II. NO. 9.

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VOL. II.--NO. 10.

HO USTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850.

NEW YORK ANNIVERSARIES. We are indebted to the Independent for the proceedings in New York :

DR. BETHUNE'S SERMON FOR THE ceeding its first type in Paradise. SABBATH.

to its utmost capacity; and long before the as men, and then as Israelites. Throughout hour of worship, hundreds were leaving the the Old Testament, it is spoken of as a coveplace from the sheer impossibility of getting within the doors.

the beautiful hymn-

"Thine earthly Sabbaths, Lord, we love."

" Frequent the day of God returns, To shed its quickening beams."

The text was taken from several scriptures -Genesis 2: 2, 3. Exodus 20: 8-11.-Mark 2: 17, 28. Hebrews 4: 9-11.

the Jews, that they expected the Messiah in new creation as in the first. His employment the form of a temporal prince. Even the disciples could not be persuaded to the contrary, until the crucified Jesus had ascended up into heaven. This error lies deeper than a mistaken rendering of a passage of scripture. It springs from the tendency of human nature, to look at the present and visible rather than the future and invisible. Hence the Savior bids us seek first the kingdom of God; and if we do so, all necessary temporal things shall be added to us. To use religion first or chiefly as a means of securing our temporal welfare, is to make Christ the minister of our that rest, in which the unbelieving and the sensual appetites and selfish desires. The error of the Jews is rife among us. Many have a desire to serve God whom they fear and Mammon whom they love, at the same time. Even Christians are too often anxious to bribe labor. the support of worldly men for religion, by

ordered logic, summoning all its eloquence to prove that the Sabbath is chiefly valuable for its temporal advantages. Le us elevate our-s lves to a higher range of thought, and look lege, and the rich man's duty, the dumb

that it is our duty to keep the Sabbath holy ; of Heaven which he must obey. Mere leisand the character of God is sufficient guaran- ure, simple idleness, is not a blessing, but a ty that it is both just and beneficial to do so.

The circumstances in which God was pleased to set apart the Sabbath are worthy of special notice. The second commandment refersex- tives to devotion are open to all. We are pressly to the Sabbath as an institution alrea- told of the unmereifulness of shutting up the dy known, and traces its origin to the occa- toil-worn operatives of a city, forbidding them sion of the first ereation of the world. Here to breathe the fresh rural air on the Sabbath; you will note that the Sabbath is co-equal with but we have ample proof that the Sabbath-Creation, antecedent to Christianity, to Juda- keeping laborers are best refreshed by the ism, even to sin. It is also hely—that is, set apart for Gol. He made it his own, and seal-again upon the toils of the week. ed it so. He calls it his Sabbath-" The 2. Let us rely upon the truth and Spirit of Sabbath of the Lord thy God"-not for his God only for the vindication and enforcement own rest, not for the angels, whose being is a of the Sabbath. Every bond by which, in perpetual Sabbath-but to be observed by our impatience, we unite religion to secular man. All the time of man is due to God.—
The division made in our books, between the duties we owe to God and the duties we owe church and the world, and the world will to man, is false. The true distinction is, be- be well pleased to use the church for its tween what we owe to God directly, and purposes; but will always be unfaithful on its what we owe indirectly. This seventh part part, and never will allow the church to use of the time God has set apart for his director the world for its purposes. The Sabbath has immediate service. Though made for man, it the moral power to make its own way. The is not man's Sabbath, but God's. It was Gospel, in its light and love, is the power of blessed - not that a portion of time is capable God. Give the Gospel to the Sabbath, and of receiving a blessing, but that it was made the Gospel will save the Sabbath. an occasion and a means of benefit to those who keep it; just as a "field which the Lord hath blessed," is a field productive of good fruits to those who properly cultivate it. The rest from labor, which is enjoined, is for the sake of having nothing to interfere with the appropriate religious duties—the worship of the foretaste of external joy; therefore, on God. The Sabbath was made for man as a the Sabbath we should look up and sing, the s iritual, religious, immortal creature, and has happiest of the happy.

The services were closed by singing— Man is so prone to be forgetful of God in seeking his creatures, forgetful of eternity in the parsuit of the things of time, that God has made the Sabbath an ordinance of reli- gize, on his own behalf, for so poor a sketch gion. It is a logical mistake, as well as a grave sacrilege, to regard the Sabbath as ha-ving any pledge of blessings except as it is made religious. God shared with man-his rest, recognizing man as his vice-gerent over the mundane creation; and set apart the Sabbath for conference, as it were, with him- persons present who would readily have given s If as to the discharge of those high duties.

The rest is therefore spiritual. God's rest was not from fatigue of work, neither is it rest from physical labor the rest into which man enters with God. Only by a godly use of the Sabbath, in imitation of God, and in fellow-

true enjoyment of its privileges. . The Sabbath is laid at the foundation of morals. God did not allow man to live a day, or to enter fairly upon his moral duties, until he had first kept a Sabbath with his God.— The first Sabbath was not a rest after six days' labor, but a preparation for six days' labor to come. Man has no time that is his own. And the keeping of the Sabbath is like an offering of the first fruits, in token that all the harvest is for God and belongs to God. He cannot regard mankind as his brothers, The musical performances were in the best except as he regards God as his and their fa-ther. It is only by a sense of God's authority that he can discharge his duty on earth.— Therefore God has appointed the Sabbath for man, to worship the Sovereign and learn his will. Every well kept Sabbath is a return to God for light and strength, and in anticipation of the account he is to render. Where that one day is with the Lord as a thousand the Sabbath is best kept, virtue has most pre- | years, and a thousand years as one day." vailed. He only who remembers to keep the Sabbath holy, will remember to keep himself holy. What must have been the admiring and adoring transports of the holy creature, man, on the first Sabbath! He needed its sacred hours to prepare for his eminent reached its sacred hours to prepare for his eminent reached. The needed its sacred hours to prepare for his eminent reached its sacred hours to prepare for his eminent reached.

ship with God, do we secure its benefits by a

The sanctity of the Godhead's presence was sent down to enshrine the unpolluted earth. Then was the Sabbath made for man, and following interesting reports of anniversary then did man rest with God. There shall dawn another Sabbath, made for man, far ex-

If the Sabbath was necessary for man holy, how much more necessary must it be for man On Sabbath evening, pursuant to appointment, the annual sermon on behalf of the American and Foreign Sabbath Union was preached by Rev. Geo. W. Bethune, D. D., in the Reformed Dutch Church in Lafayette Place. At an early hour the house was filled in the place and then as Israelites. The order of the place and then as Israelites. The order of the place and then as Israelites. nant sign, which was typical of the relations of the true Israel. Just so, we, as Christians, The services were commenced by singing keep the Sabbath in honor at once of our Creator and of our Redeemer. The work of redemption is emphatically spoken of as a new creation, and this is deserving a commemora-A brief prayer by the Rev. Dr. Vermilye in its nature, but only adds the new creation to its significancy. The Son of Man is Lord of the Sabbath day, and the first day of the week is the Lord's day, in which we honor the Son, even as we honor the Father.

The new creation, like the first, is progressive, both as to the individual and as to the It was a principal and most fatal error of. church. Man takes the same place in the creation. When this work is done, then comes the glorious rest. As to each individual, this rest comes at the end of life; as to the church, the glorious rest shall come when people shall sympathize with him in his glori-ous rest forever. What an argument and an encouragement for us to labor to enter into slothful shall not have part. The Sabbath, like the old law, is not perfect now, but the shadow of good things to come, because it is but one day, followed by six days of secular

the temporal benefits it confers.

1. Let us learn caution, as to the method of arguing in favor of the Sabbath from its at the Sabbath in regard to the purpose for beast's right, and a luxury for all. But it is which it was established by God. not to be regarded as a convenience to man The command of God is enough to prove which he may dispense with, but an ordinance

3. Let us be diligent and faithful in giving

"Jerusalem, my happy home."

[The reporter claims the right to apoloof so rich a sermon. Owing to the crowd, he it now appears. No doubt, there were many a seat to a reporter, even at some inconven-ience, if not kindness, out of regard for his work. But such did not happen to sit in that neighborhood.]

SERMON BEFORE THE AMERICAN AND FOREIGN CHRISTIAN

UNION. On Sabbath evening a sermon was preached in the Mercer-street Presbyterian church (Mr. Stiles',) by Rev. William Adams, D. D., on behalf of the American and Christian Union. The night was very rainy, and the audience consequently small. The introduc-tory services were by Rev. Mr. Norton, one of the Secretaries of the society, and the only clergyman in the pulpit with the Preacher. style of the unsurpassed choir of the Mercer-

street congregation.

Mr. Norton stated the origin and object of the society before whom this first annual sermon was now to be preached.

sponsibilities, and confer with his Parent-Sovereign in regard to the duties before him. are the proofs of its goodness. This rule of

judgment is applicable to the life of an indi- strong an impression on me, that I could not vidual, and much more in regard to the designs of Providence with a nation. Take the Puritans, in the days of Charles II, and it should have hindered me from taking any nomight appear that they were under the anger | tice of it at all, was the chief cause that enof God: But follow them down to the pres-ent day, and you see that these were but "parts of his ways," and that the time has not yet come to write the history of English Puritans. To no part of the world's history myself wandering about in old Heathen Rome, is this principle more applicable than to that of the Roman Empire. It was the product of no one century or of no one class of causes. t begins back in the time when Nineveh | itive Paganism as if handed down by an uninwas yet in its pride. Even the Papal power, terrupted succession from the priests of old to which resuscitated the dominion of Rome the priests of new Rome; while each of them over the world, has witnessed the birth of all readily explained and called to my mind some the governments of Europe. Nor is it yet passage of a classic author, where the same worn out, but still sways the destiny of na-tions in every quarter of the globe. Passing over the multitude of historic themes which where I now saw it executed before my eyes: it suggests, the preacher would now confine so that as oft as I was present at any religious himself to one topic, the transition from Rome exercises in their churches, it was more nat-Imperial to Rome Ecclesiastical, from Rome Pagan to Rome Papal. The name of Rome emn act of idolatry in old Rome, than assisting at a worship, instituted on the principles and formed upon the plan of Christianity." subject of earnest inquiry and the profound-est study. Archbishop Whateley suggests the cause as being in the natural tendency of the cause as being in the natural tendency of cal scholars of his day. As the river takes the human mind to superstition. I shall its tinge and its constituent characters from give utterance to the impressions made on all the soils through which it runs, Christian-

prophecy is, iron, not gold. Martial strength forms of Paganism were adopted, perhaps, for was its character. In after ages how exactly the purpose of impressing the rude Pagans was the prophecy fulfilled, which was written with Christian influences. It was natural that by Daniel while Rome was but a young and when the emperors embraced Christianity, anknown state. The city of Rome was the they and their princes should seek to do honcentre and heart of all that power which sub-dued and governed the world, and was the focus of all its wealth, splendor and luxury.—
Every extension of conquest added to its magnificence, and increased its wealth and volupstatues of the gods were taken for the effiges tuousness. Of this greatness, a few majestic pecimens only remain: the Coliseum and the Arch of Titus are the most interesting. The

sh hate, that Christ was fastened to the Cross. old. Before the martyrdom of Paul, Christianity numbered converts in Cæsar's house. Its advance excited the ire of all the flames of superstition, all the levers of vice, all the devotees of power; and the hunting of Christians became a pastime. In the second century, Justion Martyr wrote his eloquent apology, and presented it to the emperor. In the fourth century, what do we see? The empeor avows the Christian faith, the Cross is nblazoned on the imperial standard, and the eligion of the Nazarene is the religion of the unpire; its ministers become the counselors of the throne, insensibly become possessed of a power beyond that of the throne. This esult was not so much chargeable to design as to the common law of events, when the elergy were alone possessed of intellectual superiority. There was such a charm in the name of Rome, that after there was no civil ower in Kome, the ecclesiastical power by a natural succession occupied the same preeminence in the minds of men. And Charlenange availed bimself of this idea, by being rowned as Casar in Rome. Thus it followd, that he who had crowns to give soon clained a crown for himself, until under Hildobrand, the ecclesiastical Napoleon of the Middle Ages, the title of Pontifex Maximus, which had been assumed by Augustus, was claimed by the Bishop of Rome. All the titles and splender of the empire were transferred to the papacy. The transfer of the Pope to Aviguon was as perneious to his power as the removal of the Emperor to Byzantium had been to the empire. There is but one Rome. The recent removal of the Pope has illustrated this idea, by its effect upon his power. This is the transition of Rome Imperial to Rome ecclesiastical.

