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WESTRYAN BANNER.

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VOL. II.

HO USTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1850.

NO. 4.

THE MINISTER'S WIFE. The following thrilling lives portray most

truthfully the feelings of the companion of an itinerant minister, exhibiting the deep affection of the wife, in connection with the heroism of the Christian : TO MY HUSBAND.

Yes, go! for though thy presence Around my dwelling throws That all of light and gladness Which pure affection knows, I will not bid thee linger When Zion loudly calls The presence of her watchmen Upon her sacred walls.

'Tis true that i am lonely, By many cares opprest, The busy world a stranger To this poor anxious breast. Yet go! thy God is with me; I feel his guardian care; His hand of love is present To dry the falling tear.

I would not-cannot murmur, Since thou art called to be The messenger of mercy-Of grace-pure-boundless-free. Then hasten with the tidings. Thou may'st not linger here: Go seek the weary wanderer, The broken heart go cheer.

For time is onward hastening, Thy wor: will soon be done, And God will call his watchmen Up to his glorious home; Then when thy crown of triumph Thick set with stars shall be, I'll glory in thy conquest And ever be with thee.

"-THAT YE, THROUGH HIS POVERTY, MIGHT BE RICH."

W. RUSSELL.

Low in the dim and sultry west Is the fierce sun of Syria's sky; The evening's grateful hour of rest, Its hour of feast and joy, is nigh.

But he, with thirst and hunger spent, Lone, by the wayside faintly sinks; A lowly hand the cup hath lent, And from the humble well he drinks.

.

On the dark wave of Galilee The gloom of twilight gathers fast, And o'er the waters drearily Sweeps the bleak evening blast

The weary bird bath left the air, And sunk into his sheltered nest; The wandering beast hath sought his lair, And laid him down to welcome rest.

Still near the lake, with weary tread, Lingers a form of human kind; And from his lone, unsheltered head,

Flows the chill night-damp on the wind. Why seeks not he a home of rest? Why seeks not he the pillowed bed ? Boasts have their dens, the bird its nest ; He hath not where to lay his head!

Such was the lot he freely chose, To bless, to save, the human race ; And, through his poverty, there flows A rich, full stream of heavenly grace.

For the T. W. Banner. A REASONABLE MAN TO THE UNREA-SONABLE -- A DISCOURSE. BY THE REV. J. DIRRHAMMER.

In these latter days, the opinion has very widely spread, that in order to be truly moral, there is no need of religion, that the principles of morality need only to command what a man ought to do and to avoid doing, and he has clusions of reason, but to show that one has cause sufficient to admire the wisdom and pru- the most unreasonable manner, lived practica dent arrangement of her maxims, and to follow ly to while away his time. Or is this virtu with reverence and silence her directions -- merely to know the good and to do or avoid i Man has high notions of morality and good according to self interest? Or has man by n conduct, when he happens to be spoken to on ture such a love to the good, and such a gre the subject; for morality truly contains all di- abhorrence against evil as to be pleased to ha rections to an honorable and virtuous life; and his knowledge to be the guide of his actions ! good conduct is universally acknowledged to be | Must we not love virtue for its own sake the indispensable basis of every form of govern- Do we not love virtue for the sake of its beau ment; upon it, the mutual good conduct of the | ties, as we love a beautiful flower because of i individual members of society, depends the at- find properties ? Even if we admit that a ! tainment of all temporal happiness. But that to men love virtue, does it then follow of courpolitical economy, religion is of all things the that they all love to be virtuous? If we lov most indispensable, is mostly left out of sight. and admire a flower because of her excellencie But if there be no virtue nor order without re- does it follow that we have also the will to talgion is indispensable.

fore religion is of all things the most indispen- most vicious men have a taste for virtue, bu sable in the state. They say that man needs this must I controvert, that they, in consequence no religion; that he knows without it what he thereof have a taste to be themselves virtuou must do and avoid. What else is the use of If the beauties and excellencies of virtue were reason, but to mark out to him the course of the motives of good conduct, then would the his conduct toward himself and his fellow man? world soon be as rich in noble men, as she Why should be yet need religion, if the knowl- now poor. As long as man has no other me edge of good and evil already lies in his nature, tive but the decision of his reason and the gui and for what end should he be diffusively dance of his taste (which change by time, cir taught what he need only grasp with full hands cumstances and interests ten times in a day from his mind and reason ?

Man, they say, is the image of God, the most selfishness, which rejects that to day, which wonderful masterpiece of his earthly creation; she finds good tomorrow, and which acknow! but would it not be the justest reproach against edges no principle, but to accommodate reason to

from his hands so miserable and imperfect? No, man must be perfectly worthy of his master: he must not be that to which hamility and devotion have degraded him.

Is man only then happy when he has begun to undervalue his worth ! when he has learned by heart that he is a weak creature, that nature has left him no other inheritance but misery ? And should the spirit of man, that created so many glorious things during centuries, and has unfolded in a thousand blossoms his omnipotence, be again so shortsighted, as to pass blindly by that which lies nearest to him, and what his every day business as it were, forces upon him ? Should man, the image of the most independent being, never come of age, but always like a child need the leading strings of religion ! No! man must think more worthily of himself, and he will find that he is not unworthy of self confidence, and that man left to his natural course, thirsts after the fountain of virtue and pursues straight forward that happiness which faith has pointed out as his prize behind thorns and untrodden paths.

Nature has prepared man for society, therefore also for virtue, as there can be no society without virtue. Why then either take away from him his most valuable inheritance, or conduct it by who knows what kind of religious maxims of virtue! God has created man free, therefore he must be able to do that right away to which faith pretends first to make him meet. Or is not virtue, according to the opinion of others, the work of education and habit !--Whence is it that education manifests so great an influence on the future of a man ! certainly from no other cause but that it teaches itself to us in examples and maxims, which habit and antiquity according to their humor have impressed with the stamp, either of good or evil! One people holds just that as right and good which another throws aside as unjust. If then, virtue were the work of religion, and not much more that of habit, how could such a different, such an opposite virtue be possible ! As it is told in childhood, so it sounds in them their whole lives, and morality is no more than the echo which has its first sound on earth, in the

selfish heart of man. If religion of itself makes a man an angel, what need then of civil laws and penalties ! but if religion be only a school-book for minors, and a state education be the principal thing, then it must be acknowledged that virtue proceeds from something quite different from relig-

Further, all religious seets acknowledge that there is but one true religion; but if there b but one true religion, and daily experience tea ches that virtue proceeds from every religion then they say plainly that at last error may b the basis of virtue.

Virtue, then, is either the work of nature of education, or of error, but in no case th. work of religion, therefore, is religion, though the absolute necessity of virtue be founded on un. versal conviction, not absolutely necessary.

And yet, in spite of all these queries is ne ther nature, nor education, nor error the bas of virtue, but simply and alone-religion.

Man may by nature be more prone to good to evil: to what he is more prone we leave t to the judgment of each indvidual, but that I selfishly strives to satisfy even his most de tructive passions, is written in the plainest le ters upon the foreheads of just those who car. not comprehend it.

It is true, man possesses reason, and as exp rience again teaches, one man so much that ! by his natural light is able to know good as evil; another, on the contrary, is not only n apt to this, but according to his reason there either no evil existing, or he has a method 1 which evil becomes good, or good becomes ev If then, it be granted that every man knows ! his reason, what he should do and avoid, i still cannot find cause in his reason why i should and must do, or avoid it. If the tran gression of a commandment, especially when gives some profit, had no other consequence by that a man had acted with advantage to hir self against his reason, to what else are all co-

ligion. and if virtue be indispensable, then reliwe receive virtuous excellency and become flow Now there is no virtue without religion: there- ers of virtue? I would not deny that even the so long has he no other basis for virtue but h

be reasonable and knows how to distinguish the good from the evil, then he must also know why he should do the good and avoid the evil otherwise he would be unreasonable, if he should avoid that, which perhaps, in the opinions of others is evil, without any cause, and some times even to his own disadvantage.

Now this he gets not by reason independent him that there is a God, who forever rewards the good, and forever punishes the evil, what and you have taken away all foundation of true virtue, which has its seat, not in civil laws or forgotten. the powers of a judge, but in heaven, and deep in the heart of man.

It is indeed true what Solomon says : " The understanding teaches what is holy," but only then when it is founded in the fear of God, and when the seed of wisdom is laid in the heart .---The understanding teaches virtue only according to the prescriptions of the heart ; but if this has fallen into the lusts of the world, where are then the holy doctrines of the understanding ! and who has to decide what is holy, if the laws of virtue are to be taken from the tables of the understanding? It is soon said, this is good, because it benefits society, and the other is evil, because it is hurtful to it : but if it depends on this, then man is nearest to himself; and if it be asserted that the common weal has the preference to individual advantage, then is this just the theory, according to which every man shapes his practice just so far as he finds his advantage

And suppose the individual has quite a different taste in moral affairs than society, and would consider that as useful to himself, which would be hurtful to society, and would see his enemy in society, who then should advise in

But if a matter be only right and good because it is useful, and man is nearest himself at

This, therefore, is the end of this so-called now say with Paul : 'we seek not yours, but you civil morality, that good and evil are accidental we know that when the spring is dedicated to matter of taste of the individual, and justice an God, the stream will be his; when the heart is act of physical power and savage force : that, in the Lord's with its affections, the powers of the fine, a morality without a religious basis is no- mind are his also. thing else than a knife without a blade, of which wise in the fear of God.

[To be continued.]

For the T. W. Banner.

Rev. C. Richardson : Dear Sir :- The present condition of the religious world is such, that an attentive observer can see in it the near approach of the Millenium ; yea, that it is at the very door. From the first dawn of Christianity to the present time. there appears a progress in the principles of religion which gives indubitable evidence of the reign of the Holy Ghost throughout the earth. In the first struggle of Christianity against heathenism, when the mustard seed had to take root, heathenism was in the zenith of its glory. Philosophers, with all their learning, Orators, with all their eloquence, and Statesmen, with all their power, supported by a savage tyranny and his death warrant was presented to the among princes, opposed it; and while this Queen for her signature. She read it, pausstruggle occupied the church from without, the sophistry of converted heathens, and the prejudice of converted Jews kept the fathers of the church in a constant controvesy within its pale. Providence raised in the fourth century a champion, who was enabled to convert the humble places of Christian worship into stately edifices: and the haughty temples of Jupiter and Mars into churches for Christian doctrine. But though heathenism was now vanquished, the tares which had grown up among the pure doctrines of Christianity were not only left to grow, but asit always is with the wise and great of this world, they were taken into their protection. Barbarism and Mohametanism, like a flood broke in upon the original theatre of Christianity, and what the latter did not effectually destroy, the former corrupted. This very barbarism, however, brought with it the plant which served in its true philosophy is contained in these two maturity to the healing of the outward breach words, think again. Could we adopt their occasioned by it in the church. Monasticism. spirits as the rule of our lives, one and all considered in the darkness of the middle ages as what a happy change would come over sociean avocation of peculiar sanctity, served as a repository of learning and of science. Nurtured in seclusion, it spread until the art of printing rescued it from its gloom, and spread the manuscripts of the learned Monks multiplied by thousands over the continent of Europe. The Monks, however, spoke in a language

unknown to the laity, and so abuses existing in the church, though declaimed against by pious Monks, and deprecated by princes and people. did not stand forth in their glaring colors, until Luther and his fellow laborers were raised by Providence to purify the temple made with hands. to cleanse the worship of God from the absurdicould understand. Once more the doctrines of upon the watch tower in the day time, and

They say that man is reasonable. Well, if he Christianity were preached in the pulpits, without the alloy of superstition : but now, as the church was free from the tyranny of heathenism. and unfettered from superstition, the teachers of religion, being under the protection of the supreme power of the land, became careless in their lives, and began to neglect the voice of warning to themselves and their people; indifference supervened; and, finally, a refined speof religion, but by religion alone. This tells cies of infidelity in the first principles of Christianity became the fashion of the day. Ministers made a joke of religion and its doctrines. pleases and displeases God, and that man, ac- and immortality reigned without let or hincording to his actions, may hope for the one and drance. All this time the rest of the inhabitants must fear the other. Take these truths away. of the earth were neglected, and the command of Christ to go into all the world almost entirely

Then the Lord said, I will arise! and Hisarm brought salvation. In Germany the Moravian Brethren, and in England the Wesley's were made the instruments of the Almighty to bring to remembrance those who lay in darkness and the shadow of death, to make Christ the salvation of God to the end of the earth.

To this end it became necessary that a missionary spirit should diffuse itself through the Church, in order to sustain those who sacrificed themselves for the Pagan world. A powerful revival began to spread, and its workings began to be felt in the outposts of Christianity.

Those whom commerce and politics called to live among idolaters were influenced by it; Princes used the information of Christian missionaries to regulate their policy by them towards the nations with whom they had to do, and love to God the legitimate consequences of a revival in the hearts, led to a desire to extend His glory. Thus the Protestant church became emphatically a missionary church, and from every house of worship, and from every family altar. we now hear the prayer echoing from a thousand hearts ... Thy kingdom come! The Holy Spirit is at work ; the question is no more, shall the Christian form of worship be substituted for the Pagan : but shall the heart be turned from the service of sin to the living God .last, by what advantage should we decide the Hence we cannot rest with having the names of moral worth of his actions? Certainly by no a hundred, or a thousand individuals on the other but his own. And who gives society the church book, but we are persuading every man, right to judge and punish an individual mem- and warning every man, that we may present ber, because of his actions, which have arisen every man perfect in the sight of God It is not from the motives of use and advantage acknow- the same with the missionaries of the present ledged by itself! Men are, with regard to their day, that it was with Winfield, or, as he was actions and passions, different from one another. called in the canons of the Church of Rome, St. and if society punishes any one on account of Bonifacius; 'or, as it was with Charlemagn, an action, from no other cause but that he has whose object was the conformity of the Saxons by it compromised the common weal, then she to the church ; but they aim higher. They do acknowledges herself that he, whatever he had not call for the means in the hands of the church done was right. but that society, because of its for the extension of Christianity, but for the own advantage, would not admit such right. hearts of the church to be given to God. They

And O, how glorious does this now work even the fastening is lost. The understanding among the children of men! how many souls of man, therefore, of itself alone, will not teach are brought to the Lord now! how widely does what is holy, if the heart has not begun to be the spirit's influence now extend! If one shall chase a thousand, and two shall put ten thousand to flight, what will it be when, from every house in these Christian lands shall be heard the cry : Arise, Oh Lord, and let thy enemies be scattered. How glorious will soon be the rest of the Son of God. The earth shall be filled with the knowledge of God, as the waters cover the mighty deep.

