



tary, when he sweated drops of blood in the garden of Gethsemane, and when he bowed his head upon the cross, and said, "It is finished," and the earth shook, and the heavens were covered with darkness. The first promise, therefore, is the germ of the scheme of a merciful God.

Our first parents may have been ignorant of the full extent of the promise; but its import comprehends the whole scheme and history of redemption, down to that glorious period when the Kingdoms of this world shall become the Kingdom of Christ. The predictions of the Old Testament in regard to this final triumph of the gospel, are changed to commands in the New—"Go ye into all the world and preach the gospel to every creature." We have then the text, the Prophets, the New Testament, the early Church, the examples of the Apostles, all showing that the grace of salvation stands related to the people of every portion of the earth. But how shall the gospel be propagated? Will it spread of itself; or is it to be extended through human pity, faith, sacrifice, prayers and efforts? God has given in the Bible the means of spiritual life, and with the means the agency of the Divine Spirit. These are adequate to the salvation of souls; they have produced and are now producing their proper effect. The spirit goes with the Gospel, and does not operate without it.

In reference to the plea of discouragement, on the ground that so little has been done, the preacher said that, from the beginning, the only hope of success lay in the promise and power of God. This hope God has cherished by the promise that the head of the serpent—not merely a part of the body, but his power, his life, shall be crushed under the heel of the Woman's Seed. But more than this there has been decided and clearing progress nearly toward these glorious results. If we look to the dark periods of the Past, we shall see in the present aspects of the world a solid ground of hope, and may labor with confident hearts. The Doctor referred to the failure of the past attempts of infidelity and wickedness, to overthrow Christianity. The papal apostasy in the fourth century, failed in its attempt to subvert the gospel; the infidelity of the French revolution has failed; the infidelity of the modern geologists has failed, and every attempt, from whatever source it may come, will ever fail against the truth of God. The light of science, the outgrowth of nations and the spread of civilization, will disperse a thousand superstitions which now stand in the way of the progress of the gospel. The gospel is destined to exist as a mighty and speedy agency in the revolution now in progress all over the world. Nations are coming into closer intercourse; European Nations will diffuse its light over every continent; a thousand superstitions and errors must be dispelled. In the active commercial nations, which will perform this work, the Bible is a daily book. The scriptures of the Bible control more than a hundred millions of men; the people of this country will soon stream on the Pacific, and the Bible will be a daily book.

A large portion of what is called New Mexico is included within the limits of Texas, and should be considered as strictly Southern territory, and should be supplied with the ministry of the Gospel, by the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Could the Texas annual Conference spare men and means, that portion of this State would be immediately occupied. Other Conferences could spare the men, and the church at large should furnish the means to supply that destitute field. Shall it be done? or shall the Southern church smother, with the North, her church which shall pre-occupy our own territory?

MISSION TO NEW MEXICO.

The American Missionary Association— which is an anti-slavery Presbyterian and Congregational Society—are about establishing a mission in New Mexico. The agent reports \$300 subscribed for this purpose in Cincinnati and its vicinity. They propose to send out two Missionaries, and one or more educators. Ought not the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to send Missionaries to New Mexico? A large portion of what is called New Mexico is included within the limits of Texas, and should be considered as strictly Southern territory, and should be supplied with the ministry of the Gospel, by the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Could the Texas annual Conference spare men and means, that portion of this State would be immediately occupied. Other Conferences could spare the men, and the church at large should furnish the means to supply that destitute field. Shall it be done? or shall the Southern church smother, with the North, her church which shall pre-occupy our own territory?

A WONDERFUL CLOCK.

The Paris correspondent of the Missionary Review gives the following interesting description of a new invention, which is indeed a great curiosity:

"A wonderful clock has just been invented by a French farmer, which deserves notice. He is a young man, scarcely twenty years of age, with no other education than that which the children of a country peasant usually receive. The clock is made of wood, and is called by the inventor, the moving calendar. It has several dials, to mark the hours, the minutes, seconds, the days of the week, the length of the months, the number of months in the year, the years and the centuries, the rising and setting of the sun, moon, etc., and all this works with accuracy and precision truly remarkable.

The works, artistically placed behind a glass, permit visitors to understand in a short time, all the movements. Above the dial, long runs a beautiful little gallery, with cells in the middle, and a tower at each end.

When the hour is about to strike, the door of a cell opens and Death appears, armed with his scythes, and pursued by Jesus Christ, with a whip in his hand, who chases Death before him, pushes him and shuts him up in another cell. At the first stroke of the hour, a little cock, perched on the cross which surmounts one of the towers, flaps his wings and screeches forth his neck as if he was about to crow. When the hour has finished striking, Death and Christ return to their respective cell, and entering, shut the door.

Three times a day, at six in the morning, at mid-day, and six in the evening, by means of ingenious mechanism, the sound of the Angelus is heard. The Virgin Mary then comes out of a cell, appears on the gallery and then kneels down in a little oratory. At the same moment an angel descends from a tower; he agitates his wings, and finally places himself at a short distance from the Virgin; he inclines himself as if to salute her. She becomes troubled, trembles and seems evidently frightened. All this passes during the first three strains of the Angelus. The angel ascends and makes three salutations, while the Virgin returns to her cell.

All the wheel-works of this admirable machine are of wood or copper, and finished in a perfect manner.

The inventor has conceived everything, executed everything himself; during the day, he worked in the fields, and at night, by the dim light of a little lamp, in one corner of his garret, he made his clock. It is now visited and admired by persons from all parts of the country, who, upon examining it, are astonished that it should have been made by a man wholly ignorant of the rules of mathematics and mechanism."

To be thrown upon one's own resources is to be cast into the very lap of fortune, for our

faculties then undergo a development, and display an energy, of which they were previously unacquainted.

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

GAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: WEDNESDAY, JUNE 26, 1850.

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

ERRATUM.

In the first line of the second paragraph of the article on Heaven, on the 23d page of our last issue, for "heaven," read "home."

COURTESY.

We have been induced by the kind offer of an esteemed friend, to send the Banner for a few weeks to several persons, who are not regular subscribers. Should they like the Banner well enough to subscribe for it, we shall be happy to enter their names on the regular subscription list. They will please look at the terms.

THE MAILS AGAIN.

Most bitter complaints of the irregularity of the mails, reach us from various sections of the State. We learn that there are some hundred weight of papers now lying at Montgomery. Who is to blame? when will the evils, the sore evils, the shameful evils complained of, be remedied? Will the new contractors do better? we shall see!

MISSION TO NEW MEXICO.