Next we consider the transition from Paganism to Papacy. No person can fail to be struck with the identity of the scenes and shows of Rome Papal and Rome Pagan. Dr. Middleton describes the effect upon his own mind of personal observation of this iden-

tity:
"The chief pleasure which I proposed to
myself in visiting Rome, was to visit the genuine remains and venerable reliques of Pagan Rome ; the authentic monuments of antiquity, that demonstrate the certainty of these histories, which are the entertainment as well as the instruction of our younger years. I could not help flattering myself with the joy that I should have, on viewing the very place and scene of those important events, the knowledge and explication of which have ever since been the chief employment of the learned and polite world-in treading that ground were at every step we stumble on the ruins of some fabric described by the ancients; and cannot help setting a foot on the memorial of some celebrated action, in which the great heroes of antiquity had been personally engaged. I amused myself with the thought of taking a turn in those very walks where Cicero and

my own mind by a personal visit to the City of Rome. I shall trace the origin of the Patinged the first exhibitions of Christianity. pal power in Roman Imperialism, Roman The greatest Christian writers have been in-Paganism, and Roman Art.
Ancient Rome was founded in the year 753 fluenced by the prevailing philosophy of their day, Manichean, Gnostic or Peripatetic. before the Christian era. Its designation in History shows that many of the rites and of the Christian saints.

There is not a heathen temple remaining former, a vast amphitheaire, capable of holding in Italy which is not now a Romish church. a hundred thousand spectators, was built in a | The bronze statue of St. Peter, whose foot is single year, by the compulsory labor of an incredible number of Jewish and Christian cap-tives; and was the place where multitudes of whole appearance and order of worship im-Christian martyrs sealed their testimony with presses a classical mind with the perfect identheir blood. The latter, built to commemo- tity of the present superstition and worship rate the destruction of Jerusalem, bears among with the ancient mythology. Italy was then its scriptural bas-reliefs an attestation in favor | the home of 'imaginative superstition, and of the Bible, in the very forms of the sacred there is not an ancient idea brought down to utensils prescribed in the book of Leviti- us which is not now matter of common belief, transferred from Pagan to Papal agencies, Such was the metropolis of the Roman The preacher gave a detail of particulars un-Empire, when in one of its remote provinces | der this head, most suprising und impressive, the Christian religion took its rise. It was by all showing how exactly the prevailing imagithe arm of Roman power, subsidized by Jew- nation serves the present religion as it did the

The effect of Roman Art, as a chief sup-

port of the present as it was of the ancient superstition, was next discussed and exhibited. The enthusiasm of the love of Art in Italy, is utterly inconceivable to an American population. These arts, so highly esteemed, are transferred and wedded to the religion of Rome. The value attached to the pictures and marbles is beyond the wealth of kingdoms. Poor as Rome now is, she would not sell some individual pieces for the revenues of the richest nation in Europe. The effect of this transfer, indeed, are the points embodied in this discourse. Roman Imperialism, Roman Mythology, Roman Art, as transmitted into the present religious system, were illustrated by a description of one objectthe Basilica of St. Peter's-creeted at an incalculable expense; its grandeur alone informs you that it was intended to be the metropolitan church of the world; the long a-rea of its courts, corridors, and pavements, measured by acres; its mighty dome, swelling up and up, like a second heaven, verifying the boast of the architect—"I will hang the Pantheon in the air." The entrance of the Pontiff borne on the shoulders of men. preceded by a guard, all of noble pedigree, followed by a procession of cardinals, prelates, bishops and officials, stretching away and away over the immense floor, chanting their Latin lyrics as they move; the Pontiff ascending his throne, and high-born men bending to kiss his feet, while census of incense are waved before him, as before a god. Who can be a spectator of this, and not feel that it is somehing more than the aucient imperialism?more to be likened to the triumphant entrance of some Eastern despot to the grandest temple upon earth? Observe the rites which folow-spreading of flowers and burning of lamps, strains of music from invisible performers-and say if the art of the old mythology is gone? Behold the products of artthat architecture of altar, pillar, and archthose pictures of mosaic, wrought into the wall-those monumental effiges of a long line of Pontiffs, where art has borrowed more from mythology than Scripture-and who can deny, in the absence of all religious instruction, with no appeals to reason, no use of the word of God, that this system is most ndebted for its power to the Muses and the Arts? There is an ominous creek in the iome of St. Peter's, and architects are engaed in girding it with iron bands. Shall the ligious system which it symbolizes follow? The end is foretold by the Prophet Daniel : "He shall destroy wonderfully, and shall prosper and practise, and shall destroy the the holy people; through his polalso he shall magnify himself in his heart, and by peace shall destroy many; he shall also stand up against the Prince of princes; but he shall be broken without hand.

Haste is not necessary to God, in vindica his friends had held their philosophical dispu- ting his government or in accomplishing his tations; or of standing on that very spot where he had delivered some of his famous orations. I had resolved, therefore, to lose as little time as possible, in taking notice of the lessons which are thus slowly taught, by the fopperies and rediculous ceremonies of the the progressive development of his designs present religion of the place. But I soon found myself mistaken; for the whole form and outward dress of their worship made so glorify God. METHODIST MISSIONARY MEETING.

The Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, held its annual meeting at the Green-street church,

on Monday evening, May 13th.

The President of the Society being absent,
Francis Hall, Esq., was called to the chair. After the singing of the Missionary Hymn by a small select choir in the gallery, prayer was offered by Rev. Dr. Peck.

The Missionary Secretary, Rev. John P. Durbin, D. D., was unexpectedly called away, and left a letter to the meeting, with a brief abstract, prepared by the late excellent Secretary, Rev. Dr. Pitman; but it was deemed not expedient to read the report, as it would be published in a few days. The letter sta-ted the fact, that in a joint meeting of the Missionary Committee and the superintendents (bishops) it had been deemed advisable to increase the general appropriations for missionary purposes, from \$100,000 to \$150,-000. The committee make a general distribution of the whole sum as follows :--\$65,-200 to foreign missions, including Oregon, California and New Mexico; \$84,800 to the missions to the various foreign populations, and the Indians within our country, and to our domestic missions proper. And it was hoped that this first meeting since the reso-lution of enlargement would make a response of corresponding liberality.

An abstract of the Treasurer's report was read, showing the whole available resources of the past year to have been \$107,835; of which the sum of \$29,000 was received, and \$27,000 disbursed by the Assistant Treasurer at Cincinnati.

The choir then sung the hymn,

"Watchman, tell us of the night !" Rev. Mr. Bertine, of the New Jersey Conference, was introduced. He felt it no small

thing for him to address for the first time a large congregation in the name of the Parent Missionary Society of the M. E. Church .-And he asked that a spirit of prayer might arise, for the gracious presence of the Holy Sprit, to make up for the deficiencies of the speaker. He then proceeded to enlarge on the delightful theme of the prospective tri-umphs of the cross. He would not pretend to fix the day or the hour; but it is evidently hastening onward. Christianity has not lost a particle of its power, but possesses advantages beyond any preceding period. He had faith in the missionary cause, and felt fully assured of its onward progress. Look at the work of missions carried on by sister churches. See them already gathering in the harvest of the seed they have sown in former years; showing the general wisdom of their dans, the faithfulness of their labors, and the favor of God bestowed upon them. He then turned to the missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and though he would be glad he could see it ahead of all others, and the others ten thousand times as great and successful as they are, yet he maintained that their own society was in circumstances worthy of congratulation and thankfulness, deserving the love and confidence of all Christians, and especially of the liberal support of the members of our own church.

He referred to the domestic work, and especially to the German mission, which had reported more than six thousand converts. chiefly emigrants from foreign shores, who had come here ignorant of God and his true worship, to find salvation in a land of strangers. He then turned to the foreign labors, and named the formation of an annual conference in Oregon, and an annual conference in Li-And Germany now hears the voice of Wesley from a true son of Wesley. The land of Luther, the land of philosophy, now receives Methodism from a missionary of this Society. And he has already made an impression on the German mind, and souls have

found salvation from it. He went on to argue that Methodism claims the confidence of its members, as far as concerns the cause of missions. It is originally and essentially a missionary institution. It was introduced into this country by missions. Palsied be the hand that will stop one wheel of the itinerancy. Methodism, as Chalmers said, is Christianity in earnest. The speaker would add the remark, that Methodism is Protestantism simplified. It is free from cumbrous and blinding forms, from gaudy trappings and display, and from scholastic and metaphysical speculations. He did not say that Methodist preachers are not philosophical, and learned, and wise, and eloquent, but they let nothing mar the simplicity of the Gospel of Christ.

He then asked why there had not been far more done by the largest Protestant organization in the United States. He argued with Richard Watson, that the slow progress of Christianity was not so much a mystery of Providence in the decress of God, as a mystery of iniquity in the church of Christ. He told of a professor of religion who beat down a poor woman a penny in the price of a bunch of radishes, and then spent five dollars to go to an evening entertainment. He thought many Methodists, who complain of so many calls, would be benefitted by having a few more calls; it might enlarge their hearts. The new fields opening for missions are as open to Methodism as they are to other isms. And he should be glad to see American Methodism plant the banner of a free salvation on the walls of Rome, proclaiming to all the people that Jesus Christ tasted death for every man. He believed the last Pope was on the throne of Rome. He wanted to see the College of Cardinals superseded by a good old-fashioned Methodist prayer-meeting. Perhaps some of us now here might be there to see it. Oh, sir, said he, if I could see that sight, I would shout once, as I never did before. I believe, said he, that the gates of exclusion will never be shut against the gospel again. If it is true that Peter left the keys at Rome, he's got them back again to heaven, and the Pope will never have them in his power again.

Rev. Dr. M'Clintock next addressed the meeting. He had long been convinced that our Methodist people generally lacked confidence, not in the cause of Missions, but in Methodist management of missions. If the Methodist mind can once be satisfied that our

missionary concerns are wisely managed, and our missionary funds are not wasted on the air, we should not have to report such a beggarly account, (in comparison with our ability as a people,) as \$107,000. He had himself the fullest confidence in this respect, and he wished he could transfer the confidence he felt in his own mind, not only to this congregation but to the Methodist people generally; we should see a brighter day. That day has dawned. Some clouds that hung around us, have disappeared. Some things that appeared adverse are beginning to be understood .-Take the Oregon mission, which even the u.ost of us thought a piece of costly mismanagement. When, some fifteen or eighteen years ago, those two poor Flathead Indians came and asked us to give them the name of Jesus, and we sent our mission there at a great expense, and the whole was afterward pronounced a failure—who of us knew what it was for? Who knew that those sierras

time our people would be flocking to the shores of the Pacific, not by thousands but by hundreds of thousands: God knew it all. [At this moment, the speaker was arrested by a sudden attack of illness, which compelled him to desist from speaking. Rev. Dr. True, the other speaker announced, was not present. The chairman stated the disappointment, and requested that the plates should now be carried round, and a hymn was sung by the choir.]

were filled with gold, and that in so short a

Dr. M'Clintock, having partially recover-ed, rose again, and said that he had intended to state in full the openings in Germany, and the course which events are taking in that country, under the labors of the Rev. Mr. Jacobi, the missionary of this Society. A Methodist society has already been formed there, of above twenty members; and might have had many more, if the missionary had thought proper to accept all who wished to be admitted. But he had been careful to re-ceive none who did not in his opinion bid fair to be permanent members, and useful to the cause. He should not be able to do what he had proposed; but he would present some extracts of letters lately received from converts in Bremen, to show at once that the committee had been wisely directed by the Providence of God in their selection of a missionary; and that it is a genuine old-fashioned Methodist work which is begun in Germany. He then read an extract of a letter, translating as he read.