Who shall live to say : Now Lord, lettest thou thy servant depart in peace, for my eyes have seen thy salvation.

THINK AGAIN. It is related that during the first few days of the reign of Queen Victoria, then a girl between nineteen and twenty years of age, some sentences of a court martial were presented for her signature. One was death, for desertion-a soldier was condemned to be shot, ed, looked up at the officer who laid it before her, and said:

"Have you nothing to say in behalf of this

" Nothing! he has deserted three times," said the officer.

"Think again, my lord," was her reply. " And," said the veteran, as he related the circumstance to his friends, (for it was no other than the Duke of Wellington,) "seeing her majesty so earnest about it, I said, 'He is certainly a very bad soldier, but there was somebody who spoke as to his good character, and he may be a good man for ought I know to the contrary.'

"I thank you a thousand times," exclaim ed the youthful Queen, and hastily writing Pardoned in large letters on the fatal page she sent it across the table, with a hand trembling with emotion.

What a world of instruction, goodness and ty. In all our business concerns, in our so-cial and moral relations, our political and religious duties, what important results might follow, if, on many, very many occasions, we would think again before deciding upon acting.

DO WE KNOW HOW TO PRAY. [From the Journal of Missions.]

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, while solemnly enforcing on the church its duty, in reference to the conversion of the world, asks the following significant questions:

"And has not the church almost to learn what is the power of prayer? What concepties of Romanism, and to give the Bible into the mountains depart? What of persevering hands of the multitude in a language which they prayer, which causes us to 'stand continually

which sets us in our ward whole nights?' What of importunate prayer, which storms heaven with its 'violence and force?' What of united prayer, 'gathering us together to ask help of the Lord?' What of consistent prayer, which regards no iniquity in our hearts? What of practical prayer, which fulfils itself? Let but such prayer be understood, let but our spirit 'break with such longing,' and the expectations of our bosoms shall not be delayed. "And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

WE ARE GOD'S STEWARDS. From "Dibbie's Thoughts on Missions," we extract a paragraph, to which the attention of all our readers is earnestly invited. It contains a sentiment of unutterable importance, and yet it is one, concerning which, thought is seldom exercised. Many do not recognize the Divine Being as the Proprietor of all they possess, and of those who pro-fessedly admit the doctrine, how few act as if they believed it! Let all ponder well the following thought :- Editor Commission.

Suppose a steward, agent or clerk, in the management of your money, your estate or your goods, devotes only a part to your ben-efit and uses the rest for himself, how long would you retain him in your employment : Let us beware, then, that we rob not God. Let us be faithful in his business, and fully occupy for him the talents intrusted to us. God has an indisputable right to everything in our possession; to all our strength, all our influence, every moment of our time, and demands that every thing be held loosely by us,

in perfect obedience to him. No less engagedness certainly can be required of God's stewards, than wordly men exhibit in the pursuit of wealth and honor. Let us, then, look at their conduct and learn a lesson. They are intent upon their object. They rise early and sit up late. Constant toil and vigorous exertion fill up the day, and on their beds at night they meditate plans for the morrow. Their hearts are set on their object, and entirely engrossed in it. They show a determination to attain it, if it be within the compass of human means. Enter a Merchant's Exchange, and see with what fixed application they study the best plans of conducting their business. They keep their eyes and ears open, and their thoughts active. Such, too, must be the wakefallness of an agent, or they will not employ him. Notice also the physician who aspires to eminence. He tries the utmost of his skill. Look in, too, upon the ambitious attorney. He applies his mind closely to his cause that he may manage it in the best possible way.

Now, I ask, shall not the same intense and active state of mind be required of us, as God's agents or stewards? Can we be faithful stewards, and not contrive, study, and devise the best ways of using the talents that God has intrusted to us, so that they turn to the greatest account in his service? Is not the glory of God and the eternal salvation of our ruined race, an object worthy of as much engagedness, as much engrossment of soul and determination of purpose, as a little property which must soon be wrapped in flames, or the flickering breath of empty fame ? Be assured, we cannot satisfy our Maker by offering a sluggish service, or by putting forth a little effort, and pretending that it is the extent of our ability. We have shown what we are capable of doing, by our engagedness in seeking wealth and honor. God has seen, angels have seen, and we ourselves know, that our ability is not small, when brought fully into exercise. It is now too late to include the thought of deceiving either our Maker or our fellow-men on this point. We can lay claim to the character of faithful stewards, only as we embark all our powers in serving God, as worldly men do in seeking riches, or a name.

Then, too, to be faithful, we must be as enterprizing in the work that God has given us to do, as worldly men are in their affairs. By enterprising, I mean, bold, adventurous, resolute to undertake. Worldly men exhibit enterprise in their readiness to engage in large projects-in digging canals, in laying railroads, and in sending their ships around the globe. No port seems too distant, no depth too deep, no height too high, no difficulty too great, and no obstacle too formidable. They scarcely shrink from any business on account of its magnitude, its arduousness, or its hazard. A man is no longer famous for circumnavigating the globe. To sail round the world is a common trading voyage, and ships now visit almost ever port of the whole earth. A business is no longer called great, where merely thousands of dollars are adventured; but in great undertakings, money is counted by millions. Such is the spirit of enterprise in worldy matters.

Now, I ask, are we not capable of as much enterprise in using the means ordained by Christ for rescuing souls from eternal burnings, and raising them to a seat at his right hand? Had the same enterprise been required of men in some former century, they might have plead incapacity. But it is too late now to plead incapacity. Unless we choose to keep back from God a very important talent, we must put forth this enterprise to its full extent in the great work of the world's conversion.

OBEDIENCE THE GREAT TEST OF PIETY.

The Bible assigns particular importance to the test of religious character which is furnished in obedience. God knows the blindness of the human heart, and the strong exposure of men to self-deception. He has therefore provided that the reality of those dispositions we profess to cherish towards him, shall be evinced by corresponding conduct. Do you inquire, who are the friends of Christ? He himself replies, "Ye are my friends if ye do whatsoever I command you." Do you ask, Who are those that love the Redeem-His answer is, "He that loveth me, keepeth my commandments." Do you ask, How shall we know that we possess a saving

that we love him, if we keep his commandments." Would we know the evidence of hostility to Christ? "He that leveth me not, keepeth not my sayings." Would you know who are they that are deceived or deceivers? "He that saith he knoweth him, and keepeth not his commandments, is a liar, and the truth is not in him." Would we trace out the line of demarcation between saints and sinners? "In this the childen of God are nanifest, and the children of the devil-he that doeth not righteousness, is not of God." Would we know what will be the grand and universal rule of trial at the final day? "Without respect of persons, the Father will judge every man according to his works." From beginning to end-from first to last, the great test of character is, "By their fruits shall ye know them."- Ohio Observer.

TRUE SUBLIMITY.

The eloquent and thrilling response of Kossuth to the Sultan's demand, that he should resounce his religion and embrace Mahomedanism, is worthy of a Luther, and of being regarded among those memorable sayings that in times of trial have been uttered by those who have been encouraged and sustained by the unfaltering trust inspired by the Christian faith. "My answer does not admit of hesitation. Between death and shame the choice can neither be dubious nor difficult. Governor of Hungary, and electd to that high place by the confidence of filteen millions of my countrymen, I know well what I owe to my country even in exile. Even as a private individual I have an honorable path to pursue. Once governor of a generous country-I leave no heritage to my children-they shall, at least, bear an unsullied name. God's will be done, I am pre-

SUPPORT OF THE PRESS .- No warfare is more expensive than that which the press wages against error; and those who conduct it are not able to do so at their own cost .-Printing and publishing are expensive operations; requiring large outlays of capital, and making slow returns. And to the efficiency of a periodical, prompt and generous support is absolutely necessary. No money is more reproductive than that which is given to a newspaper; for according to its income, a paper must be either earnest and energetic, or eble and spiritless. Those, therefore, who are disposed to complain of the religious press, should ask themselves first what they have done to make that press more able and efficient. Dilatory payments, and the evidence on the part of the subscribers that a newspaper is not heartily supported, dispirit and discourage its conductors. We do not say these things in any spirit of complaint, for we have little need to do that. But we wish to excite the religious world generally to a portion of that activity which secular papers exhibit .-Let us have the same hearty encouragement given to the religious press that political papers receive. Let the subscribers who are leased with their papers, or who desire to be better pleased, increase the strength of the publishers, by inviting additions to the subeription lists. It costs no more to print a large than a small edition, paper and presswork excepted, and the surplus profit will enable the conductors to improve the character of the contents of their respective sheets. There are few persons who cannot induce at least one other to read the same newspaper that they do; and with such an army of canvassers, the work of increase should be rapid .-Episcopal Reader.

Protestant Missions Throughout the World.

The last number of the Missionary Chronicle, published by the Presbyterian Board of Missions, contains a summary of all the American, English and Continental Foreign Missionary Societies, throughout the world, and the followniz statement from that article will be found to be approximately correct. "The whole number of Protestant missionaries in the world is stated to be 1452, though no physicians or other missionary assistance and no females are included. The number of communicants is 190,623, and the number of pupils in the mission schools, 145,706. It is believed that were a proper average taken of the number of conversions among the heathen for every missionary in the field during the last twenty-five years, it would not suffer in comparison with the average success of settled pastors in our own country.' Christian Times.

AN ELOQUENT FIGURE.

The "Mecklenburg Jeffersonian" says: Like one of those wondrous rocking stones reared by the Druids, which the finger of a child might vibrate to its centre, yet the might of an army could not move it from its place, our Constitution is so nicely poised and balanced, that it seems to sway with every breath of opinion, yet so firmly rooted in the heart and affections of the people, that the wildest storms of treason and fanaticism break over it in vain."

CONSCIENCE.

What pitiful things, says South, are power, rhetoric, or riches, when they would terrify, dissuade or buy off conscience from pronouncing sentence according to the merit of a man's

When conscience complains, cries out, or recoils, let a man descend into himself with a just suspicion that all is not right within :-for surely that hue and cry was not raised

upon him for nothing.

It is most certain that no height of honor nor affluence of fortune can keep a man from being miserable, nor indeed contemptible when an enraged conscience shall fly at himand take him by the throat; so it is also certain, that no temporal adversities can cut off from those inward, secret, invisible supplies of comfort which conscience shall pour in upon distressed innocence in spite and in defiance of all worldly calamities.

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1850.

The proceeds of this paper will be equally divi ded between the Texas and Eastern Texas Confer nees, and devoted to the spread of the Gospel.

BAPTISMAL REGENERATION IN THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

The case of the Rev. Mr. Gorham rs the Bishop of Exeter, has recently excited a great deal of interest in the public mind. Th Rev. Mr. Gorham had been presented with the vicarage of Bampford Speke, in the Dio cese of the Rev. Dr. Phillpots, Lord Bishop of Exeter. Dr. Phillpots, actuated by desire to keep out heretical teachers from hi diocese, entered upon the examination of Mr Gorham's theological views, previously to instituting him in his cure. This investigation developed the fact, that upon the important subject of regeneration, the Bishop and his vicar held diametrically opposite opinions, the Bishop holding the doctrine of baptismal regeneration, and Mr. Gorham believing that regeneration is a spiritual change of which, is the language of the articles, baptism is only the sign. In consequence of this belief, Dr. Phillpots exercising his episcopal prerogative, refused to permit Mr. Gorham to take his vicarage.

Now there are in the Church of England, hundreds of clergymen and thousands of laymen whose views coincide with the rejected applicant. Those elergymen saw that under similar circumstances they might be treated in like manner. This effectually closed the door of preferment against them. Indeed, the same principles pushed to their ultimatum might deprive them of their clorical character, if it did not exclude them from the communion of the church. It is no wonder then, that this case excited so much attention. Mr. Gorham wishing to test the matter before the legal tribunal, to adjudicate such questions, instituted a suit for his curacy.-In the court of Arches, the presiding Judge, Sir Herbert, decided in the Bishop's favor. The case was appealed to the Queen in couneil. The judicial committee of six associated with themselves three eminent divines, ter a careful consideration of the subject, ive out of the six judges, and two, the archishops of York and Canterbury, out of the bree divines, decided to reverse the decision . the court below, and require the Bishop to enstitute Mr. Gorham in his curacy.

We rejoice at this decision; this triumph Evangelism over semi-popery. We regret but the decision was necessary-that any enitary of the church of England should inrpose any barriers in the way of evangelied preaching. This church is to exert a great influence on the religious destiny of the world. We think all Protestants will certainly rejoice know that evangelical preaching cannot be seluded from her pulpits.

MISSIONS OF THE NORTHERN METHODIST CHURCH.

Our brethren of the North have missions stablished in South America, California, Oron, Germany, China and Liberia. These a e all represented as being in a prosperous ondition. They are about sending out ad litional missionaries to China, Germany and California. The Ladies' China Missionary Society have pledged themselves to support n additional missionary in China, and have aiready forwarded to the society nine hundred and fifty dollars for this purpose. A house in the same city has contributed five hundred dollars to establish a paper and publish tracts in Germany.

Dr. Elliott proposes the establishment of a Methodist Mission in Rome. We hope the activity and liberality of our Northern brethren will provoke the members of our own communion to zeal and good works.

THE CONVERSION OF THE JEWS

We alluded in a former number to thi subject, and tried to show the causes which operate against it. There is no doubt but the lack of missionary spirit, and want of love toward the lost sheep of the house of Israel, have done a great deal of injury in the cause. But after all, the principal reason of the refusal of Jews to come to Christ is the want of orthodox doctrine in thos Churches which from the days of the Reformation to the great revival of Religion be gun through the instrumentality of the Wesley's in England, and the pious A. H. Franke and John Arndt in Germany, served as the beacon lights and guide boards to Christian faith and practice. The truth is that the latitudinarianism of the Socinians and Rationalists, not only consider the faith of Jews as of the same saving efficacy to him as the faith of the Gospel is to the Christian but if even these lax teachers of religion were to consider it necessary to convince the Jew of his error, the Jew would not receive the doctrines preached by them ; or if he should. it would have no effect on his moral being.

