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# WESTRYAN BANNER.

Published Weekly, by R. Alexander, J. W. Whipple, H. S. Thrall, S. A. Williams, P. W. Hobbs and W. C. Lewis, for the Methodist Episcopal Church, South; Chauncey Richardson, Editor

VOL. II.--NO. 13.

HOU STON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 1850.

From a small volume of Poems entitled "Reverberations." SUNRISE COMES TO-MORROW. True it is that cloud and mist Blot the clear blue weather;

True that lips that once have kissel Come no more together. True that, when we would do good, Evil often follows; True that green leaves quit the wood,

Summers lose their swallows. True that we must live alone, Dwell with pale dejections; True that we must often moan Over crushed affections.

True that Man his queen awaits; True that, sad and lonely, Woman, through her prison-gates, Sees her tyrant only.

True the rich despise the poor, And the poor desire Food still from the rich man's door, Fuel from his fire. True the plant,-but if more true.

I would not deplore it; If an Eden fade from view, Time may yet restore it. Evil comes and Evil goes, But it moves me never; For the Good -the Good-it grows,

Buds and blossoms ever. Winter still succeeds the Spring, But fresh Springs are coming ; Other birds are on the wing, Other bees are humming.

I have loved with right good will, Mourned my hopes departed, Dreamed my golden dream, and still Am not broken-hearted.

What if cherished creeds may fade ? Faith will never leave us; God preserves what God has made-Nor can truth deceive us.

Let in Light-the holy Light-Brothers, fear it never; Darkness smiles, and Wrong goes right ---Let in light forever.

Let in Light! When this shall be Safe and pleasant duty, Men in common things shall see Goodness, Truth and Beauty.

From the S. C. Advocate.

Dear Brethren:—At your session in Petersburgh, Va., May, 1846, moved as I believe that the fruit of righteouslieve, by the true spirit of Christian brother-hood, you resolved to send a delegate to the Perhaps I might say without impropriety, General Conference of the M. E. Church in Perhaps I might say without impropers that it was extremely strange to me, to be at Pittsburg, in May, 1848, to convey to them a Methodist General Conference, and virtualyour Christian salutations, and through him to propose to them the establishment of fra-

ternal relations and intercourse.

This important trust you confided to me. In obedience to your will, and in e n ormity to the plan of duty assigned me, I proceeded to Pittsburgh, and reached the cityon eceded to Pittsburgh, and reached the cityon the second day of the session. Unfortunately, no letter of introduction or official testimonial of any kind had been furnished me; and, of course I felt my informal condition one of personal embarrassment. But understanding that the Conference had created a burgh, from a slave-holding State, would not committee of forty-six on the state of the be regarded in anywise, as an outlaw, whom church, and that the plan of separation adop- to honor would outrage the common sense of ted at the General Conference of 1844, under the provisions of which, the church, South, investigation and report, I judged it best to waive all feeling of informality, and lay before the Conference at once, the object of my mission and the fact of my presented in the state of the mission and the fact of my presence in the city, not knowing but that the committee might feel it a duty to hear from the South, would make it natural for me to say, that

Reverend and Dear Brethren :- The General Conference of the M. E. Church, South, as an unworthy brother? at their session in May, 1846, appointed me their delegate to bear to you their Christian ness to meet in Baltimore, that Christian genness to meet in Baltimore, that Christian genness to meet in Baltimore, that Christ, the

carnest request, made a speedy report which was acted upon with great unanimity. The report was unfavorable to my reception, and with the Dr. in Baltimore. While descenwas attempted to be justified upon the ground ding the river from Brownsville, in a steamer, of "questions and difficulties." I was not the Dr. and myself had some talk upon the able to see then, nor am I now, how that subject of the division of the church, and the body of ministers knew but that I could have causes which had led to it, to all which he

low any one but myself to define what I could, or could not do, under your commission .-I had one or two warm invitations to pass the bar—and be seated—and feel myself athome; but these honors were evidently designed for me, individually, and not as your representa-tive: and therefore they were all declined.

Notwithstanding my rejection and the opin-ion of many of my friends that I ought to have left on the next boat, my convictions were, that it would be better to remain a short time, and see what after-reflection would bring to light. I did so, and am still glad of it. Glad, because brother Greene had the forecast to think the journal of 1846 might be important to them as Commissioners, or to me, as your delegate-and took it with him to Pittsburgh; and as there had been some allusion to informal appearance there as a ground of declining to act with me, it was determined to send in an extract from the Journal appointing me a delegate, to bear to that General Conference your disposition to establish and perpetuate friendly relations with the M. E. Church. This was donecertified by Bishop Soule. This extract was accompanied by the following Communica-

"Rev'd and Dear Brethren :

I have received two extracts from your journal of the 4th and 5th instant. From these extracts I learn you decline receiving me in my proper character as the accredited delegate of the M. E. church, South, and only invite me to a seat within the bar as due to me on account of my private and personal merits. These considerations I shall appreciate, and will reciprocate them in all the private and social walks of life. But within the bar of the General Conference, I can only be known in

my official character. You will therefore regard this communication as final on the part of the M. E. church, South. She can never renew the offer of fraternal relations between the two great bodies of Wesleyan Methodists in the United States. But the proposition can be renewed at any time, either now or hereafter, by the M. E. church. And if ever made upon the basis of the plan of separation as adopted by the General Conference of 1844, the Church, South, will cordially entertain the proposi-

With sentiments of deep regret, and with feelings of disappointed hopes, I am yours in Christian fellowship,

Delegate from the M. E. C., South. Thus ended the well intended commission from your body. Upon this noble effort, I verily believe the smile of divine approval rest when the heavenly bodies themselves will REPORT OF THE DELEGATE AP- have ceased to shine. This offer of love, of POINTED TO ATTEND THE GEN-ERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. one, was demanded by all the bowels of mer-E. CHURCH, IN 1848.

To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the M. E. Church, South.

dervor to make and preserve peace—but our ness is sown in peace; nor ever indulge for

> ly shut out from Methodist pulpits. Yet this was so. But for the brotherly heart and hand of Cumberland Presbyterian, the Rev. istorial courtesy I had the honor of addressing as fine a looking congregation as ever heard my voice. Had I remained, I believe my time would have been fully occupied in the pulpits of other denominations. From right. I feel it a duty to say, in so far as the Methodists in Pittsburgh were concerned,

or the shame of this repudiation.

I should not have alluded to this one sided affair, if I had not desired an opening which question involving your rights, as certainly as it did their own. Accordingly, I sent in by a member of the Conference, the following communication. ing communication:

"To the Bishops and Members of the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal or is,due." And if one of their chief minor is,due." isters, was at a General Annual Conference

with us, could we have the heart to treat him salutations, and through me to offer to you the establishment of fraternal relations and intercourse between us as two legitimate portions of the great Wesleyan family. And as my state of mind must be one of painful suspense until your will shall be declared, I respectfully ask your earliest attention to the object of my mission.

ness to meet in Baltimore, that Christian gentleman, and eminent minister of Christ, the Rev. Dr. Dixon. It having been assumed as a thing of course, that a Wesleyan minister from England, would endorse every abolition act of the majority, and knowing as I did that almost every Englishman was committed on the subject of slavery, I could but feel that could not be subject of slavery, I could be the course, that Christian gentleman, and eminent minister of Christ, the Rev. Dr. Dixon. It having been assumed as a thing of course, that a Wesleyan minister from England, would endorse every abolition act of the majority, and knowing as I did that almost every Englishman was committed on the subject of slavery, I could but feel that course, the course of the majority and knowing as I did that almost every Englishman was committed on the subject of slavery, I could but feel that course of the subject of slavery and knowing as I did that almost every Englishman was committed on the subject of slavery. object of my mission.

Very respectfully, yours, in the unity of Wesleyan Methodism.

L. PIERCE,

the subject of slavery, I could but left that caution and reserve were called for. My private feelings and an almost involuntary confidence in his well matured judgment still urged me to commune fearlessly with him on Delegate from the M. E. C., South.

The Committee, in accordance with my South. His attention, however, when his causes which had led to it, to all which he listened as one whose heart sympathizes with remidied the difficulties, if an opportunity had been given. It is true, that some of the delegates did question me in the streets, and in the walks of social life, as to what my powers were—whether they were general or special. To these inquiries I gave no direct answer, I did not regard myself as sent there to canvass the subject with individuals outside of the Conference, but to represent you, as your accredited agent in behalf of the M. E.

church, South; and therefore, I could not al- | ding if you are rejected, it will be the occa- to diffuse it among our fellow-men-from leparture for Cincinnati, when a gracious

intensely engaged reading the books which had been given him by the Southern preachers on the causes of division between the North and South. The facts contained in these records, made a deep impression on his mind, and led him to converse more freely on this, to him, painful occurrence. He was a man, however, of such finely balanced feeling, and well disciplined mind that no opinion was openly expressed. But permit me to say this much; I believe Dr. Dixon to be a man, towards whom the Church, South,

In view of these very cordial words, and prompted as we ever ought to be, by a pure fraternal love for all the children of Wesley;
I would respectfully suggest the propriety of this General Conference directing by resolution the Bishops on the state of the s this General Conference directing by resolu-tion the Bishops, or a committee created for the purpose, to send to the next British Con-ference a letter declaratory of our firm at-tachment to Methodism, as we received it from Mr. Wesley in the days of Bishop As-bury, and of the pleasure it would afford us to be recognized by them as a worthy and true-hearted portion of the great Methodist family. And also, that the same course be pursued towards the Canada Conference, asking from

convenience.

steadiastly adhere to the ground taken in the (Cheers.) It is the Magna Charta of our last communication of our delegate to the freedom. I believe that no free government Pittsburgh, May, 1848; To wit: That we cepts of the Bible; and no despotic govern-cannot under their act of rejection and refu-ment can stand because of the Bible. (Great sal, renew our offer of fraternal relations and appliause.) I speak now of Great Britain.—intercourse; but will at all times entertain You live under a government, to a certain munication, or by delegation—having for its object friendly relations, and predicated of the rights granted to us by the plan of separation adopted in New York, 1844.

Respectfully submitted, L. PIERCE. St. Louis, May, 1850.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE SOCIETY.

SPEECH OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH. resolution :-" That the Report, an abstract of every Christian man and every Christian of which has been read, be received, and print-ed under the direction of the committee."— book in the hands of every human being that He observed-The resolution which I have can read. (Cheers.) And if you have those been called upon to move, cannot require amongst you who cannot read, it is your duty that I should say anything merely for the to teach them to read. (Cheers.) I agree purpose of recommending it. Every one who entirely with the rev. gentleman who last admust desire to see it in print, to have it to something below, and by its upheavings might read, to have it to circulate, and to make it the subject of conversation; and above all, a no doubt. I feel it in my own country, and subject of praise and thanksgiving to God for the mercies which are displayed to us in that the hands of every family. Although the Re-Report. (Cheers.) But, my Christian port which has been read gives an account of friends, these meetings of ours, and the Reports read at them, are mementoes to us of its agency the Bible has been extensively cir-the progress of the great and glorious work of culated, it is but right to remember, that this God; and we do well and right to meet, from time to time, not merely for the purpose of reviewing the progress of our work, and rejoicing in gratitude over it, but on the present occasion, I believe, as much, if not more, than any other, we have cause for thanksgiving and joy. (Cheers.) I listened with infinite gratification, to one single sentence in that Report upon the other side of the Atlantic—that very most successful in its support. (Hear.) The everywhere. (Cheers.) responds with that which is now my privilege to recommend to you. (Hear, hear.) One who was an ardent supporter of this, and many other societies which have for their objects the glory of God and the welfare of mankind. (Loud applause.) I need hardly say that I mean Dr. Stanley, to whose office I have such that the Lord reigneth, and that the Lord reigneth is distinctive name is "God is love." Many cheers.) But I would have you remember that it is not men, but this Book, which binds us together. The loss of human instruments are trials of our faith, which should lead us to cling closer to the Bible, and more wisely a munificent grant from that society was in-

sion of everlasting regret to me. Here we country to country, and people to people.parted and were but little together until our When we have brought under our notice the means and the agency by which the Word of Providence brought us together again on an God appealed to every man in his own tongue other fine steamer.