The letter closed by saying, that the writer wished, as soon as the building of a church edifice is undertaken, to give the lots of ground necessary, free of cost. Dr. M. said he was going to embark for Europe next Monday, and should go to Bremen, and should be most glad to carry the news that a special subscription of \$5,000, to build that house, was completed to-night.

VOLCANIC MADNESS.

In the " Windings of the River of the Water of Life," the title of a volume lately published, Dr. Cheever uses the following graphic and striking illustration, to show the strange infatuation of men, in their discerard of the warnings of the Bible to escape the wrath to come, and their apparent willingness to run the dreadful hazard of learning, by their own bitter experience, the true meaning of the parable of the rich man and Lazarus; because they do not believe Moses and the pro-

"There is no describing, in adequate colors, the madness and the guilt of such infinite presumption. If a man should throw himself into a caldron of, red hot boiling potash, say-ing that he wished to ascertain by experiment whether it would destroy life, no question would be had as to his insanity. If a man should throw himself into the crater of Vesuvius, saying that he doubted the stories told about its fires were mere stories, and he wished the testimony of experience; no doubt would be had in regard to his insanity. If a man of a company travelling across the country in the direction of the terrible volcanie lake of Kailua, should say to his companions, There is no need of our going such a roundabout way to get to the other side; it will take so many hours and such fatiguing labor; so wearisome an expedition, that for my part I choose to go directly across the lake. But you are mad, his companions would say ;you know better; you cannot touch the lake with the sole of your foot without destruction. But I do not believe that, answers the man, and I am determined not to believe, except by experience. Why, thou reckless, thou infinite fool, they might answer him, thou canst not touch thy body to the fire without death, and wilt thou hazard thyself in such madness? But the man thinks he has a garment of asbestos, that will keep him from burning, and so, while his companions take their way around the borders of the volcano, he marches straight in the direction across it, and perishes. Just this, but infinitely worse, is the madness that dares the experiment of the fires of the pit, as a matter of experience."

Some years ago a person requested permission of the Bishop of Salisbury, to fly from the top of the spire of that cathedral. The good Bishop, with an anxious concern for the man's spiritual as well as temporal safety, told him he was very welcome to fly to the church, but he would encourage no man to fly from it.

The Puific returned to New York from her trial trip on the 21st inst., which proved per-fectly satisfactory to all interested. She sur-passed the time made by the Atlantic by about half a mile per hour.

AMERICAN STOCKS ABROAD.

The N. Y. Express says that the last steamer brought another list of orders for American securities, for purposes of investment. The Eric Railroad bonds, old and new, are one of the favorite stocks. Government and State securities have run up so rapidly, and reached so high a point, that a second class of securities are sought for, and very many of them have gone to Europe, with more to follow.

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

HOUSTON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1850.

The proceeds of this paper will be equally divi ded among all the Annual Conferences, to be applied in spreading the Gospel, and in aiding distressed and superanuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work.

ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI.

In fulfilment of our promise in our last issue, we proceed to allude to other objects worthy of attention in and about St. Louis. We begin with the Roman and Protestant Cemeteries fronting on Franklin Avenue .-These cemeteries are separated by a high plank fence-both are spacious, and contain numerous beautiful monuments. A large number of those buried in the Roman cemetery, were from Ireland. We lingered with a solemn interest for some time in these repositories of the dead, reading the inscriptions upon their monuments. A vast multitude, who once crowded the great thorughfares of human enterprise and pleasure, have herebeen entombed. And here will soon repose the dust of a great multitude, who are now devoted to the various departments of business and pleasure. These cometeries furnish striking proofs of the numerous victims of the cholera in 1849. The Wesleyan cemetery occupies a beautiful slope upon one of the many picturesque eminences, some five miles in the rear of the city. Its area is ample, and its appearance highly tasteful and pleasing. We were present at the interment here of the Rev. Isaac Boring, a delegate to the General Conference, from the Georgia Annual Conference. Being swept off by the cholera during the session of the General Conference, his death produced a sensation throughout the city, and his burial was attended by a vast concourse. The funeral train comprised some twenty carriages, and fourteen omnibuses .-Arriving at the gate of the cometery, the multitude formed in procession and marched to the grave, where an appropriate prayer was offered by Bishop Capers, and a pertinent and eloquent address was pronounced by Bishop Andrew, after which, the funeral service was read by Bishop Paine. During these services a deep solemnity and interest pervaded the entire assemblage. Their thoughts seemed to be upon death and eternity. All seemed impressed with the idea of their close association with the dead.

To us the spot was viewed as a most pleasant place for the repose of human dust. The associations of the place were levely, and we would gladly have lingered there among the

The Arsenal, some three miles below the city, is a place of peculiar interest. The plat comprises some forty acres of land, extending from the river back to one of the principal roads leading to the city. It is enclosed by a high and massive stone wall, with strong gates on three sides-a second wall with embrasures, encloses about four acres near the centre of the principal area. Within the second enclosure are several spacious buildings, some of which are dwelling houses for the officers; others are devoted to the manufacture and storage of munitions of war.

In our rambles here we casually met Maj. Bell, the commandant of this military establishment, who politely offered to conduct us in our examinations of the place and its curiosities. We found all the soldiers to be mechanics, and busily employed in their respective departments of labor. A large portion of the material of war used in the Mexican war, was manufactured here.

We were specially pleased with this entire establishment. The area between the inner and outer wall is covered with grass and trees, and furnished with elegant paved walks, encircling the area of the buildings. Having completed our explorations, we accepted an invitation to visit Maj. Bell's residence, where we rested, and were entertained with his laconic narratives of war seenes.

Mai. Bell is an intelligent Christian gentleman, and a member of the Methodist Episco. pal Church, South. We left these levely premises, satisfied that they formed the most inviting retreat from the noise, bustle and dust of the busy city, that the vicinity of St. Louis could boast.

The Medical department of the University of Missouri stands unrivalled in its claims upon the attention of the lovers of the grand, the beautiful and the curious, among all the other objects of interest in St. Louis. This noble appendage of the State University was established only three or for years ago, with a Faculty of clear, forcible and instructive lecturers, previously connected with Kemper College, that, we are informed, would compare favorably with those of any school in the Union. Its eminent success bespeaks its merits. Its classes have numbered about one hundred and fifty pupils, a success almost unparalleled in the history of medical schools, being in point of numbers second only to the school at Louisville.

The edifice of the Medical Department of the University of Missouri, which we visited in company with the Rev. N. Childs, Jr., blends the chaste and beautiful with the grand and magnificent, occupying an enormous front,

on Eighth street, of an hundred and sxty-five feet, and containing within its ample walls, all the apartments and conveniences necessary to the successful study of medicine. This edifice stands on an elevated site, and consists of two buildings attached; an octagon of stone 75 feet in diameter, and 110 in height, built in Gothic style, and another of brick, attached to the octagon, fronting 90 feet on Eighth street, by 75 in depth.

The octagon consists of three grand divis-

ions or stories; the first is designed for a dispensary, where the poor of the city and commurity may come and be prescribed for, and where necessary surgical operations are performed gratuitously. The second as a reception or faculty room, and private library room for the Professors. The great Anatomical Amphitheatre occupies the third division or story, and it is unquestionably one of the best arranged and most magnificent rooms of the kind we have ever seen. It is 70 feet in diameter, and 52 in height, larger than the great Amphitheatre at Padua, which has been regarded as the largest and most beautiful in Europe. The whole is lighted by six large Gothic windows, overlooking the seats, besides six sky-lights, four feet wide by six feet in length, throwing their whole light directly on the centre table. Around the room and above the seats is a gallery, where anatomical preparations, morbid specimens, paintings, &c., are systematically arranged. The plastering is of the purest white, with a cornice 7 feet wide, in Gothic style, of the most massive, rich and beantiful construction. This room and its gallery will seat comfortably two thousand pupils.

We have read of ancient amphitheatres, and from our conception of them, we derive our ideas; but we saw here a material represntation, resembling in all respects the ancient but in the uses to which it is devoted.

The brick building attached, consists also of three divisions or stories, with an attic. In the first or lower story, is one large room, 76 by 55 feet, designed for a laboratory and chemical lecture room. In the second story is a room of similar dimensions, with a ceiling 17 feet high, and designed for a common lecture room. This or the chemical room can accommodate at least one thousand pupils .-Alongside of the common lecture room is another 75 by 20 feet, designed for a library : and beneath it is a basement room of similar size, for storing wood, coal, and other convenionees of the Institution. In the third story is a room equal in size to the common lecture room and library both together, being 75 feet square, and designed for the Museum, in which we presume may now be found the largest and most varied cabinet of natural history in the valley of the Mississippi. More than three thousand specimens of American birds are now placed in it. Minerals of almost every kind fessils from all quarters of the earth, and innumerable specimens of comparative Anatomy, selected and preserved by the Professors of Anatomy and Surgery during the last twenty-five years.

While examining the various curiosities in the museum, we were aroused from our reverie by the sweetest music we ever listened to. It was evidently in the room, but where we could not at first divine. We supposed some person must be in the room concealed, performing on some instrument to us unknown. Upon close observation, we were satisfied that itemanated from a large clock case standing on one side of the room. We found it to procoed from a large, musical apparatus connected with the mechanism of the clock, and thereby set in motion at regular periods. To us it was a curiosity of thrilling interest. Its

music was perfect melody, rich and inspiring. In the fourth, or attic story, is the common dissecting room, 90 by 40 feet, embracing every convenience and comfort necessary

for the successful study of practical anatomy. The different floors of the octagon are supported by massive iron and stone columns, and the second story of the brick attachment by the same, and the floors are composed of hydraulic cement, thus making the whole building, excepting the seats, fire-proof. We learned that this magnificent edifice was mainly the result of the liberality, enterprise, and professional devotion of the distinguished Professor of Anatomy and Surgery, Dr. Jas. N. McDowell, who may be justly styled the

founder and father of the institution. Our interview with Dr. McDowell, during our examination of the various apartments of the institution and their objects, and in his parlor to which he invited us, we were fully satisfied of his vast acquirements and of his great energy of character. Medical students, who attend this institution, may feel confident of listening to lectures as able as any that can be found in any similar institution in the Union, and certainly the accommodations, arrangements, fixtures and facilities of every description in this institution are unrivalled by those of any other in the land.

Success to the Medical Department of the University of Missouri.

THE FLOODS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.

The annual floods of the Mississippi, have of late years been on the increase, and are attracting general attention.

We learn from authentic sources, that from the sources of the river to the mouth of the

Missouri river, the annual flood ardinarily commences in March, and continues until the last of May, its medial height being fifteen feet. Between that point and the mouth of the Ohio the annual flood is twenty five feet. Below the mouth of the Ohio, the medial flood is fifty f. et, the highest, sixty. At Natchez the flood begins to decline, and at Baton Rouge it seldom exceeds thirty feet; and at New Orleans twelve. Some have supposed this gradual diminution of the flood to result from the draining of the numerous effluxes of the river, that convey away vast portions of its waters, by separate channels to the Gulf of Mexico.

The floods of the Mississippi both last year and this, have considerably exceeded their medial height, and have occasioned immense damage to hundreds of plantations, and the destruction of a vast amount of property.

In our late trip to St. Louis, we had a fair pportunity of observing the devastating influence of its overflows. It was said to be at its highest stage. Between New Orleans and the mouth of the Ohio, numerous crevasses existed and many hundreds of plantations were either entirely or in part under water .-While meditating upon the vast ruins constantly visible on either bank of the river occasioned by its great flood, our eye glanced upon the following lines from the pen of Bennet Dowler, M. D., which we adopt as more expressive of our own meditations, than we could describe them :

> I've watched thy wiles, A thousand miles-Thy desolating sweep-Where thou hast flowed. O'er man's abode-Where crockodiles now

There wild fowl pours, Through broken doors ; The pelican rests there; And all around. The flocks lie drown'd; The ravens fill the air.

The hungry crow, Flies faint and low, Or rests on stranded trees : O'er straying streams, The wild bird screams, And fans the lonely breeze.