Unitarians often meet the Jew with their doctrine of the mere humanity of Christ, and they thereby suppose that they have met the

Jew half way, and will be able to lead him back into their fold, but an unexpected difficulty arises in the human source of their Christian doctrine. If Christ be a mere man, the system of doctrines which he hesitated not to deliver to the world as his own system, is, though very wise and very good, yet nothing more than a human code of morals; a system invented by a very wise and very good man, but having neither divine authority, nor divine sanction. To the Jew, the incomplete and figurative system of Religion, delivered by Moses, must have an infinite superiority over such a system, and even the traditions of the Talmud, must be preferable to it, since they declare them of

divine authority. Another and still more serious difficulty arises from the fact that Christ declared himself to be of one substance with the Father. If the Jews were to believe the Unitarian teachings, he must at once, on the authority of the New Testament itself, declare Christ the vilest impostor; since he taught a sublime Religion merely to lead the people astray, and turn them away from the true and living God, to worship him, who was, according to the teaching of the Unitarians, a mere man.

It is true that the Jew have not yet forgotten the sufferings of the "Middle Ages," but they have learned to discriminate between the system of religion, as it was in that day, and the Reformations that have taken place since; the difficulty is, that the Church has for so long a time given away too much of truth, while they rejected the errors, which lead to idolatry and superstition.

Let the Minister of the Cross be armed with truth, animated with love, and prudent in the choice of his arguments, and he will gain the wandering child of Abrabam'; and especially the Ministers of the Methodist Church, who have, through the itinerant system, such admirable means to come across the Jew in his wanderings thro' the land. We ought to give especial heed to make use of the means which the God of Abraham has given into our hands for their conversion. We must ever recollect that the heart of man is the same in all ages, and in every tribe, & that we gain nothing by merely convincing a Jew of his error, but that it is absolutely necessary to convince him of his sinfulness. It is of no advantage if a Jew is brought to admit that the truth is on the Christian side of the controversy between the two races; but that he must be brought to know and feel that there is salvation in none other, nor is there another name given heaven and among men, whereby he can be saved, but the name of Jesus.

There are certain promises yet to be fulfilled in this people, and if all those passages of the Prophets really do relate to their exaltation, who would not wish to have thrown in his mite, to bring about this slorious result? Who will not rejoice to have contributed to reinstate the Son of David on his throne? Who will not praise God for having used him as the instrument to bring back one of the lost sheep of the house of Israel?

He that converteth a sinner from the error of his way, has saved a soul from death, and hideth a multitude of sins; how much more, if we be able to stand before the threne of God and have among the glorious results of our labors and tears and prayers, the saved remnant of the seed of Jacob!

To Correspondents .- We hope that during the absence of the Editor, our correspondents will promptly aid us in filling the columns of the Banner with interesting matter. Please bear this in mind

We learn through Bro. Cook, the preacher in charge of Texana circuit, that there is an increasing and encouraging state of religious interest manifested among the people of his

TEXAS BAPTIST CONVENTION.

The second session of this body will meet at Huntsville, on next Friday. Rev. Jesse Watt, of Marshall, will preach the introductory sermon ; Rev. Rufus C. Burleson, will preach the Conventional sermon.

Several matters of deep interest will come before the convention.

On last Friday morning, just before daylight, we had a most severe storm of rain and wind, accompanied with much lightning and thunder; and late in the evening of the same day, another storm equally severe in every respect, with the exception of the severe winds. Since then, a slight norther has been blowing much of the time.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

There have been placed on our table, quite a number of books, published by the American S. S. Union. Though we have not had time for a thorough examination, yet we are favorably impressed with many of them.

Some are of recent publication, a part being a re-print from the London Religious Tract Society, giving much historical and biographical information, as well as scientific and

We notice that the editorial department of the Journal, of Galveston, has passed from the hands of Mr. R. H. Howard, to those of Mr. B. E. Tarver. From the deserved re-

putation of the latter, we have no doubt the Journal will continue to be a valuable auxiliary in the whig school of politics.

THE QUARTERLY REVIEW of the M. E Church, South, Edited by H. B. Bascom D. D., L. L. D., Louisville, Ky.

The second number of the fourth volume this very able Quarterly is on our table. It contains nine articles, and a few editorial notices of books.

Art. I. Historical notices of the moral and general character of the Popes of Rome, in the order of their reputed succession.

II. Doubts with regard to the commonly received theory of vision.

III. Thoughts on the infidelity of the nine- street church, where we arrived just before teenth century.

IV. The Church and Temperance Societies. Thoughts on a mooted question. The writer strangely assumes the ground that the court or political government. The "grega- ed on the same subject at night. riousness" of these associations will be much the joining of a society where the exclusive ob- wield a powerful influence. Within the last means for the world's complete renovation.

VI. Thoughts on Natural Death. The writer assumes the ground that natural death is the result of sin-a consequence of the curse-" in the day thou eatest thereof, thou shalt surely die,"-in opposition to the theory of a layman, published in the October number of the Quarterly.

V. The Peculiarities of Religious Phrase-

VII. Review of Sermons from the Pulpit. This is an able Review of Dr. Burrow's incomparable sermons.

VIII. Review of the claims of the Missionary Cause. An interesting article on a subject of vital importance.

1X. Condition and prospects of the M.E. in its general work-its Educational interests, sure to be forthcoming during the year. Missionary and Financial operations, is in a healthy state. It states that the Review has paid the expenses attending its publication, and that our general publishing and periodi-

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE. NEW ORLEANS, April 23d, 1850.

Very Dear Brother :

In accordance with my promise, I proceed to give you a very brief sketch of my trip to this commercial emporium. I have nothing very remarkable to relate, as no accidents when completed, one of the most imposing have occurred. The want of items of this structures in the Union. There are other licharacter, to set off the letters of a tourist, furnishes no ground of regret with me, but God for his preserving mercy.

for the noble heartedness of my young friend Sterling Harper, who relinquished his claim to a berth to me. The boat was crowded, but amply served at the table, as usual on the Houston and Galveston boats.

During my short stay in Galveston, I was CORRESPONDENCE. too busily engaged in making some collections in behalf of the "Banner," to collect many news items. I was forcibly impressed with the fact, that the fortunes of the Island City were in the ascendency. There are many evident indications of this fact, such as crowded wharves, the perpetual clatter of drays, the cheerful appearance of the merchants, and the rapid advance in the value of real es-

The Protestant churches in this city are represented as prosperous. The Methodist and Baptist churches have recently had some increase in their membership. The Presbyterian church is now without a Pastor, the Rev. William M. Baker, son of the Rev. D. Baker, D. D., having resigned its pastorate. This church will find it extremely difficult to supply the place of its first pastor, the Rev. Mr. Henderson, a gentleman universally esteemed for his moral and sacred worth, whose warm and generous sympathies and unflinching integrity made him a favorite with the people generally.

The German Methodist church, under the our church gives promise of future usefulness. gent man. He is devoting himself to the himself to labor among the Americans.

Gulf was one big bowl of ipecae, for it indu- our investigation. ced them to cast up their accounts, and pre- We shall endeavor to sketch in several suc

sent many a he we-offering to Neptune .--It strangely reverses the laws of gravitation, greatly to the annoyance of the lovers of the sublimity and grandeur of the "vasty deep," curtailing the opportunity of observation either of the heavens above or the sea beneath.

The Palmetto is a noble steam ship, and is furnished with as gentlemanly and able officers, and as attentive stewards, as any other steamer can boast. Those afflicted with seasickness received every attention they required, their wants being anticipated.

We arrived in New Orleans on Sunday at ten o'clock, A. M., and repaired immediately to a boarding house, and thence to Poydras service commenced .- We were recognized by the Rev. Mr. McFyeire, who insisted that one of us should preach. But neither of us felt prepared to preach, not having recovered Christian layman, or minister, ought not to from the debilitating influence of sea- sickness, become a member of a Temperance Society and I, least of all, having suffered more se-The arguments by which he proves this would | verely than my companions in this respect. prove with equal conclusiveness, that a Chris- But excuses availing nothing, I conducted tian ought not to become a whig or democrat the morning service. The audience was -ought to have nothing to do with a civil large and attentive. Bro. Alexander preach-

The Methodist Preachers in this city are more likely to compromit his character than intelligent, pious, and enterprising men, and ject is the reformation of the intemperate .- two years Methodism has greatly enlarged We agree with the writer that these societies her borders and strengthened her stakes here. ought not to be placed in competition with the | One large and elegant brick church was re-Christian Church: and that the Gospel of cently dedicated, and another is in process of Christ alone contains the Divinely appointed erection, to be completed in the course of two months. These churches occupy commanding positions in the city, and promite extensive usefulness in the promotion of evangelical piety and sound doctrine in this mony making and God forgetting city.

The financial plan in operation in the saered charges in this city is an admirable one, and entirely successful in its results, securing the full amount of estimated expenses. It is in substance this: The expenses for the year are estimated, and the amount appropriated to the membership by the board of stewards, according to the supposed ability of each. This apportionment is then presented to the membership for comfirmation, or change .--In some instances the members increase the amount apportioned to them, in others they Church, South. This article is from the pen diminish it. But all are willing to do someof Dr. Baseom. It shows that the church, thing, and whatever amount they agree to is

The church here contains many noble spirits, men who love the cause of Christ, and love_Methodism as being identical with that cause, and are willing to consecrate their

wealth and influence for its advancement. The health of the city is considered good, though the cholera is still prevailing in it to

Business is brisk, and the spirit of enterprise and improvement is accomplishing its wonders. The Municipal Hall, nearly finished is a most magnificent building, and the new custom house in process of erection will be, ons in this city worthy of notice, but my letter, I fear is already too long. I shall write rather reasons for a special thank-offering to whenever my time, or circumstances shall permit. I shall leave this evening with my On the boat to Galveston, not having previously engaged a state room, I found them whom are Revs. W. C. Lewis and R. Crawall taken, and should have fared badly, but ford, delegates from the East Texas Confer-

> Most Respectfully Yours, C. RICHARDSON.

For the T. W. Banner. THE APOSTOLIC CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The sect bearing this name, but better known as Irvingites, presents a very singular and inteesting phenomenon in the history of the church. combines and blends together elements, seem ingly the most adverse and uncompromising .-Evangelical piety, deep and unquestioned, though bordering on enthusiasm, is united with the mummery of the popish ritual. Its method of operation has very much the appearance of the Scriptural manner of calling sinners to repentance; and still we find connected with it the cunning undermining policy of the Jesuits. Its doctrines and governmentare neither Protestant nor Catholic. It acknowledges the importance and Divine right of Protestantism, and favors at the same time the Catholic church and the Puseyitic movement; yet denounces both as heretical, and claims to be the only true Christian church; deriving its authority not from a succession of Popes and Bishops, but from the Lord Jasus himself, by immediate inspiration. During the existence of Irving, who is the

proper founder of this sect, it increased very rapidly, and spread itself all over England and pastoral charge of the Rev. C. F. Rotten- Scotland; but after his death, which occurred stein, is enjoying some good degree of pros- as early as 1834, it decreased equally fast, and perity. Mr. Dirrhammer, a converted Ro- seemed to sink again into nothing. Every efman Catholic Priest, who has recently joined fort to establish Irvingism upon the continent of Europe proved unsuccessful for a long time. It I found him a devout, pleasant and intelli- was almost extinguished. When, all at once, we behold flourishing societies in the most imstudy of the English language, to qualify portant cities of Britain, Germany and Switzerand, numbering among its membership, persons of high rank and talent. There is the On Friday the 19th inst., in company witchery of mysteriousness about the whole orwith Miss R., Bros. Alexander and Peel, I ganization of this society, which renders its contook passage on the steamer Palmetto for templation peculiarly interesting; while, through New Orleans. The transit was performed in forty three hours, and was considered a remarkably pleasant one. But pleasant as it markably pleasant one. But pleasant as it was not a few might have thought that the Marburgh it claims our attention and merits

cessive numbers the history, constitution, ritual and doctrinal system of this singular religious society.

moved to duty, and susceptible of the gentle influences of the Holy Spirit.

How shall this be done? some may ask. It

1. ITS HISTORY. Ever since the first French Revolution dis

turbed the sleep of drowsy Europe -disorganised the relations of society, and filled the earth with commotions, wars and bloodshed, the expectation of the world's dissolution, and of our Lord's econd advent, has been propagated in Europe. specially in England and Scotland. We must look for the roots of Irvingism in this expectation, connected as it is, with the supposed revival of the miraculous gifts, enjoyed in the apostolic age. To implore this new penterostial manifestation of the Holy Spirit, a certain Mr. Stuart had instituted prayer-meetings in the western part of Scotland ; but which, as might be expected from an object so unauthorized by the Scriptures, gave rise to enthusiasm in its wildest form. There were at first, in those meetings, extatic outbursts of religious feelings : then some would profess to have visions of unearthly glory at God's right hand : others would declare that their souls dwell in undefinable glory gone days? while their bodies were in spasmodic convulsions, or apparently paralyzed and insensible to every impression. Thus went these fanatics. from one stage of religious madness to a still wilder stage of frenzy, until they had capped the climax and received the gifts of prophecy. and of speaking in an unknown tongue. While the above described prayer-meetings were going on, a Conference in session at Alberg, near London, employed in interpreting the unfulfilled prophesies of Scripture, sent delegates to investigate these singular manifestations of religious life. They satisfied themselves that the miraculous gifts of the apostolic age were actually revived and enjoyed by this people. Edward Irving was a member of the Conference we have mentioned, and gave his unqualified approbation to the report of the investigating com

Irving was born 1792, at Annan, in the county of Dumfries, Scotland, and educated for the Presbyterian church. Even in his youth he his plays and play-mates to listen to the grave conversation of some educated man. After he had taught school some time at Kirkaldy, and mers in his ministerial functions at Glasgow, he received a call to the pastorate at Hatton Garden in London. Of his character as a preacher, his future history and the progress of the socie. ty he had formed, we will speak in our next ommunication. CH ------ S.

From the Independent. MEANS OF REVIVAL.

INDIVIDUAL PIETY.

cation and holiness of the church; but in looking at her as a body, we are very apt to overlook her individuality. We often hear the members of our churches blaming the Church, exhorting the Church to awake, lamenting the low state of the Church, praying for the Church and hoping the Church will epent; overlooking the fact that her picty nd even existence is impossible without individual piety. If all sense of individual obligations is not destroyed in this way, it is so livided and sub-divided among the whole. that not the least practical effect is produced the Church to act. This evading individual elension, becoming both the cause and effeet. Individual efficiency ceases when this feeling cannot exist.

A REGARD FOR THE CHURCH.

In every age when Zion has been the chief joy of her children, she has prospered. Is she in captivity, and her temples and gates in ruins? When her children "take pleasure in her stones, and favor the dust thereof,"-her walls go up, her beauty comes forth again, and the glory of the Lord shineth round about her. Then will her sons and daughters say, if I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her canning. If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy."