The American Missionary Association— which is an anti-slavery Presbyterian and Congregational Society—are about establishing a mission in New Mexico. The agent reports \$300 subscribed for this purpose in Cincinnati and its vicinity. They propose to send out two Missionaries, and one or more educators.

Ought not the Methodist Episcopal church, South, to send Missionaries to New Mexico? A large portion of what is called New Mexico is included within the limits of Texas, and should be considered as strictly Southern territory, and should be supplied with the ministry of the Gospel, by the Methodist Episcopal church, South. Could the Texas annual Conference spare men and means, that portion of this State would be immediately occupied. Other Conferences could spare the men, and the church at large should furnish the means to supply that destitute field. Shall it be done? or shall the Southern church smother, with the North, her church which shall pre-occupy our own territory?

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN PULPITS.

In a literary notice of the English Pulpit, the editor of the Independent, presents an interesting comparison between the pulpits of England and America. The comparison or rather contrast between the English and the American pulpit, has often been remarked by intelligent observers of both countries. The former deals mainly with the sensibilities and affections; the latter with the intellect and conscience. The former directs its labors chiefly to the cultivation of Christian laborers in the church; the latter, more to the conversion of the impudent. There is in the English pulpit, little of that severe logic, that rigid analysis, or that thorough criticism which characterizes the American pulpit; while there is often much inflation of feeling, and a softness of address that borders on effeminacy. We have heard, says the editor, of a London clergyman of no mean reputation, who, at the conclusion of a discourse, raised his right hand to a tragic elevation, and in a tone of most affected tenderness, exclaimed: "Oh! it is a thousand pities, that you will not love the Lord Jesus Christ."

We learn that of late years, there has been a marked improvement in the general character of the English pulpit, owing in part, no doubt, to a better acquaintance with the American pulpit, and to the study of such models as Wesley, Hall, Fuller, Chalmers and Dwight. There are some elements in English preaching, that might be advantageously combined with the great elements of power in the American pulpit.

BAPTIST BIBLE.

We recently published the remonstrance of a meeting of Baptist Ministers lately held in Boston, against the attempt of the American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society, to introduce a Baptist version of the Bible, in which the word baptize shall be translated immersion. The project excites much agitation, and is, of course, opposed as injurious to the denomination by many of its most intelligent ministers. We now give the remonstrance of a substantial association at Providence, R. I.

Whereas the officers of the American and Foreign Bible Society, have proposed to present to the said society at the approaching anniversary the stereotyped plates of a new translation of the Holy Scriptures. Therefore,

Resolved, by this Ministerial Association, that we deem the measure proposed as fraught with danger to our denomination, and that we trust our brethren and churches will promptly

protest against this hasty and ill-advised movement.

Since the above was written, the following decision, of the American and Foreign Baptist Bible Society upon this vexed question, has come to hand, which will be gratifying to the Christian public generally, as well as to a respectable portion of the Baptist church:

The Baptist American and Foreign Bible Society, closed its sitting in New York on Thursday last week. The Society, after a discussion of thirty-six hours, determined, by a vote of three to one, to restrict the issues and circulation of the Bible to the commonly received version, without note or comment.

FUTURE RETRIBUTION.

Rev. Dr. Barrett, a Unitarian clergyman of Boston, in a recent sermon on future retribution, assumed the following striking position:

"The doctrine of a future retribution was to be inferred both from the fulness and the reserve of the New Testament. Its fulness—for though the subject is not alluded to with great frequency, yet on every occasion which it naturally arose, the doctrine was distinctly stated. Its reserve—for the Jews believed in future retribution, and hence it might be inferred that if it were not a true doctrine it could have been contradicted. It was a doctrine assumed throughout the Bible, as clearly as the existence of God,—Christianity takes it for granted, and it is so fundamental a doctrine that the form of belief that denies it is really another religion."

MASONIC CELEBRATION.

The anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist was celebrated by the Masonic Fraternity of this city in fine style on Monday last.

At ten o'clock the procession formed, composed of Holland Lodge No. 1, Washington Chapter No. 2, and Rutland Encampment. They then proceeded to the Methodist Church, where a handsome address was delivered by E. W. Taylor, Esq. The procession was accompanied by an excellent band of music. The variety of Regalia present, added much to the beauty of the procession—There might be seen the simple but expressive white of the Entered Apprentice, the eloquent blue of the Master Mason, the rich scarlet of the Royal Arch, and the gorgeous trappings of the Knight Templar, all of the richest materials and most tasteful workmanship. At night, a collection was served up at the Lodge Room, at which a large number of the Ladies were present. The whole affair passed off in good style, and was quite creditable to the Fraternity in this city.

CHEAP ICE.

We learn from the Galveston News, that a cargo of ice was sold in that city, a few days since, at 75 cents per ton. It is hoped that the citizens of the inland city will keep cool.

DEWEY'S GRAND ORIGINAL PAINTINGS

ADAM AND EVE IN PARADISE, REPRESENTING "THE TEMPTATION" and "THE EXPELSION." (Gen. iii: 4, 6.) Painted for the late Charles X. of France.

It has been our good fortune to see these sublime works of art twice; once in 1839, in Nashville, Tenn., and recently, in St. Louis, Mo. They are still to have been exhibited in England, Scotland, and the United States, to the universal admiration of more than two millions of persons.

They are large pictures, being 14 by 12 feet. We can attest to the graphic truthfulness of the following description of these justly celebrated Paintings:

"These celebrated Paintings, are from the classic pencil of Dufau, a favorite pupil of David. The first represents the temptation of our first Parents in the Garden of Eden. Adam is portrayed seated on a broken bank, with Eve in a reclining posture at his side, the left arm of Eve is gracefully interlocked with Adam's, and with her right hand she places in his unconscious grasp the fatal apple.

"The attitude and air of Adam is manly and noble; that of Eve, delicate and graceful; but what shall we say of her face and expression? It is the very soul of poetry, simplicity, truth, feeling, and loveliness! If she had descended in a snow-flake from the regions of purity, she could not have looked more fascinating and lovely. Her eyes speak elegant passion to the wavering mind of Adam; half doubtful, and fearing to err if he gazes upon the resistless angel at his side,—he looks upwards upon the fair face of heaven,—but there all is calm and serene; the sky rolls in beauty, and the lion sleeps in unity at his back; no sound of murmuring life is there to disturb the solemnity of his repose, save the subtle and venomous viper, who crawls, unseen and unheard, upon his bower of innocence and love. He comes, but in earthly silence to turn this paradise into a burning hell; red wrath and malignancy glare from his horrid eyeballs, pestiferous with death, as he creeps with velvet-like paces from the trunk of a tree, and breathes the poison of his own hideous nature into the charmed ear of Eve; the spell is put upon her,—the hunted accents of proverbs and seeming truth enter into the too credulous and unsuspecting ears of the common mother of mankind, and she falls a blasted and broken pillar of the composite order of beauty, grace, and loveliness.

