death have been commuted to terms of im- in Christ's Church Houston, on the 9th of risonment in irons in the fortifications for May next. periods of tweive and sixteen years. The Austrian government has repealed Baron Hayoau's tax on the Hungarian Jews and even promise to idemnify those who have already paid the assessments.
TERRIBLE FLOOD.

An inundation of the Danube has caused immense injury in Hungary, especially at Comorn, Ruab and the Kaspar districts. Fifteen thousand persons have taken refuge at Rabb, in the greatest destitution. PRUSSIA.

Advices from Berlin inform us that the negotiations between the courts of Austria and Prussia, for the definite constitution of a central government for Germany, have en-tirely failed. The Paris correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says that the French government has received advices from Switzerland, from which it appears that Prussia has abondoned all claims upon Neufchatel, stating explicitly that she does so only be cause she considers the sacrifice one which she is bound to make for the preservation of the peace of Europe. RUSSIA.

Accounts from every part of the Empire speak of the remarkable state of the weather The alternations of heat and frost bave bequite unusual and severe, as the winters in Russia generally are; the cold has been more latense this year than in the memory of

It is stated from S'. Petersburg that a ukase has been issued, according to which the Russian and Austrian governments engage reciprocally to surrender the Jews who have passed from one country to the other GREECE.

THE ENGLISH DEMANDS .-- On the 1s March three hours after the departure of the French steamer to Marseilles, the English Consul at Athens issued the following circu-

I am ininstructed by Her Majesty' Minister Plenipotentiary to the King o Greece, to inform you that Her Majesty's government, having good hopes of obtaining a satisfactory settlement of their demands on the Greek government through the good officers of the French Republic, has given orders to Vice Admiral Sir William Parker,

candidates-Carnot, Vidal, and Defictto- to suspend for a reasonably limited period time, the coercive action of Her Majesty' squadron, but nevertheless, to retain a Gree vessel actually in his possession, or pledge in deposit, until a final arrangement shall have been made. Orders have consequently been given by Vice Admiral Parker, for the presen free ingress and egress of all vessels actually in possession of Her Majesty's squadron.'

This circular caused great satisfaction in Athens; the trade appears to have immedi-

ately resumed its usual course.

The correspondent of the Times states that, on the 2d instant, M. Thouvenal wrote to Mr. Wyse, proposing that Sir W. Parker should give up the Greek ships into his possession, and that he (the representative) would guaranty the payment of the claims of her Majesty's government on Greece.

Mr. Wyse replied that he regretted being unable to comply with M. Thouvenal's proposition, that the instructions which he had received from Lord Palmerston did not permit him to accept of such an offer. GERMANY.

At the openings of the Chamber, on the 15th, the King of Wurtemburg declared that cussion urgent. It was opposed but ulti-mately carried. The Minister of Justice but a chimera, and that if attempted to be carried out, it would lead to the separation and dissolution of Germany itself. The speech was greatly cheered, and produced a favorable effect upon the people.

A letter from Berlin, dated the 16th instant,

says :- "We learn from an authentic source, that the mission of Count Gennygsen to Vien-

na has failed completely."

Hanover has taken a decided resolution to the mountain have proposed an amendment to the budget for the reduction of one million five hundred thousand francs in the allow- | sia and Austria, and to take a passive part amid the internal complications of Germany. It is reported that a Congress of German sovereigns will be held in April, at Dresden, to hold council on German matters. The Emperor of Austria, and the Kings of Bavaria, Hanover, and Saxony, will be present. DENMARK.

Advices from Berlin state that Gen. Rauch has returned from his mission to the Duches of Schleswig Holstein, that he has failed in his object, and that the hope of an understanding is farther off than ever. The Baltic Gazette states that Denmark will only agree to a prolongation of the armistice on the following conditions, viz :-- A dissolution of the army of Schieswig Holstein, or its general reduction; the dissolution of the National Assembly; a new electorial system, and the Some of the conservative journals are de- occupation of Redsbourgh by Danish and Sweedish troops. And she will only confor the democratic candidates at the recent clude a peace on the basis of a reunion of the Duches to Denmark. There is an apprehension that England will imperiously dictate the conditions of peace, if its concilatory