Who has not observed that a sound and effecive state of religious feeling is closely connected with a constant and prayerful reading of the Bible? We may always look for a deelension of vital piety when this duty is negected. A neglect of the Bible is one very narked feature of the times, and should be regarded as one of the causes which are producing such fearful indifference to the con-

MORE SERIOUS-MINDEDNESS

The fact is, we are always serious, or in earnest, when we feel; but there is not thought enough given to religion to produce seriousness. Our conduct does not show that we are in carnest to seek the salvation of the soul. because we do not feel the seriousness of the work. We do not feel, because there is no time given for serious reflection.

There is an uneasy haste in the state of ociety which is annihilating reflection, and he consequence is, NO HEART-RELIGION. -That cannot exist without self-communion. Religion consists chiefly in the exercise of the effections. We have no real religion without the heart. There can be no right knowledge, no real faith, where heavenly affections lo not exist. The Spirit moves the mind by he affections. The Word of God makes its ppeal to the affections, it supposes in every eliever right affections. The promises and topes of the Gospel are presented to those who feel their need. There is nothing very recious in the Bible to a cold heart-indeed t is not read very much with such a state of

The difference between a warm-hearted levoted Christian, and a cold one, is very dide and essential. The one sees things as hey are, feels for himself and the perishing rorld around him. The other is blind, and as no feeling. The one is ready to every ood work, and does something—the other has o heart for his duty, and is ready on all ocasions to exercise himself, and does nothing. lence the necessity of carefully cultivating ur religious feelings, if we would be easily

s answered, by serious reflection and meditaion. The soul must "draw nigh to God," before He will draw nigh to it. It must enter into its closet, and shut the door. It must get out of this world every day, or the affections will not be set on things above. The soul must be quiet, and seek the "still hour" every day. Why is it that to many there cometh not through the whole course of the week a single hour for self-meditation? Se was not with our forefathers. They had very one his set time, which was conscerated to meditation and prayer.

"The first instance of a want of truth to ourselves and toward God," says Tholuek. is seen in this, that we purposely forbear to examine ourselves in the presence of our Maer; that we do not seek the still hour." Is not the duty of self-examination neglected to an alarming extent? With all our religious privileges, and benevolent enterprises, is our piety really what it seems to be ? Is there much experimental religion? Is there that depth of religious feeling which characterzed by-

A GREATER SENSE OF THE WORTH OF SOULS-How much do you think of the worth of ouls around you? This simple question is nough to suggest the difficulty and the remedy. Would you have a concern for the welfare of souls-would you have such an interest as will lead you to speak to sinners, and pray for them, you must contemplate their condition. Take it up as a matter of serious thought. Think of it every day till your heart is movwith a sense of their awful guilt and dan-

r. Think what it will be to lose the soul. Think of your friends and neighbors standing before the judgment seat of Christ, and after an examination before the Judge, rejected and driven away. Think of the feelings with which they will hear their doom. Imagine the anguish, the self-reproach, the bitter reflections, the giving up of hope forever, which they mu-t now endure! Count up the worth these souls. Base your calculations on the endless progress of the mind. Estimate it by the powers of mathematics; weigh it in the balance with the whole world; bring into the was always striving for intellectual greatness estimate the price paid for it. Look at its and distinction, and frequently would be leave capacity for suffering as well as enjoyment, and try to imagine what an amount of wee the soul must endure with these faculties enlarging for ever, world without end. Meditate on these realities until you feel their power, afterwards assisted the distinguished Dr. Chal- and with the mental eye you see these spirits struggling with the anguish of the second death; listen till you hear them uttering the wails of the damned.

Here, then, is Christian duty to be done before a revival can be expected. Christians, you owe this to your Savior and the souls who are perishing around you. You should speak to them in the most impassioned tones of intense solicitude. The deep feeling should speak through the eyes and modulate the voice. They should be made to feel that you are in carnest. You should plead with them as you will wish you had done when you lay down to Much is said of the importance of the puri- die; when the resurrection trump shall summon you and them to the bar of God. Plead late, and they are on the left hand, "vanishing in the whirlwind cry of wos before the

dreadful sound DEPART. THE USE OF EVERY-DAY OPPORTUNITIES. Every-day opportunities for doing good, and promoting the salvation of men, are less regarded than occasional and especial means. common conversation, a power which all posess and are capable of exerting, and which, if rightly improved, is one of the most powerful agents for producing serious impressions, on any one-all fold their hands and wait for is very little relied on, compared with the confidence we feel in other measures. If sinesponsibility is one of the first fruits of de- ners are to be converted, we are prone to think, that so far as human means are to be used, it must be brought to pass by some thrilling serfeeling is indulged. It must be destroyed mon, some striking providence, in the midst root and branch, or a bealthy tone of religious of a great revival, or through the preaching of some great man. We scarcely think of the more efficient agency of the 'still small voice.' operating through simple every-day means

which every right minded man can use. This is a fatal oversight. Men are guilty of it only in their religious interests. And here, as it would be in any other department of human influence, the defect is essential .-What would soon be the state of things, were men to cease conversing about the general welfare of the society? The revival and preservation of religious interests demands that those who look chiefly to extraordinary and rare instrumentalities, which few can exert and fewer still command, should begin to feet that there are resources in every day life which the most moderate talents can wield.

The fact is, there is no instrumentality more powerful in regenerating or corrupting society, than common conversation. Men of the plainest manners of the most common education and abilities, do a vast deal in directing thought and moulding the character of the community, by every-day talk; and need but the infusion of one single element into their conversation, to become the most efficient helpers in the renovation of religious feeling. " Only let your conversation be seasoned with grace," and the members of our churches would kindle in all minds, as they mingle in society, "the hallowed fires of religious feeling, and change materially, and that too in a very short time, the moral atmosphere in which we live."

It may be said that pious conversation pre-supposes the existence of spiritual-mindedness, and that the one will not take place in the absence of the other. It is conceded that it does not vary often; but such conversation is really as much a cause and is an effect of spirituality of feeling. Who has not found, if he ever tried it, that conversations with friends and neighbors about the interests of another world, warms the heart and deepens the feelings of him who speaks? "Spiritual conversation," says Payson, " is twice blessed, blessing him who gives and him who takes."

Is it too much to say, then, that religious conversation is a sine qua non to the revival and continuance of religious interest? Do not philosophy, experience, and Scripture all insist upon this instrumentality? Let the question be put to the professor of religion in all our churches, as it will very soon come in the selemnities of the judgment, how much do you converse upon the subject of religion ?-When have you done it? How often? How LONG SINCE? A faithful answer will, it is feared, reveal one of the secrets why no rain descends upon our Zion, and the voice of the young convert has ceased to cheer the herit-

A SENSE OF OUR DEPENDENCE UPON GOD. The Christianity which loses the deep conSpirit For 1

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OF THE WORTH OF SOULSou think of the worth of This simple question is he difficulty and the remeave a concern for the well you have such an interest speak to sinners, and pray contemplate their condia matter of serious thought. ay till your heart is movtheir awful guilt and danit will be to lose the soul. ds and neighbors standing t seat of Christ, and after fore the Judge, rejected Think of the feelings with ear their doom. Imagine lf-reproach, the bitter reup of hope forever, which ire! Count up the worth se your calculations on the the mind. Estimate it by ematics; weigh it in the hole world; bring into the paid for it. Look at its ng as well as enjoyment, rith these faculties enlargwithout end. Meditate ntil you feel their power, eye you see these spirits

uistian duty to be done bebe expected. Christians, ir Savior and the souls who d you. You should speak t impassioned tones of in-The deep feeling should yes and modulate the voice. de to feel that you are in ild plead with them as you one when you lay down to rrection trump shall sumto the bar of God. Plead ou had done when it is too on the left hand, "vanishid cry of wos before the

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on hear them uttering the

RY-DAY OPPORTUNITIES. rtunities for doing good, salvation of men, are less sional and especial means. ion, a power which all posle of exerting, and whi d, is one of the most powlucing serious impressions, I on, compared with the in other measures. If sinrted, we are prone to think. in means are to be used, it pass by some thrilling serprovidence, in the midst or through the preaching of We scarcely think of the simple every-day means ninded man can use. versight. Men are guilty

religious interests. And e in any other department , the defect is essential .e the state of things, were iversing about the general ty? The revival and preus interests demands that iefly to extraordinary and ties, which few can exert mand, should begin to feel rees in every day life which talents can wield. here is no instrumentality

egenerating or corrupting ion conversation. Men of rs of the most common eds, do a vast deal in directulding the character of the y day talk; and need but single element into their secome the most efficient vation of religious feeling. versation be seasoned with nembers of our churches minds, as they mingle in wed fires of religious feelsterially, and that too in a the moral atmosphere in.

ence of spiritual-minded-one will not take place in other. It is conceded that n; but such conversation is use and is an effect of spiritu-Who has not found, if he conversations with friends t the interests of another leart and deepens the feelaks? "Spiritual convern, "is twice blessed, blessay, then, that religious ne qua non to the revival religious interest? Do not mee, and Scripture all in-amentality? Let the quesprofessor of religion in all will very soon come in the judgment, how much do the subject of religion? ne it? How often? How faithful answer will, it is

of the secrets why no rain Zion, and the voice of the ceased to cheer the herit-

DEPENDENCE UPON GOD.

which loses the deep con-

us reflection and meditait "draw nigh to God,"

rious, inefficient, and powerless. It will be transient, and soon degenerate into a mere formality. The form, the prayer, and may be the action, to some extent, may remain, but the power will not be there. Does the piety of our times savor of this great practical sentiment? Could Christians

sleep as they now do if they really felt this?
When men feel their need of favors, and their dependence on others for them, they will ask for them: and the importunity with which they ask is always in proportion to the importance of the favor and the sense of neces-

Are the churches overwhelmed with a sense melting the cold hearts of others-what prayers would pierce the clouds which have so long hung over us-how would ten thousand suppliants besiege the throne of mercy, and grasping every promise which has fallen from the lips of the Mighty Sovereign, re-

"Lord. revive us .--All our help must come from thee." Rev. John Dudley.

From the Herald and Journal. SEEK HIM EARLY, YE SHALL FIND. "I am the bright and morning star."-REV

BY MARY E. CLEMMER. Listen to me, beauteous sisters, Ye of sunny brow and tress, For I fear that sin's alluring Yet may stain your loveliness. Hope's bright star is o'er ye beaming, But it sheds a meteor ray, And the light that gilds your pathway Gleameth but to die away. I have watched a rose-bud dying, And a blossom in its prime, When I knew that fairer flowers, Faded in the summer time. Seek Him early, ye shall find

Brothers! ye whose thoughts, aspiring, Reach the temple reared by Fame, Ye may never gain the summit, There to write a glorious name. Proud ye are in heart, and fearless, Brave and strong, and yet may fall, While around the hopes ye cherish, Griefmay gather like a pall. Pleasant are the paths before ye, Bright with sanshine and with song-Light, and music too, must perish, And they cannot linger long. When the eye is dim and tearless, And the heart a wasted thing, Ye will sigh for healing fountains, And a new and living spring. Seek Him early, ye shall find.

"Ye are dreamers amid shadows," For the solemn bell of Time. Tells ye to be up and doing. Moving for the better clime. Hearken! as its measured numbers Toll the death-knell of the year, Will ye fold your hands in slumber, When the night is drawing near ! Ere life's sun draws near its setting, Seek and find the "better part :" Then the dove of peace will hover In the temple of the heart.

Sisters, brothers, seek him early, Ye shall find. Westfield, March, 1850.

NORMAL SCHOOLS.

No one who makes any pretensions to in-

telligence-no patriot, no lover of his race-

will, in this age, and in this country, have

the boldness to question the necessity of edu-

cation, the utility of schools, and the impor-tance of good teachers. If we wish the people educated, we must establish good schools. But thorough, devoted, whole-souled teachers are essential to good schools. We have many excellent teachers already in the field, but we need more. And we are not

viction and impress of this truth, will be spu- thousands of dollars are involved in the decision, entrust its defence to a mere tyro in his profession? If the farmer has a favorite horse, which requires particular care in shoeing, that he may travel with ease and safety, does he send him, forthwith, to the most indifferent apprentice in town, because for sooth, he will, ten chances to one, spoil him for little or nothing? How is it with fond mothers, when the wardrobes of their daughters are to be replenished? Are not experience, skill, and good taste, as they should be, universally consulted, when the means are not wanting? Why not act upon the same principle when our children are to be educated? We must have professional lawyers and proof their necessities, and at the same time of fessional doctors; we must have regularly their absolute helplessness? Did they feel bred tailors, masons, and mantuamakers : and that they and all around them must perish if the Spirit be withheld, how soon would the who are thoroughly educated in the theory prayer-meeting be througed—what repent-prayer-meeting be througed—what repent-and practice of teaching. We have law, medical, and theological schools, endowed by public or private munificence. Every trade has its period of apprenticeship, which must be regularly served, before a person can establish himself as a master-workman. And is teaching, the most important of all, the only profession which requires no previous trainsolve that they will never give Him rest till the have merey on Zion, and pour out His Spirit on a perishing world! ing? Is mind, whose mysterious operations cated and disciplined, that the rudest hands are competent to the work? It is God's image created a little lower than the angels, and crowned with glory and honor, possessing all the attributes (infinitely less in degree) of his perfect mind. Would that parents could fully realize the worth of the soul, and the influence of right education, upon the minds of their children; then they would do something worthy to educate them as they should be. It is no longer a question, as to the utility of Normal Schools. We might as well doubt the utility of the common school system itself. Wherever the experiment has been tried, they have been found admirably adapted to meet the educational wants of the community.

Massachusetts, the first State to establish Normal Schools, with an area nearly six times smaller than Ohio, and with not half the population, has three Normal Schools in successful operation. For ten years, these schools, considered by many, at first, as unnecessary and visionary, have been increasing in favor with the people, and are now esteemed among the greatest blessings to the State. The school reports furnish abundant testimony respecting their worth. We give one example, from the town of Woburn :

"Your committee, before concluding their report, wish to make a public declaration of the high estimation in which they hold the State Normal Schools. We believe these institutions have, thus far, been highly successful, and regard them as great public benefaction. Prejudice against them has been dissipated, to a great degree, by the constant and repeated success that has attended the labors of the teachers educated in those schools .-By their aid, the standard of education has been raised, the law of love substituted for the law of force, and a new impetus given to the common system. As long as the Normal schools continue to give us the best teachers, so long will they continue to be fostered by the public; and it will be a source of gratification that Massachusetts should have been the first among her sister States to give her people so noble a charity."