The plashy plains, Are filled with cranes, And silver minnows play, High o'er the sod, The ploughman trod, And stored his crop away.

His home replaced.

With wat'ry waste,

His fences scattered wide-His garden bowers, His lovely flowers, All whelmed beneath the tide. The swelling waves, invade the graves,

And eddy o'er the dead, Where pilgrims sleep, Beneath the deep, Within their narrow bed. Yet, parent flood!

What untold good, To thee, alone, we owe! The fertile land. Where states expand, All these, did'st thou bestow!

Thou roll'st supreme, From earth's extreme-Now calm-then full of strife-Now to, now fro, Thy currents flow-The types of human life.

HIGHLY PRAISWORTHY.

The following interesting sketch is selected from a report of the proceedings of the recent session of the New England Conference of the M. E. Church, held in Boston, published in the H erald and Journal. In the days of bygone years we were intimately acquainted with those venerable fathers in the ministry, Rev. Messrs. Mudge, Merrill and Lindsay. Their praise was in all the Churches, and their memory will long be cherished with delight by thousands who were blessed with their holy ministrations:

MEETING IN REFERENCE TO DE-

CEASED BRETHREN. Friday, April 26 .- According to previous arrangements, a meeting was held this afterorative of the lives and labors of Enoch Mudge, oseph A. Merrill and John Lindsay, the first and second late members of this Conference, and the last formerly a member of this Con ference. The following brethren presented nteresting remininisces of our deceased fathers in the ministry: David Kilburn, Jacob Sanborn, Daniel Fillmore, T. C. Peirce and E. T. Taylor. The speakers had been acquainted with the deceased from the earlist period of their own ministry. They all

the church during the last year.

HEAVEN.

We commence in this issue, the publication of a series of articles on HEAVEN, from the pen of the Rev. R. H. Taliaferro, pastor of the Baptist Church in Galveston, one of the most zealous and popular ministers of his Church in the State. We bespeak for his articles an attentive perusal.

THE NATIONAL TEMPERANCE OF-FERING,

And Sons of Temperance Gift; edited by S. F. Carey,

Most Worthy Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance of North America, will be published In June, 1850.

It will be an octave volume of from 300 to 400 pages, illustrated with splendid engravings from original designs, by the celebrated artist T. H. Matheson, Esq; also, portraits of some of the leading Temperance men of the country. The illustrations are said to be in the finest mezzotint, by Messrs. J. Sartain, H. S. Sadd, and Thomas Doney .-The portraits are taken from Daguerreotypes, and are faithful likenesses.

The work will be printed on superior paper, manufactured expressly for it, and will be bound in fine morocco, gilt sides and edges, ornamental sides and back from original designs, by T. M. Matheson, Esq., price \$3,50. When a "Division" makes up a club of 25 or more, they will be furnished at \$2,50. Published by R. Van Dien,

No. 86 Nassau Street,

New York City.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Edinburgh Review for April, 1850. Leonard Scott & co., New York.

This number of this princely review contains the following attractive and instructive

2. Sydney Smith's sketches of moral Phil-

1. National Observatories-Greenwich.

- 3. Supply of water to the Metropolis.
- 4. Landor's Poetry. 5. The Polynesians, and New Zealand.
- 6. British and Continental Taxation. 7. The Village Notary, a Romance of
- Hungarian Life. S. Lewis on Authority in matters of opin-
- 9. Agricultural Complaints.
- 10. Germany and Erfort.
- Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine for May,
- 1850-Leonard Scott Sco., New York. In this may be found the following arti-
- 1. Free Trade Finance.
- 2. Greece Again.-This article discloses the causes of the quarrel of England with Greece.
- 3. The Modern Argonauts .- This is a short poetic effusion, full of irony. Its theme is the Greek quarrel.
- 4. My Peninsular Medal, by an Old Peninsular-Part vi.
- 5. German Popular Prophecies-Some of the prophecies given in this article have been remarkably verified.
- 6. The History of a Regiment during the Russian Campaign.
- 7. The Penitent Free Trader.
- S. Tenor of the Trade Circulars. 9. Allison's Political Essays.
- 10. Ovid's Spring Time.
- 11. Dies Boreales No. vii. 12. Letter from Major General Sir Wil-

The Southern Methodist Pulpit, Edited by

C. F. Deems, M. A., Richmond, Va. This is the closing number of the second volume of this valuable and popular monthly It contains a sermon on the inseparable connexion between this life and that which is to ome-by Rev. P. P. Smith, several literary notices, and an index to the volume. The third volume will commence with the July number. We wish the enterprising and accomplished editor much success.

Methodism and Calvanism compared .- A discourse Preached at the dedication of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Marion, Va., December 24, 1848, by the Rev. Charles noon, at Bromfield Street Church, commem- Collins, A. M., President of Emory and Hen_

> We have read this discourse with a high degree of interest, and cannot better express our appreciation of its merits, than by adopting the critical notice of it from the pen of Bishop Bascomb, D. D. LL. D.

"In this work, a pamphlet of ninety-five pages, the author, in addressing himself to testified most fully to the piety, talents and the task before him, is straightforward and devotedness of each of them. Many incidents unblenching in manner. The argument has were narrated of thrilling interest, which we great force and clearness. His facts, logic, cannot for want of space repeat. We venture scripture quotations, and appeals to history, nothing in asserting that the impressions of as well as citations from standard authors, all soluun interest mising out of the occasion tell at every step. The author's style is well will never be effeced from the minds of the suited to his subject, and the subject is handled throughout with tact and ability. It is This evening Bro. Charles Adams deliver- a strong, popular view of the main points at ed an impressive discourse in reference to the issue, between the great religious parties dedeaths of the above named brethren, and John | noted by the title of the discourse. Judging B. Clark and Meses Palmer, who left our from a prefatory remark by the author, such ranks at the summons of the great Head of a production was greatly needed in the section of country where he resides, as the as-Thus two of the veterans of our number, saults upon the creed and character of his and two members in middle life, with a for- church seem to have assumed the character mer coadjutor, have been cut down in one of a conspiracy on the part of numerous and year. Never were a Conference more sol- reckless assailants. President Collin's deemply called to activity, watchfulness and fense against these assaults, is direct, vigorous prayer. The time of our departure may be and manly, and he deserves well of the church for the service he has rendered. It is a spir-

be extensively read."

CORRESPONDENCE.

GALVESTON, June 14th, 1850. HEAVEN. INTRODUCTORY ESSAY.

Dear Bro. Richardson : -

As I am a member of a denomination different from yours, the request you made me, to write occasionally for your paper, is an act of that catholic spirit which has pervaded your paper. The Christian politeness which you have shown to other churches has, doubtless, won upon the affections of us all. If the following contributions will aid you in spreading scriptural truth. they are, with much prayer and timidity, placed

Thoughts of heaven speed the wayward tra-

veler over the toilsome journey : nerve the tempest-tossed sailor to master storms and billows: embolden the soldier to defy dangers. How necessary then that Israel's hosts frequently look over the Jordan of death, that the view of Canaan may cheer their fainting spirits with a promise so "exceeding great and precious." Let the wrangling denominations grant a truce to the campaign, so that they may blend their hopes around the Throne of the Eternal, before which they will so soon ground their weapons of warfare-alas! so often used by fellow soldiers to wound each other-while thus they witnessed the various armies of the "Captain of our Salvation" mustered out of the service-casting aside their denominational banners, and without any distinctions, harmonizing in the joys of that rest which remaineth for the people of God .-Oh, the frowns would relax from their brows, so that the tear of repentance might flow to purify their sectarianism. While it is needful sometimes to beseech the sinner, by the "terrors of the Lord," and arouse him (" dead in trespasses,") from the tomb of carnality by the thunders of Sinai, or to warn him " to flee from the wrath to come," yet it is often best to entreat him to look upon the splendors of the heavenly Jerusalem, the pearly gates of which the Savior has thrownwide open, and issued as his royal proclamation - "Whosoever will, let him come

These, Bro, Richardson, are a few of the many reasons why I offer your readers several essays upon HEAVEN. The series will be as follows: 1st. The Locality of Heaven; 24. The Personality of Heaven; 3d. The Quietude of Heaven; 4th. The Society

of Heaven; 5th. The Divinity of Heaven; 6th. The Immortality of Heuren. Allow me here to make a preliminary state-

When the traveler forsakes the plains, from the surface of which the sun is reflected, thus blending the incident rays with the reflected, thereby doubling the heat -we say if he travels above this warm region, as he ascends the lofty Mr. Editor :-

warm our hearts. But as distant marks can be obtain subscribers.

ven of Heavens !" R. H. T.

> For the T. W. Banner. BROWNSVILLE, Texas, May 27th, 1850.

As you have done me the favor of placing my pressed a wish that I should keep you informed upon the earth. It is admitted on all hands, of the progress of vital Christianity in the val- that we have had a remarkable winter and ley of the Rio Grande, I send you this communi- spring-remarkable for an abundance of raincation, which you can use either in your col- It continues -- it is now pattering down, and has ter. I informed you that our house was solemnly perhaps too much, in regard to the failure of dedicated to God, April 21. The following Sab- the mails. bath we organized a Methodist Episcopal church, South, commencing with five members - two in whatever direction that breeze may waft it. I whites and three colored. These met us faith- feel assured that its rustling folds will quiverfully in class twice before there was any addi- North, South, East and West. The jogging tion to our number; but God met with us, and poney, the whirling stage, the puffing steamwe rejoiced in his mercy; since that time, there boat, and steamships, will bear the Banner in has been an increasing interest upon the subject every direction. Texas is filling up with an inof religion, manifest to the eye of even a care- dustrious, enterprising community. They will less observer; and scarcely a meeting passes | read something-they are a reading people. by without some fresh token of good. Last Sabbath eleven persons joined our church; and so share in circulating reading matter that is solice deep and powerful was the feeling at the close ubstantial and religious? This is our solemn of the service at eleven o'clock, that some could duty. There is much trashy stuff affoat in our scarcely walk. On rising to retire, tears flowed country. It comes teeming from the press in a

ited, able production, and we doubt not, will freely from eyes unwent to weep. We now number thirty-two members, and a working spirit manifests itself in our young membership for they visit, and urge their friends, who have not as yet attended preaching, to come out and hear what God will say to them. Five of those received into the church have been raised Roman Catholies; and verily, it is not strange that they should have been disgusted with Catholic. ism; for a more sinful race of persons can searcely be found than our Mexican population. all of whom, you know, are members of that church; and by the example of the priesthood I am told that they are taught that gambling. drinking, and nameless crimes, are all quite innocent in the estimation of God, provided they adhere to the mother church. By the liberality of the Mobile Bible Society, I was furnished with one dozen Spanish Bibles, and the same number of New Testaments; these I have found ample opportunity of distributing, and if I could get one hundred copies, I could sell and distribute them advantageously. I had an interesting interview with a German, who resides in the midst of Mexico, who is conducting an enterprise for the circulation of the Scriptures. I could only let him have three copies: but a correspondence will be kept up between us, and if I can arrange to get a deposit of Bibles at this place, by the American Bible Society, he is to be supplied. Among the Mexicans who reside on this side of the river, there is no difficulty in circulating the Scriptures, for the authority of the Priest is discarded, and they do as they please in this matter.

There is quite an opening for a young man in this country to do good at Roma and Rio Grande city. Can not Bro. Whipple find some good, local preacher, who will take the place of some single preacher, and let him come out and labor until Conference ?

A circuit can be formed, and a station organized ready to receive two more preachers for next year. Point Isabel, Brazos, and the mouth of the Rio Grande, would be three preaching places, at which congregations could be had ; and Roma and Rio Grande City would be a station, between which places the time of a preacher might be profitably spent. I have contemplated a visit to all of these places : but as yet, have had no time that I might leave our city. I saw Bro. Whipple's plan for his second round of Quarterly Meetings, and deeply regret that Brownsville was not included. Why don't he write to me ? I have written to Bastrop, hoping a letter might find him there. I hope, if his eye should fall upon this, he will write to me, and let me know when he will come, as I can hope for only two visits from him: if it be possible, let him stay two Sabbaths at least when he comes. I close this Bastily written letter by subscribing myself your unworthy brother in the bonds of a pure Gospel.