"The tints which pervade the picture are cool, chaste and mellow, imparting a vigorous freshness and boldness of relief to the coloring of the figures truly admirable. There is a harmony and beauty, united with a delicacy of finish, about this noble painting, which bespeak the hand of a master; and you gaze at it with surprise, conviction, and astonishment,—certain of its unequal merits, and scarcely believing it to be a work of art.

"Its companion, 'The Expulsion,' to which the attention is immediately drawn, is terrifically sublime; the elements are war,—Lightning gleams,—the sea rolls and rises, black with impending destruction,—the oak falls, driven by a thunderbolt; and the red artillery of heaven has shorn its leafy honors to the stem; the lion, so lately slumbering by the side of the lord of creation, is up, and hissing with a tremendous scowl of defiance. And the beautiful and once innocent creature who roamed unchecked and untrammelled through the fragrant bowers of Eden, are prostrate and despairing. The lurid glare of sulphurous fire is streaming over their agonized bodies. Fear is in their hearts and unavailing tears of contrition in their eyes. Hope has fled; and Satan, triumphant, is exulting under the form of an angel of light, over his prostrate victims. All is in perfect keeping,—graphic and sublime,—the hand of genius has passed over it. To see, understand, and feel its beauty, you must stand still, and look upon it in silence—"

SAN ANTONIO LEDGER.

The third number of this paper is before us. It is a very respectable looking sheet, and evidently merits a liberal patronage. It is devoted to agriculture, literature, miscellany, general information, and the interests of the State.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LOCALITY OF HEAVEN.

"The contemplation of heavenly things will make man both think and speak more sublimely, when he descends to human affairs."—CICERO.

one should localize Heaven; and they sentence him as a visionary, if he should endeavor to shape the "airy nothingness" of their dreams about Heaven into a "local habitation." But to the law. "What say the Scriptures?"

Instead of describing Heaven as an expanse of ether, unbounded only by the limits of space, embracing within its undefined territory the Universe at large, the Bible settles Heaven upon a locality by the use of adverbs and prepositions, which are restrictive to a particular place.

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The Westminster Review for April, 1850, Leonard Scott & Co., New York, contains twelve interesting articles.

- 1. Lord Jeffrey's Theory of Beauty.
2. Persian Custom Inscriptions and Persian Ballads.
3. The Liberty of Rome.
4. The Industrial Exhibition of 1851.
5. Equity Reform; or the Probate Courts.
6. Poems of Ebenezer Elliott.
7. Junction of the Atlantic and Pacific.
8. Relief Measures.
9. The Church of England.
10. Foreign Literature.
11. Correspondence.
12. Critical and Miscellaneous Notices.

The Ladies' Repository.—The June number of this popular periodical is quite interesting. The embellishments are good. The contents are:

- The Dignity of Music, by the Editor.—Light of the Sabbath Morn, by Ann M. Huntley.
The Last Wish, by Rev. L. B. Gurley.
Rest in Heaven, by Mary.
God in his Works, by William Ford.
The Dissenter, from our German Correspondent.
Tears, by O. J. Victor.
Night, by Rev. A. Stevens, A. M.
Droppings of the Sanctuary, by A. C. Ross;
Going Home, by Professor Larrae.
The Wisdom of God, by Professor Waterman.
A Midsummer-Night's Dream, by Miss Lucy Haughton.
Spiritual Union, by Rev. D. Truman.
Mourning for Christians, by Mrs. H. C. Gardiner.
The Ladies' Repository; The Invulnerable Fortress; The Philosophy of the Infinite; The Sinner and the Soldier; Sorrow of a Statesman; The Converted Sinner; Death of William Rufus; Pantheism; New Books; Cosmos; Scenes in the Civil War of Hungary; Sketches of Minnesota; Anecdotes for the Young; Revivals of Religion; The Swiss Reformer; The History of England.
Recent Books:—The Young Man's Closet Library; The Life, Letters, and Remains of Rev. Robert Pollock, A. M.; Essays in a Series of Letters; Home by Hints to Sunday School Teachers; Owen Glendon's Wanderings to the Isles of Wight; Journey to Ararat; Directions for Invigoration and Prolonging Life; The Modern British Platonic; Reminiscences of Methodism in West Jersey.
Periodicals: Methodist Quarterly Review; The Eclectic Magazine of Foreign Literature; The Biblical Repository and Classical Review; Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine; Hunt's Merchants' Magazine and Commercial Review; The North American Review; The Family Favorite and Temperance Journal.
Newspapers, Editor's Table.
The Sunset Hour, by Rev. H. P. Andrews.

The Guide to Holiness, Rev. D. S. King, Editor.—The June number contains its usual number of valuable articles:—The Right Use of Time; The Life of Faith-indistinction from the Life of Desire; The Mystic Dove; They are the People Dear to Me; Journeyings to Mount Zion; Memoir of Mrs. Almira Rand; Holiness, or Christian Perfection; Impossibility of Creature Merit.

The Guide to Holiness, Rev. D. S. King, Editor.—The June number contains its usual number of valuable articles:—The Right Use of Time; The Life of Faith-indistinction from the Life of Desire; The Mystic Dove; They are the People Dear to Me; Journeyings to Mount Zion; Memoir of Mrs. Almira Rand; Holiness, or Christian Perfection; Impossibility of Creature Merit.

The Guide to Holiness, Rev. D. S. King, Editor.—The June number contains its usual number of valuable articles:—The Right Use of Time; The Life of Faith-indistinction from the Life of Desire; The Mystic Dove; They are the People Dear to Me; Journeyings to Mount Zion; Memoir of Mrs. Almira Rand; Holiness, or Christian Perfection; Impossibility of Creature Merit.

The Guide to Holiness, Rev. D. S. King, Editor.—The June number contains its usual number of valuable articles:—The Right Use of Time; The Life of Faith-indistinction from the Life of Desire; The Mystic Dove; They are the People Dear to Me; Journeyings to Mount Zion; Memoir of Mrs. Almira Rand; Holiness, or Christian Perfection; Impossibility of Creature Merit.