· SWITZERLAND.
The Swiss, of Berne, says the Federal Council have decided to accord a subsidy of from 20 to 100 Swiss livres to the refugees of the Constitution is increasing. The ma. gravely compromised, who should select asyjority is in favor of a stamp duty on the transfer lums there out of Switzerland. The most of Government stock, and the proposed re. necessitous are to be transferred to the fron-

INDIA AND CHINA. The overland mail from Bombay to 16th, Calcutta to 17th February, and Hong Kong to THE POPE'S RETURN.—The Paris Univers 30th January, arrived in England on the has the following: Cardinal Antonelli has 22d of March. The political news possesses made known to M. Revneval that the Holy no interest-the whole of India was perfectly tranquil.

> The following from a foreign paper, exhibits the fruits of the neglect of parental instruction and restraint:

> Children in France.-There are now in year. The central prisons alone have four thousand seven hundred and sixty-one.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rov. C. Richardson, " R. Alexander.

" R. J. Harp, Messrs. Holloman and Lusk, Mr. B. H. Baily.

CONVENTION OF THE EPISCOPAL CHURCH. The convencion of the Protestant Episco pal Church of the Diocese of Texas, will meet

April 30th, 1850.

NOTICE. The District Stewards for the Rutersville

district, will meet in Washington on the Saturday before the fourth Sunday in June next. R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS, ON RUTERSVILLE DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND. Mill Creek Mission, at Nunn's, June 1 and 2 Washington Circuit, in Brenham, " 15 " 16

Washington and Rock Island, in Washington, Huntsville Cir., at Robinson's, S.H. " 29 " 30 Montgomery Cir., in Anderson, July 6 " 7 Rutersville Cir., at Fayette Camp Ground, to be a Camp-Meeting, to commence July 4th. A camp-Meeting will be holden at Salem Camp-Ground, near Rock Island, commencing August the 22d, 1850.

Ministers and people are invited to attend. R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. GALVESTON DIST .- SECOND ROUND. Iouston Station, and Houston

Ger. Mission, April 27 and 28 San Jacinto Miss., at Old Ri-May 4 " 5 Galveston Sta. and Galveston Ger. Miss., Richmond Cir., at Richmond, "11 "12. Brazoria Cir., at Chance's Prairie

Matagorda Station, June 13 " 1 JAMES M. WESSON, P. E. 13 " 14. Houston, March 26, 1850. QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR SAN AN-TONIO DISTRICT, TEXAS CONERENCE, 2d qr.

Seguin and San Antonio: April 27th-28th. San Marcus et., at Lockhart May 4th-5th. Austin et., at Austin May 11th-12th. Georgetown et., May 18th, 19th. Bastrop et., 25th-26th. Bastrop, April 2d 1850. J. W. WHIPPLE.

CAMP MEETING. CAMP MEETING.

A Camp Meeting will be held, by divine permission, on the so called "Spanish camp," five miles south-east of Egypt, commencing on the first of May. Preachers and people are affectionately invited to attend. Brethren, pray for us, that God will be at this, and all other campmeetings this year.
GEO. ROTTENSTEIN, P. C.

NOTICE.

THE public are hereby notified that the Deposito-Try of the Houston Bible Society has been removed to the store of M. D. Conklin, under the Office of the Telegraph, where a full supply is intended to be kept to meet the wants of Societies, Merchants or individuals, at cost prices at this place.

Some of these Books are in the most costly binding.

New supplies are on the way to keep the assortment cost of the second to the se good to meet the wants of all.
MORTIMER STRONG, Agent

Au. B. S. for W. Texas. Houston, April 15th, 1850. daw\* BRIGGS & YARD'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Gentle-U tlemen's Furnishing Emporium, consisting of Every article of men's and boys Wear or conapl 24 ly Tremont Street, Calveston.

E S. WOOD. Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

HARDWARE, STOVES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE. For Iron, Steel and Ploughs. The apl 241y Tremont street, Galveston.

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

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS of executorship were granted to the undesigned by the Hon. Probate Court in and for the county of Liberty, on the 3d day of Nov. 1849, on the estate 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.