N. A. CRAVENS.

For the T. W. Banner.

mountain, instead of experiencing more heat I wish to say something in relation to the exwhile journeying towards the sun, every preci- cellent Banner. What shall I say; and how pice scaled is swept by the more piercing blast: shall I say it ? Ah! these are the puzzle-chains. and each side he wends round to reach the sum- I would not say one word to offend; and yet I mit, only makes the frosty atmosphere the want to speak plainly. The "Banner." Well, more chilling; now having climed to the un- what of the Banner ! I will say, it is a most melting ice, he dare not step higher, lest he be excellent, religious journal, ably edited-selecimmediately frozen; nor dare he pause there. tions for its columns improving -editorials infor his benumbed limbs are sinking upon an ice- structive-very good. I say not this to flatter bed of torpid death-paickly must be hasten -- nay, verily, but "honor to whom hear is down, while yet a spark of vitality remains. | due " Every mail coming from the west | fully Thus while we continually remain upon the expect a Banner. I call at the office-inquire: Bible. Heaven's inspiring rays reflected from its but no Banner. Call again and again; no Bansacred pages, illuminate our minds. But so ner. I enquire of the P. M. what is the matter? soon as we ascend into the regions of specula. Answer. Have had no mail west of the Trinity tion, no loager warmed and enlightened by the for three months. I am discouraged-heartless, soul-enkindling beams of revelation, we stand Those brethren and friends that subscribed and upon blasted crags of wild conjecture, yielding paid their cash, meet me in the street -on the not one plant of grace; clouds of skepticism highway-and enquire: What has become of mystify us; now we are surrounded by icebergs our B.! I can give them no consolation, or but of Atheism, through which not one ray of Hea- little : that little is by saying. I have not had a ven can pierce to aid us; if we repose here to paper in three months. I vindicate the Editor by saying the Banner is regularly worked off Then if we would view Heaven, we should not and mailed, but is stopped on the way. The journey towards it upon imagination. Let us Postmaster tells me that there are cart loads of place ourselves upon the Bible as an observatory, papers and letters at Montgomery, Huntsville, and with faith as our telescope, we may treasure and Cincinnati. So you see we are not blessed our minds with "the substance of things hoped with the Banner. Mr. Editor, this is not the for, and the evidence of things not seen." will only evil. It completely paralyzes my efforts to

but dimly seen with magnifying glasses of the To ask a man to subscribe for a paper that greatest power, so the reader must not expect does not reach the office but one, two or three the geography of heaven clearly mapped out, times, in so many months, I cannot feel free to nor its natural history completely classified and do so. Last Saturday was our mail day-andescribed. Let us remember also, that when other call was made for the Banner, and behold, the soul is filled with heavenly emotions, it is one, dated December 5th, 1849, worked off more best qualified to study this sacred subject. Re- than six months ago. Well, if things work afmember that a pious heart will assist us more ter this sort, I shall get another in October next. than a poet's fancy, or a philosopher's reason. printed in May. Who is responsible ? Not the Let us be guided by the Bible, while, with Editor. There is a manifest neglect on the part sandals from our feet, and with only a holy bold- of some person. It must be the mail contractor. ness, we would tremblingly lift aside the vail of The question arises : could not the mail cross Time to adore the "Holy of Holies." Eternal the San Jacinto and Trinity, when wagons and Spirit enlighten our vision to behold the "Hea- other vehicles have crossed, while those streams have been up ! I have been credibly informed that such has been the fact, that moving families have passed. If so, could not the mail bags have been crossed over ! Some of Uncle Sam's Agents are enterprising-enterprising in their offices. I wish it could be said of all. I am fully apprised that they have not the control of the name on your list of patrons, and kindly ex- floods or clouds, that pour down their contents umns, or under your table. In a previous let- been for three days. I have said enough, and

Throw our "Banner" to the breeze ; letti float

Should we not as a church contribute our

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All else at To imp School in friends of the State propriate up collect libraries.

that repe Joy! A gu Long Fa With Wha Tear

"Rej O m And Shal

Wolf (

Rel

On I

The 1 " Americ Baptist their der of this ci Christian meeting Church, and was

bers of th tion of w bers of the ciety. 7 appointm Moderat Roxbury Rev. N with the

eraving intellect: but the fact of their reading

the light trash, is only another proof of a viti-

What better could we expect, especially o

the young, when their fathers have put into

their hands, those papers that neither enlighten

the mind, improve their intellect, or their mor-

als! The centre table is loaded with those

works that are well calculated to engender

pride, awaken obseene reflections and unholy

passions. What is the M. E. Church, South,

doing with her half million or more members ?

We have one Quarterly Review; the number

of its issue I do not know. There are three Ad-

vocates that send out weekly about 25,000 copies.

The Ladies' Companion near 7,000. Then there

is 6,000-this will swell the total to something

like a large number of religious issues. This is

but a drop compared to the immense flood.

when we look at the number of membership and

friends that heartily co-operate with us in eve-

ry benevolant enterprise. I would rejoice if we

could publish our periodicals cheaper. I hope

the General Conference will authorize it, if it is

practicable. My sheet is full, and I must close.

Shall not every family in the county of Harris

There is now an Agent of the American Bible

Society operating in Middle and Western Texas.

Is it not desirable that Harris county should so

far co-operate with this Agent, as to be the first

county in the State, to take measures for the

copy of the sacred Scriptures ? PUBLICUS.

THE APPROACHING ANNIVERSARY.

throughout Texas :

proaching. How shall it be celebrated ! As

becomes Christian freemen ? Doubtiess the va-

rious Divisions of the Sons of Temperance will

make good use of the day. This is right. But

have we, as the active friends of Sunday Schools.

THE JOY OF ANGELS.

that repenteth .- Luke, xv, 10.

Joy! joy is felt in Heaven!

A joy unknown before,

Adore the Lamb! adore!

Far down the way to hell!

Now he returns to glory

With angels here to dwell.

Those high and holy spirits,

As far from God he fled.

What joy they felt on viewing

With cries, "God pity me !"

On lightning wings they hasten

To bear the news on high ;

Resound along the sky.

"Rejoice! a soul is weeping

And turning back to God!

And shout his praise abroad."

Shall mortal tongues be silent,

The subjects of God's mercy,

Rise! rise ye ransom'd sinners.

And loud his love proclaim!

Let earth roll back to Heaven

Religious Intelligence.

THE "BAPTIST BIBLE."

The recent proposal of the officers of the

"American and Foreign Bible Society,"

[Baptist] to publish a new English version of

the Holy Scriptures, that should accord with

their denominational views, has been met by

a prompt and hearty rebuke by the Baptists of this city and vicinity. We learn from the

Christian Watchman and Reflector, that a

meeting was convoked at Baldwin Place

Roxbury, Secretary. Prayer was offered by Rev. N. Colver. The hymn, commencing

The glory of his name.

Wolf Creek, April 27, 1850.

Shall we not sing his grace !

While Heaven is loud with praise?

WATCHMAN.

And notes o'exultation

O magnify his mercy,

The sinner on his knee,

Tears of contrition flowing

With sighs and down-east heads

Pursued the blood bought sinner,

Long was he led by Satan

A guilty soul forgiven!

All else are slaves beside."

The glorious rovaru is again rapidly ap

To the friends of the Sunday School cause

be supplied with a Bible?

For the T. W. Banner.

For the T. W. Banner.

11.00. 12.50. other-

\$17,00, in ad.

15.00.

unwont to weep. We now members, and a working olf in our young membership : urge their friends, who have d preaching, to come out and I say to them. Five of those shurch have been raised Roid verily, it is not strange that been disgusted with Catholic. sinful race of persons can han our Mexican population. know, are members of that ie example of the priesthood v are taught that gambling. neless crimes, are all quite innation of God, provided they or church. By the liberality ble Society, I was furnished panish Bibles, and the same estaments: these I have found

II. NO. 10.

of distributing, and if I could opies, I could sell and distrigeously. I had an interesting German, who resides in the ho is conducting an enterprise of the Scriptures. I could e three copies : but a correskept up between us, and if I t a deposit of Bibles at this rican Bible Society, he is to ong the Mexicans who reside river, there is no difficulty in riptures, for the authority of ardel, and they do as they in opening for a young man in

good at Roma and Rio Grande bro. Whipple find some good. ho will take the place of some nd let him come out and labor

formed, and a station organiive two more preachers for Isabel, Brazos, and the mouth would be three preaching congregations could be had : o Grande City would be a stanich places the time of a preaofitably spent. I have contem-Il of these places : but as vet. that I might leave our city. ole's plan for his second round etings, and deeply regret that not included. Why don't he rave written to Bastrop, hoping I him there. I hope, if his eye this, he will write to me, and en he will come, as I can hope s from him: if it be possible, ro Sabbaths at least when he this Bastily written letter by elf your unworthy brother in ire Gospel.

N. A. CRAVENS.

For the T. W. Banner.

omething in relation to the ex-What shall I say; and how h! these are the puzzle-chains. one word to offend; and yet I ainly. The "Banner." Well, mer ! I will say, it is a most us journal, ably edited-selecmas improving-editorials iagood. I say not this to flatter but "honor to whom honor is ail coming from the west I fully I call at the office-inquire:

Call again and again : no Banof the P. M. what is the matter ! had no mail west of the Trinity I am discouraged-heartless. and friends that subscribed and meet me in the street -on the enquire: What has become of five them no consolation, or but e is by saying. I have not had a nonths. I vindicate the Editor anner is regularly worked off is stopped on the way. The me that there are cart loads of

ers at Montgomery, Huntsville, So you see we are not blessed . Mr. Editor, this is not the mpletely paralyzes my efforts to to subscribe for a paper that

the office but one, two or three . y months. I cannot feel free to turday was our mail day-annade for the Banner, and behold, mber 5th, 1849, worked offmore ago. Well, if things work afhall get another in October next, Who is responsible ? Not the is a manifest neglect on the part

It must be the mail contractor. ises: could not the mail cross and Trinity; when wagons and ave crossed, while those streams I have been credibly informed een the fact, that moving fami-If so, could not the mail bags ed over ! Some of Uncle Sam's

erprising-enterprising in their could be said of all. I am fully ey have not the control of the that pour down their contents It is admitted on all hands,

had a remarkable winter and able for an abundance of rain. is now pattering down, and has lays. I have said enough, and ch, in regard to the failure of

Banner" to the breeze ; letti float ection that breeze may waft it. I t its rustling folds will quiver-East and West. The jogging urling stage, the puffing steamiships, will bear the Banner in

Texas is filling up with an inrprising community. They will -they are a reading people. ot as a church contribute our tting reading matter that is solic, religious? This is our solemn s much trashy stuff affoat in our

mes teeming from the press in a

"I love the sacred book of God, No other can its place supply,"

with the lines,

cheap form. It is to be lamented that many | was sung, and followed with preliminary reprofessing Christians had rather pay from six bits to one dollar for a paper filled with nonsense Dr. Hackett, from a committee appointed at a preceding Ministers' Conference, then read -foolish and vulgar stories, than pay two dollars a long and able report, closing with the folfor a religious, weekly paper. The contents of lowing resolutions, which were unanimously such a paper would be substantial food for the

adopted :-Resolved, That, impelled by a considerate regard to the interests of the Baptist denomination, and still more by allegiance to our common Christianity, we deliberately and solemly deprecate the measure proposed by the President and the Corresponding Scere-tary of the American and Foreign Bible Society, and, therefore, as in duty bound, mos carnestly protest against it, as in our judgment, fraught with evils of uncommon mag

Resolved, That, as a fitting manifestation of our views upon the subject, and of our willingness to be recognized as individually re sponsible for the present action, we will affix our personal signatures to the foregoing statement and protest, and allow them to be madpublic by any mode that may best subserve is the Episcopalian, the Expositor, and the those important interests which we regard as Texas Wesleyan Banner-say their circulation unhapily jeoparded.