The Guide to Holiness, Rev. D. S. King, Editor.—The June number contains its usual number of valuable articles:—The Right Use of Time; The Life of Faith-indistinction from the Life of Desire; The Mystic Dove; They are the People Dear to Me; Journeyings to Mount Zion; Memoir of Mrs. Almira Rand; Holiness, or Christian Perfection; Impossibility of Creature Merit.

The Guide to Holiness, Rev. D. S. King, Editor.—The June number contains its usual number of valuable articles:—The Right Use of Time; The Life of Faith-indistinction from the Life of Desire; The Mystic Dove; They are the People Dear to Me; Journeyings to Mount Zion; Memoir of Mrs. Almira Rand; Holiness, or Christian Perfection; Impossibility of Creature Merit.

The Guide to Holiness, Rev. D. S. King, Editor.—The June number contains its usual number of valuable articles:—The Right Use of Time; The Life of Faith-indistinction from the Life of Desire; The Mystic Dove; They are the People Dear to Me; Journeyings to Mount Zion; Memoir of Mrs. Almira Rand; Holiness, or Christian Perfection; Impossibility of Creature Merit.

The Guide to Holiness, Rev. D. S. King, Editor.—The June number contains its usual number of valuable articles:—The Right Use of Time; The Life of Faith-indistinction from the Life of Desire; The Mystic Dove; They are the People Dear to Me; Journeyings to Mount Zion; Memoir of Mrs. Almira Rand; Holiness, or Christian Perfection; Impossibility of Creature Merit.

The Guide to Holiness, Rev. D. S. King, Editor.—The June number contains its usual number of valuable articles:—The Right Use of Time; The Life of Faith-indistinction from the Life of Desire; The Mystic Dove; They are the People Dear to Me; Journeyings to Mount Zion; Memoir of Mrs. Almira Rand; Holiness, or Christian Perfection; Impossibility of Creature Merit.

The Guide to Holiness, Rev. D. S. King, Editor.—The June number contains its usual number of valuable articles:—The Right Use of Time; The Life of Faith-indistinction from the Life of Desire; The Mystic Dove; They are the People Dear to Me; Journeyings to Mount Zion; Memoir of Mrs. Almira Rand; Holiness, or Christian Perfection; Impossibility of Creature Merit.

The Guide to Holiness, Rev. D. S. King, Editor.—The June number contains its usual number of valuable articles:—The Right Use of Time; The Life of Faith-indistinction from the Life of Desire; The Mystic Dove; They are the People Dear to Me; Journeyings to Mount Zion; Memoir of Mrs. Almira Rand; Holiness, or Christian Perfection; Impossibility of Creature Merit.

of ether, unbounded only by the limits of space, embracing within its undefined territory the Universe at large, the Bible settles Heaven upon a locality by the use of adverbs and prepositions, which are restrictive to a particular place.—such as, "in Heaven," "to Heaven," "from Heaven," "into Heaven," "out of Heaven," "up to Heaven;" and also of such as "there," "where," "high as Heaven," which, if language conveys any meaning point to some spot on the geography of the Universe separate from every other place. Thus we are taught that God has selected a site for our immortality, and laid it off completely divided by well marked lines from all other situations.

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

When we think of Heaven, instead of forming confused images of an unsubstantial region without foundations, whose inhabitants, like vernal clouds, float along through the atmosphere, changing and commingling their vapory forms, let us call to mind that the Scriptures characterize Heaven by calling it a "country," a "land," a "world," a "city," a "temple," a "Kingdom," a "building."

battlefield of souls—if this world, cursed for man's sins, darkened by the frowns of God's justice—if this world, designed for the momentary sojourn of sinful rebels, should be watered by such streams, fed by such provisions, adorned by such charms, fanned by such breezes, lit up by such a sun and such lamps hang over it at night—if this world, where Jesus was babe, poor, scorned, mocked, crucified—if this footstool have anything desirable, then—whatever can render a scene worthy of the majesty of God, worthy of the infinite merit and purchase of the Son of God, worthy of the enlarged desires and hopes of the Redeemer—all is collected and perfect there."

We mentioned a moment since, that rich assurance of the Savior—"I go to prepare a place for you."

"As all things were made by him," has not Jesus almightiness to fit up a suitable abode for his followers? As he has gone from the blasted materials of this sin-cursed earth, will he not from those uncorrupted elements of the sublime sphere to which he has gone, be able to prepare a place in whose salubrious climate he may build our mansion? As Jesus has "gone to prepare a place" for you—for those whose natures he assumed, whose souls he sanctified; whom he loved—loved unto death—oh, who can tell why that place will not be as valuable as Jesus can make it—prepared for His Saints?

Call to memory that God's visible throne is in the midst of this "Kingdom." Now while God is omnipresent to uphold each blade of grass, and vitalize every animalcule, at the moment he is pillowing up the remotest world, and while His executive power every where enforces uniformly those laws which, as Nature's legislator he has enacted, and though He gives ethics to His moral subjects over every nation of whom he watches, yet the Bible prophecies of that place where "we shall see him face to face," thus unveiling the north-side effluence of his countenance to our admiration. What grandeur must robe the locality which God has selected from the Universe as the most lovely! What sublimity must enshrine the habitation which the universal Architect has reserved for his bride! The pleasure grounds of creation's Sovereign! That auspicious chamber of divine royalty in which the Ruler of Eternity holds Court!—The Throne before which the seraph, with the robes of light, pile up their crowns resigned! Where are treasured the rewards of the faithful!—That country whose Sun is Jehovah!

"My spirit is almost Forsook me, I would I had My soul in a warmer atmosphere Than this. I long to mingle with the flock Led by the living waters, and to stray In the green pastures of the better land. When will ye break, dull fetters? When shall I Gather my wings and like a nestling thrush, Stretch outward, star by star, up to Heaven?"

And they heard a voice from Heaven, saying—COME YE HITHER.—Revelation R. II. T.

For the T. W. Banner.

WHY SHOULD WOMAN BE EDUCATED.

If we were to define the province of woman, and mark well the influence she must necessarily exert in the circle in which she moves, it would almost appear a truism to say she should be educated in the best sense of the term; still it may not be altogether useless to look at some of the reasons why she should have the advantage of a thorough systematic education.