Ladies' Calf Brogans, Rock Candy. Gent's Calf Assorted Ladies' Seal Bootees, Chocholate, Ladies " Sardines. Powdered Sugar. " Kid Slippers. Received and for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & Co.

INSURANCE:

Fire, Inland and Marine, by the Protection Company of Hartford, Conn., CAPITOL STOCK 200,000 DOLLARS.

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

This company has been in business nearly 25

years, and its reputation for punctuality in adjusting losses and the security of its capital is well known throughout the United States. All application for insurance will receive prompt attention when addressed to the agency in Gal-

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

NOTICE.

Whereas at the December Term, A. D. 1849, of the County Court, for Fort Bend 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. EV-ANS, have just opened, in the Town of La Grange, a Drug Store, where all the articles usually found in such an establishment may al-

ways be had, such as medicines of every description, both Botanical and Mineral. Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, etc. etc.

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. Their articles are all warranted to be fresh and gen-

uine. Call and see.

We have so far associated ourselves in the practice of Medicine, that in important cases of sickness, our friends can have one or the other of us, as the case may be. as consulting l'hysi-

cian without additional cost.

D. G. GREGORY, LaGrange. J. EVANS, Rutersville. LaGrange, Feb. 20, A. D. 1850.

JOHN BALL.
Theological Publisher, and Book seller, 48 North Fourth Streets. PHILADELPHIA. Offers for sale a large assortment of Books in every department of Literature.

A FRESH SUPPLY of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, never excelled by any Importer in Texas, in Quality, Variety, and Price, just received and for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

30 BBLS. Family Flour: One bhd. New-Orleans Clarified Sugar: One hhd. Extra N.
O. Brown Sugar, for sale by
GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. Arrived, per B. R. Milam and J. Fan-

EVERY DESCRIPTION of Goods, for the Spring and Summer trade, carefully selected with an eye to the wants of Country Merchants and Planters, will be offered low, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

DATES, Currants, and Raisans, just received

and for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW

THE subscriber has just received a full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the following:
4-4 and 7-8 Lowells, domestics, bleached shirtings and sheetings. kerseys, linseys, satinets, Kentucky jeans, mariner's stripes, apron checks, boots and shoes, ladie's and gentlemen's gaiter and patent leather ties, coffee, sugar, and flour, cordials of all kinds, rock candy, soap and can-dles, lard, sperm and linseed oils, and a very su-perior article of old French brandy, suitable for

ORLEANS.

medicinal purposes, bagging, rope, twine, &c.
A. S. RUTHVEN, Orders from the country carefully executed Houston, Nov. 27, tf.

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

OLD CAPITOL—HOUSTON. Tile 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 ex-

> man that ears 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 sightly, airy and well furnished. RATES OF FARE: Board and lodging per month, 16 00 7 50 1 25 2 00 " without " " with " " week Man and horse, Dinner, Breakfast or supper, Lodging. per night,

mination of its advantages, or to the business

man that calls in Houston. The comforts of a

Hersekeeping, per month, " day, 75 Children at second table half price. Servants will be charged invariably half price.
dee 9 dtf KELLAM & BREWSTER.

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

ON and after Monday the 5th of Nov., 1849, the regu-lar Line of Stages will leave Houston every other day for Austin, and on Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Austin for Retarning-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, \$20 00, and 8 ets. per pound for all extra baggage over 30 pounds.

BROWN & TARBOX,

Frontietors. Proprietors. Houston, Nov. 27, 1849-tf

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS. JUST received and selected by the undersigned at the New York and Boston markets, the fol-

lowing articles, to-wit:
Boots and shoes and Hats of all kinds: Saddlery, hardware and cutlery, etc. etc.: Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; French, India, Italian German, and English silk and funcy Goods; artificial flowers plumes and mirobous of the newest styles; Econnets and Ribbons of all descriptions; black

Bonnets and Ribbons of all descriptions: black silk laces and edgings; jackonet insertings and edgings; thread laces, fancy dress buttons, gimps and fringes; satins of all colors; silks rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaid, and stripes, satin DeChine, plain twilled; rich Foulard Italian gros de Rhine, gros de Afrique; Changellan are Chamelian, etc.