While on this passage, I found the Dr. intensely engaged reading the books which man, towards whom the Church, South, should cherish a high appreciation.

On this trip to Cincinnati I had the pleas-On this trip to Cineimati I had the pleasure of the company of Bro. Ryerson, one of the delegates from Canada, and the traveling companion of Dr. Dixon. His more natural, and close relation to the Dr. contributed no little to the assurance I felt that he sympathized with us, in feelings of tender regard. The opportunity was so good, and the pleasure which fraternal intercourse with any, and with fevery legitimate organization of Wesleyan Methods would impart, that I could not fail to ask Bro. Ryerson how he thought an offer from us, of friendly relations would be received. To which he replied most cordially—"our sympathies are all with the South."

In the opportunity was so good, and the pleasure which fraternal intercourse with any, and with fevery legitimate organization of Wesleyan Methods would impart, that I could not fail to ask Bro. Ryerson how he thought an offer from us, of friendly relations would be received. To which he replied most cordially—"our sympathies are all with the South."

In the opportunity is at least a matter which comes more directly home to us, and involves us in equal responsibility,—I mean the operations of the Society at home. (Hear.) is do most sincerely rejoice to know, that, great as has been the increase of Bibles abroad, there has been likewise a corresponding increase in the circulation at home. We are hardly aware of the extent of the deficiency of the Word of God in this country among the poor. (Hear)...... The Bishop then referred to the usefulness of ragged schools, and to the necessity for educating the poor especially on Bible principles, if we would keep our country safe, and make the people virtuous and happy; and concluded by moving the recoluhappy; and concluded by moving the recolu-

towards the Canada Conference, asking from each Conference an answer at their earliest one of its Vice-Presidents. The American Bible Society is twelve years younger than In conclusion I beg leave to offer the fol-lits parent; and that Society, with the entire owing resolution: lowing resolution:

Resolved, By the delegates of the Annual Conferences of the M. E. Church, South, in General Conference assembled, that we will believe it will circulate throughout the world. General Conference of the M. E. church in can stand without it is founded upon the preany proposition coming from the M. E. extent founded upon public opinion. It is a church to us, whether it be by written com- feee government; it is a government of the ment would be a rope of sand. It is said that the religion in England is supported by

the state; I say that the state is supported by religion—(loud applause)—and I know that the great Republic in the West would not stand an hour without the sanction of the Bible. What then, my Lord, is the duty of Christians? If it be true that this is the great Charter by which we are to live, and by The Bishop of Norwich moved the first which we are to die, what becomes the duty has listened to that deeply interesting report, dressed you, that without the Bible there was which referred to the accession to this great cause of one whose extensive influence is exer-and the Puritans to New England. (Hear, eised in so many ways for the moral, social, and hear.) It was, then, the circulation of the religious good of the people of this country.
(Cheers.) I allude to his Royal Highness
Prince Albert. (Loud applause.) But, Christian friends, amid so many things for thanksgiving and rejoicing which this report suggests to us, you will, I am sure, not only pardon me, but great audience for the attention you have giv-you will go along with me, if I ask you to en me, and would just say, that if these sendwell for a moment on one portion of that Re-port which has a saddening feature. (Hear.) other side of the water—if the two countries In meetings of this kind, meetings of a society which comprises a vast number of persons, it may happen that when the annual meeting comes round, we have to miss some of those who have been most active, most zealous, and | teer, and diffuse the doings of this Society

report of this year has, alas! more than a usual number of losses of this description to Captain PAKENHAM was introduced by the record. I cannot but feel that my own presence here to-day must remind not a few of the friends present of one who is absent, of one ing forward, said he was an Irishman, lately who last year moved the resolution which cor-responds with that which is now my privilege reigneth;" thus began the report, let his ceeded. (Applause.) He was a man whose affectionate disposition, simple piety, and ready eloquence, will make him long to be remembered in this Hall. (Hear, hear, and late; but he had received a caution from the

trusted to his hands, for the spread of the Word of God at Florence and Rome. It was a memorable fact, that when the Pope left Rome they could print the Scriptures, but when the Pope of Rome came back the Scriptures must be locked up. [Hear, hear.]—Pope Pius the Ninth had had a great deal of advice given to him, -he would give him a little more—which was this—keep your hands off the Consul of America. [Loud cheers.] The Pope had better not meddle with the Consul for whatever reason—[cheers]—and one was, because the United States would not allow it. [Hear, hear.] It was in the beginning of January last year, that a New Testament was printed at Florence, and it might seem strange to Englishmen, who consented to be guided by common sense, that an infallible Pope gave his sanction to it, and another infallible Pope sought to suppress it.—
[Hear, hear.] This had actually been done in relation to the New Testament, which was printed as he had said, and for distribution among the people, but was now at the top story of a house of which the bottom was a prison. These Testaments were carried away from his house to the place where they now are, by a common policeman, who considered himself a mighty great character while doing the work, which was quite fittingly done

in the night. This man interrogated the servant whether there were any more books in his master's house; to which the servant replied, "I think you had better ask my master himself, you say the book is very bad, then the writer must be very bad! you had better imprison him!" This insolent and foolish man became silent, as well he night. When this edition of the New Testament was in course of publication saves of the warkway applied. of publication, some of the workmen employed on it were convinced of its excellency; and as a great favor they solicited a copy to read at their homes; and although this large edi-tion of a beautiful New Testament was not permitted to be published, these men possessed a copy each, and there was reason to hope it was read by them. For the printing of these books the captain must be called to an interrogatory, which means that he should be requested to criminate himself. Wishing to make very short work of it, he said at once, "Yes, I am the culprit," and delivered himself to meet his ensuies before any Tuscan tribunal, and have the whole thing out. This resolve of the captain's was made known to the government; but what did they say ?-Most strangely, they came to this decision:
"There was no fault to find with the captain,
we will have him for a witness on our side:" and so when the time came, the captain was then summoned to witness for the enemies of the truth. They thought the poor printers would be crushed more easily than the capwith the British and Foreign Bible Society, which stood at his back, which, as had been well said, was the Bible Society of the world. [Cheers.] The captain determined that the printers should not be crushed-[hear, hear] but should be defended. Tuscan laws, hould be applied to the uttermost. It pleased Providence to direct him to a very superior Tuscan lawyer, and when he got into the Court he told them some home-truths, declaring that the law which prohibited the printing of Bibles did not apply to Tuscany-it did not, and should not, cross the Tuscan frontier. [Hear.] This learned Tuscan lawyer, after having presented the law of the case, turned to a common-sense view of it, pointing out the inconsistency of having the churches beautified with paintings of Scripture scenes and characters, which the people were taught to kneel to and admire, if not to adore, and yet deny them that book from whence the ideal of them was derived. [Hear, hear.] "What," said he, in beautiful Italian, "submit the Word of God to the censure of man! Absurdity, contradiction, impiety!" [Loud cheers.] Who would not receive these sentiments will all their hearts? This blessed Word of God is full of love; hear him saying, "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." He must be a wretched and wicked 'man, be he Pope or any body else, who should censure that and keep such a blessed invitation from the people. However, the cause went against the captain and the Bible; the expenses of the court were only 1s. 6d.; fine, 50 dollars. Not satisfied with the decision of this court, an appeal was made to a higher tribunal, the captain thinking it would do no harm to discuss the matter over again. As the former turned out so

The Report presents many interesting facts. Among them we have as the French issues from the depot in Paris, 108,338 copies, a grant of £300 made to the French Society; 500 Testaments for the use of schools to the Protestant Bible Society. From the depots in Belgium, Holland, and the Rhenish provinces, 76,000 copies. In the eastern pro-vinces of Germany civil war had obstructed operations, but the year's issues from the Frankfort depot amounted to 90,436 copies. All legal hindrances to distributton had been removed in Prussia, and the Berlin Society had called upon its ninety auxiliaries to take the field. In Hungary there was great eagerness for the Scriptures, and 500 copies issued since the termination of the war. From the depots at Constantinople and Smyrna, 6,684 copies have been issued during the year. In

well, there was hope that this might turn out

better; and it proved, the superior court re-

versed the decision of the inferior court .-

[Loud cheers.] So they did not do amiss there. [Hear, hear.] But they were to have

another discussion yet in another court. He would very much like to be there if possible,

for the purpose of putting a little pepper and salt upon it. [Laughter and cheers.] If

they were treated fairly and justly, even ac-

cording to the law of the State in such mat-

ters, he had no doubt that the Testaments

which were now in the custody of the Ameri-

can Consul, would be allowed to be freely

circulated. [Hear, hear.] After referring

to his expulsion, and the very proper manner in which his case had been taken up by the

British Government, and expressing a hope,

that, as a servant of the Queen and an Eng-

lishman, justice would be done to him, the

gillant captain sat down amid the applause of

WHOLE NO. 65.

the British Colonies the work was going on. The Sydney auxiliary had remitted £130 and received 2,000 copies. At Tahiti 5,000 copies of the revised Bible had been received. "The total receipts £91,634. Miss Jane Cook, of Cheltenham, contributed £1,000; an anonymous Friend, £500; and Mr. Du-

rant, of Copthall Court, London, £500." At an early stage of the proceedings, Mr. Luke Hansard offered a resolution, or amendment, having reference to the alleged low rate of payment made by one of the contractors for binding. A paper had been put into the hands of the chairman on the same subject.

The noble lord appealed to the meeting whether the contractors are the contractors. ther an assemblage of 3,000 persons could sit as a committee to consider the question of the rate of wages paid to the binders? Only two hands were held up against receiving the Re-

There is an impression that the committee has treated this matter too cavalierly. Whether this be so or not, it is very much to be egretted that the Society should even appear o be indifferent to the cry of the laborer .-Mr. Hansard was of the great Parliamentary printing firm, (" Hansard's Debates,") he is wealthy, eccentric, and benevolent.

PROPAGANDISM IN ROME.

We clip the following interesting sketch of propagandism in Rome, revealing the measures employed by the Pope to counteract the effect of the innumerable handbills and flysheets recently published and distributed, which are rapidly imbuing the whole mass of the Italian people with sentiments of political and religious liberty :-

We are indebted to a distinguished English friend of Italian freedom, who is personally acquainted with these movements, and with the means for their continuance, for the favor of translating for our columns one of the Pope's own propagand fly-sheets. We have seen the original, with the bit of gauze fastened over a petty wood-cut, which the priests still imagine they can make the people believe to be a piece of the veil worn by the Virgin Mary, and by her furnished to the house of "Our Lady of Loretto." At the top of the sheet in the centre, is a rule picture of the Virgin and her child, over which is pasted a piece of common black lace of modern manufacture, about one inch square. Over this is printed the following caption :
"The real Sacred Veil of the Blessed Vir-

gin of the Holy House which existed in Turkey, carried by the Angels to Loretta," On either hand is the following:

"CHRISTUS NOBISCUM STATE."

" Grand parration in form of a letter found in the sepulcher of Jesus Christ in Jerusalem, with the account of all his Passion and Death, with the further narration of the most acute griofs which his afflicted mother endured.

"Whoever shall keep the three words writ-ten under the Sacred Veil over his house, door or window, shall be free from earthquakes, and in addition shall have eighty thousand years of indulgence each separate time that he shall say :

"Jesus Nazarenus rex Judeorum miserate mei. Christus rex venit in pace. Deus homo factus est. Christus nobiscum. State libera nos Domino. Ab omni peccato libera nos Domine. A male morte libera nos Domine. Ab insidiis Diaboli libera nos Domine.

Then follows the letter in these words :-

"Jesus spoke and said: "My dear children: - Know that the arm-ed soldiers were 125. Those who conducted me tied, were 23. The blows with the fist which they gave me in the head, 30. Taken in the garden they gave me to make me get up from the ground, kieks 105. Slaps with the open hand on the head and breast, 168. Blows on the shoulders, 30. I was dragged by a rope, and by the hair, 23 times. Blows with the fist in the face, 30. Various thumps, 6,666. Wounds in the body, 100. They gave one great mortal shove. On the cross I remained three hours, during which time I sent forth sighs 125. I was torn and pulled by the beard 13 times. The pricks of the thorns in the head were 100. The mortal thorns in the forehead, 3. The spits in the face, 160. The wounds which they gave me were 1,000. The soldiers which conducted me were 508. Those who led me were 3 .-The drops of blood which I shed were three million, eight thousand, four hundred and thirty. And by Longino I was struck in the

side, whence issued blood and water. "To whoever shall every day recite seven Paters and seven Aves for twelve consecutive years, to complete the number of the drops of blood which I shed, and who lives as a good Christian, to him I grant five graces. "1. Indulgence complete and remissions

of all his sins. "2. He shall be free from the pains of purgatory.
"3. If he should die in the mean time, it

shall be counted as if he had completed the 12 years. "4. He shall be as a martyr and one who has shed his blood for the faith.