While man must provide for the physical wants of his household, and enter with energy into the peculiar duties of his profession, and as a true-hearted American citizen, keep an eye on the Star Spangled Banner of the nation, to see whether its waving between liberty or thralldom, and must often be absent from the family group, or if there, his thoughts must be much occupied with the business of his own sphere. Woman is constantly there, to stamp her peculiar traits of character indelibly upon those she cares for—she will scatter seeds in the fertile soil of young hearts. Her influence in early education is far-reaching, and lasting as eternity. If rightly educated herself, she may not only be a true "help meet," and make some attraction, but lay the foundation of true greatness of character, in the summer house of childhood, of those dear to her. Unless she be made acquainted with the law that governs our frame work, how can she ward off disease from those she tenderly loves, or stay the ravages of the invader, if perchance, he may have stolen in unawares! Not that she may revoke the sentence:—"Dust thou art and unto dust thou shalt return," but if she be acquainted with the laws of



This man receiveth sinners and catcheth them—Luke, xv. 2.

Hail to the friend of sinners!

His bowels melt with love!

To rescue man from ruin

He left the world above.

Poor man was lost to goodness,  
She slave of sense and sin!  
Christ laid aside his glory  
His worthless heart to win!

Man was a poor lost wanderer—  
Christ came to guide him home!

Man was a proud sufferer—  
To heal him, Christ did come!

Let self made saints deride him;  
Despise his help and die,  
"This man receiveth sinners,"  
With ecstasy we cry.

"This man receiveth sinners  
And catcheth with them" too,  
This was his earthly mission,  
The work he came to do.

He never rejects the humble:  
Who freely do confess,  
Their sickness and their trouble—  
Their sin and their distress.

While haughty scribes do murmur  
And Pharisees complain,  
Soft at the holy pleasure  
Of those whose freed from pain.

Let an enchanter his favor—  
Receive his help and live—  
"This man receiveth sinners"  
And freely doth forgive.

WATCHMAN.

May 27, 1859.

### MISCELLANY.

#### UNDER-GROUND LIFE IN NEW YORK.

The Courier and Enquirer publishes a table of statistics compiled from returns lately made to the Chief of Police, showing the number and condition of persons in New York who live in the basements and cellars. The number of basements and cellars occupied is 3,742; of rooms, 8,111; of occupants, 18,490. Of the occupants, 13,633 are reported as "clean," and 4,857 "dirty." About half of the whole number live in single rooms, generally with an average of five to a basement. In addition to these facts, we find in one of the city papers a summary prepared from the very incomplete returns of the Health Wardens in regard to the crowded condition of the many back buildings and class alleys.

We give a few of the statements:

In Catharine, Oliver, Water, Cherry, Oak, Madison, William and Rose streets, 31 dwellings, ranging from one to four stories in height, have been reported, containing 1,060 persons, and the other streets about 23 dwellings, containing 746 persons, the greater number of which are kept in a very filthy condition.

"The Health Warden of the Sixth Ward reports 63 rear buildings, containing 750 families of 4,721 persons. Of these buildings, 35 are badly ventilated, and 19 kept in a filthy condition, and some of them are more densely crowded than the hog-pens or cow-stalls in the Twelfth Ward. Besides the nuisance of over-crowding and ill-ventilation, dwellings, several persons have returned to the old habit of eating fish, and though they keep them from wafting in the streets, the danger to the public health is not lessened. No other ward in the city exhibits a larger number of inhabitants residing in fewer dwellings. The consequence is, that crime, poverty and disease abound here at all seasons of the year. It was in this ward that the cholera first made its appearance last year."

In ward Eleven, a list is reported of 330 houses containing 5,344 individuals, of which 164 are kept in a cleanly condition, and 116 filthy. In one house, No. 118 Riley-street, containing five stories, there are 51 families, in all 115 persons, and in the list of owners, there are several individuals holding a high position in society.

A particular neighborhood presents the following terrible agglomeration of the materials of crime, and pestilence, and woe:

"In the rear of Nos. 8 and 10 Mulberry-street, owned by a dry-goods merchant residing in Catharine-street, there are no less than 222 individuals; residing in 75 Mulberry street, owned by the same individual, there are 135 persons; in 15 Leonard-street 109 persons, all of color; in 124 Leonard street, 120 persons, the latter place owned by one of the deputy sheriffs; in 150 Anthony street, otherwise "Clanney Sweepers" Hall, 130 persons; in Cor Bay, 230 persons, all colored; in the old Brewery, 215 persons; and in 73 Cross street, 100 persons."

#### A NEW EMIGRATION SCHEME.

The London correspondent of the Philadelphia North American, in his letter of the 19th ultimo, says:

Mr. George Catlin is connected with a new scheme called "The United States Land Company," which is formed in London to facilitate emigration from England to the United States. It appears that this company have purchased a tract of land, consisting of 60,000 acres, in Milan county, Texas, latitude 31 deg., on Coahuila river, a branch of the Leon. The tract was surveyed by Col. Jacob Slaughter, a native of Pennsylvania. Mr. Catlin has recently been engaged in delivering lectures in the provinces on the advantages of emigration, and pointing out the peculiar benefits to be derived by the emigrant who proceeds to the company's tract in Texas. A large number of families have agreed to settle in that region, and it is designed that Mr. Catlin shall proceed to the company's lands in advance of the emigrants, for the purpose of making the necessary arrangements for their reception, such as the building of temporary dwellings, collecting provisions, and establishing agencies at Galveston and Houston, to forward the emigrants to the place of settlement. The emigrants will only be required to pay the actual cost of their removal, and of the temporary supplies furnished after their arrival upon the lands. The capital of the company is £120,000 in 20,000 shares of £4 each. Their operations will be confined to Texas, as they have the refusal or 130,000 acres of land in Pennsylvania, and 30,000 acres in New York State. Actual settler

in Texas will have the right, during the first year, of paying for their lands in the shares of the company at 6 shillings per acre. The first party will be ready to leave England in August. The emigrants have the privilege of selecting their allotments out of the centre tract belonging to the company.

From the Casket.

#### THE DEFINITION OF EDUCATION.

The great importance, indeed it may be said the absolute necessity, of general education, is now more extensively felt and acknowledged than ever before. It is, therefore, more important at this time than at any former period, that accurate and clear perceptions of what Education itself is, should be generally entertained. A brief and philosophical definition of Education, which should be recognized as an orthodox standard in both families and schools, would be found eminently useful, as it would give unity of idea and intelligent co-operation in action among parents, teachers and Educational reformers.

Education, when correctly defined, implies that general and varied process by which all the powers and faculties of an individual are duly and harmoniously developed and combined. Such an education comprises health, morals and intelligence; and any system of Education which does not secure these general results is equally defective, and will sooner or later, terminate in the destruction of itself and its unhappy subjects.

A thorough and comprehensive Education embraces, in itself, every desirable method of reform, individual, social and political, and without such Education, all ideas of general amelioration and advancement in the social state will prove sheer delusion. The habits of childhood, in most instances, become the irremediable and inexorable decrees of destiny in mature life, and few measures of reform ever produce any radical changes in long-established character.