Particular attention will be paid to the shipping of cotton and other produce: and liberal advances made on consignments of cotton to his care. T. W. HOUSE.

Houston, Oct. 14th, 1849-

B. A. SHEPHERD, Houston. Texas. Dealer in every description of merchandise (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 merchandise, either at wholesale or retail. as at any house in the place, and at the most favorable prices.

\*\*Exp\*\* The most particular attention paid to filling orders from the country, selling cotton or other produce, or to any other matter needful 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. SHEPHERD.

JOHN W. DURANT. Attorney at Law-Office, Washington,

Teras. ROBERTS, & CO. DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDI-

CINES, PAINTS & OILS, GROCERIES, Keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Vegetable Medicines, Comstock's Medicines, &c. Main Street, Houston.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Wholesale & Retail. MERCHANTS. Planters and the Public, are respectfully informed that I have just received a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Shell, Ivory and fancy Goods, all of which I will sell for eash as low as can be bought of any establishment in the United States. S. MANDELBAUM, Corner of Main and Franklin Streets.

Houston, Sept. 29, 1849. BOT THE NEW YORK THE LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND STATE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Wall Street. CAPITAL OF 500,000 DOLLARS. MARTIN K. SNELL, AGENT, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Cotton, Sugar, &c., from any navigable point on the Brazos, Colorado, or Trinity, Rivers. ADAMS, FREDERICH & CO., SUCCESSORS OF RICE, ADAMS & CO.,

Open Policies for insurance on Shipments of

COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS. Galveston, Texas. All shipments to them are covered by Insurance under their open policies from ports and places within the State of Texas.

VALUATION FOR INSURANCE Cotton - - \$ 50 per bale.
Sugar - - 50 " hhd.
Molasses - 8 " bbl.
Other Produce: Invoice Cost additional 10

Liberal advances made on consignments. L. J. LATHAM. WHOLELALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, &c., &c., &c., Main St., Heusten, Texas.

J. D. GIDDINGS, Attorney at Law, Brenham, Texas.

(SIGN OF "THE BIG HAT,")
MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS. THE undersigned respectfully in-forms 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.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

C. A. TURLEY.

From the Christian Observer. BE GRATEFUL. BY MARIE ROSEAU.

Oh! bear a grateful heart, and look not thou Ever upon life's darker, and sadder scenes, Until the shade has deepened on thy brow, And gloom impenetrable intervenes Between thy spirit and the light of Heaven. Which unto thee is ever freely given.

Why wilt thou always look abroad for good In the far future, hidden unto thee ; Or let thy thoughts in dreary moments brood Upon the fancied woes thou deem'st to be In store for thee; and bow thy soul in dread

Of tempests which may burst upon thy head Canst thou find nought within thy present state

To wake thy soul to thoughts of gratitude ? Is life to thee so dreary-desolate--So free of blessings -- free from earthly good. That thou canst lift thy hand and heart to Hea-

And say "to me there is no favor given ?"

What though one woe is on thy spirit now ; One dreary cloud upon the face of Heaven; For this, shouldst thou in gloomy sorrow bow. Forgetful of the many blessings given? Because the sun withholds his brightest ray, Would'st thou in anger scorn the light of day

Whene'er repining thoughts are in thy heart, Against thy Maker and thy fellow men, Oh! bid these feelings far from thee depart, And with an earnest purpose ask thou then A grateful spirit, filled with purest love,

Towards thy fellow and the Lord above. Oh! bear a grateful heart, content with all Thy Father giveth-leaving to his will What sunshine brighter, or what shadow fall; Knowing that to his children seeming ill is fraught with blessings-that no real barm Can come to thee, confiding in his arm.

## MISCELLANY.

March 15th. 1850.