"5. I will come from the heavens on the earth to fetch his soul, and for those of his relations to the fifth generation.
"Moreover, the Lord was pleased to ask of

Mary for greater devotion, which were the most bitter gricis which she suffered in this life? - Mary answered him that the greatest among her griefs were five :

"1. When Simeon predicted to me that thou shouldst be slain. "2. When I considered you lost. "3. When I saw you as Ecce Homo.

" 3. When I saw your precious blood sprinkled by the whippings.
"5. When I saw you taken from the cross,

and deposited in the sepulcher. "Know, Mary, that whosoever shall say to you one Pater and one Ave for each of these griefs, to him will I grant five graces. "1. Remission of all his sins.

"2. The virtue which has been lost by sin. "3. At the end of his life he shall die in " 4. He shall be free from the assaults of

"5. I will assist him in every danger and misfortune, and it shall be a merit to manifest him to his friends and neighbors, besides so many indulgencies for those to whom he may make them profitable.

"Whoever carries on his person this doenment shall not die by drowning, nor of a violent or sudden death, and doing good shall be free from contagion, from pestilence, from lightning : he shall not die without a confessor, shall be free from his enemies, shall not fall into any misfortune of justice, nor shall he be condemned by false witnesses.

"The women who cannot bear children. recommending themselves to God with real faith, and wearing this on their persons, shall bring forth children free from all danger. "In any house in which this document shall

be, there shall be no deceit, nor anything bad. and forty days before the person's death he shall have a vision of the Blessed Virgin The original is deposited with the Ameri-

can and Foreign Christian Union.]

#### TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 10, 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 anruperanuated preachers, and the widows and orphans of those who have died in the work.

CHANGE OF PUBLICATION DAY.

In consequence of the change in the day of the arrival of the New Orleans mail we must change our day of publication, in order to furnish our readers with the latest news at the earliest period possible. During the present mail arrangements we propose to issue the Banner on Saturday, instead of Wednes-

The second part of the article on the Church of England is crowded out this week by other

THE SAN JACINTO CAMP MEETING.

Having just returned from this meeting, at the time of issuing our paper, we have only time to state, that the meeting has been characterized by considerable interest, marked attention to the ministry of the word of life, and the strictest decorum of deportment. We were present only two days, but were highly gratified with the gentlemanly and ladylike deportment of the people, and with the zeal and ability displayed by the ministers present, Rev. Brothers James M. Wessen, P. E. John W. Phillips, Homer S. Thrall, Charles F. Rottenstein, William F. Hubert, and Edward Stocking, in their ministrations. It was manifestly their object to win souls to Christ. There were some happy allusions to former occurrences upon that consecrated ground,-The congregations were large, orderly and attentive, and it is hoped that great good was done. We are not prepared to state the

The location is a most delightful one, equally convenient to Galveston and Houston and the San Jacinto circuit. It is earnestly hoped that arrangements will be made for a permanent camp ground at this spot so memorable in

Capt. Wood, of the steamer Billow, and Capt. Baldwin, of the steamer Jack Hays, have merital commondation for their energy and courtesy in accommodating the people of Houston and Galveston, in their transits to and from the camp-meeting.

### KANT'S ETHICAL THEORY.

Kant, a distinguished Gorman philosopher, in his theory of ethics, represents moral reason to be the law by which man is governedwhich is its own motive, and can only be corrupted by motives of pleasure or pain drawn f om the region of sense. It is pronounced by the North British Review as dark and contradictory -- asserting the imperative character of the moral law as a revelation above all experience, and yet degrading its highest maxim--viz: that we should perform only such actions as may be universally imitated to the region of experience and calculation Kant's autonomy of reason would make man a blind Polyphemus, without God, and without hope in the world. It is but a dark lantern, not having even a utilitarian candleit is at best, but a flaming sword that turns

### THE MAILS AGAIN.

every way but drives no whither.

The Gordian knot would furnish the fittest type of the mail arrangements for Texas, as they present confusion confounded. The New Orleans mail reaches Galveston on Tuesday at 9 o'clock, A. M., and remains there under treatment for sea-sickness, until 3 o'clock, P. M., on Thursday, arriving at Houston at 3 o'clock, A. M., Friday. The Galveston mail leaves Houston on Friday, at 3, P. M.: and at 9 of the same day, P. M., the Richmond. the Washington and the Montgomery mails arrive, and remain quietly until the next Tuesday, at 3, P. M., when they gently move on to Galveston, and there take breath until Sunday. Such recklessness of the commercial, literary, social and religious interests of Texas, as is clearly evinced in the snarled mail arrangements, is a sin that ought to be punished by the elders of the land. Similar confusion prevails throughout Texas.

BIBLE DEPOSITORY IN HOUSTON.

We have been politely invited by Mr. M. Strong, Agent of the A. B. S. for Western Texas, to examine his supply of Bibles in the hands of Mr. M. D. Conklin, Bible Depositor in this city.

The following is a list of the various sizes of Bibles and Testaments:

			Size Type.
Refer. 4to Pibles, Mor. gilt, \$	11	00	Pica
" enif gilt,			do
" " ealf		00	do
" sheep, emb'e	12	50	do
" Royal 8vo, Mor. gilt,			Sm. Pica
" sheep emb'd		50	do
Svo Maroon gilt,	1	50	do
" Sheep,	1	00	do
Minion Bible, sheep emb'd,		40	Minion
Common " do do		30	Nonpareil
German Bibles, sheep,		60	
Pocket Minion, Morocco gilt,	1	75	Minion
ealf gilt,		10	
" " Maroon gilt,		90	do
" " sheep do		50	do
Refer. Focket, Pearl, Mor. gil			
" ". " ealf gilt,			
" " Mor. tue			
Pocket, Diamond, tuck,		70	Diamond
" Testaments,			do
Svo Test, and Ps. Mor. gilt,	5	2 25	Pica.
" " , ealf,	1	10	do
" " sheep,		60	do
German and Eng. Testaments	,	50	
Spanish and Eng. do		50	)
Spanish Testaments,		20	
Refer. Mor. tuck Testaments,		40	Pearl
32mo tuek do		30	Nonpareil
· sheep, do		1	) do
" eloth gilt, do		1	5 do

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF

16mo eloth

The memorable Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated in this city by the Houston Division of the Sons of Temps ance .--The procession was formed at the Temperance Hall, and marched thence to the Methodist Church, where the Chaplain of the Division commenced the services by reading appropriate selections of Holy Scripture, and offering an address to the throne of heavenly grace, after which, the Declaration of Independence was most impressively and felicitously read by H. H. Allen, Esq. The orator of the day, W. J. Darden, Esq., delivered a chaste, appropriate and able address, which by the unanimous request of the Division, has been furnished for publication. It affords us pleasure to be able to spread it before our readers. The services were closed with the benediction by the Challin, when t'e r cession returned to Temperance Hall, and partool; of a plain collation with rich gusto.

The display of the Sens of Temperance in this place, on the 4th, was quite a creditable We were not able to join in the procession, but made out to get to the church in time to witness the proceedings there. The services were commenced by a very cloquent and appropriate prayer from the Chaplain, Rev. Channey Richardson, after which, the Declaration of American Independence was read by H. H. Allen, Esq. Mr. Allen's reading was superior. Possessed of a fine iee and a happy manner, and those gifts being well cultivated, he performed this duty The oration was delivered by W. J. Darden, Esq. This was Mr. D's first aprance as a public speaker, and he sustained olf very well. Barring a slight degree of sment, on the part of the speaker, the address was very good, containing many passages of great vigor of thought and beauty of expression .- Honston Gazette.

> Hoaston Division, No. 49, Sons of Temperance.

Bro. Wm. J. Darden:

Upon the return of our Division to the Division room, on the 4th of July, after the delivery of your beautiful chaste and appropriate address, it was unanimously resolved that a committee of three be appointed to solicit a copy of the same for publication.

The undersigned being aprointed a committee for the purpose, beg leave, in making known the wishes of the Division, to express the hope that no personal consideration will induce you to withhold from publication an address so well calculated to promote and advance the great reformation in which we are engaged.

Yours, in Love, Purity and Fidelity, E. A. PALMER. THOMAS M. BAGBY, JAS. W. HENDERSON.

Houston, July 6th, 1850.

I have this day received your flattering note asking in behalf of the Houston Division, Sons of Temperance, a copy of the address delivered

on the 4th of July. Though fully sensible of its many imperfections, I do not feel at liberty to deny a request so unanimously made: and for the pleasing and commendatory language you have employed in communicating the wishes of my brethren, accept my sincere thanks.

Yours, in Love, Turity and Fidelity. W. J. DARDEN. Messrs. E. A. Palmer, Thos. M. Bagby, J. W.

ADDRESS

WM. J. DARDEN, ESQ., TO THE SONS OF TEMPER-ANCE, JULY FOURTH, 1850.

Henderson, Committee.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Selected by the favor of my Brethren, the Sons of Temperance, I stand before you to renew those reminiscenses of greatness and glory, that ever come thronging on the mind, on this, the anniversaryday of our national independence, and to give a feeble utterance to those feelings of joy pride and gratitude, that should ever ani-

the sacred memory of our ancestors, and grati- Westward of the Alleghany mountains tude to that indulgent Providence, who has vouchsafed to us so long a continuance of our glorious liberty.

and pleasing fancies, they rest on stern realities - arts flourished and commerce prospered, and her undoubted facts. The muse of history points white winged messengers carried the novel but to the fourth of July, 1776, as the distinctive acceptable products of America, to gratify the characteristic feature of that century, and the capricious fancies of the Old World. beginning of an era most memorable and mo-

immortal virtues of our ancestors -- to their enlightened political sagacity and forbearancetheir indomitable perseverance and fortitudetheir truthfulness, love of justice, prudence and curs, how shall we retain it? unceasing vigilance, must we ascribe the glory and the praise.

dom, talents and patriotism there congregated. while they knew their own. Never before, for such a purpose, was such a council assembled. Nothing that can be found tellectual endowments, or the moral and social in Greek or Roman history, or in the dim virtues of our patriotic ancestors, nor simply traditions of distant antiquity-nothing that bearing in mind their heroic deeds in many a the age of chivalry affords, though panoplied in bloody battle-field, for at this time, on the the magnificent beauty and richness of romance. banks of the Potomac, under the builder's hand, and action, the incalculable and extraordinary al monument to the memory of Washington. consequences anticipated and realized, equal the From every nook and corner of this vast Union, 15 Bourgeois

> sentatives of but three millions of people, but from the blood stained walls of the Alamo, will they were statesmen, orators, philosophers, pa. be sent to occupy a conspicuous and honorable triots and warriors, and well they knew, that position in this magnificent testimonial of a peoin the business, about which they were enga- ple's gratitude. All the grandeur, beauty, skill ged, they and their constituents were one and and fitness that the genius of architecture can

they supplicated redress, petition after petition. remonstrances repeated, forcible expositions of ages after ages, the gratitude of a mighty natheir sufferings, had availed them nothing .- tion to the memory of Washington. head of a nation whose

"March is upon the mountain wave, Her home upon the deep,"

territory, with the tempestuous sea on the destruction. one hand, and merciless savages on the other, the unaccustomed rigors of a strange clime to Senseless politicians and soulless demagogues

fond solicitude of a kind parent; but he denied selves for their country's good, may not be able to them even the rights and privileges of En- to stop the furious on-laught of their irrational glishmen, where those rights and privileges opponents. But when this Union is forced to were combated by the unjust and unfounded pre- the verge of ruin, and when those who have judices of his infatuated ministers. Pride, vanity. Jaunched the ship of State into danger, nigh and arrogance had possessed their bosons, and destruction, are not able to retrieve her from her festering there, finally produced a plentiful perilous position, the salvation of the country harvest of chagrin and disappointment.

mortal Declaration. He had sworn eternal en- my right hand forget its canning !! mity to every form of oppression over the mind | We must practice the virtues of our ancesand body of man; and there was the manifest tors and emulate their bravery. Thesacrememof his opinions, which he was willing to stand ory of their deeds is preserved from oblivion by to and abide by to the last extremity. With history, they will afford us no earthly benefits, Philips, Livingston of New York, the philoso- liberty, progress and improvement. pher Franklin, whose fame had filled the world. were as unyielding as the granite hills of their own beloved New England.