Following the example of Massachusetts, the legislature of New York, four or five years since, unanimously appropriated \$50,-000, for establishing a Normal School, which is now in a flourishing condition, in the city of Albany. Michigan is the first of the Western States to furnish such a benefaction to her citizens. Prussia owes her present, perfeeted school system to her Normal Scho With a population of fourteen millions, she has more than forty Normal Schools. We trust Ohio will not allow another legislature to adjourn without establishing, at least, one school for the liberal education of her teach-

Sh. School Friend.

FOREIGN RELIGIOUS ITEMS.

Theological School at Geneva-Popery in Italy-Condition of Rome-Sunday Pa-pers-Mormonism in France-Bishop of London-Rongeism in Germany-Gorham vs. the Bishop of Exeter.

An unhappy disturbance has arisen in the Theological Seminary at Geneva, Switzerland, which has resulted in the resignation of one alone in this want. New England, the land of the Professors and the suspension of seveof good schools and good school-houses-the ral students. The Professor, Dr. Scherer, best educated por.ion of the United States- having adopted erroneous views concerning needs more good teachers. How shall we be inspiration, taught them to the students, and supplied? One, retaining all the preposses- succeeded in perverting some of them. Hence sions of his early home, would have us send the disturbance. The Theological Seminary to the east for them. Another, born and ed-ucated in the west, or influenced by some oth-Rev. Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, President of the er motive, says—No. Let us raise them Board of Directors; the Rev. Dr. Gaussen, the Rev. Dr. Scherer, the Rev. Mr. Pilet, ble spirit. But we say, let us, in the true and the Rev. Mr. Labarpe. It contained eclectic spirit, which should guide us in all about thirty-two students .- A meeting of Bithings, select good teachers wherever we can find them, to sa isfy our present pressing necessity. The west needs teachers of the more careful system of espionage, after the right stamp more than any other part of our country. Why? Because these States are the custom-house, Bible Societies, &c. As rapidly filling up with a diversified population, from all parts of the civilized world. Consequently, until we are prepared to furnish a supply of such teachers as we really need, at home, let us welcome such from abroad. In the mean time, let every western State go to wark, and make the prepare for the present system of priestly mistrally as lamentable in the extreme, and full of danger for the present Statego to danger for the present Statego. The Carry work, and make the proper provisions for educating teachers to supply its own demands.

What are the necessary provisions? We reply: Each State should establish one or more state Normal schools, or teacher's Semply: Each State should establish one or more state Normal schools, or teacher's Seminaries, where young men and ladies can resort, and, at moderate expense, fit themselves thoroughly for the profession of teachers. Let us not waste time in words. Let it be settled at once, without further discussion, that teaching should be a distinct profession, as law, medicine, and theology are distinct professions; and as much as farming, blacksmithing, and bricklaying are distinct professions. Let us feel that teachers should have enough to do, the year through, and sufficient compensation to support themselves and their families. Let us take a common sense view of education, as we do of all other things pertaining to our comfort and well-being, Let us ask ourselves how much we can wisely expend for educational purposes; not how much we will meanly stint our appropriations.—When life and health are at stake, do parents trust their children to be experimented upon by the young student, who has hardly commenced his professional studies? Does the priestly Government, one-half of the remaining population must be sent into exile before the foreign troops are withdrawn. The greatest hard the Romans would relieve them from priestly thradon. The Pope can only rule in Rome as the restored of the foreigner; and his presence there will be felt by the Roman people as a badge of national thraldom—a trophy of foreign conquest.—The Sunday editions of two important London journals have been suspended—the Spectator and the John Bull.—The discontinuance met with great favor among the newsmen, and it is to be hoped, will encourage others to yield thus much to the demands of public morals.—The Frontier Guardian says that the Mormon doctrine has found its way into Havre, and other parts of France. A Mormon preacher by the name of Taylor is laboring at Havre,—The prelates of the English Establishment are drawing the reins of ecclesiastical controll more rigidly. Dr. Bloomfield has refused the use of any of

terdict, and all true churchmen yield to the kins, of Georgetown College, who sailed will of their liege master .- The late Anti- from Rio in October last, contains the fol-Romanist Movement in Germany, as it began in fleshly-mindedness, so has it terminated in anti-Christianism. Its deluded votaries, unsaw distinctly a commet to the westward Dowait, and others, were active participators in the anarchial scenes which have disfigured ured with the quadrant, the nucleus very dis-Consistories in that kingdom. The latter are warned, that there can exist no communion in spiritual matters between the German Catholies and the Protestants, inasmuch as the former " reject the word of God and denounce the holy Scriptures." "Neither can the baptism of the German Catholics be recognized as valid, since they do not baptise in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost." Lastly, "no German Catholic is admissible to the sponsorship at any Protestant baptism." The seceders from Rome, who came out from the numerous body of German Catholics at Berlin in the earliest state of the secession, and by way of distinction designated themselves 'Apostolical Christians,' form the only flock which has come to the light of the Gospel, and has, to this day maintained its alliance to the banner of the cross. We are glad to learn, by a late communication from the Rev. Dr. Jettmar, its faithful pastor, that in spite of its poverty, and the persecution which it has been called upon to undergo, its numbers continue to increase, chiefly from amongst the adherents of Rome .- Judgment in the long pending case of Mr. Gorham versus the Bishop of Exeter was pronounced March 8, by the Master of the Rolls, Lord Langdale. The court was of opinion that the deetrine of baptismal regeneration had been so taught and laid down in the formularies of the church of England as to enable persons holding different views on the subject to officiate as ministers. The

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

the Bishop of Exeter, had not shown sufficient

cause for refusal to induct Mr. Gorham to

the living to which he had been appointed .-

The judgment of the court was concurred in

by all the judges who were present during the

argument, with the exception of Vice Chan-

cellorKnight Bruce.

The Steamship Galveston arrived at Galves. ton on the 5th inst., and brought dates from New Orleans to the 3d inst.

Telegraphed to the "Daily Crescent." [BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.] NEW YORK MARKETS.

NEW YORK, April 27. Business in Cotton to-day is moderate-all parties waiting for the steamer. Week's sales

Treasury Notes 116 1-8 premium; Sterling Exchange 9 5-8. The steamship Ohio, for Chagres, has sailed

with 400 passengers. SECOND DISPATCH. Boston, April 27.

The U. S. ship Ohio has just arrived. She lost five officers and eleven of her crew, while coming from Rio. THIRD DISPATCH.

NEW YORK, April 29-6 P. M. No tidings of the steamer. The Cotton mar ket is quiet, waiting advices. Other things unchanged. SERIOUS ACCIDENT.

Wall's two houses, the one on Broadway and the other on Water street, fell to-day, burrying some 18 persons in the ruins. The loss of life is not known.

FOURTH DISPATCH. BALTIMORE, April 29.

No steamer yet. The steamer Anthony Wayne exploded near Vermillion, Ohio, yesterday. She had 84 persons on board, about 40 of whom were killed.

The steamer Emory has been taken by Capt. A. Moore to Victoria for sale.

THE CROPS .- The accounts from all parts of the interior respecting the prospects of the Planters, are gloomy in the extreme. The wet cold weather has caused a large portion of the seed to rot in the ground, and there is little seed left to re-plant. The plants that Texana have escaped the effects of the rain and cold weather, are generally drooping and sickly, and give little encouragement that they will vield even an average product of cotton.

CRESCENT OFFICE
Thursday, April 2, 1850.

Cotton—Although yesterday passed without any news of the Liverpool steamer, there was some inquiry for Cotton, and 2500 bales were sold at very full prices. The purchases were mostly on English account. NEW ORLEANS CLASSIFICATION.

115a12 | Fair 135a121 | Good and Fine

The Episcopal Convention, for this Dio cese, will commence in this city on Thursday

Serious Accident at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, New York.—As Mr. John Megill, attached to the store-keeper's department, was engaged in clothing, on Saturday afternoon, between 5 and 6 o.clock, he came across a six ounce vial, which had been lying about for sometime, and which had been lying about for sometime, and to get it out of the way, threw it into the stove, causing instant explosion, blowing the stove through the floor, and seriously wounded himself, and causing a general alarm throughout the yard. The vial is supposed to have contained fulminating powder. The right hand and arm of Mr. Megill was so badly injured that immediate amputation was found necessary, and the operation was performed, taking the arm off just below the elbow.—Advertiser.

the London chapels for the annual meeting of the London Missionary Society. For upwards of fifty years this favor has been freely granted, but now the Lord Bishop has laid an interesting astronomical news. He states that a letter from the Rev. Mr. Jenterdiet, and all two church was relief to the first of Chargetown College who said to the

der the radical leadership of Blum, Ronge, nearly in the track of the sun, and about fourteen degrees above the horizon, as measthe German soil. The lamentable extent to tinct, and about as large in appearance as which they have repudiated all evangelical Mars; the tail curved and pointed towards faith may be inferred from the recent instruction the south, (S. W.,) quite bright, and nearly tions issued by the Superior consistory of the a degree in length, as visible to the naked Protestant Church in Bavaria to the inferior eye, but much larger when viewed with the spy-glass. It was seen by all the crew for twenty minutes, when a cloud intercepted it

and in never more was seen. It is thought that this may be the great comet of 1294 and 1556, the return of which astronomers are expecting about this time.

Mr. Clark Mills, the Charleston Sculptor has invented a furnace which promises great improvements on those now in use. It is upon the principle of an air-tight stove. Mr. Mills recently melted sixteen pounds weight of brass and copper in it, with three-fourths of a cord of compart ring word and the charged left way. common pine wood, and the charcoal left was worth as much as the wood. He will apply it to steamboats, and supersede the necessity of chimneys. Thus he will settle the Wheeling bridge case, which has been so much con-

Topographical Engineers.—Lieut. Col. John McCleland, Topographical Engineer, has received orders to take charge of the expedition portro running the Mexican boundary. His party will consist of forty civilians, with two mounted companies of soldiers. They are to leave on the 14th May next. for El Paso, where the survey commences.

> For the T. W. Banner. THE SHORTEST "GRACE."

Luther, Melanethon, and Bugenhagen, were once invited to take dinner with Camerarius : at the table one proposed to rival for the most condensed prayer to be used before meal. Luther judgment of the court below was accordingly reversed, on the ground that the respondent, commenced in Latin.

Dominus Jesus sit potus et esus. (The Lord Jesus be unto us meat and drink.) Bugenhagen prayed in low Dutch poetry :-

Dit und datt. Troken un natt, Gesegn uns Gott. (This and that, Dry and wet,

Bless unto us, God.) But Melanethon, gained the victory-he said Beneditus benedicat.

(The Blessed bless.)

Gold is the best of metal-and for purity not sup ject to rust as all others; and yet the best gold hath some dross. I esteem not that man that hath no faults. I like him well that bath but few, and those not great .- Bishop Hall.

MARRIED. On the 28th of April, in Jacksonville, Washington county, by Rev. Rufus C. Burleson, Mr. G. W. Girard to Mrs. Sarah Ann Jenkins.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. R. Long, 3.

C. M. Addison, (Mrs Harrell, credted be-

Rev. Thos. F. Cook, 2. " Thos. Myers, 1. " B. W. Taylor.

Rev. Thos. F. Cook, " N. A. Cravens,

Mr. Z. W. Matthews. P. M., Rutersville. P. M., Boonville.

P. M., Galveston. Messrs. J. C. & S. R. Smith. P. M. Hickory Plains, Miss., " New Orleans.

BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS, May 7, 1850 Rev. R. Long: Rev. G. Coursey, 2; C. Pow ers, 2: E. Powers, 2: E. Howard, 2. Ali Springs. J. Touchstone, 2; Wheelock. Rev. O. M. Addison: Wm. Hulon, 2: Tho-Horton, 2; B. G. Winn, 2; Danville, Mrs. C Addison. 2, Baltimore, Md. 2 to credit Rev. (

M. Addison. Rev. J. W. Philips: G. W. Graves, 2; Hou:

Rev. W. S. Hamilton: Mrs. M. E. McMa ters, 2; Brazoria. Rev. R. J. Harp, 5; Plaque mine, La.

Rev. C. Goldberg: Thos. Martin, 3: Houston Rev. Thos. F. Cook; Miss D. Gaile, North End Va. Mrs. F. Southerland 2; W. Gayle

NOTICE.

There will be a Camp-Meeting, (no preven ing Providence,) in Jackson county, fifteen mil-North of Texana, on the east bank of the Nav dad, two miles above Mr. George Menefee's, commence on Wednesday before the fifth Sa' bath in June. Preachers and people are respec

THOS. F. COOK, P. C.

NOTICE.

The District Stewards for the Rutersvil district, will meet in Washington on the Sa urday before the fourth Sunday in June nex R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

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

Washington, Huntsville Cir., at Robinson's, S.H. " 29 " ; Montgomery Cir., in Anderson, July 6 " Rutersville Cir., at Fayette Camp Ground, 1 be a Camp-Meeting, to commence July 4th. A camp-Meeting will be holden at Sale Camp-Ground, near Rock Island, commencing August the 22d, 1850.

Ministers and people are invited to attend.

R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

NOTICE. THE public are hereby notified that the Deposito-ry of the Houston Bible Society has been remov-ed 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

good to meet the wants of all.

MORTIMER STRONG, Agent
Am. B. S. for W. Texas.

Houston, April 15th, 1850.

BRIGGS & YARD'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Gentletiemen'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. To apl 24 ly Tremont street, Galveston.

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

FREDERICK BURKHART.

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. Misses' " Pickles, Ladies " Shoes, Sardines. " Kid Slippers, 1 Received and for sale by Powdered Sugar,

GROESEEECK, 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 at-tention when addressed to the agency in Gal-

veston. 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, let-ters 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-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 sec.
We have so far associated ourselves in the practice of Medicine, that in important cases sickness, our friends can have one or the other of us, as the case may be, as consulting Physician without additional cost.

D. G. GREGORY, LaGrange.

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

JOHN BALL. Theological Publisher, and Book seller, 4 North Fourth Streets.