In Silliman's American Journal of Science is an interesting article on the possibility of handling melted metals. We extract the account of the experiments of Boutigny :

"I divided or cut with my hand a jet o melted metal of five or six centimetees, which escaped by the tap; then I immediately plunged the other hand in a pot filled with incadescent metal, which was truly frightful to look at. I involuntarily shuddered. Both hands came out of the ordeal victorious. And now if anything astonishes me, it is that such experiments are not quite common. I shall, of course, be asked, what precautions are necessary to preserve one's self from the disoranswer, none-only to have no fear, to make the experiment with confidence, to pass the hand rapidly, the repulsive force which exists in incadescent bodies might be overcome, and thus the contact with the skin be affected, which would unloubtedly remain in a state easy to understand. To form a conception of the danger there would be in passing the hand too rapidly into the metal in fusion, it will suffice to recollect that the resistance is proportionate to the square of the velocity, and in so compact a fluid as liquid iron this resistance increases certainly in a higher ratio .-The experiment succeeds especially when the kin is humid; and the involuntary dread which one feels at facing these masses of fire almost always puts the body into that state of noisture so necessary to success; but, by taking some precautions, one becomes veritably invulnerable. The following is what has sneceeded best with me : I rub my hands with oap, so as to give them a polished surface ; then at the moment of making the experiment, I dip my hand bto a cold solution of sal ammoniae saturated with sulphurous acid, or simply into water containing some sal ammoniae, and, in default of that, into fresh water."

TELEGRAPHING .- The associated press of New York, embracing the Journal of Commerce, the Tribune, the Herald, the Express, the Sun, and the Courier and Enquirer, paid the last year about \$30,000 for the news expressed by the telegraph wires from Halifax to New York. Previous to this telegraphic arrangement, they had employed a steamboat at the rate of \$20,000 per annum to cruise off the port to intercept the European steamers and obtain the earliest news. They had also employed a steamer to run from Boston to Halifax and back to obtain the news brought by the regular steamers arriving at that port, and transmit it to New York over the wires. at a cost of \$1,000 for each arrival. The association state that they have expended about \$50,000 the last two years in obtaining the earliest European news, and shall not hesitate to expend as much more for the two coming years if necessary.

COMPLETION OF THE BRITANNIA TUBULAR Bridge.—The opening of this magnificent structure took place on March 5. At halfpast 6 o'clock in the morning, three powerful engines, of from fifty to sixty horse power each, steamed up, and harnessed together, started from the Bangor station. The total weight of the locomotives was ninety tons .-The locomotives were brought to a stand-still in the centre of each of the great spans, without causing the slightest strain or deflection.

The second experimental convoy that went through was twenty-four heavily laden wagons, filled with huge blocks of Brymbo coal ; in all, engines included, an aggregate weight of 300 tons. This was drawn deliberately through, at the rate of from eight to ten miles an hour. Those who stood upon its top to ascertain any possible vibration, reported they

could detect no sensible deflection. An ordeal stronger still was then resorted to; a train of 200 tons of coal was allowed to rest with all its weight, for two hours in the centre of the Carnarvonshire tube, and at the end of the time, on the load being removed. it was found to have caused a deflection of only four-tenths of an inch. This amount of deflection is not so much as one-half hour of sunshine would produce upon the structure, and it is calculated with confidence that the whole bridge might with safety and without injury to itself be deflected to the extent of thirteen inches. The engineers are of opin-

ion that it would support with ease, and without much show of deflection, a dead weight on its centre of 1,000 tons.

About 12 o'clock another testing train was prepared to be taken through the tube. It consisted of three engines, the 200 tons of coal, and from thirty-six to forty railway carriages, containing between 600 and 700 passengers, packed together as closely as figs in a basket, all so clamorous and eager to "go through the tube," that it became impossible

to accommodate them. The general opinion of the numerous engineers present, appears to be, that the Britannia tube bridge is as trust-worthy as any tunnel on terra firma.

WEALTH OF CALIFORNIA .- Hon. Thomas Butler King's official report of his mission at California, unavoidably delayed by Mr. King's indisposition, has now been communicated to the President, though not yet made public. It is, we learn, a highly interesting and important document. Mr. King estimates the value of the gold in California, up to this time, at forty millions of dollars. The product of the current year he also estimates at forty millions; and the aggregate product of the two succeeding years, 1851 and 1852, at one hundred millions.