The Congress adopted the report of the committee, and each one in that solemn assembly, with deliberation, affixed his signature to a document that ushered a nation into existence, and for the support of the doctrines and principles they had avowed for themselves and their constituents, they mutually pledged their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor. Nobly did they fulfill their pledge, and as testimonials of their fidelity to it, this day, throughout the length and breadth of this vast land, there are millions to whose joy and pride and gratitude for the donation, preservation, and present possession of the priceless boon of liberty, ably rapid; but the process of moral and social no adequate expression can be given.

This liberty, our fathers have transmitted to us. How shall we retain it, and how shall we hand it down to posterity?

tain this fair land ?

When the white man first trod the soil of

mate an American bosom,-joy and pride for the superior prowess and numbers he retired

Through the dauntless energy of the white men, all the obstacles of nature had vanished -the wilderness had blossomed as the rose, Villa. These are feelings which are not to be exci- ges, Towns and Cities had sprung up, semina. ted by idle declamation, nor by a display of rich ries of learning were founded, the sciences and

Such was the state of things after the lapse mentons in the history of the world. Then of about a century and a half from the first was laid the foundation of a government before landing of the white man on old "Virginia's unknown, save in the dreams of poets and the shore," when arose that conflict, of which we reveries of philosophers, but under whose be- have spoken. Our just rights were denied us, nign auspices we now live and enjoy our foreign oppression galled us, American blood rights and liberties, more free and untramelled, was shed on American soil at Lexington. The than elsewhere can be done upon the face of the declaration of Independence issued, and after a long and bloody war, victory crowned the cause We possess these blessings by means of the of justice, of truth, and of America, at the battle of Yorktown.

These were some of the difficulties of our ancestors, to acquire liberty. The question re-

We must exercise the same virtues they possessed, their forbearance, their liberality, their If we consider the composition of that body, patriotism, their love of liberty, their temperwhich adopted the declaration of independence, ance, their untainted sense of honor, which we have reason to be proud of the genius, wis- prompted them to respect the rights of others,

It is not by romembering the names, the incan, for the inherent moral dignity of purpose there is arising a noble and stupendous nation-Congress of the U. S. on the 4th of July, 1776. contributions are being made, to build the There were assembled, it is true, the regre- mighty work, and from our own State, a stone devise, will be lavished on this monument. It Long had their greivances existed, often had will rise a pile of more than Corinthian beauty, elegance and slendor, and will perpetuate for

Scorn, contumely, contempt and rude repulse, On the banks of that beautiful river that were the rewards of the faithful colonists. The flows with crystal clearness-flows sweetly and keyal George, surrounded by pomp and splen- gently by the last carthly resting place of the dor, girt about with Britain's power, comman- mighty hero, this work is carried on and but a ding countless legions, by land and sea, at the short distance from the same spot, behold the supreme legislative council of the Union: useless disputation, fierce invective and want of energy, mark its proceedings. The black monfelt no sympathy for a handful of poor feeble itel, and slowly flapping his heavy wings, fans ster spirit of ruin seems to hover above the Capcolonists, who lived on a narrow strip of distant the fires of fanaticism, disunion, dissension and

endure, and the unknown hardships of a new revel in their wickedness; they may even sucesed for a while -and that noble band of statesmen, among whom, stand Clay, Webster and To these people he should have extended the Cass, and who are willing to sacrifice themwill arise as of yore, from the bone and sinew But the war of words had ceased, and an c. of the country, that active and useful intellidict of the people was about to issue more im- gence & moral courage, which pervades the worportant and more nearly concerning the destiny king class, will be brought into requisition, and of man, than any proclamation of any King, at the signal of danger, there will arise an ar-Prince or Potentate-a declaration which my more numerous and powerful than the fashould sever the shackles of oppression, and med legions of Xerxes. The farmer will leave tread in the dust, kingly prerogatives and pow- his plough in mid furrow, the smith the heated iron on the anvil, the builder will forsake his The Divine hope of liberty had illuminated building, and by tens and by hundreds and by the soul of its author. There was silence as of thousands, each girding on his armor, forgetthe tomb, when in the hall of independence, ap- ting every thing eise will exclaim: My counpeared that pure patriot and statesman. Thom. | try! O! my country! when I forget thee, may as Jefferson, offering to the Congress, the im- my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth, and

him came the other members of the committee. save as examples to cheer us on in the cause of

Glorious deeds were performed at Thermopy-John Adams and Roger Sherman, whose souls læ and Marathon, yet Greece has long since been the land of ruin and desolation; and notwithstanding the bravery, simplicity and severe virtues of thy first founders,

40 Rome, the steadfast grandeur of thy pride And beauty are all fled."

The battles of Trenton and Yorktown, are sources of pride to every American; but a reliance on that pride will not save us from humiliation and national degradation. The religious moral, intellectual, and social condition of the people must correspond, if we would maintain r proud position among the nations of the

The process of mental deterioration is lamentdebasement is infinitely more so. Christianity is the conservative element of republicanism, Catalogue of Officers, and Students, of La harborage in their creed to such fleshly sentiand in every portion of our country, some faithful missionary lifts the banner of the cross and propagates its doctrines. Nor are the intellec-It is often more difficult to retain than to actual wants of the people uncared for; the quire and what toils and troubles and difficul- school-master is every-where abroad, and ignoties severe, did our ancestors encounter, to ob- rance is the result of wilfulness, rather than ne-

But while various and immense instrumen-America, he found a boundless country, perme- talities have been employed in these two great ated by majestic rivers, crossed by noble ranges causes, no efficient organization has been formed, of mountains and covered by primeval forests, until lately, for the reformation of popular, soa climate propitious, and an atmosphere rival- cial evils and habits, and the maintainance of ling in beauty and clearness the sunny skies temperance and moderation. The consequence has been that intemperance in the use of intox-On those noble rivers floated the rude canoe icating liquors has increased to a frightful exof the barbarian fisherman, and through the tent-it has swept like a deluge over the land mighty forests there went no living thing, save carrying desolation and misery. It seems to the objects of chase, and the Indian hunter .- have come like an evil spirit and whispered Amid hardships, sickness and starvation, the words of sweet seduction-he goes about in all forest was felled and the land was cultivated. places, high and low, seeking whom he may de-The wily savage was first propitiated with gifts, vour-he leads the ragged beggar in his train and then beaten into submission, until, before and captures the henorable statesman clothed in

the mechanic in his shop and the farmer in the is proverbial for its healthfulness. field -- he interrupts at their studies, the law- The Institution has an able and popular

a hearth stone, and blanches many a lovely cheek, he makes many a widow, and leaves to many an orphan a heritage of shame and woe. sustained by the principles of love, parity and lege. fidelity, has stopped thy onward course.

The success of the Sons of Temperance has een most extraordinary, and it required such an order, combined with such principles to stop the mighty evil. When man is enslaved by a social habit, it requires the utmost energy to break his fetters. Especially is this true of the zette under his management, we have consihabit of intemperance; but any one so enthral- dered one of the most spicy and spirited of our led, if willing, may cast his shackles aside, and will find a brother's help and a brother's sympathy among the Son's of Temperance. Much has been effected, but much remains undone. The enemy ought not only to be defeated, but

Ladies, in a cause so just and righteous, tending so much to the redemption and elevation of the temporal condition of man, and in which you are so much interested, we sincerely inoke your cooperation, for without your assisance we can do nothing .- But favored by the bright glances, sweet smiles and gentle voice would do well to call immediately on the of beauty, we are certain of success.

Brethren of the Sons of Temperance, let us press forward in the work of our high calling; it is a great and glorious cause of humanity, and it is the cause of God-let us persevere until the evil of intemperance is utterly eradicated-until the great causes of Christianity, education and temperance shall extend over the whole earth ; and embrace within their fold, every human being. Then on each return of the anniversary of our national independence-our country already in the van guard of nations, will exhibit a manifest advance in the march of civilization, and in the amelioration of the condition of mankind. All sectarianism, in religion as well as polities, will vanish -- truth, justice, harmony and universal peace, liberty, equality and fraternity, will prevail-the lost image of God will be restored in the soul of man-the will of the creature absorbed in the will of the be superior to angels in personal dignity. Creator, and the grand and mysterious problem of the existence of man on this earth, be finally

### EDITOR'S TABLE

contains nine sterling articles :

1. Claverhouse, by Macauly and Aytoun-

2. Edwin Chadwick, C. B. 3. John Calvin: A very elaborate article in defence of the character of the great reformer, but admitting the charges heretofore made against him. The article contains the see only the crags surrounding, and the other materials for a graphic sketch of Calvin's above, but can form merely a feeble anticipation character. We shall probably recur to it of the regions over which he will journey, and

4. Hunt's Poetry of Science.

5. F. R. Hunt's ' Fourth Estate.'

6. Mahomet and the Koran. 7. Southey's Life and Correspondence.

8. The Jewish Theoreacy. 9. Lord Jeffrey.

The Christian Union for May is well filled ven. As Faradise was proved to be a material with rich, evangelical and spirited articles. Editorial Remarks: The Recent Anniversaries. Reminiscences of the late Edward Bickersteth. What kind of Union? England Embracing the Baptismal Controversy--Evan-visions of manygelical Alliance, Bereavements and the Charactor of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth. Lamentations. Sources and Elements of Union. The Bible to be interpreted by Private Judg- not locate in their mansions. If their minds ment. Hints to Ministers on Economizing were not incorporated in some solid body, their strength. Proposals for a Conference by what medium could such intelligences form of Christians of all Nations. Spain-Indica- alliances with external objects with which the tions of an increasing preparedness for her re- "better land" is furnished ? Then, as uncomception of the Truth. Universal spread of pounded spirits, or mere essences of our present the Gospel. French Section of the Evangeli- being, could not ally themselves to the solidity cal Alliance—Meeting at Lyons. The late Redeemed must, of necessity, have bodies by Rev. Edward Craig, M. A. The Anniver- which to make use of the materials and objects saries. Under this head is included a con- of the prophetic Jerusalem. dor. Literary Notices.

Collegiate year 1849-'50.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Rev. Edward Wadsworth, D. D., for this neatly tiful analogies, that the body raised is another executed and interesting Annual. Having formerly been a member of the Board of Trustees of La Grange College for some six years, we have felt a deep interest in its prosperity and success. In the present Board of Trus-

This institution has long chioved a high reputation as one of the best Colleges in the South-West. Its graduates are found in most of the Southern States, many of whom are filling offices of high trust.

La Grange College possesses distinguished nence, which commands a vast and enchanting imperfections, so when elevated to a nobler

Senatorial robes. He goes into the church and is view of the Tennessee valley, covered with followed by many a willing subject-he stops hundreds of thrifty plantations. La Grange

yer and the doctor, and alters the course of the Faculty-Edward Wadsworth, D. D., Presimariner on the sea. Each and all he approaches with a sparkling eye, a glowing check and pursuasive voice, and whispers "come," and Carey, A. M.; Thomas G. Rice, A. M., and they go. "Man pats a devil in his mouth that Thomas C. Weir, A.M., Professors. It has a resteals away his brains," and makes him forget spectable Library, Chemical and Philosophithe use of his limbs in and go ascrpentine walk, cal Apparatus. Expenses per annum need and even compels him to imitate more closely not exceed \$150, exclusive of clothing. The hat old serpent that tempted mother Eve scholastic year is divided into two sessions .-and crawl upon his belly upon the face of the | The first session begins on the second Monday in July, and continues twenty weeks .-He carries poverty and degradation to many The second session begins on the third Monday in January. The annual communicement is at the close of the second session. Public But proud demon, thy steps are staid. An or- examinations take place during the last week ganization founded on the rock of truth, and of each session. Success to La Grange Col-

THE HOUSTON GAZETTE.