PHILADELPHIA Offers for sale a large assortment of Books i every department of Literature. A FRESH SUPPLY of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, never excelled by any importer in Texas, i Quality, Variety, and Price, just received an GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

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

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

DATES, Currants, and Raisans, just receive and for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE subscriber has just received a full sup-ply 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 gaite 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 medicinal purposes, bagging, rope, twine, &c.
A. S. RUTHVEN,

Main street.
Orders from the country carefully executed. Houston, Nov. 27, tf. J. N. MASSEY, General Commission, Receiving and Forward-

Richmond. Texas. pov. 20 Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil. Alcohol, Copal Varnish, Litherage, Lard Oil. Castor Oil, Red Lead,

Vermillion. White Lead. Chrome Green. Chrome Yellow. Prussian Blue.

Ivory Black.
Received and for Sale, by
GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

OLD CAPITOL-HOUSTON. THE undersigned would respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they are determined to preserve the re-putation of this establishment. They intend it shall be at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who visits this country for examination of its advantages, or to the business man that calls in Houston. The comforts of a good table will be always provided from a home market, and from abroad. The healthy location of these premises render them peculiarly

> residence of private families, as the rooms are sightly, airy and well fernished. RATES OF FARE: Board and lodging per month, \$25 00 without week 16 00 1 25 Man and horse. Dinner. Breakfast or supper. Lodging, per night,

desirable for the temporary or more permanent

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

Horsekeeping, per month.

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

ON and after Monday the 5th of Nov., 1849, the regular Line of Stages will leave Houston every other day for Austin, and on Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Austin for San Antonio. 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, 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 following articles, to-wit :

Boots and shoes and Hats of all kinds Saddlery, hardware and cutiery, etc. etc.;
Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods;
French, India, italian German, and English
silk and fancy Goods; artificial flowers
plumes and mirebons of the newest styles;
Bonnets and Ribbons of all descriptions; black silk laces and edgings; jackonet insertings and edgings; thread faces, 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;

Foulard Italian gross
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 (ex-Deept 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. filling orders from the country, selling extens 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, Texas.

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 east 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.

THE NEW YORK LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND STATE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Wall Street. CAPITAL OF 500,000 DOLLARS. MARTIN K. SNELL, AGENT,

Open Policies for insurance on Shipments of Cotton. Sugar, &c., from any navigable point on the Brazos, Colorado, or Trinity, Rivers. ADAMS, FREDERICH & CO.,

SUCCESSORS OF RICE, ADAMS & CO., 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 Sugar . . . Molasses
Other Produce: Invoice Cost additional 10

per cent. Liberal advances made on consignments. L. J. LATHAM.

WHOLELALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, &c., &c., &c., Main St., Heuston, Texas.

Nev: 7. 1849. J. D. GIDDINGS,

Attorney at Law, Brenham, Texas. HAT MANUFACTORY, (SIGN OF "THE BIG HAT,") MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

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

C. A. TURLEY.

"I AM GOING HOME."

BY JOHN I. MORRIS.

"I AM going home," sang a saint of God, As the death-damp chilled his brow : "Farewell, farewell to my heavy load, I hasten to glory now. Dull world, with thee I no longer roam I am going home, I am going home.

"I am going home with a spirit so light it will not linger her

My soul is plumed for a heavenward flight, A heavenly goal is near. False world, with thee I no longer roam; I am going home, I am going home.

"I am going home to a father's house, Where friends unnumbered dwell: I am going home to a loving spouse, Of my long life journey to tell. Drear world, with thee I no longer roam; I am going home, I am going home.

"I am going home, for Jesus calls, That call I cannot despise; I am going home to l'aradise halls Far through the sweeping skies. Vain world, with thee I no longer roam; I am going home, I am going home.

"I am going home to the glowing hills That guard you happy shore, Where pleasure flows with the chrystal rills, And pain is endured no more. Rude world, with thee I no longer roam; I am going home, I am going home.

I am going home, for ever to praise, And join in that holy choir. For ever to wait their beauteous lays, And sweep my golden lyre. Mean world, with thee I no longer roam; I am going home, I am going home.

"I am going home," was his latest breath. As the chorus sank away. And his soul, set free by the hand of death, Flew from its prison-clay. Still, still from his lips there seemed to float A music breathed by that dying note.

JANETS HYMN. THE FULLNESS OF JESUS.

I lay my sins on Jesus. The spotless Lamb of God He bears them all, and frees us From the accursed load. I bring my guilt to Jesus, To wash my crimson stains White in his blood most precioes, Till not a spot remains.

I lay my wants on Jesus; All fullness dwells in him; He heals all my diseases, He doth my soul redeem. I lay my griefs on Jesus, My burdens and my cares; He from them all releases, He all my sorrows chares.

I rest my soul on Jesu . This weary soul of mine: His right hand me embraces, I on his breast recline

I love the name of Jesus. Immanuel, Christ, the Lord, Like fragrance on the breezes, His name abroad is poured.

I long to be like Jesus, Meek, lovely, lowly, mild, I long to be like Jesus. The Father's holy child. I long to be with Jesus Amid the heavenly throng. To sing with saints his praises.

To learn the angels' song.

From Zion's Herald. METHODIST PRESS.

South American Mission-Methodism in California --- Conference Transfers -- Religious Press and Politics-Wesleyan Agitation-Rev. Mr. Bromley.

The Missionary Advocate for April reports favorably from our South American Mission. It says:

We have recently received a communication from our missionary at Buenos Ayres, dated Dec. 4th, 1840. We are pleased to learn from this letter that Brother Lore and family are in good health, and that the mission in that place continues to be blessed with favorable indications. The Sabbath School is represented to be in a flourishing condition. the class-meetings are manifestly improving, and prospects generally growing brighter .--Brother Lore suggests the importance of extending our borders in that country. He says there are many American, English, Scotch. and German families, located in the surrounding country, who are entirely destitute of the means of grace, and who might be reached by a faithful missionary, operating upon the circuit plan. He thinks there would be no difficulty respecting his support. But he promises to write more fully on this subject, at a

A letter also from San Francisco, dated Dec. 6, gives an interesting account of the

Mission there. It says: Here I find the prospects of the mission (or church rather, as they have released the society from all obligations of further support) in a much more favorable condition than I had anticipated. Sabbath last was the first quarterly meeting. The house was crowded to overflowing, though Brother Taylor informed me that no more than the usual number were present. The communicants were about serenty-fire. The first quarterly collection was taken, amounting to near seventy dollars; besides, a collection for the poor, of about twenty dollars, was taken in the evening. Brother Taylor preached a very interesting discourse in the evening; after which an invitation was given to mourners to present themselves for prayers at the mourners' bench, when four young men came forward. One of them was converted. The others appeared very peni-

tent, though they had not confidence to profess a change of heart. Monday evening, Bro. T. preached again, and last evening, I occupied the pulpit. After preaching, on both these evenings, the mourners' bench was visited by seekers of religion. Brother Owen, I am informed, is prospering well in Sacramento City. On the notice of a few hours, he succeeded in collecting subscriptions to the amount of eight hundred dollars, for the purpose of erecting a parsonage. On the day following the subscriptions was increased to nearly one thousand dollars. These things tell a favorable story of the religious interest in California. The Pittsburg Advocate has the following

good remarks on an important subject :-We have another idea that we will throw out for what it is worth, and let it take its chance in the world. It it is good for any thing, it will turn up again some day. It is this: A plan of general transfer, operating from Maine to Iowa-from New England to the Mississippi, and beyond it. The Bishops have lost the power of transfer. It stands in the book, to be sure, as firm as it ever did; but practically it is gone from them. They may call for volunteers, and drum up a few when they are needed in particular places, especially if they are places that men desire to go to; but the Bishops have practically not the power to take a man up out of the Con-

ference, and put him down in another, where they may think his services are more needed. They can transfer a man, it is true, when they have his own consent, and the consent of the Conference to which he is sent, and, perhaps, the consent of the Conference where he is; but, if any one of these were wanting, they would hardly dare to do it, especially so of the first two. Yet our Conferences are continually becoming small wand smaller in territory. There is a tendency to divide, and subdivide, and cut a slice off one end and a strip off another, and make new ones. In these ever-contracting circles a few men are all their lifetime to 'revolve their little rounds.' In the principal appointments of some even of our larger Conferences the people are be-ginning to complain that they are served too much with the same men. The same man will, probably, in the course of ten or fifteen years, be found several times in the same station, or in one so near it that he can searcely be called a new man. The interests of the more important part of our work seem to demand a more extensive itinerancy. Not only should the little Conference wheels move on theiraxis, producing their annual changes; we want a great connectional wheel that will move the Conferences thems. Les; or, more properly, the men composing them, from one Conference to another, with the regularity of a uniform and all-pervading plan. Let us

have a general mixing up, and lose our com-paratively local feelings, local interests, and local views, in our zeal for the general good. Let us be done feeling, and thinking, and talking, and writing about my Conference," "our glorious Conference," &c.; and if we do not, like Wesley, call the world our parish, at least let us consider that portion of this Union that falls to our share, as our field Come ye referming, progressive, inquisitive sons of New England, come from your land of steady labits, from your granite hills, your green moustains, and your pine forests-come with or without your godly fiddles, organs, and pewed churches -come clong your winding way, westward, through New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Conferences, pushing on a corresponding number from the several Conferences over the mountains into the Patisburg, Western Virginia, and Ohio Conforme s; and from these again let a cor-responding number be sent still father, into Indiana, illings, &c., till the wave breaks on the farther has of the furthest Conference

Westward, (fora, say.) and, returning along the Northern route, takes its course through Wisconsio Michigan, Northern Ohio, Erie, and the New York Conferences, to the point of beginning: In short, form a magnetic circle that shall send the quickening fluid of the itin craner coursing through the whole system; or, like the life current in the human frame, living, circulating, acting through the whole body. If there could be a plan devised by which, say from five to ten men - neither probattoners dor superannuales, but men that are men, full grown and able-bodied, baying been tried, and approved, and arrived at mature age and good standing in the ministry-were sent fron the most Easterly Conference to the one adjoining, and the same number of the same kind of men, taken by rule, (say age in the Conference-none below a certain age, none above,) and sent to the next Conference, and the process go on throughout the connection,

We like these remarks very much. The way to carry them into effect is for the Conferences to pass resolutions recommending the Bishops to make more frequent transfers .-They would in many respects be a great re-

what a mighty change it would work in a few

lief to the ministry itself. The Northern Christian Advocate has a severe but just criticism on the Washington Republic's abuse of Gov. Seward, for assuming as he did in his late speech that the law of Gol is paramount to the constitution. The religious press is generally awakening to a sense of its responsibility for the morals of politics among us, and has begun the discussion of great public questions in their ethical and Christian relations. This is an important characteristic of the times, and if wisely managed will have a great influence on the future politics of the country. The Northern Christian Advocate has also a very laudatory notice of " Methodism in Earnest."

The Christian Advocate and Journal contains a prejudiced view of Gov. Seward's late excellent speech, in a letter from its Washington correspondent. Its English correspondent gives the following account of Rev. Mr. Bomly's late treatment by the Wesleyan

You will be glad to learn that notwithstanding the zealous efforts made by the Methodist agitators to stop the supplies, the income of the Missionary Society has been more, by some thousands of pounds, than it was the year before. A fresh stimulus has, to some extent, been given to the agitation, by the case of Mr. Bomly, a minister long known in the connexion for great peculiarity, combined with considerable preaching talent. His chief mis-fortune has always been a necessity of differing with all the world. In the case of Dr. Warren he took such a part that his separation from the Conference seemed inevitable. But he signed resolutions, passed in his case, so humiliating to himself that really one could not hap believing that he must have taken leave of all vanity and stubbornness, to say

the least. From that time his discontent has been notorious. He was summoned to the last Conference, replied in a tone of frantic defiance, but came, submitted, promised good conduct, and afterwards wrote thanking the president for the sentence his brethren had passed upon him, and promising again to be very good. No doubt he then meant it; but his dispositions and his connexions have proved too strong for his more sober convictions. He has plunged into the agitation, appearing at alpublic meeting, when even a Dissenting Chairman had to express his regret at the tone of the speakers, and assailing Methodism most manfully in the local newspapers. He has been tried by a District meeting, and suspended.

WHERE TO KNOW ONE.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Office of De Bow's Commercial Review, 2
January 1st, 1849

A new series of the COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be commenced in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surposed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surformed in March next, until which the monthly issues will be surformed in March next, until which the monthly issues wi the least. From that time his discontent has

"I am now an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters, "but I had once my dancing days, as you have now; yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's character by dancing with her, as conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behavior at the table, or at the tism. Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, fire side, and in all the trying scenes of domes-tic life. We are all good when pleased; but she is a good woman who wants not the fiddle to sweeten her.

A SLANDERER ANSWERED.

Cutting Reply.—Carlyle, in his last pamphlet, speaking of America, asks: "What great human soul, what great thought, what noble thing that one could worship or loyalty admire, has yet been produced there?"— WASHINGTON.

The Proprietal ing this preparation of Sarsaparilla toris preparation of Sarsaparilla toris preparation, and the experience of the state of perfection; and the experience of the state of perfection; and the experience of the state of perfection; and the experience of the state of perfection is an experience of t for the oppressed. We do not know that these are things which sycophants could wor-ship, or loyalty admire, but the fame of the first, the sacredness of the second, and the uncircumscribed extent of the third, are what freemen admire and intend to defend. Parlor Journal.

It is estimated that there are in London 23 577 needle-women under twenty years of age, the average earnings of each being fou peace half-penny a day.

THE CATHOLIC POPULATION of the United States, including California and New Mexico is estimated at about 1, 523,350.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MUCH DESIRED PUBLICATIONS SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.

BY REV. H. B. BASCOM, D. D., LL. P. In one volume, duodecimo, of 300 pages, with a fine likeness of the author, will be issued from the press of Messrs. Morton & Griswold, Louisville, Ky., esrly in January next.

Bound in best English muslin. Common morocco, or colored calf, giit ed-

Turkey morocco, gilt edges, gilt extra. A discount of 25 per cent., for cost, will be allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of the gospel. All orders should be addressed to hev: E. Stevenson. Louisville Ky. The work. it is expected, will be ready for delivery by the link of January. Orders are respectfully in-vited, and will be filled in the same order in which they are received:

T. H. McManax. G. W. McMahas. RICHMOND. AFXAS.

T is the purpose of the undersigned to pursue la legitimate Commission business, and will at all times make liberal advances on consignments to them to be sold in this market, or reshipped to our correspondents in New-York.

GALVESTON,

TEXAS.

receipt of the produce if required.

All consignments to us will be covered by Ingrance, under a policy from the Mancastilla transit, or awaiting reshipment at Galveston. We have extensive storage room provided

and drays at command, at once to secure 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 hand. By a faithful and aptatiention to such interests as may b confided to us, we hope to merit the approba-tion of our friends. McMAHANS & JOHN.