He recommends to the United States Government not to seil the gold lands, but to grant leases, or permits, for digging and washing gold on them, at a rent of one ounce for every pound. He proposes that leases for mining operations be granted at a fixed contingent rent. He advises that no permits or leases be issued to any but citizens of the United States, or persons who declare their purpose of becoming U. S. citizens.

FORTUNE SLIPPING THROUGH THE FIN-GERS. - A letter received in Salem this week, gives an account of an accident which must have occasioned a severe disappointment to the subject of it. A digger who had brought from the mines twenty-five pounds of gold, carried it in a tin-pail to the vessel on which he had taken passage for home. By some misst p or other mischance, most unluckily it slipped from his hand, over the ship's side, and went to the bottom in forty feet of water, leaving the poor digger minus his fortune .-Boston Times.

1 WILL NOT STOP MY PAPER .- 1. B2cause it is my duty as a Christian to support a religious paper.
2. Because I rejoice to hear about the king-

dom of Christ and its advancement. 3. Because I am profited by the discussions of the great principles and doctrines of

the Gospel. 4. Because I should not know without a

religious paper what the times require of me, how I should labor, give, or pray.

5. Because I want my children to be intelligent, and have enlarged and liberal views. Bacause, by means of my paper, I can bring the truth to bear upon my neighbors and fliends, and often bring them to embrace it. I cannot stop my paper .- Tenn. Baptist.

A young man, (says Sir R. Kane,) wanting to sell spectacles in London, petitions the Corporation to allow him to open a little shop, without paying the fees of freedom, and he is refused. He goes to Glasgow, and the corporation refuses him there. He makes acquaintance with some members of the university, who flad him very intelligent, and permit him to open his shop within their walls. He does not sell specialles and magic lanterns enough to occupy all his time; he occupies himself at intervals in taking asunder and re-making all the machines he can come at. He finds there are books on mechanichs, written in foreign languages; he borrows a dictionary, and Isoms those languages to read those books .-The university people wonder at him, and are ford of deopping into his little room in the evenings, to tell him what they are doing, and to look at the queer instruments be constructs. A machine in the university collection wants repairing, and he is employed. He makes it a new machine. The steam enging is constructed; and the giant mind of Watt stands out before the world-the author of the industrial supremacy of this country, the herald of a new force of civilization. But was Watt educated? At his own work-shop in the best manner. Watt barned Latin when he wanted it for his business. He learned French and German; but these things were tools, not ends. He used them to promote his engineering plans, to move lathes and levers.

The entire sum of money raised by the charch's of Great Britain for missionary purposes, is about \$1,750,000, and by those of America, \$759,000, making together \$2,500, 000, a sum only equal to the annual gifts of idolaters at Kalee's temple at Calcutta.

The English Religious Tract Society circulated last year, at home and abroad, about 22,000,000 publications, or 1,883,000 monthly, 423,000 weekly, 60,000 daily, 2,500 hourly, and 42 for every minute of the day and night throughout the year.

## THE UNION.

The following passage from Mr. Webster's reply to Col. Hayne, in the Senate of the United States, on a former occasion when the Union was threatened as now, will be read with renewed interest at the present time :

"When my eyes shall be turned to behold, for the last time, the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on States dissevered, discordant and belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, with fraternal blood ?-Let their last feeble and lingering glance rather behold the gorgeous ensign of the Republic now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced, its arms and trophies streaming in their original lustre, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured, bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as: What is all this worth? Nor those other words of delusion and folly : Liberty first and Union afterwards -but every where, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds as they float over the sea and over the land; and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment dear to every American heart-Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

WHAT IS OUR NATIONAL FESTIVAL?-The Catholic Herald calls the "feast of the im-maculate conception of the blessed Virgin," " the national festival of the country."

VARIETY OF SECTS.