We deeply regret that the ill health of the worthy and talented Editor of this paper, J.C. Harrison, Esq., compels him to suspend its publication for some several weeks. The Gapolitical exchanges. It has been one of itsprominent objects to advocate the cause of Tem-

The extreme ill health of the editor induces him to offer his entire establishment for sale We respectfully call the attention of those wishing to purchase a printing office, to the following statement of the Editor :-

Any person wishing to purchase a good Printing Office, with a full assortment of materials on hand, a fine subscription list and a first rate run of advertising and job patronage, Editor of this paper.

### CORRESPONDENCE.

For the T. W. Banner. THE PERSONALITY OF HEAVEN.

"It is of dangerous consequence to represent

to man how near he is to the level with the brute, without showing him at the same time his greatness."-Pascal.

Although mental and moral faculties are nenessary as well as physical to constitute the Personality of Heaven, yet for want of space, this essay will confine itself to the external form of the glorified saints. When the entire series will have been completed, then we would like to resume the present theme by proving, from various arguments, that the Redeemed will

The Resurrection is above the discoveries of science. No Bible subject is more difficult of comprehension than the physical organization of the redeemed; none more opposed, and, probably, none concerning which there is more ignorance and divisions of opinion. As the Resurrection is a doctrine of Revelation alone, we The North British Reciew for May, 1850, deny to Reason any right to oppose this truth with countless vain speculations. " But foolish and unlearned questions avoid." And to obey this command, we sweep off from our table the theo? ries with which the inquisitive would perplex the investigation of this scriptural subject. Let me remind the curious that we are situated like the unfledged eaglet which, from the evrie, can the helghts to which he will soar after his pinions have been given to the breezes.

Taking it for granted that the reader believes the doctrine of the Resurrection, it is not the design to prove that "the dead arise," but the object is to show with what bodies do they appear.' However, we may mention one argument, because it is a conclusion drawn from the Locality of Heaabode, prepared by Deity as the capital of his government, it cannot be tenanted by unembodied spirits, but its population must have palpable and visible forms. If the inhabitants of the heavenly Jerusalem be-according to the confused

"The viewless spirit of a lovely sound,

A living voice, a breathing harmony," A bodiless enjoyment, such vapery beings could

densed sketch of the several New York An- But will not the body corrupt the soul ! Will niversaries. Monthly Review of Missions .- it not limit our spiritual enjoyments and cir-This a most interesting department of this cumseribe our privileges! How can those glovaluable work, and is uniformly executed rious promises to the Redeemed be realized if with distinguished ability and Christian can- they have to be chained again in a corporeal prison ?

We will quiet the timid, who fear to give Grange College, North Alabama, for the ments by commenting briefly upon some passages of the 15th chap. of 1 Cor.

In several verses the apostle argues by beaufrom the body sown.

"Thou sowest not the body, that shall be but bare grain. \* \* But God giveth it a body." Who, unacquainted beforehand with the results, could prophecy that from the death of this base grain there would spring up the well-protees there are several names familiar to us- portioned stalk, adorned with its deep, green names associated with many pleasing remi- leaves, and its richly-stained blossom, seen ripening into the golden harvest ? Thus the resurrection will grant us a new personal appearance. "There are also celestial bodies, and bodies terrestrial." Commentators refer the "celestial to Enoch, Elijah, the Savior and the Saints, who rose at his crucifixion; and that " terrestrial" refers to our present " vile bodies." As we need terrestrial powers to labor and sufadvantages. It is situated upon a lofty emi- fer upon this sin-cursed earth, burdened with

sphere of operate in sublimer d and blood Does not t rection are rials from ure? Doe scripture, ingetherea stitution, f

JUL

for a loftie " For we k tabernacle not made As an anc mouldering cle of this spirit, in will offer it us employ in which t dead, there with its g breezes, wi to crawl? the flowers As it expai basking in ugly reptil ritual body the body w that word. a substanti ing by com The spir animal pa

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ZETTE. Il health of the his paper, J.C. to suspend its eks. The Gawe have consispirited of our mone of itsprocause of Tem-

editor induces hment for sale ention of those ag office, to the itor :urchase a good ortment of mastion list and a I job patronage. ediately on the

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W. Banner. HEAVEN. nce to represent e level with the t the same time

houlties are neo constitute the want of space. to the external When the entire I, then we would eme by proving. to Redeemed will il dignity. he discoveries of

more difficult of ical organization opposed, and, ch there is more ion. As the Reelation alone, we ppose this truth s. " But foolish 'Aul to obey this ur table the theol re would perplex ural subject. Let are situated like om the eyrie, can g. and the other beble anticipation will journey, and oar after his pinmorgos.

he reader believes tion, it is not the arise," but the obes do they appear.' irgument, because e Locality of Heato be a material e capital of his goed by unembodied st have palpable sitants of the heag to the confused

vely sound, armony,"

pery beings could If their minds ome solid body. ntelligences form is with which the Then, as uncomces of our present res to the solidity tonelade that the t, have bodies by crials and objects

oyments and cirow can those gloned be realized if in in a corporeal

pt the soul ? Will

who fear to give uch fleshly sentiupon some passa-

e argues by beau-

raised is another

, that shall be but giveth it a body. hand with the rem the death of this g up the well-proth its deep, green blossom, seen rist ? Thus the rer personal appearial bodies, and boors refer the "cee Savior and the cifixion; and that sent " vile bodies." to labor and sufth, burdened with

ated to a nobler

sphere of existence, we need celestial powers to [ ries of existence!" As we thus penetrate into operate in that purer region, and to discharge the unknown recesses of all things, sublimer duties in that higher station. "Flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God?" Does not this teach that the bodies of the resurrection are composed of entirely different materials from the ingredients of the human structure? Does not the apostle declare in another scripture, that instead of our present natures beingetherealized, that God will create a new constitution. from different materials, and designed for a loftier gradation of existence ? 2 Cor: 51. " For we know, that if the earthly house of this tabernacle were dissolved, we have a building not made with hands, eternal in the heavens." As an ancient altar, forsaken by devotion and mouldering into ruins, so likewise the tabernacle of this body will be dissolved, while the spirit, in that "house not made with hands," will offer its sacrifices of praise to Jehovah. Let us employ an analogy. When the silken tomb, in which the worm has buried itself gives up its dead, there arises a being of a prettier form. As with its golden-tinted wings it floats upon the breezes, what need has it of its former powers to crawl? As it now feasts upon the honey of

ugly reptile? "It is sown a natural body; it is raised a spiritual body." Of course this does not mean that the body will be spiritual in the strict sense of that word .-- for spirit cannot be organized into and having seen power exerted only by matter, a substantial form. We will develop its mean- we have settled down in the belief that Spirituing by commenting.

the flowers, what need of its old habits of life?

As it expatiates over the fields of atmosphere

basking in the sun-beams, we ask, is this that

now to the will.

beautiful and plausible theories? our minds are not capacitated to comprehend by working out his incomprehensible designs. if we are unable to imagine a sensation, gifted as "throwing mountains into the sea?" with a thousand organs, this ignorance is no | The Savier tells us that we shall be "equal disproof of our Father's will and power to im- to the angels." Though electricity be invisiplant in our spiritual bodies this increase of in- ble, yet it seathes the giant oak and demolish-

ferent species differ very considerably in point animate the sluggish clay were united to such of vig r and acuteness." The dog has keen a powerful material as electricity, would we not seent, the stag a quicker perception of sound, then be minor Omnipotents? Oh, when our and the eagle more acute visual organs bodies are raised in power-in Spiritual power than mankind. If so feeble an artist as -- and stimulated by the ardent affections of our man is able to construct, out of sand, a teles- immortal faculties, we ask in seriousness, may cope, why may not the creative Architect, when we not become MINOR OMNIFOTENTS ? he exalts our physical natures, likewise increase If the reader regard this as speculation, we our vision, so that from the jasper walls of Jeru- would defend ourselves by sheltering behind the salem as our observatory, we may behold a good Dr. Dwight, who says: "Instead of being panerama of the Universe! How would angels | weakened or exhausted, it seems evident from become ministering spirits, unless they were the Scriptures, that its body's strength, as able to see out of heaven each of earth's inhabi- well as its other attributes, like those of the tants? Then, we think that both Reason and mind, will advance towards a higher and higher the Bible encourage the hope that the scenery of state of perfection throughout the ages of eterthe entire Creation will be outspread to our ad- nity." miring gaze. We cannot pause here to dwell We might as well here mention another atupon the harmony of heaven's grand orchestra, tribute. While Daniel prayed that the vision pealing from golden harps, swept by the fingers might be interpreted. Gabriel was commissioned of the redeemed, wafted to our refined sense of to grant his petition; and, "being caused to fly

by each others organ of sensation. mitted to inspect the wheel-work and the spring." tude will be its circuit. How cheering the hope, that then will

"Our spirits be allowed

"Shall we not reach

A more ennobling joy! a loftier power Than e'er in life's more vernal hour From such communions ?"

"It is sown in corruption;" says St. Paul, "it s raised in incorruption." Restored to its origi nal perfection, the glorified body will be as superior to evils as was Adam's before his disobedience "brought death into the world and all our woe." The angels at the Savior's grave, though thousands of years old, appeared in the inwasted freshness of young men. The countless cycles of eternity will not wither the youthful blooms of the incorruptible body, nor will sickness destroy its prime vigor, nor cares, toils or old age, corrupt its energies. Dwight argues from its incorruption, that it can never experience hunger: but Milton represents the angel, who dined with Adam, as testifying concerning the heavenly hosts,

" And food alike those pure Intelligential substances require, As doth your rational; and both contain Within them every lower faculty Of sense, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch,

Tasting concert, digest, assimilate, And corporial to incorporial turn."

"It is sown in weakness-it is raised in power." Spiritual operations being invisible, ality is weakness, and Materiality alone is The spiritual body will not be the seat of the mighty. We ask-Does not the will force the animal passions; craving appetites will not body to action? Can the hand move itself, unsway it; brutish impulses will not urge it .- less strengthed by the mind? When death What an agent of Satan is the natural body !-- | carries off the soul, does not the body, -- unable How constant a temptation! How can the heart to hold its element together -decompose into be perfect when imprisoned in such a mass of dust? Let us not forget that vis inertia is the pollution? "Bless the Lord, oh my soul !"- natural state of matter, which could never Then wilt thou be casketed in a frame work, arouse itself from this quietude. "Matter actwrought of heavenly jewels unstained! Instead ing only as acted upon." Motion must be imof the "flesh lusting against the spirit," the parted by mind to the inert mass, which cannot warfare waged between the brute and the ser- contrive or execute, so that all its mechanical aph, will cease -- for the spiritual body will be forces are given to it by Spirituality. As our an obedient servant to the mind. No longer physical constitution is vitalized by the stimulus will the animal feelings plead against con- of the mental, so Creation is energized by the science! no longer will Reason be dethroned by invisible spirit in which all things move. Is passion! no longer will physical wants demand | not the Omniscience of Jehovah the censorium the intellect to study out means of subsistence! of the Universe? Every bone and sinew of no longer will the senses call away attention Nature is connected to the intellect of the Crefrom the proper exercise of the affections ;--but after by the nerve of His Omniscience. Every in the stead, that perfect spiritual structure action of Nature may be traced up to the Will will serve the mind as faithfully as the lungs of Jehovah. And as ponderous worlds are urged now do the body; and every function be as har- onward by an unseen hand, revolving in orbits. monious with the conscience as the nerves are carved out of the all-pervading spirit, so this is the mainspring of each movement, whether From the passage thus explained, will you it be the waving of the archangel's pinion or the not allow us, kind reader, to indulge in several falling of the apple. Thus it is by His Spirituality that Jehovah harnesses the mighty ele-Why are we now so ignorant ? It is not because | ments in the vast machine of the Universe, there-