The most true, touching and sublime of all religious paintings, represents the infant Saviour of the World, reposing on woman's faithful bosom. In another scene, but not less true, the infant Saviour or Destroyer of the world now reposes on woman's bosom, and whether that infant is Hercules upon his nurse, shall destroy or save, will depend upon the nature of the instructions and example of the mother than upon any and all other agencies combined.

Let the early, irremediable, and all-subverting influence of mothers ever impress the infant soul with the truth, love and glory of the Gospel and of Nature, and that individual and social reformation which the Mission, the world and Christian both pray, and labor, will have been achieved.

#### KIRWAN'S LETTERS.

It is stated by the Presbyterian that these letters are gaining the special attention of a number of Papists, who had a meeting together to examine the evidence for and against the faith in which they have been brought up. The letters of Kirwan and Bishop Hughes have been taken as their guide, and the result is, that the whole of them have become convinced that the Papal religion is an imposition, and they renounce their faith in it.

#### FUNERAL OF MR. CALHOUN.

It will be seen by references to other columns, that the ungravelled, but solemn preparation in Charleston, for the reception and temporary interment of the mortal remains of Calhoun's great son, was an exhibition of monumental grandeur, never equalled on this continent. The deed was worthy of that noble old city. The generous purpose, was to send a funeral to the grave, and honor to the name of the great departed—had already received and filled the warmest and highest places in the affection of every true Christian;—his means were already full. No public honor shrouded that city in mourning—her tears, were the tears of all—her grief was the grief of all—for every eye, and every thought of South Carolina was there—on our mountain home, every eye was fixed, and every heart well, when the beautiful Nina, bearing the precious remains of our beloved Statesman appeared in the distant waters.

We too, followed in that mournful procession, as we do, doped our tears upon his grave—and we too, are now struck and diseased. The funeral rites and solemnities, and the last duties of the departed patriot, was the impulsive admiration of true greatness—the unaffected love of true virtue, and the melting out from every heart, of grateful emotions, for long and faithful services.—Edw. G.

#### STREAMS OF INFLUENCE.

Could men distinctly see the streams of influence, which daily and hourly and steadily flow out from their conduct, in all directions, blessing or withholding their friends, their children, their relatives, their neighbors, and all with whom they come in contact, how much more watchful and circumspect would they be than they now generally are. When we come to examine the constitution of society, we shall find ourselves surrounded by an atmosphere of influences in which every element is in constant vigorous action and reaction. Here man speaks, and eloquence is heard; his signs, and poetry talks and entrances; he desires, and art becomes his handmaid; his opinions and resolves, and law reigns; his reasons, and philosophy ascends her throne; he unites his will with the will of his fellow-men, and a world of his own appears. Here every word projects an influence and acquires history. Every action draws after him a train of influence. Every individual is a center, constantly radiating streams of influence. From the first moment of his active existence, his character goes on dully and hourly, streaming with more electric fluid—with a subtle, penetrating element of moral influence. A power this which operates involuntarily; for though he can choose in any given case what he will do, yet, having done it, he cannot choose what influence it shall have. It operates universally, never terminating on himself, but extending to all within his circle, emanates from each of these again as from a fresh circle, and is thus transmitted on in silent yet certain effort, to the uttermost circle of social existence. His indistinguishable, not a particle is ever lost, but the whole of it, taken up into the general system, is always in operation somewhere. And the influence which thus blends and binds him up with his race, invisible and impalpable as it is, is yet the mightiest element of society.

#### CHEMISTRY OF THE STARS.

This singular head forms the subject of an article in the British Quarterly. The design of it is to show that the forms of life existing in this world are not repeated in the other planets and heavenly bodies. The article is destined to be read with unusual interest. The data from which it reasons, are the variety in weight, superficial phenomena, form and color, of the heavenly bodies. It is shown to be impossible that a system of animal and vegetable life, resembling that of our globe, can exist on any of them. The dry and rugged surface of the moon, volcanic, yet without sea and without atmosphere, the varying quality of sidereal light, and the chemical poverty of meteorites or air-stones, as far as their component substances have been discovered by analysis, are among the data on which it is argued that the stars are not tellurian; that they do not resemble the earth in their composition, and, therefore, that life must be otherwise sustained on the surface of those orbs, if it exist at all, than on ours.

The chemistry of the stars, it is inferred, must differ from the chemistry of the earth; the grandeur of the universe and the grandeur of Omnipotence are not obscured, but vastly illustrated by this general fact of diversity—a diversity that is already seen to surpass all previous thought and all possible conception. Yet there may be as wide a range of vital as of chemical diversity, and the reasons of analogy is urged in behalf of the hypothesis that the stars are inhabited, are in no way invalidated by the discovery that they are not—or that many of them are not—adapted to the sustenance of such living beings as dwell on the surface of our earth.

#### "AMERICAN FAMILIAR LIFE"

is the lead which Gallman's Messenger parades the worst of the testimony in the divorce case of Foster, the actor, and his wife.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

##### MUCH DESIRED PUBLICATIONS.

#### SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.

BY REV. H. B. BASCOM, D. D., LL. D.

In one volume, bound in cloth, of 200 pages, with a fine likeness of the author, will be issued from the press of Messrs. Morton & Griswold, Louisville, Ky., early in January next.

BOUND IN BEST ENGLISH MANILLA.

Round in best English manilla.	\$1.50
Common morocco, or colored calf, gilt edges.	1.75
Turkey morocco, gilt edges, gilt extra.	2.50

A discount of 25 per cent. for cash, will be allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of the gospel. All orders should be addressed to H. B. BASCOM, Louisville, Ky. The work, if 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 which they are received:

T. H. McMAHAN, Galveston, Texas.	E. D. JOHN, Galveston, Texas.
G. W. McMAHAN, Richmond, Texas.	

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

On receipt of Bill of Lading or assignments to receive advances will be made in advance of the receipt of the produce if required.

All consignments to be covered by Insurance under a policy from the Merchants' Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, and will also be insured against fire-while in transit, or awaiting independence at Galveston.

We have excellent storage rooms provided and drays at command, at once to secure from the weather such articles as would be liable to injury, if suffered to remain on the wharves.

A supply of BAGGING and ROPE will be kept constantly on hand. By a faithful and prompt attention to such business as may be 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 instruction of small children. The house is well situated, somewhat remote from the bustle and business part of the city, very large and well furnished with comfortable benches and desks for writing, and with all these advantages, there is a beautiful green yard, enclosed by a high fence, for the children, in time of intermission or recreation to play in without running into the streets. Those who feel disposed to favor this school with their patronage, are assured that strict attention will be paid to the advancement of their children in their studies.