Mr. N. F. Gray respectfully takes this me thod of announcing to the citizens of Houston, that, on Menday the 11th inst, at the colored church in the rear of the Methodist Episcopai Church, he will open a school for the instruction of small children. The house is well situated, somewhat remote from the bustle and business part of the city, very large and well faraished with comfortable benches, and desks has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a section of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received:

Messrs. Sands:—A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a section. 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.,

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO., Housion, 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 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 medi-cines furnished and warranted. aug

E. W. TAYLOR. Forwarding & Commission Merchant, HOUSTON-Texas.

Nov. 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.

The United States and Canadas, Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bottle

RICE & NICHOLS. Houston, Nov. 20th, 1849

TO THE PUBLIC.

Sands' Sarsaparille IN QUART BOTTLES, For Purifying the Plood

Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Liver

Complaint, Consumption, Bronchitis, Femule Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Debility, de.de.

What great thought?' LIBERTY. "What great noble thing?" A home for the home-invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves less. Bread for the starving. Protection 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 Medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of acts and cures, that stand as landmarks and eacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the aven of health.

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

7, 1848. GENTLEMEN, - Having used and vitnessed the ffeets of your excellent preparation of Narsaparilla on different persons in various parts of ne Southern Country, viz, Virginia, Louisana, exas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medical value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing specifity the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating in

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and exensively used by the U. States army in Mexi-o 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 adopted the article at the time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the army. In conclusion I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be " Gilt Edges Ex. 1.75 prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virues will make it generally known throughout 2.00 the length and breadth of our widely-extended

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA. Southport, Conn., January 1, 1849. Messrs, Saxps :- Gentlemen-Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the re-markable cure affected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the Scrofula on different parts of the body: the glands of the neck were greatly en-larged, and her limbs much swellen. After suffering over a year, and finding no relief from medies used, the disease attacked one leg. an' below the knee suppurated. Her physician a lyised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use Property of Bills of Lading for consignments a decided and favorable effect, releiving her On receipt of fells of Lading for consignments more than any prescription she had ever taken; to us advances will be made in advance of the 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 Meteral Insurance Company, New-York, and will also be insured agaidst fire-risk while in remains good, showing the disease was thorremains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think Saxus' Sarsaparilla a great blessing to the age. Yours with respect. JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. N. W. Harris, a gentleman well known in Louis ounty Va. :- "I have cured a negro boy of mine with your Sarsaparilla, who was attacked with Scrofula, and of a scrofulous family. Yours truly.

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

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Crucichurch in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal fixion in this city, commends itself to the at-

for writing and with all these advantages, there vere scrofulous affection, &c. with the most is a beautiful green yard, enclosed by a high beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives fence, for the children, in time of intermission me very great pleasure to record my testimony 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.

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS :-

Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1847. GENTLEMEN-Feelings of 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 dif-ferent parts of my face and head. These con-tinued 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. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Saraparilla. 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.

Prepared 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 Price \$1 per Bottle ; six Bottles for \$5.

Sold in Houston. Texas, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & Co. RUTERSVILLE COLLEGE,

RUTERSVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, TEYAS. This institution was chartered and went into successful operation in 1840, and has maintained an uninterrupted career of usefulness to the present period. It has imparted the benefits of education to more than eight hundred of the youth of Texas. With its pleasant and healthful location; its able board of instruction, and ful location: its able board of instruction, and numerous fast friends, it is destined to an enviable pre-eminence of influence and usefulness. It is under the patronage of the Texas Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but the course of study is purely literative with a degree of interest higherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between tarianism. Its ample advantages are offered to the youth of Texas irrespective of their creeds or denominational names.

To the departments heretofore in operation department of Normal Instruction is The 21st session will commence on Monday the 7th of Jan., 1850.

TERM PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS Elementary studies, - \$10 00 Higher English branches, - 15 00 Mathematics and languages, - 20 00 Music-piano or guitar with use of

Wm. Halsey, A. M., President and Professor of Languages.
John S. Norton, A. B., Professor of Mathemat-

FEMALE DEPARTMENT. Mary C. Halsey—Teacher in Music. Mary C. Hill—Principal. Board can be obtained at the college, and in private families in town, from \$8 to \$10 per

President Board of Trustees.

Dec. 24th, 1849. WILLIAM J. RUSSELL,

POSTMASTER'S NOTICE. MY services being very frequently claimed by ersons at a distance, viz: in answering enqui-ies and various other little odd-come-shorts, now beg leave to inform all concerned, that in future i will cheerfully attend to any reasonable request, provided the postage be paid on the letsoliciting information, etc., for I think it is

as little as any gentleman can do-to pay pos-tage on his own business; unpaid letters I will consign to the tomb of the Capulets—unwept. tahonored, and unsung. POSTMASTER, Crockett, Texas. N, B.—Publishers of newspapers, who may wish for the services of a distressed Postmaster or who have the shadow or a spark of humanity in their bosoms, would much oblige him (and doubtless his fraternity) by giving the above an insertion.

TEXANA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, and the citizens of Jack-son, Layacca. Fayette and Bastrop Counties in particular, that he has opened a Forwarding and Commission House, in the above named town, and has imported from New Orleans, and New York a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groce-ries and Bardware, suitable to the Country and Season, which he will dispose of on the most

reasonable terms.

The want of a General Assortment of Goods at this point has prevented the shipment of cotton, &c., from this, the nearest, best and most easy of access of any shipping place, to the above named counties, but this deficiency is now obvinated, as there are large stocks of goods direct from gratis. one volume of any of the premiums the Northern market and New Orleans, and a labove named. sufficiency of establishments to insure competi-

produce, shipped to our friends in New York or New Orleans.

THOMAS SIMONS. REFER TO: H. P. Bell, Gov. Jan B. Shaw, Comp. Austin. Rev. M. YELL. Bastrop co. H. S. TURALL. COR. BALLARD. Spence Townsend. Lavacca co.

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY. PHE subscriber having purchased the Iron Foundry in this city, lately owned by Doctor 1. Foundry in this city, lately owned by Dontor N. K. Kellum, respectfully informs the public above allowance is made to clubs, ner will prethat he is prepared to furnish eastings of every miums in any case be furnished, unless the subdescription, for cotton gins, saw and grist mills, sugar mills, &c. He has engaged an excellent workman to form patterns for any articles required in his line of business.

ALSO a moulder and a machinist. He has publishers. likewise turning lathes adapted to turning iron, brass and wood, and a black smith to do any work connected with the business. All orders will be filled promptly and he is

confident the work will be entirely satisfactory. A. McGOWEN

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST DICTIONARY In the English Language, is, confescedly,

WEBSTER'S. the entire work, unabridged, in 1 vol. Crown Quarto, 1450 pages, with portrait of the author, revised by Professor Goodrich of Yale College

"The most complete, accurate, and reliable Dictionary of the Language," is the recent tes timony of many Presidents of Colleges and other distinguished literary men throughout the country.

Containing over three times the amount o-

matter of any other English Dictionary comf piled in this country, or any abridgment of this work, yet, "Its definitions are models of condensation and purity. The most complete work of the kind that any nation can boast of .- Hon. Wm. B.

"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous, millions of people who are to inhabit the Unite!

Signed by 104 Members of Congress. Published by G. A. C. Merriam. Springfield, Mass.; and for sale by Grigg & Elliot, Hegan & Thompson. C. H. Butler & Co., Phila., and by

REGULAR PACKET STEAMERS. BRAZOS & WASHINGTON.

THESE spiendid light-draught steamers, double engine, Class A. No. 1. passenger and freight steamers, have commenced their regular trips between Washington and the mouth, and being built expressly for this trade, will continue runsidered in advance. ning on the Brazes during the season, and are prepared to receive freight and passengers at the various shipping points. The accommodations of these new and substantial steamers, are of the most superior order, and no pains or expense will be spared to promote the comfort of passengers, and give satisfaction to all who may favor subscriptions to the amount of Ten Dollars, must them with their patronage. One of the above-named boats will leave

Washington once a-week; and will carry pas-sengers and freight at the following rates: Cabin passage between Washington and Velasco, . . . \$7 00. Deck " FREIGHT.

Cotton bales 75. 1 00. Dry Barrel Sacks of Salt. Coffee, &c., same as dry bar-For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to JOSEPH H. WOOD, Washington.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE THE BRITISH QUAR-TERLY REVIEWS.

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PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS! Owing to the late revolutions and counterknown. They occupy a middle ground between ry and and scientific, free from any taint of sec- the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian of a future day. The American pub-lishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these Periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscri-bers. The following is their list, viz.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

BLACKWOOD'S EDINEURGH MAGAZINE. In these periodiodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig and Endical—Blackwood," and the ondon Quarterly," are Tory; the "Edinburg Review," Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmer's, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Doctor Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster, its literary character is of the very highest order. The Westminster." though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title f the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it ing in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate ti-tles. It has, therefore the advantage by this combination of uniting in one work the best fea-

tures of both as heretofore issued. The above periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fice white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. blackwood's Magazine, being an exact for simile of the Edinburg edition.

For any one of the four Re-\$3.00 per annum. views. do For any two 5.00 For all the four Reviews, 8,00 For Blackwood's Magazine, 3,00 For Blackwood and three Re-

views, 9 For blackwood and the four Reviews, 10,00 "
Payments in all cases to be made in advance. PREMIUMS. Consisting of back volumes of the following val-

Consisting of back volumes of the following variable works, viz:

BENTLY'S MISCELLANY,

THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE,

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LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

EDINBURGH REVIEW,

FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.

Any person subscribing to Blackwood, or to

A subscriber to any three of the periodicals at \$7 a year, or to the four Reviews, at \$8, will Cash advances made on Cotton and other receive two premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to blackwood and three feriews. at 89 a year, or to the four Reviews and Black-

wood, at \$10, will receive three premium vol-La Consecutive Premium volumes will be furnished when practicable, but to prevent disappointment, subscribers are requested to order as many different works for premiums as they may require volumes.

Four copies of any or all of the above works will be sent to one address on payment of the regular subscription for three-the fourth copy being gratis.

scription money is paid in full to the publishers, without recourse to an agent. few-Remittances and communications should be always addressed, post-paid or franked to the

LEONARD SCOTT & CO. 79 Fulton street, N. York Entrance on Gold st.

REMOVAL!! S. MANDELBAUM, respectfully informs the Public that he has removed from his old stand, near the Houston House, to the Brick Store, corner of Main and Franklin streets.

Houston, Sept. 29, 1849. NEWSPAPER LAW. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice

to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due be paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held reponsible till they have settled their bill, and order their papers discontinued.

4. If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held repossible. 5. The Courts have decided that refusing

to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud!

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER, Is devoted to Religion, Morals, Literature, Science, Popular Education, and General Intelligence.
It is issued Weekly, at Two Dollars per an-

num. payable in advance, otherwise Three Dol-Subscriptions, when paid within one month after receiving the first number, either to the Editor or to an authorised Agent, will be con-

sidered in advance.

The Itinerant and Local Ministers of the Me the dist Episcopal Church. South, are authorised Agents of The Texas Weslevan Banner, to whom payments may be made. Communications, whether on business, or mat-ter for publication. unless remitting money or

be post paid.

All communications must be addressed to Rev. Chauncy Richardson, Houston, Texas.

Cummunications involving facts, or having reference to persons, or containing accounts of revivals, religious meetings, obituary notices, biographies, &c., must be accompaniently the writer's name.

No obituary notice wil be inserted unless it be sent within four months after the death of the person. Advertisements in keeping with the character of the Banner will be inserted at the usual terms.

Printed at the Telegraph Office by Cruger &

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BY JOHN I. MORRIS.

"I AM going home," sang a saint of God. As the death-damp chilled his brow "Farewell, farewell to my heavy load, I hasten to glory now. Dull world, with thee I no longer roam I am going home, I am going home.

"I am going home with a spirit so light it will not linger here

My soul is plumed for a heavenward flight, A heavenly goal is near. False world, with thee I no longer roam; I am going home, I am going home.

"I am going home to a father's house, Where friends unnumbered dwell I am going home to a loving spouse, Of my long life journey to tell. Drear world, with thee I no longer roam ; I am going home, I am going home.

"I am going home, for Jesus calls,-That call I cannot despise ; I am going home to l'aradise halls Far through the sweeping skies. Vain world, with thee I no longer roam; I am going home, I am going home.

"I am going home to the glowing hills That guard you happy shore, Where pleasure flows with the chrystal rills, And pain is endured no more. Rude world, with thee I no longer roam; I am going home, I am going home.

I am going home, for ever to praise, And join in that holy choir, For ever to wait their beauteous lays, And sweep my golden lyre. Mean world, with thee I no longer roam; I am going home, I am going home.

"I am going home," was his latest breath, As the chorus sank away, And his soul, set free by the hand of death Flow from its prison-clay. Still, still from his lips there seemed to float music breathed by that dying note.

Chn. Intel.

JANET'S HYMN. THE PULLNESS OF JESUS.

I lay my sins on Josas. The spotless Lamb of God He bears them all, and frees us From the accursed load. I bring my guilt to Jesus, To wash my crimson stains White in his blood most precious, Till not a spot remains.

I lay my wants on Jesus; All fullness dwells in him; He heals all my diseases, He doth my soul redeem. I lay my griefs on Jesus, My burdens and my cares; He from them all releases, He all my sorrows shares.

I rest my soul on Jesus. This weary soul of mine: His right hand me embraces, I on his breast recline.

I love the name of desus. Immanuel, Christ, the Lord, Like fragrance on the breezes, His name abroad is poured.

I long to be like Jesus. Meek, lovely, lowly, mild, I long to be like Jesus. The Father's holy child I long to be with Jesus Amid the heavenly throng.

To sing with saints his praises. To learn the angels' song.

From Zion's Herald. METHODIST PRESS.

South American Mission-Methodism in California --- Conference Transfers -- Religious Press and Politics-Wesleyan Agitation-Rev. Mr. Bromley.