truth readily. Our intellects are darkened by Though no eye saw the angel, how mighty the tenement of clay, in which they are so con- his hand that wrested away in a single night fined, that truth can beam upon them only the lives of all Egypt's first born-the housest through five avenues. We would have you to of israel alone being passed over in the rapid recollect that sensation is not invariably limited journey! How powerful the "mighty angel"to five senses. "Some animals appear to have Judah's invisible champion -as he smote down. only one sense, as the muscle and zoophyte; ma- "like leaves of the forest when autumn wind bath ny have but two senses, some have three, and blown," the terrible army of Sennacharib, strewman, the most perfect of all animals, has only ing the battle-field with 185,000 Assyrian five. \* . In man there are two eyes, in the corpses! How stupendous that angel, who made scorpion and spider eight, and a fly more than earth quake as he alighted to roll away the five thousand." Then, what reason can there huge stone with which the Jews had sealed the be to limit the Almighty's power, by supposing Savior's sepulcher!-what were the chains in that how much soover He may elevate our bo- which Peter was bound -or the massive wall dies, yet He is unable to bless it with a thou- and iron doors, by which he was inclosed when sand new senses to administer innocent pleas- "a strong angel" burst through for his rescue! ures ! If man had never possessed olfactory And though we may have accused Milton's fannerves, it would have been impossible for him to ey of sacrilege when he represents angels as form any impression of the sense of smell. Then hurling hills, does not the Bible speak of them

es the strong palace. Now suppose our spirits, Furthermore: "These, two (senses) in dif. instead of having to expend their energies to

sounds by celestial zephyrs -- and oh, these notes swiftly, he touched Daniel about the time of the will be the enchanting hymn of redemption .- evening oblation !!" Thus, before the prayer Thus an enlarged gratification may be imparted | was finished. Gabriel journeyed from heaven to earth! This is rapidity, so much fleeter than Again : Why may not our superior faculties the sun-beams fight, that we cannot draw a perceive, not only that an object is solid, but comparison between the two-here is activity also, the cause of its cohesive attraction! We beyond our conception. Why may not Jehovah may comprehend why "the petals of the poppy wing our powerful bodies with a speed equal to inabibe and assimilate the yellow and the blue. the instantaneous glancings of our minds, and and with a most decided, decisive antipathy, re- quicken them to outgo the lightning's flash !-ject the fierce red of the sun's rays, while again Thus, like Moses and Elias, we will revisit the the violet cherishes the more powerful element | carth, outstripping the march of Time-and of light and refuses the pale and feeble." Thus distancing the revolving planets, we will instantwe may be privileged to inspect more keenly the ly over:ake the comet. Instead of tenanting form of matter, and learn the reason why gravi- this clog of clay, suppose God should enshrine tation exists, the specific cause of fluidity and our souls in a frame-work of electricity, or which solidity, together with thousands of these effects is the more certain, suppose He incorporates our which we see, without being able to understand souls in the attenuated matter of Paradise. their ultimate cause. In the language of Tay- which would not have to be driven on sluggishlor-" Thus besides knowing effects, we should by the will, but which would be in sympathy also know causes, or to speak more correctly, with the noble aspirations of the mind; oh, then we should be able to trace forms and affinities we could gratify those lofty desires that now, a stage or two higher than we now can. Instead upon imagination's wings, elevate us above of looking only at the dial plate of nature and earth. How the energies of the mind are now of noting the hands and figures, we shall be ad- buried in the tomb of Carnality ;- then infini-

Allow us to continue this point a moment .--And they rest not, day and night, saving-Converse with nature in her deep chambers !" Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord God Almighty." What a privilege to understand "the myste. As the brain is the medium through which the

mind now acts, this organ is wearied in the act of thinking, as much as any function of the body is exhausted in its office-work-hence the student has to pause in the midst of investigations, and to recruit his reflecting faculties by repose. As "there shall be no night," existence will not be wasted in death-like slumbers. Tired nature's sweet restorer, balmy sleep,'s will not be needed, because the duties discharg. ed will never exhaust servants of the Most High. Melville remarks: "What a mind would that be which could continue hour after hour. yea, day after day, intent on the acquisition of knowledge, never pausing for a moment to give breathing time to its powers, but advancing in unwearied march from one height to another of truth. And what a body would that be, which would never, by any infirmity or want, hinder such a mind, but rather serve as its auxiliary, aiding and upholding in its ceaseless investigations, in place of requiring it to halt for the re-

Again : Being "raised in power, it will not be overcome by the deep emotions of pleasure and joy, though protracted through eternity, and though it thrills every nerve with intense excitement, will not waste the physical vitality, thereby sinking the spirits into melancholy .-Hast thou never "gathered in an inch of time" the enjoyments of months ?

uniting of the flesh."

· Could we but keep our spirits to that height We might be happy, but this clay will sink With its spark immortal."

How sweet the hope that ennobling emotions will not enfeeble the corporial organizationthat ardent love may be ceaselessly enkindled without consuming vivacity-that transports of bliss may enrapture without producing faintings or paroxysms. Oh, affections will expand everlastingly without one moment of weariness or night's slumbers.

So vastly important is this subject, and so little understood, that we beg leave to comment on one more passage. "It is sown in dishonor; it is raised in glory." Flavel writes: "True. the glory of the soul shall be the greatest glory that is the orient invaluable gem, but God will bestow a distinct glory upon the body, and richly enamel the very case in which that precious jewel shall be kept." From the proceeding the reader is qualified to judge somewhat of the glories of the body raised. Delightful as this theme is, we must leave with one additional idea ... "How sacrilegious the opinion that Christ intercedes in heaven, incarnated in the same "flesh and blood" in which his Divinity was enshrined on earth. True, he appeared to his disciples in his unchanged humanity, to prove that he was the same who had been crucified, but that He re-seated himself upon the throne, clotted with human gore. Oh this profunity must not be written. The apostle says : " Who(i. e. Christ) shall change our vile body and fashion it like auto his glorious body, according to the working whereby he is able even to subdue all things unto himself." What will be the glorified body of Christ! See it when transfigured -- " his face did shine as the sun, and his rayment was white as the light." Glory flashes from every feature, beams through every pore radiates from each thread of garment, until the dazzled disciples are overwhelmed with effulgence .-Of the supreme splendor of His glorious body we may form some idea by reading. Rev 1: 12, 2). The appearance of the "Son of Man" was so unearthly sublime, that St. John declares-When I saw him I fell at his feet as dead."

Father in heaven! oh do not allow us to appear in no greater magnificence that that which adorns the scraph. Oh do let us not be arrayed in angelic robes of righteousness, though un-

stained by a single unholy thought. Your prayers are granted! "Beloved now, we are the sons of God, and it doth not yet appear what we shall be: but when he (Christ) shall appear, we shall be like him, for we shall R. H. T. see him as he is."

For the T. W. Banner.

BIBLE AGENCY. The Agent of the American Bible Society having returned to this place from a recent trip to the West, takes pleasure in neknowledging the following sums received as a contribution to the Am. B. Society, viz.:

· At Richmond, from individuals. \$1.50

At menunda, month marriations,	6.4	00
W. Columbia, Mrs. Bell,	5	60
" Mrs. Hall.	1	00
" Mrs. M. J. Mill	s, 1	00
" Individ's M. E. C	h. 1	75
" Dr. Samuel T. A	n-	
gier, Life Member,	30	00
Egypt, Meth. E. Soc. Coll.,	5	80
" John Osborne,	1	00
Columbus, Inds.,		75
Ross Prairie, Col. M. E. Ch.,	2	00
La Grange,	5	15
Gonzales,	11	10
Seguin, Meth. E. Soc.,	12	25
San Antonio,	15	25
Cuero,	7	25
Victoria,	3	72
The above sums, although small,	vere c	heer
fully given as an expression of le		

Bible cause. The contributors were members of the various religious communities, and in several instances from persons who made no re- 7th and 8th.

The Agent begs leave to return thanks for the kindness and cordiality with which he has everywhere been received, and would remark that he has appointed committees in nearly all at Houston, Mr. M. D. Conklin, under the office | meeting for Texana circuit will be held. of this paper. The delays in meeting some orders from abroad, it is believed will not again

Orders for books should be addressed to M. D. Conklin, Houston. There is now on hand a supply of German and English and of Spanish and English Testaments.

MORTIMER STRONG. Agent A. B. S. for W. Texas.

## GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

From the Civilian Extra. July 6, 1850. The steamer Maria Burt, Capt. J. R. Young, arrived last night from N. Orleans, but got aground inside the bay, and will probably remain so until the tiqe rises.

COMMERCIAL.

N. ORLEANS, Tuesday Evening, July 2. COTTON-Prices have declined 1-8a1-14c. and we reduce out quotations accordingly. Inferior, Ordinary,  $10\frac{3}{4}$  a  $11\frac{1}{2}$ Middling, 113 a 12 Good Middling, 121 a 121 Middling Fair, 123 a 123 13 a -SUGAR--Fair 5 1-4 a 5 1-2.

FLOUR-Ohio \$4 75, St. Louis \$5 75 and extra do 86 50 CORN--70 to 83 cents. BACON-Clear sides Mo. at 5 1-2e.

LARD--No. 2, 7 1-8 cent. EXCHANGE .-- N. York 60 days, 1a1 1-2 per cent dis .; Sight para 1-2 per cent pm.

FOREIGN .-- The steamer Pacific arrived off Halifax on the morning of the 29th. She left Liverpool on the 19th. At the date of her departure cotton was firm at former quotations.

The only political news of importance by this arrival is the defeat of the English Ministry on the Greek question. Their resignation was hourly expected.

The final vote on the Compromise Bill had not been taken in the Senate, at the last ac-

The Convention of greasers at Santa Fe seem to The Convention of greasers at Santa Fe seem to have gotten through by daylight. Their proceedings are thus summed up by the Picayone:

The twelve or thirteen hundred Americans on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, are getting on very rapidly, with the help of Mexicans. Spainards and Pueblo Indians. They have marked out a State, cavering closes described. covering eleven degrees of longitude and something like ten degrees of latitude; made an extempore constitution, by which they have excluded slavery from the whole of this immense tract, of which they possess only a small corner, by a title which is good for each of the constitution. for nothing; have ordered their new sovereignty to go nto effect on the 18th of July, with a regularly elected Governor and Legislature; and will as soon as possible, harry on to Washington two Senators and a Repreentative to take their sents in Congress, which they

### LETTERS RECEIVED.

seem to think that Congress may allow them. The

Rev. N. A. Cravens. "

" R. H. Taliaferro.

" J. Shook. " L. Whipple.

" S. G. Culver.

" Isaac G. John, 1 subscriber.

" R. Alexander, 3 " " James S. P. Irvine.

" P. M. Yell 1

" W. P. Sansom. Mr. J. H. Griffin.

" B. Branner, P. M.

" R. D. Johnson, P. M. " F. J. Vance.

" Geo. Young. Sullivan & Atkins.

BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS, July 8th, 1850.

Rev. R. Alexander : -Mr. B. L. Cheek. Belleville, Austin co., \$2 00 Mr. James Bethany, Industry, " " 3 00 Mr. Campbell Longley, Travis, " " 2 00 Rev. J. W. Kenney 2 00

Mr. Robert S. Welch, Brenham, Maj. Wm. Hargrove, Choppell Hill, 2 00 Mrs. E. Loesby, Brenham, 5 00 Rev. Isaac G. John :

Col. J. W. Durant, Washington, 2 00 Rev. Isaac G. John. 2 00 Mr. Adolpous Hope, Independence, 3 00 " James B. Heard, Washnigton, Dr. E. B. Bond, Lawrenceburg, Dearborn

county, Indiana, QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

GALVESTON DISTRICT-THIRD ROUND. Richmond circuit, at Union Chapel, July 20th Brazoria circuit, at Ockland Chapel, August

10th and 11th. Matagorda station, August 17th and 18th. Galveston station, and Galveston German Mis-sion. August 31st and September 1st Houston Station and Houston German Mission, September 7th and 8th.

San Jacinto Mission at West Liberty, Septem ber 14th and 15th. J. M. WESSON, P. E.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS ON VICTORIA DISTRICT .- THIRD QUARTER. Texana Circuit, on the Navidad, 15 miles from Texana-July 20th and 21. Gonzales circuit; at Cuero, August 5th and

to, August 17th and 18th. Corpus Christi, August 24th and 25th. Columbus circuit, at Columbus, September DANIEL CARL

Victoria circuit, German Mis., on the Colet-

Victoria, June 13th, 1850.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.