TERMS OF TUITION.

Regents, learning Alphabet, Spelling, and Reading per Month, \$1.50

Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History, Reading, Writing, etc., \$2.00

GREENBECK, COOKE & CO., Houston, Texas.

DEALERS IN Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Clothing, and all kind of Goods generally.

N. B.—Advances made on Cotton, which will be shipped for sale to any market which may be desired.

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

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

**E. W. TAYLOR,**  
Forwarding & Commission Merchant,  
HOUSTON—TEXAS.  
Nov. 5, 1849, 6 m.

**J. N. MASSEY,**  
General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,  
Richmond, Texas. nov. 20

**Wm. Hendley & Co.,**  
Central Wharf, Galveston.

AGENTS of the Texas and New York line of packets, 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. 1 y

**JOHN P. KELSEY,**  
Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,

AND DEALER IN LIVE STOCK, VIZ.: SPANISH HORSES, BREEDING MARKS, MULES, SHEEP, &c.,  
At Rio Grande City—Texas.

#### TO THE PUBLIC.

Office of the Commercial Review, No. 45 Broadway, N. Y.

January 1st, 1850.

A new series of the COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be commenced in March next, and will be published monthly, except in the months of July and August. The position of business in New Orleans, growing out of the present crisis, presents an opportunity for doing up the business of the year, which has not been published before, and which will be of great value to the public. The Review, which has been published since 1841, has been the only work of the kind ever published in the South. From a mere notice of the Union and the world, it has become a leading authority in the South, and its circulation, to send it forth immediately. These does not amount to six or eight thousand dollars, and its circulation is not so extensive as the Review, which has been published since 1841, and which has been the only work of the kind ever published in the South. From a mere notice of the Union and the world, it has become a leading authority in the South, and its circulation, to send it forth immediately. These does not amount to six or eight thousand dollars, and its circulation is not so extensive as the Review, which has been published since 1841, and which has been the only work of the kind ever published in the South. From a mere notice of the Union and the world, it has become a leading authority in the South, and its circulation, to send it forth immediately. These does not amount to six or eight thousand dollars, and its circulation is not so extensive as the Review, which has been published since 1841, and which has been the only work of the kind ever published in the South. From a mere notice of the Union and the world, it has become a leading authority in the South, and its circulation, to send it forth immediately. These does not amount to six or eight thousand dollars, and its circulation is not so extensive as the Review, which has been published since 1841, and which has been the only work of the kind ever published in the South.

#### SANDS' SARSAPARILLA

##### IN QUART BOTTLES.

#### For Purifying the Blood,

#### And for the cure of Scrofula, Rheumatism, Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Liver Complaint, Consumption, Bronchitis, Croup, Pleurisy, Dropsy, Debility, &c.

The Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most accurate information to study their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exactly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish RELIEF GOOD MEDICINE are invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property of its restoring the system and curing all the above diseases. 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 list of testimonials from the most distinguished states, and especially from Messrs A. B. & S. Sands, —New York Agents, 7, 1848.

**GENTLEMEN.**—Having used and witnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, via. Virginia, Louisiana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it cured almost every ailment that stood in the way of my health, and restored me to the most vigorous and active manner, a tonic and invigorating in nature.

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. S. Army in all military expeditions, and is highly recommended by the Surgeon-General of the Army. In consequence of its use, I feel much pleasure in stating the high opinion entertained of its great medicinal value. In my own case it cured almost every ailment that stood in the way of my health, and restored me to the most vigorous and active manner, a tonic and invigorating in nature.

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

#### REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA.

Southey, N. York, January 1, 1849.

Messrs. SANDS & Co.—Gentlemen.—By your kind notice in the Standard, I am enabled to give you the remarkable cure effected by your Sarsaparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted with the Scrofula on different parts of the body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year and a half, and receiving the most valuable medical advice, she had nearly given up, and before she had used six bottles, she found relief and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think SANDS' SARSAPARILLA a great blessing to the age.

Yours with respect, J. H. H. H. H. H. H.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. N. W. Harris, a gentleman well known in Louisiana: "I have cured a negro boy of nine with your Sarsaparilla, who was attacked with Scrofula, and of a scrofulous family. Yours truly, 'Fidelities Hall, Va. July 17, 1848.'—W. W. HARRIS."

The following testimony from Rev. John Green, late Rector of the Church of the Crucifixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received—

**DR. SANDS.**—A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c. with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy. Hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it.

New York, May 10, 1848.

JOHN GREEN.

Messrs. A. B. & S. SANDS: N. Y., Oct. 6, 1847.

**GENTLEMEN.**—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times greatly gathered strength at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others would break out in different parts of my face and head. These continued until my throat, face, and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so sore that I could not eat, and I felt that I could speak only 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 Sarsaparilla. It not only cured the sore in my head, and I attribute the result entirely to the effects of your valuable medicine.

Yours, with respect and gratitude,  
PIEBE CAHOON.

Being personally acquainted with the person above named, I believe his statement to be correct.

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

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & S. Sands, Druggist and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canada.

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

#### POSTMASTER'S NOTICE.

MY services being very frequently claimed by persons at a distance, viz. in answering enquiries and various other little *gentlemanly* duties, I beg leave to inform all concerned, that in future I will cheerfully attend to any reasonable request, provided the postage be paid on the letter for the service. For a Postmaster, I will do as little as any gentleman can do—to pay postage on his own business unpaid letters I will consign to the tomb of the Capulets—unpaid, uncollected, and unused.

POSTMASTER, Crockett, Texas.

N. B.—Publishers of newspapers, who may wish for the services of a *Postmaster*, I will do as little as any gentleman can do—to pay postage on his own business unpaid letters I will consign to the tomb of the Capulets—unpaid, uncollected, and unused.

#### TEXANA.

The undersigned will respectfully inform the public generally, and the citizens of Jackson, Lavaca, 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 at the most reasonable terms.

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

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.	Asst. Secy.
J. B. SMITH, Comp. of Bastrop.	
J. M. VELL, Do. do.	
H. S. THOMAS, Do. do.	
CO. F. MILKIN, Do. do.	
F. W. THOMAS, Do. do.	
J. N. MITCHELL, Do. do.	

#### HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY.

THE undersigned 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 mill, sugar mills, &c. He has engaged an excellent workman to form patterns for any articles required in his line of business.