Some one a few years since made an examnation in a certain locality in one of the Western States, to see how many religious sects could be found. In eight counties he made out the following list:

Old School Presbyterians, New " Scotch Union " Scotch Burgher " Scotch Anti-Burgher Presbyterians, German " Cumberland " New England Congregationalists, Oberlin Tasseyites (Independ,) " Regular Baptists, Free Will Campbellite " Perfectionists, Millerites, Roman Catholies, Dunkards, Quakers, Universalists, Restorationists,. Unitarians, Episcopal Methodists, Reformed " Albrights Protestant True Wesleyan " German Lutherans, Episcopalians, Mormous, United Brethren,

Swedenborgians, Welsh Ref. (Calv. Meth.) Christians, (Unitar. Bapt.) Unionists, Howardites, Mennonites, Weinbrennerians, Shakers, Welsh Congregationalists, honsides,

Some of them do not differ very widely in sentiment, yet they maintain different organ-izations. The effects that follow in a community where such diversity of sentiment and practice prevail, can be readily conceived. Though they all live in the exercise of the charity the Gospel teaches, yet most of them will necessarily remain small in numbers, and feeble in pecuniary strength. Independent.

# ADVERTISEMENTS

MUCH DESIRED PUBLICATION:: SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.

BY REV. H. E. BASCOM, D. D., Lt., D. In one volume, duodecimo of 360 pages, with a the press of Messrs. Morton & Griswoid, Lou isville, Ky., essly in January next.

Bound in best English muslin.

ges extia. Turkey morocco. gilt edges. gilt extra. A discount of 2) per cent. jor cash, will be the length and breadth of our widely-extended allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of country. the gospel. All orders should be addressed t Rev. E. Stevenson, Louisville Ky. The work it is expected, will be ready for delivery by the loth of January. Orders are respectfully la-vited, and will be fitted in the same order in which they are received:

T. H. McManax. G. W. MCMAHAN. RICHMOND. Texas.

E. D. Jons. GALVESTON. TEXAS.

IT is the purpose of the undersigned to pursue a legitimate Commission business, and will at all these make liberal advances on consignments to them to be sold in this market, or reshipped to our correspondents in New-York, or Boston, or to Liverpool, England. On receipt of Bills of Lading for consignments

to us advances will be made in advance of the receipt of the produce if required. All consignments to us will be covered by in surance under a policy from the Magcastilla MUTCAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, and will also be insured agaidst fire-risk whi e in transit, or awaiting reshipment at Galveston. We have extensive storage room provided

and drays at command, at once to secure from the weather such articles as would be liable to injury, if suffered to remain on the wharves. A supply of BAGGING and ROPE will be kept constantly on band. By a faitoful and prompt attention to such interests as may be consided to us, we hope to merit the appreha-tion of our friends. McMAHANS & JOHN.

## A NEW SCHOOL.

Mr. N. F. Gray respectfully takes this me-thod 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 instruc-tion of small children. The house is well situated. somewhat remote from the bustle and business part of the city. very large and well furnished with comfortable benches, and desks for writing, and with all these advantages, there is a beautiful green yard, enclosed by a high fence, for the children, in time of intermission or recreation to play in without running into the streets. Those who feel disposed to favor this school with their patronage, are assured that strict attention will be paid to the advancement of their children in their studies.

TERMS OF TUITION. Beginners. learning Alphabet. Spelling. and Reading, per Month. Grammar. Geography, Arithmetic, History, Reading, writing, etc., \$2 00

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO., Houston, Texas. DEALERS in Groceries. Dry Goods. Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Clothing, and

all kind of Goods generally used by Planters. N. B .- Advances made on Cotton, which will be shipped for sale to any market which may be desired.

Importers also of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Glassware, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, etc., etc.

A full supply always on hand. Particular attention will be given to filling Orders of Physicians for country practice, and the best medicines furnished and warranted.

Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
HOUSTON-TEXAS.

Nev. 5, 1849, 6 m. 500 BBLS. OF LIME daily expected from Thomaston—also by Bark Indiana, from New York. a supply of goods of every description, making a full and complete assortment.

RICE & NICHOLS.

Sold in Houston, Texas, by Houston, Nov. 20th, 1849

TO THE PUBLIC.

Office of De Bow's Commercial Review, January 1st. 1849

A new series of the COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be com-A new series of the COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be commenced in March next, until which the monthly issues will be suspended. The prostration of business in New Orleans, growing out of the epidemic, presents a fit occasion for closing up the old business of the work, which has now been published three years, and reached six volumes, commanding flattering testimonials from every section of the Union and from abroad. This has been the only work of the kind ever published in the South.