By mutual concert of all concerned, and owthe places he has visited, through whom any ing to circumstances over which we had no condescription of Bibles, in the better kind of bind- trol, the time as published in the Banner for ing, or in large type, may be obtained. He has holding a Camp-meeting on the Navidad, Jacknow received at the Depository in this place, a son county, has been changed to Wednesday, 17th large supply of Bibles and Testaments, which of July, embracing the third Sabbath of that may be obtained by applying to the Depositor, month, at which time and place the 3d Quarterly THOS. F. COOK.

For the T. W. Banner.

RICHMOND, May 22d, 1850. No preventing Providence, a Camp Meeting will be held near Mr. Fulcher's, about sixteen miles above Richmond, on the East side of the Brazos, commencing on the 18th day of July, 1850. J. M. WESSON.

#### CANDIDATES.

We are authorized to announce EBENE-ZER ALLEN, of Galveston, as a candidate for Attorney General, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce MAR-TIN K. SNELL as a candidate for County Treasurer, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce THOM-AS HARRISON, Esq., of Houston, as a candidate for District Attorney, for the 7th District, at the August election. We are authorized to announce GEO. W.

FOR STATE TREASURER. We are authorized to announce JAMES H. RAYMOND, (the present incumbent) as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, at the August election.

PASCHAL of Galveston, for Attorney General.

FOR STATE COMPTROLLER. We are authorized to announce JAMES B. SHAW, (of Austin) as a candidate for re-election to the office of Comptroller of the State,

at the August election. We are authorized to announce E. STERLING C. ROBERTSON, as a candidate for Comptroller, at the August election

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

UNRIVALLED SALES! OVER 80.000 copies of the SOUTHERN HAR-MONY having been sold in a few years is alone sufficient proof of the intrinsic value and great merits of the work; and that it only has to be examined to be approved. These unrivalled sales have enabled the AUTHOR to greatly enlarge the work by adding a great many choice Tunes, for CHURCH USE, together with a num-ber of excellent new pieces of Music never be-

THE SOUTHERN HARMONY. New Edition contains over THREE HUNDRED PAGES

o' the best music ever published for the Church,
and Social Singing Societies selected from the
best duthors in the world. Also, a great many

original pieces. It is printed on excellent white paper and unusually well bound. The Author feels sure that these improvements will be duly appreciated by a generous and enlightened public. The New Edition of this work is one of the cheapest and

largest of the kind now extant. For sale in all the large Cities in the United States, and Booksellers and Country Merchants generally throughout all of the Middle, Southern, Western States, and by the Auther and Merchants in Spartanburg, S. C.

WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H Spartanburg, C. H., S. C. NOTICE.

Whereas at the December Term, A. D. 1849, of the County Court, for Fort Bend County, letters of administration were granted the undersigned, upon the estate of James D. Goodman dec'd. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

Richmond, Jan'y 23d, 1850. T. H. McMAHAN.

New Drug Store in LaGrange. BANS, have just opened, in the Town of La Frange, a Frug Store, where all the articles ushally found in such an establishment may al-

ways be had, such as medicines of every descrip-tion, both Potanical and Mineral, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, etc. etc. A competent person will remain in the Store ay and night, so that medicines can be obtaindat any hour. The strictest attention will be iven to filling orders from the country. Their

rticles are all warranted to be fresh and genine. Call and sec.
We have so far associated ourselves in the ractice of Medicine, that in important cases of ickness, our friends can have one or the other f us, as the case may be, as consulting Physi-

ian without additional cost.
D. G. GREGORY, LaGrange. J. EVANS, Rutersville.

LaGrange, Feb. 20, A. D. 1850. NOTICE. WHEREAS, the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of J. W. Cook, eccased, by the Hon. Chief Justice of Fort Bend lounty, at the May Term of said Court; this is herefore to notify all persons having claims gainst said estate to present them according to tw: and those indebted, are requested to make amediate payment.

Administrator of J. W. Cook, deceased.

June 18, 1850. L. J. LATHAM,

WHOLELALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Dry Goods, Grocerics, Boots, Shocs, Hardware, Sc., Sc., Sc., Main St., Heuston, Texas.

Nov: 7, 1849. HAT MANUFACTORY, (SIGN OF "THE BIG HAT,") MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS. THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Texas, that he has on hand a general assortment of ATS, and is prepared to make to order, at

aort notice, Hats of every description, at low rices, and warranted. C. A. TURLEY. B. A. SHEPHERD, Houston, Texas,

caler in every description of merchandise (except liquors) kept by any house in Texas, ill continues at the old stand occupied by him r the last ten years, would be happy to meet il his old friends, and to make new ones, with re assurance that they may, at all times, meet s good an assortment of merchandise, either at holesale or retail, as at any house in the lace, and at the most favorable prices. The most particular attention paid to lling orders from the country, selling ectton or her produce, or to any other matter needful to avoid the necessity of my friends visiting ouston, when not convenient to do so. A fair trial is all that is asked !!

B. A. SHEPHERD. SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

ST received and selected by the undersigned it the New York and Boston markets, the folwing articles, to-wit: Boots and shoes and Hats of all kinds: Saddlery, hardware and cutlery, etc. etc.;

ouston, Nov. 6th, 1849.

Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; rench, India, Italian, German, and English lk and fancy Goods; artificial flowers umes and mirobous of the newest styles; Bonnets and Ribbons of all descriptions; black Bonnets and Ribbons of all descriptions, black ik laces and edgings; jackonet insertings and elgings; thread laces, fancy dress buttons, mps and fringes; satins of all colors; silks ich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaid, id stripes, satin DeChine, plain twilled; rich oulard Italian gros de Rhine, gros de Afrique; hamelian, etc.

Particular attention will be paid to the shipping of

tton and other produce: and liberal advances made tton and other produce.
c consignments of cotton to his care.
T. W. HOUSE.

Houston, Oct. 14th, 1849-

NOTICE. TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

NOW ye that, before the Chief Justice of
Fort Bend county, on the 24th day of July, 1850, I will apply for discharge in bankruptcy.
July 4. ICHABOD C. EARP.

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

RUTERSVILLE COLLEGE,

RUTERSVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, TEYAS. This institution was chartered and went into successful operation in 1840, and has maintained n 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 r 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, 1859.

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 25 00 instrument, - - -

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

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. June 1st, 1859.

TEN BOXES Soda Crackers, just received,

and for sale, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

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 in-struction in the useful and ornamental branches of female education. TERMS OF TUITION, PER SESSION OF

FIVE MONTHS: Primary branches in advance-\$9.00, otherwise Higher 11.00. 12.50. other-

15.00. Advanced mathematics, and French or Span-\$17,00, in advance, otherwise Music on the Piano or Guitar 20.00, in ad-

vance, otherwise 25,00. Vocal music gratis. Boarding from five to eight dollars per month.

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

MARY HILL. Seguin, May 8th, 1850. DATES, Currants, and Raisans, just received and for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

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

HARDWARE, STOVES. AND EVERY VARIETY OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE For 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. LETTERS of executorship were granted to the undesigned, by the Hon. Probate Court in and for the county of Liberty, on the 3d day of Nov. 1849, on the estate of James M. Clayton testator, late of said county. This is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to pre-sent them as the law requires.

J. H. GRIFFIN,

Ladies' Calf Brogans, Rock Candy, Gent's Calf Assorted Ladies' Seal Bootees, Pickles. Misses' " "
Ladies " Shoes, Sardines. " Kid Slippers, Powdered Sugar,

Received and for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. INSURANCE:

Fire, Inland and Marine, by the Protection CAPITOL STOCK 200,000 DOLLARS. THE above company has opened an office in Galveston, and now issue policies on Buildings, Merchandize in Stores, shipments of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or shipments by sea to any of the harbors of the United States. Mexico or Europe.

This company has been in business nearly 25 rears, and its reputation for punctuality in adjusting losses and the security of its capital is well known throughout the United States. All application for insurance will receive prompt attention when addressed to the agency in Gal-

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER.

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

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

J. D. GIDDINGS,

Attorney at Law, Brenham, Texas. TEXAS U. S. MAIL LINE OF STAGES. HOUSTON and SAN ANTONIO.

ON and after Monday the 5th of Nov., 1849, the regu-lar Line of Stages will leave louston every other day for Austin, and on thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Austin for

Retarning-leave San Antonio twice a week, iz: Tuesdays and Saturdays, and will connect

Through each way in five and a half days.
FARE, \$20 00, and 8 cts. per pound for all
xtra baggage over 30 pounds. BROWN & TARBOX.

Houston, Nov. 27, 1849-tf

When night from heaven steals darkly down And throws its head o'er lawn and lea, My saddened spirit seeks thy throne, And bows in worship still to Thee!

If tempests sweep the angry sky, Or sunbeams smile on flower and tree, If joys and sorrows dim the eye-Father in heaven, I turn to Thee

### MISCELLANY.

MISSION TO GERMANY.

We find in the new Missionary Department of the Christian Advocate and Journal, the following interesting facts relative to the above named important Mission, and the recent action of the Board thereon:The Board of Managers of the Missionary

Society of the M. E. Church met on the 15th of April. The chairman of the Committee on the Foreign German Mission (Rev. Dr. M'Clintock) made a very interesting and able report. He took occasion to read portions of the letters which had been received from the Rev. L. S. Jaocoby, and referred to the committee. These letters are deeply interesting, and copious extracts from them will shortly appear in the Missionary Advocate, Mr. Jacoby is stationed in the city of Bremen, and extends his labors to Bremen Haven, and to some extent to the surrounding country. When we consider the short time since this mission was commenced, (less than nine months,) its success has not only been unexpected, but such as to indicate clearly that Providence has opened a wide and effectual door for the introduction of spiritual Christianity into Germany. The report says:—
"The misson is already blessed with the most signal results; (1,) in the removal of prejudices from the public mind; (2,) in the conversion of souls, a society of fourteen members having already been formed; (3) and in opening doors for new laborers.

On reading the correspondence one is struck with the close resemblance between the modern missionary work and the accounts we have in the Acts of the Apostles. In his own simple, yet appropriate language, Mr. Jacoby tells how he has preached the word of life in steamboats, in his own hired house, in dancing saloons, and in the theatre. But we must

wait for the letters in extenso.

Mr. Jacoby calls loudly for help; for men and for books. It will strengthen his hands and cheer the church to know that both are on their way to him. The Rev. C. H. Doering, of New York, and Rev. Lewis Nippert, of Ohio, are to sail for Germany next month, and Bro. Jacoby is authorized to employ a colporteur to distribute books and tracts. At the request of the Board of managers, the American Bible Society granted 500 German Bibles, 500 German Testaments, and 500 German and English Testaments for the use of the mission. This is a noble grant, amounting in value to over \$500. To these are added \$129 worth of German tracts and evangelical books, which Mr. Jacoby desired to be sent to him ; and still further, at the request of the Board of Managers of the Sunday School Union of the M. E. Church, made a grant of \$50, to provide books for the mission Sunday School at Bremen. All these books are already shipped, and half way

A late letter from Mr. Jacoby appeals urgently to the Board to appropriate, or raise by special effort, four or five thousand dollars to build the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany. This letter is eloquent, and characteristic of the man and his work. He urges his plea by two simple facts; (1) His present hall is too small, containing only 700 persons, and hundreds go away ;(2.) That it is a dancing saloon, and he cannot have it during the winter, which is the dancing season. He has hired it for six months. Upon learning this the Board

Resolved, That a special effort be made to raise a fund of \$5,000, as soon as posible, to build, in the city of Bremen, the first Methodist Episcopal Church in Germany. This subject was mentioned at the anniversary of the New Jersey Conference Missionary Society on Monday evening, April 22d, and the response to it was prompt and noble.

REMEMBER NOW THY CREATOR. Remember him presently. You cannot be too early in the business. It is one that you have, perhaps, long neglected, and are greatly disincline i to undertake. You may be full of all other knowledge, but if you know not God, it will at last turn to ashes, and leave you a wretched outcast from God, and hope, and happiness, on the shoreless ocean

of eternity.