The Missionary Advocate for April reports favorably from our South American Mission. it says:

We have recently received a communication from our missionary at Buenos Ayres, dated Dec. 4th, 1843. We are pleased to learn from this letter that Brother Lore and family are in good health, and that the mission in that place continues to be blessed with favorable indications. The Sabbath School is represented to be in a flourishing condition. the class-meetings are manifestly improving, and prospects generally growing brighter .--Brother Lore suggests the importance of extending our borders in that country. He says there are many American, English, Scotch, and German families, located in the surrounding country, who are entirely destitute of the means of grace, and who might be reached by a faithful missionary, operating upon the circuit plan. He thinks there would be no difficulty respecting his support. But he promises to write more fully on this subject, at a

A letter also from San Francisco, dated Dec. 6, gives an interesting account of the

Mission there. It says: Here I find the prospects of the mission (or church rather, as they have released the socie; ty from all obligations of further support) in a much more favorable condition than I had anticipated. Sabbath last was the first quarterly meeting. The house was crowded to overflowing, though Brother Taylor informed me that no more than the usual number were present. The communicants were about serenty-five. The first quarterly collection was taken, amounting to near seventy dollars; besides, a collection for the poor, of about twenty dollars, was taken in the evening. Brother Taylor preached a very interesting discourse in the evening; after which an invitation was given to mourners to present themselves for prayers at the mourners' bench, when four young men came forward. One of them was converted. The others appeared very peni-

tent, though they had not confidence to profess a change of heart. Monday evening, Bro. T. preached again, and last evening, I occupied the pulpit. After preaching, on both these evenings, the mourners' bench was visited by seekers of religion. Brother Owen, I am informed, is prospering well in Sacramento City. On the notice of a few hours, he succeeded in collecting subscriptions to the amount of eight hundred dollars, for the purpose of erecting a parsonage. On the day following the subscriptions was increased to nearly one thousand dollars. These things tell a favorable story of the religious interest in California. The Pittsburg Advocate has the following

good remarks on an important subject :-We have another idea that we will throw out for what it is worth, and let it take its chance in the world. It it is good for any thing, it will turn up again some day. It is this: A plan of general transfer, operating from Maine to Iowa-from New England to the Mississippi, and beyond it. The Bishops have lost the power of transfer. It stands in the book, to be sure, as firm as it ever did; but practically it is gone from them. They may call for volunteers, and drum up a few when they are needed in particular places, especially if they are places that men desire to go to; but the Bishops have practically not the power to take a man up out of the Conference, and put him down in another, where they may think his services are more needed. They can transfer a man, it is true, when they have his own consent, and the consent of the Conference to which he is sent, and, perhaps, the consent of the Conference where he is; but, if any one of these were wanting, they would hardly dare to do it, especially so of the first two. Yet our Conferences are continually becoming smaller and smaller in territory. There is a tendency to divide, and subdivide, and cut a slice off one end and a strip off another, and make new ones. In these ever-contracting circles a few men are all their lifetime to 'revolve their little rounds.' In the principal appointments of some even of our larger Conferences the people are beginning to complain that they are served too much with the same men. The same man will, probably, in the course of ten or fifteen years, be found several times in the same station, or in one so near it that he can scarcely be called a new man. The interests of the more important part of our work seem to demand a more extensive itinerancy. Not only should the little Conference wheels move on their axis, producing their annual changes; we want a great connectional wheel that will move the Conferences themselves; or, more properly, the men composing them, from one Conference to another, with the regularity of a uniform and all-pervading plan. Let us have a general mixing up, and lose our com-paratively local feelings, local interests, and local views, in our zeal for the general good. Let us be done feeling, and thinking, and talking, and writing about my Conference," "our glorious Conference," &c.; and if we do not, like Wesley, call the world our parish, at least let us consider that portion of this Union that falls to our share, as our field

Come ye reforming, progressive, inquisitive sons of New England, come from your land of steady labits, from your granite hills, your green monstains, and your pine forests-come with or without your godly fiddles, organs, and pewed charches -come along your winding way, westward, through New Jersey, Philadelphia, and Baltimore Conferences, pushing on a corresponding number from the several Conferences over the mountains into the Pittsburg, Western Virginia, and Ohio Conferences; and from these again let a cor-responding number be sent still faither, into Indiana, Illiands, &c., till the wave breaks on the farther line of the farthest Conference Westward, (towa, say.) and, returning along the Northern costs, takes its course through Wisconsin, Michigan, Northern Ohio, Erie, and the low York Conferences, to the point of beginning : In short, form a magnetic cirele that shall send the quickening fluid of the itin granev coacsing through the whole system; or, like the life current in the human frame, living, circulating, acting through the whole body. If there could be a plan devised by which, say from five to ten men -neither probationers dor experannuates, but men that are men, full grown and able-bodied, baying been tried, and approved, and arrived at mature age and good standing in the ministry-were sent fron the most Easterly Conference to the one adjoining, and the same number of the same kind of men, taken by rule, (say age in the Conference-none below a certain age, none above,) and sent to the next Conference, and the process go on throughout the connection, what a mighty change it would work in a few

We like these remarks very much. The way to carry them into effect is for the Conferences to pass resolutions recommending the Bishops to make more frequent transfers .-They would in many respects be a great re-

lief to the ministry itself. The Northern Christian Advocate has a severe but just criticism on the Washington Republic's abuse of Gov. Seward, for assuming as he did in his late speech that the law of God is paramount to the constitution. The religious press is generally awakening to a sense of its responsibility for the morals of politics among us, and has begun the discussion of great public questions in their ethical and Christian relations. This is an important characteristic of the times, and if wisely managed will have a great influence on the future politics of the country. The Northern Christian Advocate has also a very laudatory notice of " Methodism in Earnest."

The Christian Advocate and Journal contains a prejudiced view of Gov. Seward's late excellent speech, in a letter from its Washington correspondent. Its English correspondent gives the following account of Rev. Mr. Bomly's late treatment by the Wesleyan

You will be glad to learn that not withstanding the zealous efforts made by the Methodist agitators to stop the supplies, the income of the Missionary Society has been more, by some thousands of pounds, than it was the year before. A fresh stimulus has, to some extent, been given to the agitation, by the case of Mr. Bromly, a minister long known in the connexion for great peculiarity, combined with considerable preaching talent. His chief mis-fortune has always been a necessity of differing with all the world. In the case of Dr. Warren he took such a part that his separation from the Conference seemed inevitable. But he signed resolutions, passed in his case, so humiliating to himself that really one could not h ip believing that he must have taken leave of all vanity and stubbornness, to say

the least. From that time his discontent has been notorious. He was summoned to the last Conference, replied in a tone of frantic defiance, but came, submitted, promised good conduct, and afterwards wrote thanking the president for the sentence his brethren had passed upon him, and promising again to be very good. No doubt he then meant it; but his dispositions and his connexions have proved too strong for his more sober convictions. He has plunged into the agitation, appearing at alpublic meeting, when even a Dissenting Chairman had to express his regret at the tone of the speakers, and assailing Methodism most manifully in the local newspapers. He has been tried by a District meeting, and suspended.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Office of De Bow's Commercial Review, 4 January 1st, 1849

A new series of the COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be commenced in March next, until which the mountly issess will be any out of the epidemic, presents a fit occasion for closing up the obscinces of the work, which has now been published three years and reached size volumes commanding flattering testimonic from every sents at occasion for closing up the obscinces of the work, which has now been published three years and reached size volumes commanding flattering testimonic from every sents at occasion for closing up the obscinces of the work, which has now been published three years and reached size volumes for merchant and creeked size volumes for the epidemic, presents a fit occasion for closing up the obscinces of the work, which has now been published three years and reached size volumes for which the wide will be surfaced with epidemic, presents a fit occasion for closing up the obscinces of the work which has now been published three years and reached size volumes for the epidemic, presents a fit occasion for closing up the obscinces of the work which has now been published three years and reached size volumes for the problemic presents a fit occasion for closing up the obscinces of the work which has now been published three years and reach the least. From that time his discontent has

"I am now an old fellow," says Cowper, in one of his letters, "but I had once my cing days, as you have now; yet I could never find that I could learn half so much of a woman's character by dancing with her, as conversing with her at home, when I could observe her behavior at the table, or at the tism. Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, fire side, and in all the trying scenes of domestie life. We are all good when pleased; but she is a good woman who wants not the fid dle to sweeten her.

A SLANDERER ANSWERED.

Cutting Reply.—Carlyle, in his last pamphlet, speaking of America, asks: "What great human soul, what great thought, what noble thing that one could worship or loyalty admire, has yet been produced there?"—"What great human soul?" Washington, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exectly to their relief and cure. less. Bread for the starving. Protection ship, or loyalty admire, but the fame of the first, the saccedness of the second, and the uncircumscribed extent of the third, are what freemen admire and intend to defend. Parlor Journal.

It is estimated that there are in London 28,577 needle-women under twenty years of age, the average earnings of each being fou pence half-penny a day.

THE CATHOLIC POPULATION of the United States, including California and New Mexico is estimated at about 1, 523,350.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUCH DESIRED PUBLICATIONS SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.

BY REV. H. B. BASCOM. D. D., LL. D. In one volume, duodecimo, of 360 pages, with a fine likeness of the author, will be issued from the press of Messrs. Morton & Griswold, Louisville, Ky., esrly in January next. PRICE: Bound in best English muslin.

Common moroeco, or colored calf, giit ed-

ges extra, Turkey morocco, gilt edges, gilt extra. A sheemover 22 per cent., for case, will be allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of the gospel. All orders should be addressed to Rev. E. Stevenson, Louisville, Ky. The work t is expected, will be ready for delivery by the 10th of January. Orders are respectfully invited, and will be filled in the same order in which they are received:

T. H. McManax. GALVESTON, G. W. McMARAN. RICHMOND, TEXAS.

is the purpose of the undersigned to pursue a legitimate Commission business, and will at all times make liberal advances on consignments to them to be sold in this market, or reshipped to our correspondents in New-York.

to us advances will be made in advance of the receipt of the produce if required. All consignments to us will be covered by Insurance, under a policy from the Marcantur MCTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, and will also be insured agaidst fire-risk while 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 hand. By a faithful and prompt attention to such interests as may be confided to us, we hope to merit the approb-tion of our friends. McMAHANS & JOHN.

A NEW SCHOOL.

Mr. N. F. Gray respectfully takes this method of announcing to the citizens of Houston, that, on Menday the 11th inst, at the colored church in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal fixion in this city, commends itself to the at-Church, he will open a school for the instruc-tion of small children The house is well situ-of cures of various diseases effected by this medated, somewhat remote from the bustle and bus- jeine are almost daily received :iness part of the city, very large and well Messrs. SAND: —A member of my family furnished with comfortable bencher, and desks has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a seor 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.,

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.

E. W. TAYLOR, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, HOUSTON-TEXAS. Nov. 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. Price \$1 per Bottle; six Bott RICE & NICHOLS. Houston, Nov. 20th, 1849

TO THE PUBLIC.

Sands' Sarsaparille IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the Blood

Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Liver Complaint, Consumption,

Bronchitis, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Debility, de.de.

'What great thought?' LIBERTY. "What and to adapt it exectly to their relief and cure. What great thought? LIBERTY. "What great noble thing?" A home for the home-invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property for the oppressed. We do not know that it possesses of arresting and curing disease, these are things which sycophants could wor-WART, and in its present improved form may afely claim to be the BEST and CHEAPEST Medcine of the age. Its progress to the fame it as attained may be traced by a long line of acts and cures, that stand as landmarks and seacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the

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

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

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and ex-ensively used by the U. States army in Mexi-co and my cousin GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, has for the past five years been in the liabit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the army. In conclusion i would say, that the "Gilt Extra, 1.50 better it is known the more highly it will be Gilt Edges Ex. 1.75 prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virues will make it generally known throughout 2.00 the length and breadth of our widely-extended

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA. Southport, Conn., January 1, 1849. Messrs, Sanns: -Gentlemen -Sympathy for he afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure affected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the Scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year, and finding no relief from and below the knee suppurated. Her physician a lyised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use Boston, or to Liverpool, England
On receipt of Bills of Lading for consignments a decided and favorable effect, releiving her more than any prescription she had ever taken; 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 Sands' Sarsaparilla a great blessing to the age. Yours with respect. JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. N. W. Harris, a gentleman well known in Louis county Va. :- "I have cured a negro boy of mine with your Sarsaparilla, who was attacked with Scrolula, and of a scrolulous family. Yours truly.

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

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Cruci-

for writing, and with all these advantages, there vere serofulous affection, &c., with the most is a beautiful green yard, enclosed by a high beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives fence, for the children, in time of intermission me very great pleasure to record my testimony me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, boping 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-Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. 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 al-most one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hourse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Saraparilla. I am now well; the sores are all pealed, 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.

Prepared 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

Price \$1 per Bottle ; six Bottles for \$5. Sold in Houston, Texas, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & Co. RUTERSVILLE COLLEGE,

RUTERSVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, TEYAS. This institution was chartered and went into successful operation in 1840, and has maintained an uninterrupted career of usefulness to the present period. It has imparted the benefits of education to more than eight hundred of the youth of Texas. With its pleasant and health-ful location: its able board of instruction, and numerous fast friends, it is destined to an enry and and scientific, free from any taint of sectarianism. Its ample advantages are offered to the youth of Texas irrespective of their creeds or denominational names.

To the departments heretofore in operation department of Normal Instruction is added. The 21st session will commence on Monday the 7th of Jan., 1850.

TERM PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS Elementary studies, - \$10 00 Higher English branches, - 15 00 Mathematics and languages, -Music-piano or guitar with use of instrument,

Wm. Halsey, A. M., President and Professor of Languages.
John S. Norton, A. B., Professor of Mathemat-

FEMALE DEPARTMENT. Mary C. Halsey—Teacher in Music. Mary C. Hill—Principal. Board can be obtained at the college, and in private families in town, from \$8 to \$10 per

WILLIAM J. RUSSELL. President Board of Trustees Dec. 24th, 1849.

POSTMASTER'S NOTICE. MY services being very frequently claimed by ersons at a distance, viz: in answering enquiries and various other little odd-come-shorts, now beg leave to inform all concerned, that in future I will cheerfully attend to any reasonable request, provided the postage be paid on the letsoliciting information, etc., for I think it is as little as any gentleman can do-to pay pos-tage on his own business; unpaid letters I will

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

The want of a General Assortment of Goods at this point has prevented the shipment of cotton, &c., from this, the nearest, best and most named counties, but this deficiency is now obvi-ated, as there are large stocks of goods direct from the Northern market and New Orleans, and a above named. sufficiency of establishments to insure competi-

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REFER TO: H. P. Bell, Gov. Jan B. Shaw, Comp. Austin. Rev. M. YELL. Bastrop co. H. S. Tuzalle Con. BALLARD. Lavacea co. SPENCE TOWNSEND. J. N. MITCHELL

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