There is likely to be quite a commotion on like thirty-six thousand. At first view, this looks

the subject among our Baptist brethren.—

Herald and Journal.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steam ship Portland arrived at Galveston on the 16th inst., and brought dates from New Orleans to the 15th inst.

The compromise bill had not passed. Several amendments had been made, readering it more unacceptable to the South.

Gen. Lopez arrived in New Orleans on the 8th inst., and surrendered himself to the U. S. Marshal. His trial was in progress at the last accounts, but is considered a mere supply of every family in the county, with a

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

CHARLESTON, June 10. The steamer Atlantic arrived in New York to-day, ten days and ten hours from Liverpeol, which she left on the 29th uit. She reports cotton firm at previous quotations, as per America. Political news uninteresting. The king of Prussia has been assassinated. The Grecian question had given dissatisfaction to several European powers. The Russian Minister's withdrawal from England was hourly expected. Consols quoted at 96 1-4. The Herman had arrived with dates to the 20th.

who claim to exercise no inconsiderable amount CHARLESTON, June 10. of influence over the minds of the rising race of We learn further by the Atlantic, that ten thou-America-have we no special interest in the sand bales of cotton had changed hands on the 28th ult., at prices a shade higher than last week. The " Hosis the freeman whom the Tauru makes free : impression prevails that present prices will be permanent. Trade in Manchester is good. Grain in demand for Ireland. The weather in England has been To impart Truth is the first object of Sunday fine, causing wheat to decline two-pen School instruction. I trust, therefore, that the Figur had declined six-pence per barrel. The King friends of the Sunday School cause throughout of Prussia was in a dangerous condition from the the State will take timely measures for an apwould inflicted by the assassin. In France, it was propriate celebration of the approaching Fourth supposed that the celebrated law would undergo extenof July. Would not that be a good day to take sive alterations. The President has suspended the up collections to replenish our Sunday School publication of the Napoleon. The impression prelibraries, or to supply the schools with periodi- varied that the misunders anding between France and England would be adjusted.

New York, June 7. Cotton is firm ; prices unchanged. Twelve thousand bushels of wheat have been sold. Rice steady; Likewise I say unto you: there is joy in the eight hundred tierces sold. Other articles unchanpresence of the angels of God over one sinner ged.

STARTLING NEWS FROM SANTA FE.-GOVERNOR Washington, of New Mexico, arrived on Saturday night bringing important news from Santa Fe. I learn that not long before he left a public meeting was held to consider the bondary question and the claim of Texas, when a hot dispute arose between a number of citizens and Texians. The meeting resulted in a fearful riot, which was about to end in a general fight, when the officer commanding the garrison or dered the troops to interfere and prevent bloodshed, which was done, though not without difficulty. A great excitement prevails in the city, the people of which declare that they will oppose to the utmost the attempt to force upon them the authority and laws of

The riot which has now taken place is said to have been provoked at the instruction of an Assistant Quarter Master, a Texian, attached to the United States

Mr. Smith, as I learn, in consequence of this intelligence, has changed his design of returning immediately home, and will remain at least until the first Tuesday of July, which the House has fixed upon for the consideration of his claim to admission .- Tri-

NASHVILLE CONVENTION .- Fourth Day .-The following was telegraphed to the Savannah Republican, on the 6th inst .:

"The number of accredited delegates in attendance from the several States, is as follows: From Virginia, six: South Carolina seventeen; Georgia, twelve; Mississippi, eleven; Texas, one; Alabama twenty one: Arkansas, two; Florida, two; and a large number from Tennessee. The propositions submitted by delegates from the different States have been referred to a Select Committee. Thus far these provisions have been moderate and conciliatory, but firm It is generally believed the Convention will recommend the Missouri Compromise, and then adjourn to meet in October next. Nashville is

overflowing with strangers. The remains of Col. F. H. Elmore were re ceived in Charleston on the 8th instant-proper arrangements having been made to pay due honor to his memory. The bells of the churches were toled, and the flags of the shipping in port floated at half-mast during the day.

Senator from South Carolina .- The Charleston Courier of the 6th inst. announces that Gov. Seabrook has appointed Robert W. Barnwell as Church, on Thursday afternoon, the 25th ult., and was well attended by ministers and mem-bers of the Baptist churches, a large porpor-tion of whom were life directors or life mem-bers of the American and Foreign Bible So-Senator to Congress, in place of Col. Elmore, deceased. Mr. Barnwell is now at Nashville, in attendence on the Southern Convention, as one of the delegates from the state at large.

ciety. The meeting was organized by the appointment of Rev. Daniel Sharp, D. D., Moderator, and Rev. T. D. Anderson, of The Delta says that it is stated in dispatches from Washington. that orders have been issued to arrest all persons connected with the Cuban expedition, as soon as they land on any part of the United States; also that no Government receiving information of the release of Gen. Lopez at Savannah, and of his departure for the South, orders were transmitted to the U. S. District Attorneys at Mobile and N. Orleans to put the law of 1818 in force against him. Miguel Tolon, editor of "La Ferdad," and Secretary of the Cuban Junta in New York, was arrested in that city on the 25th ult. On the 27th he gave bail eity on the 25th ult. On the 27th he gave bail in 85000 to appear and answer the charge of violating the act of Congress aiding and abetting

with deep regret, that the mammoth steamer, St. Louis, on her second trip from New Orleans to St. Louis, when at quarantine, near that city, on the 30th ultimo, collapsed the flues of two of her boilers, killing a cabin passenger, and about sixteen deck passengers .-The St. Louis had a large crowd of emigrants on board, and it is supposed that many of them jumped overboard, and were drowned.

most heart-rending.
From all information which could be gathered in the confusion, it appears that twentyfire lives were lost, and forty persons wounded. About half the number of persons scalded will certainly die. The sufferers were mostly deck passengers. I have not as yet been able to ascertain the names of those killed. Nine bodies have been recovered and buried. A number were either blown or jumped overboard, some of whose bodies will probably never be recovered. Every possible assistance has been rendered to the sufferers.

The cause of the lamentable catastrophe is not known. The boat and machinery were all new, and the officers careful and experienced enen. Badly Scalded .- Christian Hall, Jno. Williams, Peter Hacker, Harriet Smith, John Smith, Margaret Cerlus, Michael Carpenter,

John Lease and wife, Mrs. Oberdine and child, Margaret Neal, Mrs. Rickman, D. Kiloummin and child, and slave belonging to Mr. McClure. Professor Webster and his family entertain hopes of a full pardon. The sentence has been deferred so long that it is regarded as an indication that the Governor will not

appoint a day for his execution. The Boston Herald says a gentleman, who bad visited the condemned man, observed to the editor of the paper that he never saw so cheerful and pleas. ant a man in his life, considering the terribleness of his position.

THE LATE RAINS. overflowed its banks opposite Washington, and the large quantity of drift wood that has been running for several days, indicate that there has been an unusual freshet in its main branches above. Fears are entertained that this freshel may extend to the low country, and | will be a Camp-Meeting held on the old San Jabe more disastrous than any that has prece. cinto Battle Ground, on Buffalo Bayou, comded it. This is the season of the year when meneing the 4th of July. the Brazos is liable to its highest floods .-The great overflow of 1833, was in the latter art of June, and we believe all the great freshets of this river have occurred in June or July. The Trinity and Colorado we learn are also very high. But the freshets in the rivers are of comparatively little moment neighborhood of Col. Waters, on the Brazos, compared to the injury that the rains have embracing the 29th and 30th of June. caused to the crops. The cotton and cane were will be held near Mr. Fulcher's, about sixteen just recovering from the effects of the previous miles above Richmond, on the East side of the heavy rains and the cold weather, when the Brazos, commencing on the 18th day of July, late rains set in. The planters were busily engaged cleaning their fields of the luxuriant growth of weeds, when the rains came and drove them from their work. Several days must now elapse ere the land will be sufficiently dry to enable them to clear their fields again, and there is much reason to fear that the weeds will choke the plants and cane .-The accounts from all sections are exceed. ingly discouraging, and the only consolation that seems to be left to the planter is the hope that the crop throughout the Union will be so

No Secret Treaties with Spain.—Independent, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia North

remunerate him for the loss of his labor.

light that prices will be sufficiently high to

"There is no secret treaty with Spain in regard to "There is no secret treaty with Spain in regard to Cuba, as has been stated by some of the New York papers, nor any alliance between France, England and the United States, for the protection of thet Island. It has been customary, under late Administrations, upon a change of the envoy at Madrid, to assure the Minister of Foreign Affairs that the United States would not permit Cuba to go into the possession of any foreign power. Similar assurances have perhaps been given on behalf of England and France, but in no more obligatory shape

Marriage Extraordinary,-At the Catholic Church in Franklin street this morning, Signor Benditti, the celebrated tenor, was married to Signorina Truffi, the charming vocalist. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Fitzpatrick. The happy pair have taken a cottage at Lynn, for the summer, where the Signor who is a genuine sportsman in his tastes, can enjoy the boating, fishing and shooting, while the Signora can beguite her household cares with song, and awai the return of her liege lord. The lady is a sexemplar in her private life for her modest worth as she is es-teemed for those talents which have won for her applause in public .- Boston Transcript, 24th ult.

Another disgraceful riot occurred in Philadelphia, on the 25th ult., among the firemen. Guns, pistols and other weapons were used, and a number of persons were dangerously

Letter from Cardenas to a Correspondent in Havana. May 20, 1850.

Time does not permit me to write more than four ilnes. This place was soluted by the banditta as

and the pirates carried away with them abundant proof of Spanish valor and of the dignity with which Cuba is determined to respond to the infamous traitors and robbers who have dared to insult their well tried royalty .- Diario de la Marina.

[Extract from Diario de la Marina of May 21.] First Victory over the Pirates. The brave and patriotic General Armero, Com-manding General at this station, has already made the The St. Louis had a large crowd of emigrants in board, and it is supposed that many of hem jumped overboard, and were drowned.

Since the above was in type, the following, who was taken in took by the Pizarro and proceeded when the process of the content of the containing additional parirculars, has come to hand:

St. Louis, May 28.

Another terrible Steamboat Disaster—Twenty-five Lives Lost—Forty persons wounded.

St. Louis, May 28.

Another terrible Steamboat Disaster—Twenty-five Lives Lost—Forty persons wounded. Another terrible steamboat accident took place this evening. The steamer St. Louis collapsed two flues, three miles below the city, at quarantine. A frightful scene ensued—the shricks of the wounded and dying were against the Island does not exceed 500 men, who, in their blindness or their thirst for gold, were to have directed their course to Matanzas, with the It was also known, and appears from the papers signed, that the invaders counted upon the distri-bution of our property. To the officers was offered \$20,000 each, and a tract of land offered; and to

the privates was promised, after three months, also land and \$4000 each.

Inhabitants of Cuba, these facts require no comments, etc. etc. etc.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. W. S. Hamilton. " R. H. Taliaferro, 2. " O. M. Addison.

Maj. J. P. Caldwell. J. N. Massey, Esq. Mr. J. Washam, 1 subscriber. " Jewell Henson, P. M.

BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS, June 18. Rev. W. S. Hamilton: J. Hoskins, 2: Mrs. Nancy McKinney, 2; Velasco: Mrs. Rebecca B. Baine, 2; Aspinwall, Charlotte county, Va. Rev. C. Richardson: Mrs. Martha Wynns 2; Houston: John Washam, 2, Washington co. Court House, Ala.; J. Washam, 2, Montgomery,

NOTICE. The District Stewards for the Rutersville district, will meet in Washington on the Saturday before the fourth Sunday in June next. R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE. By mutual concert of all concerned, and ow-The late rains seem to have extended over ling to circumstances over which we had no cona wide surface of country. From the Guada- trol, the time as published in the Banner for loupe to the Sabine all the streams are swol. holding a Camp-meeting on the Navidad, Jacklen, and some of them are now higher than son county, has been changed to Wednesday, 17th they have been this season. The Brazos has of July, embracing the third Sabbath of that month, at which time and place the 3d Quarterly meeting for Texana circuit will be held.