An caractappeal is made to all subscribers who are indebted, to send in their dues immediately. These dues now amount to six or eight thousand dollars, and their collection is of indispensable consequence. To the honor of subscribers is this appeal made. The very considerable number of true friends to the Review, who have stood by it with so much liberality, will, it is hoped, come forward now, and add, as far as in their power, to the list of paying subscribers, in order to give perpetuity to the work.

Our new series will be greatly improved and enlarged, for which arrangements have been concluded, and it will fall short of no work of the kind in the Union.

About 100 sets of the old series complete, in handsomely bound volumes, for three years, can be supplied, if immediately ordered, at subscription price, without charge for binding. Office of Commercial Review, 49 Canny street.

December number, 1846, will be distributed in a few days, jun 3

Exchange papers interested in the work, please copy.

Sands' Sarsaparilla

IN QUART BOTTLES,

## For Burifying the Blood,

And for the cure of Scrofula, Rheuma-tism. Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Liver Complaint. Consumption, Bonchitis, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetie, Debility,

Sv.Sc. The Proprietors bave spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exectly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish REALLY GOOD Medicine are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the BEST and CHEAPEST Med cine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and acons for the invalid pointing the way to the

haven of health.

The following is from Col. S. G. Taylor, a gentleman of high standing and extensive acquaintance in the Southern states, and lately appointed Consul to New Granada : lessrs A. B. & D. Sands ,- New York Janua-

ry 7, 1848. GENTLEMEN. - Having used and vitnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Narsa-parilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz. Virginia, Louisana, Fexas, and Mexico. I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great nedical value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating in

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. States army in Mexico and my cousin GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and my-self a lopted the article at the time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the army. In conclusion t would say, that the Common morocco, or colored cate, get ca-2 00 prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout

Yours very respectfully S. G. TAYLOR. U. S. Coasal to New Grenada.

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA. Southport. Cenn., January 1, 1849. Messrs. Sands: -Gentlemen - Sympathy for he afficied induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure affected by your Narsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the Scrofula on different paris of the lody: the glands of the neck were greatly en-larged, and her limbs much swollen. After sufering over a year, and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attached one legand below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of and were induced to use Sanus Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produced a decided and favorable effect, releiving by more than any prescription she had ever take: and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts. and think Sanns' Sarsuparilla a great blessing to the age. Yours with respect. JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. N W. Parris, a gentleman well known in Louis county Va. :- I have cold a negro boy of mine with your Sarsaparilla, who was attacked with Scrofula, and of a scrofulous family. Yours trely.

"Fredricks Hall, Va., July 17, 1848." . W. HARRIS."

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the extention of the afflicted. Numero certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this med-

icine are almost daily received :Messrs. Sands:-A member of my family
has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe serofulous affection. &c.. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it New York, May 10, 1848.

JOHN GRIGG. Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS :-Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1847.

GENTLEMEN—Feelingsof gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparil-la. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others would break out in different parts of my face and head. These continued until my throat, face, and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. Du-ring this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different phy-sicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Sara-parilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed, and I attribute the result entirely to the effects of your valuable medicine.

Yours. with respect and gratitude, PHEBE CAHOON. Being peronally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be cor-

JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace

Prepasred and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggist and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per Bottle : six Bottles for \$5.

GROESBEECK, COOKE & Co.

RUTERSVILLE COLLEGE,

RUTERSVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, TEYAS. This institution was chartered and went into accessful operation in 1840, and has maintained a uninterrupted career of usefulness to the resent period. It has imparted the benefits of lucation to more than eight hundred of the outh of Texas. With its pleasant and healthil location; its able board of instruction, and umerous fast friends, it is destined to an eniable pre-eminence of influence and usefulness is under the patronage of the Texas Annual onference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, outh, but the course of study is purely litera-y and and scientific, free from any taint of secrianism. Its ample advantages are offered the youth of Texas irrespective of their creeds r denominational names.

To the departments heretofore in operation department of Normal Instruction is added.

The 21st session will commence on Monday he 7th of Jan., 1850.

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