ALSO a moulder and a machinist. He is likewise turning lathes adapted to turning from brass and wood, and a black smith to do any work connected with the business.

All orders will be filled promptly and he is confident the work will be entirely satisfactory.

A. H. GOWEN.

Nov. 7, 1849.

#### THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST DICTIONARY

#### IN THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE, IS, CONFIDENTLY,

#### WEBSTER'S,

the entire work, unaltered in 1 vol. Crown Octavo, 1450 pages, with portrait of the author, revised by Professor Goodrich of Yale College, price \$5.

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

Containing over three times the amount of matter of any other English Dictionary, compiled in this country, or of any abridgement of this work.

Its definitions are made of condensation and purity. The most complete work of the kind that any nation can boast of—*Rev. H. A. C. Coffin.*

We believe that it will be found to become the standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous millions of people who read the United States.

Sent to 104 Members of Congress.

Published by G. A. C. Merriam, Springfield, Mass.; and for sale by Grigg & Elliot, Boston & Thompson, G. H. Butler & Co., Philadelphia, and by all booksellers. Feb. 1849.

#### REGULAR PACKET STRAMERS.

#### BRASS & WASHINGTON.

THESE splendid high-draught steamers, double engine, Class A, No. 1, passenger and freight steamers, have commenced their regular trips between Washington and the mouth, and being built expressly for this trade, will continue running on the Brazos during the season, and are prepared to receive freight and passengers at the various shipping points. The accommodations of these vessels are of the most superior order, and no pains or expense will be spared to promote the comfort of passengers, and give satisfaction to all who may favor them with their patronage.

One of the above-named boats will leave Washington, once a week, and will carry passengers and freight at the following rates:

Cabin passage between Washington and Galveston	\$7.00
Deck " " " "	2.00

**FREIGHT.**

Cotton bales	1.50
Dry Barrels	75
Wet Barrels	1.00

Sacks of Salt, Coffee, &c., same as dry barrel.

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to  
JOSEPH H. WOOD, Washington,  
Dec. 25, '49. ff.

#### NOTICE.

Having located myself at this point for the purchase and sale of Live Stock generally, I am now prepared to furnish purchasers at rates much cheaper and to better advantage to them than they can do elsewhere. For their letter information please call and try me.

Having been engaged in this branch of business for the past eight years at this place and Corpus Christi, I think I am capable of giving general satisfaction.

All orders in the above line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to for cash.

For references, please enquire of any one that has dealt with me at either place, or of 5000 head of Sheep on hand and for sale cheap for cash, by  
J. P. KELSEY, Rio Grande City, April 26, 1850. 6m

insect Oil,	Spirits Turpentine,
ard Oil,	Aleohol,
aster Oil,	Copal Varnish,
ed Oil,	Litharge,
orax,	Vermilion,

White Lead,	Chromes Green,
Chrome Yellow,	Prussian Blue,
Ivory Black,	

Received and for Sale, by  
GREENBECK, COOKE & CO.

#### BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE, AND THE BRITISH QUARTERLY REVIEWS, PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS!

Owing to the late revolutions and counter-revolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become invested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian of a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call attention to these Periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,  
THE EDINBURGH QUARTERLY REVIEW,  
THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW,  
THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,  
AND  
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig and Radical—"Blackwood," and the "London Quarterly" are Tory; the "Edinburgh Review," "High and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great radical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Mr. Millner, and now since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Doctor Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster. Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reported under that title, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly Review." It being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate titles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.

The above periodicals are printed in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white paper, and faithful copies of the originals, Blackwood's Magazine, being an exact copy of the Edinburgh edition.

For any one of the four Reviews,	\$3.00 per annum.
For any two do.	5.00 "
For any three do.	7.00 "
For all the four Reviews, 3.00 "	
For Blackwood's Magazine, 3.00 "	
For Blackwood and three Reviews,	9.00 "
For Blackwood and the four Reviews,	10.00 "

Payments in full must be made in advance.

#### FREIGHTS.

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

BENTLEY'S MISCELLANY,  
THE METROPOLITAN MAGAZINE,  
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH QUARTERLY REVIEW,  
EDINBURGH QUARTERLY REVIEW,  
FOREIGN QUARTERLY REVIEW,  
WESTMINSTER QUARTERLY REVIEW.

Any person subscribing to Blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, or to two or to any two of the Periodicals, at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named.

A subscriber to any three of the periodicals, at a year, or to the four Reviews, at \$8, will receive two premium volumes as above.

A subscriber to Blackwood and three Reviews at \$9 a year, or to the four Reviews and Blackwood, at \$10, will receive three premium volumes.

Conservative Premium values will be furnished when practical, but to prevent disappointment, subscribers are requested to order as many different works for premiums as they may require volumes.

#### REMOVAL!

C. MANDELLAM, respectfully informs the public that he has removed from his old stand, near the Houston House, to the Brick Store, corner of Main and Franklin streets.

Houston, Sept. 25, 1849.

#### NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due is paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held responsible till they have settled their bill, and order their papers discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to other places, without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud!

#### THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER,

is devoted to Religion, Morals, Literature, Science, Popular Education, and General Intelligence.

It is issued weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance, otherwise Three Dollars will be charged.

Subscriptions when paid within one month after receiving the first number, either to the Editor or to an authorized Agent, will be considered in advance.

The numerous Local Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are authorized Agents of THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER, to whom payments may be made.

Communications, whether on business, or matter for publication, unless containing money or subscriptions to the amount of Ten Dollars, must be post paid.

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

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

No obituary notice will be inserted unless it be sent within four months after the death of the person.

Advertisements in keeping with the character of the Banner will be inserted at the usual terms.

Printed at the Telegraph Office by Cruger & Moore.

Pul  
VOL  
THE  
Can  
An  
And  
My  
THE  
Can  
A  
A  
A  
No  
No  
No  
Fl  
Or  
Ob  
Co  
No  
I  
Yes  
No  
Wh  
That  
the  
the  
the  
not  
as  
prepar  
of gai  
that in  
the wo  
again,  
world.  
Our  
our kr  
that char  
with  
tion  
their  
solves  
bright in  
the me  
of the  
over r  
the r  
gain;  
spoke  
out o  
inc  
the C  
had i  
arou  
Some  
gras  
is no  
defra  
"the  
We h  
Bro.  
the r  
ion is  
a im  
him has  
ang  
Nov  
"al  
ent  
rich  
with l  
of ric  
to a ne  
wari  
wari  
nu  
nu  
a h  
Ho  
dis  
no  
sell  
of t