THOS F. COOK Indianola, June 3, 1850.

By permission of Divine Providence, there

HOMER S. THRALL. JOHN W. PHILLIPS, WILLIAM F. HUBERT.

For the T. W. Banner. RICHMOND, May 22d, 1850.

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

Washington, " 22 " 23 Huntsville Cir., at Robinson's, S.H. " 29 " 30 Montgomery Cir., in Anderson, July 6 " Rutersville Cir., at Fayette Camp Ground, to be a Camp-Meeting, to commence July 11th.

A camp-Meeting will be holden at Salem Camp-Ground, near Rock Island, commencing August the 22d, 1850.

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

RUTERSVILLE, FAVETTE 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 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 literary 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 a department of Normal Instruction is added. The 22d session will commence on Monday the 15th of July, 1850.

TERMS 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, - - 25 00

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION. Wm. Halsey, A. M., President and Professor John S. Norton, A. B., Professor of Mathemat ics

Mrs. Mary C. Halsey, Principal of the Female Department.
Miss Ellen Norton, teacher of Music. 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

NOTICE. WHEREAS, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of J. W. Cook, deceased, by the Hon. Chief Justice of Fort Bend

County, at the May Torm of said Court; this is therefore to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them according to law; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment.

Administrator of J. W. Cook, deceased.

June 18, 1850.

OLD CAPITOL-HOUSTON,

Corner of Main Street and Texas Avenue. THE undersigned would respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they are determined to preserve the reputation of this establishment. They intend it shall be at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who view this country for exfor 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 loca-tion of those premises render them peculiarly desirable for the temporary or more permanent residence of private families, as the rooms are

sightly, airy and well furnished. RATES OF FARE: Board and lodging per month, without week 16 00 Man and horse, Dinner, Breakfast or supper, Lodging, per night.

" day, Children at second table half price. Servants will be charged invariably half price. dec 9 dtf H. H. MILBY.

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 have for Austin, and on Houston every other day for Austia, and on Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Austin for San Autonio.

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 fol-

lowing articles, to-wit: Boots and shoes and Hats of all kinds; Saddlery, hardware and cutlery, etc. etc.; Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; French, India, Italian, German, and English silk and fancy Goods; artificial flowers plumes and mirobous of the newest styles; Bonnets and Ribbons of all descriptions: black silk laces and edgings; jackonet insertings and edgings; thread laces, fancy dress buttons, gimps and fringes; satins of all colors; silks rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaid, and stripes, satin DeChine, plain twilled: Foulard Italian gros de Khine, gros de Afrique;

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-HAT MANUFACTORY,

(SIGN OF "THE BIG HAT.") MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS. THE undersigned respectfully in-forms the citizens of Texas, that he has on hand a general assortment of HATS, and is prepared to make to order, at short notice, Hats of every description, at low prices, and warranted.

C. A. TURLEY. B. A. SHEPHERD,

Houston, Texas. Dealer in every description of merchandise (ex-cept 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 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. Bes The most particular attention paid to filling orders from the country, selling cotton or

other produce, or to any other matter needful to avoid the necessity of my friends visiting Houston, when not convenient to do so.

A fair trial is all that is asked!! A fair trial is all Houston, Nov. 6th, 1849.

B. A. SHEPHERD.

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

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

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

Houston, Sept. 29, 1849. THE NEW YORK "64 LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND STATE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 17 Wall Street. CAPITAL OF 500,000 DOLLARS. MARTIN K. SNELL, AGENT, HOUSTON, TEXAS. 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 - - - 8 50 per bale. Sugar - - 50 " hhd. Sugar - 50 " hbd. Molasses 8 " bbl. Other Produce: Invoice Cost additional 10 Liberal advances made on consignments.

L. J. LATHAM. WHOLELALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,

Hardware, de, de, de, J. D. GIDDINGS.

Attorney at Law, Brenham, Texas.

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

AS HARRISON, Esq. of Houston, as a candidate for District Attorney, for the 7th District, at the August election

Seguin Female School.

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

of female education.
TERMS OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF

FIVE MONTHS:

Primary branches in advance \$0.00. other-

Advanced mathematics, and French or Span-

nee, otherwise 20,00. Music on the Piano or Gultar 20,00, in ad-

ance, otherwise

ince, otherwise

Vocal music gratis.

MARY HILL. Seguin. May 8th, 1850. Seguin, May 8th, 1850. 4 t
DATES, Currants, and Raisans, just received

and for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. 30 BBLS. Family Flour: One hld. New-Orleans Clarified Sugar: One hld. Extra N. O Brown Sugar, for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

Of Samuel Saire a large land holder, who is supposed to have died in Texas in 1839 or 40. Any information respecting such a person or his estate will be thankfully received by JAMES REID. Thompsonville, North Carolina.

E S. WOOD.

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE, STOVES,

AND EVERY VARIETY OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE. to- Iron, Steel and Ploughs. "Ga apl 24 ly Tremont street, Galveston.

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

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

Landesigned, 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 pre-sent them as the law requires. J. H. GRIFFIN,

Rock Candy, Ladies' Calf Brogans, Gent's Calf ... Ladies' Seal Bootees, Chocholate. Misses' " "
Ladies " Shoes, Fickles. dies " Nacc. Powdered Kid Slippers. Powdered Received and for sale by GROUSBEECK, COOKE & CO.

Fire, Inland and Marine, by the Protection Company of Hartford, Conn.,

CAPITOL STOCK 200,000 DOLLARS. THE above company has opened an office in alveston, 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 atition when addressed to the agency in Galveston.

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

Whereas at the December Term, A. D. 1849, of the County Court, for Fort Bend County, leters 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 r they will be barred. Richmond, Jan'y 23d, 1850. T. H. McMAHAN.

New Drug Store in LaGrange.

DOCTORS D. G. GREGORY and J. EV-ANS, have just opened, in the Town of La Grange, a Drug Store, where all the articles usually found in such an establishment may always 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

ed at any hour. The strictest attention will be given to filling orders from the country. Their articles are all warranted to be fresh and genuine. Call and sec. We have so far associated ourselves in the ractice of Medicine, that in important cases of ckness, our friends can have one or the other

day and night, so that medicines can be obtain-

of us, as the case may be, as consulting Physician without additional cost.
D. G. GREGORY, LaGrange. J. EVANS, Ratersville LaGrange, Feb. 20, A. D. 1850.

JOHN BALL Theological Publisher, and Book seller, 48 North Fourth Streets.

PHILADELPHIA

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

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. Arrived, per B. R. Milam and J. Fan-

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

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE subscriber has just received a full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the following:
4.4 and 7-8 Lowells, domestics, bleached shir-

tings and sheetings, kerseys, linseys, satinets, Kentucky jeans, mariner's stripes, apron checks, boots and shoes, ladie's and gentlemen's gaiter and patent leather ties, coffee, sugar, and flour, cordials of all kinds, rock candy, soap and can-dles, lard, sperm and linseed oils, and a very superior article of old French brandy, suitable for medicinal purposes, bagging, rope, twine, &c.
A. S. RUTHVEN,

Orders from the country carefully executed. Houston, Nov. 27, tf.

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The Hudson River Chronicle of the 15th ult., makes the following startling disclosures of the real state of affairs in the El Dorado of the Pacific. Let all, whose brows are burning with the California fever, read these disclosures, and we predict that they will soon be pronounced convalescent.

During the past week there were no less than three arrivals from Chagres, bringing important news from California. We have looked over the files of the San Francisco papers, up to the first day of April last, the latest dates received, and have come to the conclusion, that there is but little to expect from the region of the Pacific, which is in any way encouraging, or flattering to the hopes of the California settlers. The dreams of speculators are vanishing as all other dreams have vanished before. The bubble which but two years ago was started with so many flattering prospects, it would seem is well nigh bursting. There is evidently a re-action in the commercial and speculative world of California. Prices in Real Estate, in Lumber, in Dry-Goods, in Wines, in Provisions, are down, and are still going further down. The heretofore enormous rents of \$6,000 a month, have dwindled to the comparatively small sum of \$800 per month. Flour, worth a few mouths ago \$28 a barrel, has become plenty at \$7 per barrel. And so with other articles of merchandize, in about the same ratio of reduction.

There is a complete stagnation in business at the renowned and far-famed city of San Francisco. Houses, stores, and tents are vacant, and the population is being scattered to

the "uttermost parts of the earth."

Truly it may be said that the "El Dorado of the Pacific" has become already "among the things that were, but are not." So discouraging is the prospect at San Francisco, that hundreds, nay, thousands have started from that city to "Trinidad Bay, or the new Gold diggings," where it is expected will be found a new El Dorado.

This place lies some two hundred miles to the north of San Francisco, and the speculators have started the wild cry of Gold! Gold!! at Trinidad Bay !!! only to dupe a few more thousands of the unfortunate and misguided

of the human race.
Who can tell the issue of this grasping ambition for ready made wealth! How many poor deluded souls have left their homes, their business, their all, to venture upon the faroff and uncertain prize of easily accumulated store-houses of Gold! Alas! the thought is

In connection with this article, we publish the following, assuring our readers that we have become satisfied, upon inquiry, that it is truly

"A DARK PICTURE OF CALIFOR-NIA."

A returned Californian, a gentleman of probity and intelligence, writes us a deplorable account of matters and things in the socalled Paradise of the Pacific, -- so widely differing from the spirit of the California press, that perhaps the contrast, will help to sober a little the excited imaginations of those among us, yet panting to go to the land, where fortunes are to be had for the mere picking up. He says the avarice and cupidity of the land speculators, and newspaper editors, induce them to send home the most wicked reports containing the plenteousness of gold .-Seven eights of the people who have gone to California, he thinks, have been egregiously humbugged. The land speculators he calls just so many land pirates. The necessaries of life are hard to be got at any price. Thousands are dying with the scurvey and other diseases, of which the newspapers, for their own interest, never take any cognizance of, Five out of every twelve are sick, and out of every five, three either die or are invalids for life. One half of the people who go to California, intending to return to the Atlantic States, in the course of two or three years, will never return to their hones, our infe ant thinks. The Gold Regions will make more wislows and orphans in one year than did the whole Mexican war. There are more beggars-more real misery and poverty-in California, he says, than can be found in any State in the Union. There are hundreds of "citizens" in the streets of San Francisco, Sacramento, and other towns, who know not whither to turn to look for food. Starvation at every step stares them in the face. Thou-sands would giadly return home, had they the means to do so. He says it is the object of the speculators to delude men there from every quarter of the world, only to find a profitable market for their merchandize, their ouses, their sheds and shanties,-for human beings must have shelter and something to

If the people of the United States would but pause and reflect upon the powerful influence of a few monied men, in lengue with the press, and how extremely well that influence is exercised, they would soon become rational again; the great thoroughfare to California would soon be closed, and peace and quiet would again reign triumphantly around our hearthstones. If the people will count the cost of a journey to California and back, they will see that they are losing wealth in-stead of gaining it. Not less than \$500 to every man besides the outfit, which on the average cannot be less than \$100 more .--Now we will suppose that 200,000 men from the States have gone to California, and it costs them on an average \$600 a piece to go and come, together with their outfit, which in the aggregate will sum up \$12,000,000. Then comes the cost of living, say one year at \$3 per day, which makes \$1095 more to the man, which in the aggregate makes \$231,000,000. This vast amount is only to go and come and stay one year. Now is there a rational man in America, after twenty minutes cool deliberation, will say \$231,-000,000 worth of gold can be taken from the mines of California in one year. I am sure that not one man that has ever visited the gold mines, can say truly (if he has his senses,) that the 20th part of this amount has yet been taken, or the 10th part ever can be taken by that number of men in one year. And if this be true, who can or will supply the deficiency, or the balance of trade against the emigrant to California.

eat, even though they sten! one and beg for

the other. But we shall let our friend tell

the rest of his own story in his own way,---

During my stay at Sacramento City, my business called me daily to many parts of it, (being in the wood and timber trade.) My feelings at last became callous against the groans and moans of the sick and dying; more especially in the month of December last .-

Thousands had come down from the mines sick and worn down with fatigue, and pitched their tents on the wet and muddy ground, and many who had not already the fever, were soon attacked with it, and on every side as I passed through the streets, I could hear the heart-breaking supplications of the wretched sufferers. Let a man in the United States picture to himself being sick in a foreign land in one of those California tents, pitched on a wet and muddy soil, with no floor but damp ground, with no fire in the tent to dry it, or to dispel the gloom within, no feeling friend to bathe his burning forehead or moisten his parched lips; no sympathetic sigh from those he called his friends, for necessity now compels those who were his friends to take care of themselves: for the universal argument is, I cannot afford to spend my time just to gratify his unnecessary wante. They will therefore depart, seeking some employment, and many have been the instances that the patient died without the presence of a friend to close his eyes; and if the dead man has left money enough to buy a coffin, he is placed in it without coremony and hurried away to a shallow grave prepared for him. If the patient has left no money, his remains are often wrapped in his own bed sheets and placed in a grave with as little ceremony as possible. It is indeed heart-rending to see the depravity of the public mind in relation to the burial of the dead. In San Francisco, the suberbs are one vast burying ground, although an or-dinance has been passed by the authorities to suppress the practice. You can frequently see graves not three feet deep, with the coffins and sometimes the corpses exposed, and not one grave in 100 has an epitaph, or even the name of the occupant.

It is a singular fact that men who now go to California, lose all compassion for one another. Even those who have been friends and companions in the States-friends for life,-even brothers, have been known to desert one another when in the very jaws of

Among the men in my employ, three of them deserted their companions who had been friends all the way across the plains, one of whom died with a fever in a hut on his bed on the damp ground. He expired when alone, and was found with distorted features, his mouth and eyes wide open ;--his friend at work not 80 rods from his hut .--Another one was taken to the hospital; the other was left at a miserable hotel with an old gun and \$10 in money. What was their fate I never learned.

The same feeling pervades throughout California as generally obtains on a field of battle. Every man for himself!

I will mention one circumstance, out of many which I could narrate, which partieularly touched my sympathy. An aged man of 55 years who frequently visited me in my log cabin, told me the history of the circumstances which induced him to come to California; he said he was from Western New York-that four years ago his two brothersin-law, merchants, obtained his name to bank paper to the amount of \$3000; they failed, and he had to mortgage his farm, worth \$6000, to raise the money to pay the notes; the mortgage was due in may 1849, and he, by agreement, got the payment extended un-May 1850; he started for California with salthy old friend and neighbor; they tented and messed together all the way across the plains; he has been able to work ten days and earned \$80, the balance of the time has been

His old friend has met with heavy losses in lumber, was taken sick, and removed down the river, destitute and not one dollar in his pocket. It was heart-rending to hear the bitterness of his grief, as he had talked much about his wife and daughter, who were both on a death bed when he left, sick with consumption; but their great anxiety was to obtain money to save the farm, and persuaded

Oh! cursed gold of California! what a weaon thou art in the hands of the adversary of man happiness! Men that will resort to such ire often used, such as spilling gold a the bank of the river near the Sacramento city, and then make a great bluster in washing a with pans for the purpose of making an excitement and causing it to be published as rich veins of gold to deceive the people, will re-sort to any other means in their power to fill their own collers, and are more depraced, if pos-sible, then the pirate on the high sens. I know not how the Bon. Daniel Webster ob-

tained his information that there is a vast amount discovered so near San Francisc Sacramento cities, and the rich and inexhaustible mines discovered by the Mormons; but this much I do know, the nearest mines that have s from Sacramento city. As to their ing inexhaustible it is true, but as for their richness it is quite mother thing. I believe most of the rich bels have been exhausted, and the inexhaustible portion is the common soil of e country, where it will yield from 25 to 150 cents per ton of earth.

The views of the editors of California that the

extraordinary high water will have a tendency to expose other rich voins may be correct, but if a man may be permitted to judge by the appearances of the mines before the flood he will say every nook and corner has already been worked many times over; for 1.000 so ine could not, if placed in a ten acre piece, and rooting for some cions nut or root, disfigure the smooth surface more in six months, than have the gold diggers every portion of California, where gold overed. Z. M. CHAPMAN April 12th, 1840. of Ballston, N. Y.

> From the N. Y. Evangelist. ITCHING EARS.

BY REV. DR. HUMPHREY. More of these uncomfortable appendages, we suppose, may be found in some religious societies than others; but there are quite too many of them everywhere. Not a few persons who profess to be entirely satisfied with their own minister, indulge themselves, more or less, when they have opportunity, in "gad-ding about," from church to church, on the Sabbath. They leave their own pastor, and leave their pews empty, not because they expect to hear better sermons than he gives, but to satisfy a vain curiosity. That it is commonly done at the expense of spiritual profiting under the preaching of the word, no one, it seems to us, can question, who believes that the blessing of God is essential to make any preaching profitable. We do not say that it is never right for a church member to leave his own "meeting" for the sake of hearing a stronger argument in another church; but we believe that such cases are few and far between. Every pastor who looks well to his flock studies their wants, and gives them their portion in due season, that they may "grow thereby." To this end, in preparing his dis-courses, he considers what kind of spiritual food is best suited to their wants, and he

wishes to have all present to receive it; espe-

cially all of that class of his stated hearers for whose particular benefit the sermon was prepared. By leaving him and going to other churches, therefore, persons of any and every class, are liable to lose the benefit of those discourses which, of all others, they ought to hear, inasmuch as they cannot know beforehand when such as most deeply concern them will be delivered. By letting their "itching ears" draw them away, they lose the very sermon which, had they been present, might have been blest to their highest edification, if they are already Christians, and to the saving of their souls, if they were yet in their sins. When members of a church or congregation wander away from their own green pastures into other enclosures, for trivial causes; what reason have they to expect that the Great Shepherd will feed them better or even as well. And, besides all this, much regard is Echange papers interested in the work, please copy. prepared. By leaving him and going to other well. And, besides all this, much regard is due to the feelings of your minister. It is very discouraging to a faithful pastor, when with much labor he has prepared a discourse, and rising to deliver it, he looks down upon empty pews which are deserted by the very mem-bers of his congregation for whose more espe-

Some think it wrong, or have too great a sense of propriety to leave their own church when their pastor preaches at home, have no hesitation about going abroad to satisfy their "itching ears," when he exchanges, or takes his summer vacation, and some other minister is called in to supply the pulpit in his absence. It is well that a congregation should prefer their own to any other preacher with whom he exchanges; but God is displeased holds, and that no preaching, however able or eloquent. can do any good without the Divine blessing. Diversities of gifts in the ministry are of God, and the truths of the Gospel are the same, by whomsoever deliver-

cial benefit it was written.

ADVERTISEMENTS

MUCH DESIRED PUBLICATION!!! SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.

BY REV. H. B. BASCOM, D. D., LL. D. 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, Gilt Extra, 1,50 Gilt Edges Ex. 1,75 Common morocco, or colored calf, gilt ed-2.00

ges extra,

Turkey morocco, gilt edges, gilt extra,

A discount of 25 per cent., for eash, will be allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of Your S

Т. Н. МСМАНАК, G. W. McManax RICHMOND, TEXAS. TPXAS. T is the purpose of the undersigned to pursue

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, r Boston, or to Liverpool, England. On receipt of Bills of Lading for consignments to us, advances will be made in advance of the

receipt of the produce if required. All consignments tous will be covered by Inrance, under a policy from the MERCANTILE MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, and transit, or awaiting reshipment at Galveston.

We have extensive storage room provided injury, if suffered to remain on the wharves. A supply of BAGGING and ROPE will confided to us, we hope to merit the approbation 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 Monday the 11th inst, at the colored church in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he will open a school for the intion of small children The house is well situated, somewhat remote from the bustle and business part of the city, very large and well furnished with comfortable benches, and desks for writing, and with all these advantages, there is a beautiful green yard, enclosed by a high fence, for the children, in time of intermission or recreation to play in without running into the 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,

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO., Houston, Texas. DEALERS in Greeeries, 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, Perfue mery, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, etc., etc. A full supply always on hand. Particular

ttention 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, Nev. 5, 1849, 6 m.

J. N. MASSEY. General Commission, Receiving and Forward-Richmond. Texas.

Wm. Hendley & Co.,

Central Wharf, Galveston, GENTS of the Texas and New York line of apackets, and general shipping and commission merchants. All shipments to their address covered by Insurance from shipping points in Texas (except Houston) and cash advances at all times upon same. Galveston, May 10th 1850.

JOHN P. KELSEY, Commission, Receiving and Forwarding

Merchant.

ND DEALER IN LIVE STOCK, VIZ. : SPANISH HORSES, BREEDING MARES, MULES, SHEEP, &C., At Rio Grande City-Texas.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Office of De Bow's Commercial Review,
January 1st, 1849
A new series of the COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be commercial Management in Management of the COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be commercial.

Sands' Sarsaparilla IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the Blood, And for the cure of Scrofula, Rheuma-tism. Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia,

Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Liver Complaint, Consumption Bronchitis, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Debility,

Se. Se. The Proprietors have spent much time in bring-ing this preparation of SARSAFARILLA to its pres-ent state of perfection; and the experience of when they undervalue any of his faithful mes- fourteen years has furnished them the most sengers, because they may have less popular ample opportunity to study, in their various talents than their own pastor. They forget that he sometimes makes weak instruments mighty to the pulling down of the stronginvited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the BEST and CHEAPEST Medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and acons for the invalid, pointing the way to the

aven of health.

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

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

the gospel. All orders should be addressed to Rev: E. Stevenson, Louisville Ky. The work, it 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 self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time, and it is now self-adopted the article at the time. Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and ex-E. D. John, better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely-extended country.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA. Southport. Conn., January 1, 1849. Messrs. Sands :- Gentlemen-Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure affected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afficted with the Scrofula on different parts of the body.; the glands of the neck were greatly enwill also be insured agaidst fire-risk while in larged, and her limbs much swollen. After suf-transit, or awaiting reshipment at Galveston. fering over a year, and finding no relief from the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg. nd drays at command, at once to secure from and below the knee suppurated. Her physician the weather such articles as would be liable to advised it should be laid open, which was done but without any permanent benefit. In this situation we heard of, and were induced to use kept constantly on hand. By a faithful and SANDA' Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produced apt attention to such interests as may be a decided and favorable effect, releiving her more than any prescription she had ever taken; and before she had used six bottles, to the asonishment 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 Saxps' 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 Scrofula, and of a scrofulous 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-fixion in this city, commends itself to the at-tention 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 severe scrolulous affection, &c., with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives ne very great pleasure to record my testimony behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it New York, May 10, 1848. JOHN GRIGG.

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

Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1847. GENTLEMEN—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 cars, and at others would break out in different parts of my face and head. These continued until my throat, face, and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so 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 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 bove named, I believe her statement to be cor-

JAMES M. D. CARR, Justice of the Peace.

Prepasred and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggist and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

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

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 fuure I will cheerfully attend to any reasonable request, provided the postage be paid on the letter soliciting information, etc., for I think it is as little as any gentleman can do-to pay pos tage on his own business; unpaid letters I will consign to the tomb of the Capulets-unwept, unhonored, 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 Jackson, Lavacca, 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 Assertment 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 obvi-ated, as there are large stocks of goods direct from the Northern market and New Orleans, and a sufficiency of establishments to insure competi-

Cash advances made on Cotton and other produce, shipped to our friends in New York or New Orleans.

THOMAS SIMONS. REFER TO: H. P. Bell, Gov. Jas. B. Shaw, Comp. Austin. REV. M. YELL. Bastrop co. COR. BALLARD. SPENCE TOWNSEND. Lavacca co. J. N. MITCHELL.

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY. TitE subscriber having purchased the Iron Foundry in this city, lately owned by Doctor N. K. Kellum, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish castings of every description, for cotton gins, saw and grist mills, sugar mills, &c. He has engaged an excellent workman to form patterns for any articles re-quired in his line of business. ALSO a moulder and a machinist. He has

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