Remember him prayerfully. His car listens to every humble request. He never repels the true suppliant. You shall not really ask and ask in vain. The fulness of God does but wait for your conscious emptiness and want, to descend, in over measure, on your enraptured soul. God delights in that opportunity to give what you need, which your humble asking would give him. Can you do without him, and all his saving grace? Are you well to do, and rich, without him. for all coming time and eternity? Poor mortal! think and remember your Maker, and

Remember him penitently. You have sinned, and every sin has been against him.-Perhaps your whole mortal life has been one unbroken rebellion against him. Perhaps you have not, to the present hour, ceased for one moment to reject his easy reign. You have met his ever-descending mercies, with ever-ascending offences, and have been at strife with your maker, to see if your sins against him could not match his favors to you. You know that this is wrong. You can see it clearly. You know you should repent and mourn for the wrong you have put on God? Let penitential thought of your offended sovreign fill your soul. It will be the dawn of peace, and the beginning of life to you.

Remember him affectionately. You can love. Your attachment to earthly things proves it. You cannot say that God expects of you, brick without straw. You will not say that he would fain reap where he has not sown, and gather where he has not strewed God is infinitely worthy of your highest love. Nothing in character is lovely but essential benevolence, and the benevolence of

your creator is perfect, universal, infinite, and everlasting. His own unfathomable felicity consists in his love; and it is only by returning his love, that you can be truly happy .-Have you ever affectionately remembered your maker? Have you thought of him to-day, as a dutiful and loving child should think? If not, you have not been happy .--There may have been sunshine on your face, but there has been midnight upon your heart. If you would know real bliss, remember your creator with love and reverence. Congregationalist.

Dr. Merle D'Aubigne, speaking recently to an American visitor said:

SPREAD THE TRUTH.

"America is every year increasing, growing, pushing herself higher, higher, higher, and it is all important that the seed of truth should be scattered now, that the present generation may tell its effect upon your com-ing millions; for without religion and moral guidance your country will be nothing.

#### WHERE THEY LEARN IT.

"I don't see where my children learn such things," is one of the most common phrases in a mother's vocabulary. A little incident, which we happened to be an eye witness to, may perhaps help to solve the enigma. We smiled a little at the time, but we have thought a good deal of it since, and we trust not without profit.

"Bub," screamed out a little bright eyed girl, somewhat under six years of age, to a youngster who was seated on the curb-stone, making hasty-pudding of the mud in the gutter, "bub, you good for nothing little scamp, you come right into the house this minute, or I'll beat you till the skin comes off."

"Why, Angelina, Angelina, dear, what do you mean? where did you learn such talk?" exclaimed her mother, in wondering tone, as she stood on the steps, courtesying to a

Angelina looked up very innocently, and answered, "Why, mother, you see we are playing, and he's my little boy, and I am scolding him, just as you did me this morning, that's all."

#### ASTOUNDING IF TRUE.

We are informed that there will shortly be brought before the public a new locomotive, in which the requirements of either steam, fire, air, or water, will be dispensed with: its power of traction, while effective, will be perfectly safe-by it one half at least of the working expenses will be saved. Advocates of universal peace look forward with hope; this agent will exert a powerful influence on all nations. Distant parts of the world, where steamships, from the expense of fuel, have not been, will soon be reached with facility. This motive power will advance all nations by a larger stride than ever steam has

London Mining Journal.

more to his father's wisdom, than he that a great deal left him, to his father's care.

He that is taught to live upon little, owes

### THE OFFICE OF LAUREATE.

The Poet Laureate was formerly called the King's versifier, and may be traced as far back as 1251, at which period his stipend was one hundred shillings per annum; it is now £100 a year. In the History of English poetry, Mr. Warton says: "In the reign of Edward IV. the first mention is made of the more dignified appellation of Laureate, which was originally bestowed on John Kay." Mr. Warton is also of opinion that the title arose from the degrees taken at the University of Oxford, on which accasion a wreath of laurel was presented to the new graduate, who was styled 'Poeta Laureatus.'

English Paper.

### THE TIDE TURNING.

By an article in the Savannah Republican. of the 22d inst., we see that a considerable portion of North Alabama produce which has heretofore come to New Orleans, is taking the direction to Savannah and Charleston. This is in consequence of the completion of the Georgia State Road to Chattanooga, on the Tennessee river. Of the 200,000 bales of cotton grown in North Alabama, it is estimated that one half will henceforth go to the Atlantic markets.

### DISTINGUISHED REFUGEES.

It is said that his Excellency, the venerable Odon Boethy, guardian of the Hungarian crown of St. Stephen, chief of all the Civil Governors in Hungary, and of the Supreme Court of the whole country, is on his way to New York, escaping the Austrian persecution in Hamburg. It is understood that he will be accompanied by the celebrated Hungarian Poet, Baron Zosiko, of Transylvania, a distinguished member of the late Hungarian Government.

### THE CRYSTAL PALACE.

A writer in the Two Worlds relates that in the garden surrounding one of the palaces of the king of Siam, there is a summer pavilion which seems the work of magic. It is entirely of crystal: it is twenty-eight feet long and seventeen wide. The walls, the ceiling, the tables, the seats, are all crystal. The coment which unites the different parts of the edifice is also transparent. One only door gives ac-cess to this pavilion; when it is closed and the crevices filled with this vitreous cement, neither the water nor the air can penetrate into the interior. A circular window in the

dome alone remains open. This pavilion is constructed in the midst of a vast basin, paved and ornamented with marbles of different colors. This basin may be filled with water in less than a quarter of an hour, and can be emptied in the same space of

When the heat of summer becomes insupportable, the king, accompanied by his favorites of court frequently shut themselves up in the pavilion. The basin is filled with water, which mounts rapidly, surrounds the walls, until within a few inches of the dome.

It may be readily imagined what a delicious coolness pervades this retreat, while the sun consumes the surrounding landscape, and heats with its ardent beams the streams and

April 19th to May 10th. We can only advert to a few of the interesting facts. The seas and shores were accurately examined in all directions. The distance in a straight line from the fountain 'Ain el-Feshkhan directly across to the eastern shore was nearly eight statute miles. The soundings gave 696 feet as greatest depth. Another line was run diagonally from the same point to the S. E. to a chasm, forming the outlet of the hot springs of Callirrhoe. The bottom of the sea was found to be a level plain, extending nearly to each shore, with an average depth of 1,020 feet all across. The ottom was blue mud and sand; and a number of rectangular crystals of salt were drawn up, some of them perfect cubes. In a line from the springs of Callirrhoe to Ain Turabah at a depth of 1,044 feet, the temperature of the water was 62 deg; at the surface immediately above it, 76 deg. From 'Ain Jidy directly across to the mouth of the Arnon, the distance was about nine statute miles, the greatest depth 1,120 feet. On the east. ern side of Kashim Usdum, (Salt Mountain,) one third of the district from its north extremity, a pillar of solid salt was discovered, sapped with carbonet of lime, cylindrical in front, and pyramidal behind. The upper or rounded part is about forty feet high, resting on a kind of pedestal, from forty to sixty feet above the level of the sea. It crumbles at the top, and is one entire mass of crystallizaion. On the sea, the tendency to drowsiness was nearly irresistable. The sensation amounting almost to stupor, was greatest in the heat of the day, but did not disappear at night. A horse and a donkey, swimming in the sea, turned a little on one side, but did not lose their balance. A muscular man floated nearly brest high, without the least exertion. The Arnon, (el-Mojeb,) where it flows into the sea, was eighty-two feet wide and four feet deep. It runs through a chasm ninety-seven feet wide, formed by high, perpendicular cliffs of red, brown, and yellow sand-stone, mixed red and yellow on the

ADVERTISEMENTS

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Reading, writing, etc.,

Nov. 5, 1849, 6 m.

all times upon same. Galveston, May 10th 1850.

E. D. Joux.

GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Turkey morocco, gilt edges, gilt extra,

isville, Ky., esrly in January next.

Bound in best English muslin,

ges extra.

which they are received:

Т. Н. МсМанак,

G. W. McMAHAN.

RICHMOND,

TEXAS.

THE DEAD SEA.

Twenty-two days' close examination was

sand-stone, mixed red and yellow on the southern sides, and on the north, a soft rich red. The chasm runs up in a direct line 150 yards, then curves gracefully to the S.

E. A little north of the entrance of the Arnon, on a beautiful little stream, were 29 date palm trees. Wherever there was a rivulet, lines of green cane, tamarisk, and an

of the stream 94 deg. The chasm is 122 feet wide at the mouth, and for a mile up. The sides are 80 feet high. Among the plants found on the western shore, between Ainel Feshkhan and 'Ain Jidy, were the ly, the yellow henbane, the lamb's quarter, used in the manufacture of barilla,) a species of kale, a single pistachia tree, and many tamarisks in blossom. In sailing round the

southern part of the sea, many fatigues were the path of life, then its mysterious influence is encountered. On one occasion, at S p. m., the thermometer was more like the blast of a and brings health and strength to the suffering furnace than living air .- Lynch's Expedition. and diseased. SCROFULCUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 29, 1849. B. & D. Sands-Gentlemen :-- I would not

have presumed to write to you, if it was not my duty to let the public know the almost miracueffect your Sarsaparilla has had upon me. My limbs were covered with ulcerous res, so that I could not walk during the whole pring and Summer. In this situation I com-nenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, and after one volume, duodecimo, of 360 pages, with a fine likeness of the author, will be issued from taking two bottles was entirely cured. I must also tell you of another wonderful cure. My brother was afflicted with this scrofula in his head, so bad his physician told him the loss of Gilt Extra, 1,50 1.50 sight was inevitable, and permanent blindness seemed to be his fate. Three bottless entirely restored his sight, and we cannot but recommend all similarly afflicted to use Sands' Sarsaparilla. Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUCKNER.

#### ITS POPULARITY ABROAD. FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

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 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 Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12th, 1849. Messrs. Sands-Gentlemen: I consider it a duty due the public to make known the great benefit I have received from using your valuable Sarsaparilla. About three years since I was at-tacked with Rheumatism in my shoulders, and also in my legs, and so severe was the pain, that I was unable to sieep. I tried all of the best medicines I could hear of without receiving any benefit, until through the advice of a friend I la legitimate Commission business, and will at procured some of your Sarsaparilla, and after all times make liberal advances on consignusing four bottles in the course of fifteen days, I found myself entirely well. I have no hesitaments to them, to be sold in this market, or re-

hipped to our correspondents in New-York, tion in saying your Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever took, and can confidently recomboston, or to Liverpool, England. On receipt of Bills of Lading for consignments mend it to my friends and the public. Your obedient servant, to us. advances will be made in advance of the J. M. JESURUN.

receipt of the produce if required.

All consignments to us will be covered by In-Here is another, nearer home: New York, Jan. 8, 1850.

Messrs. Sands-Gentlemen: I have great surance, under a policy from the Marcantila MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, and will also be insured agaidst fire-risk while in pleasure in acknowledging to you the great bentransit, or awaiting reshipment at Galveston. efit I have received from the use of your Sarsa-parilla. A subject of pulmonary disease. I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I We have extensive storage room provided and drays at command, at once to secure from the weather such articles as would be liable to njury, if suffered to remain on the wharves. was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostrasupply of BAGGING and ROPE will be kept constantly on hand. By a faithful and tion of strength that followed, with the protractprompt attention to such interests as may be ed difficulty of respiration, I am entirely confided to us, we hope to merit the approba-tion of our friends. McMAHANS & JOHN. by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I con-

not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as Mr. N. F. Gray respectfully takes this me-thod of announcing to the citizens of Houston, at present. Very gratefully yours, that, on Monday the 11th inst, at the colored S. E. SEYMORE.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by church in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he will open a school for the instruc-tion of small children. The house is well situ-A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold ated, somewhat remote from the bustle and busalso by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per botiness part of the city, very large and well furnished with comfortable benches, and desks for writing, and with all these advantages, there tle; six bottles for \$5. For sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. is a beautiful green yard, enclosed by a high July 3, 1850. fence, for the children, in time of intermission

sider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have

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

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

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

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

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

December number, 1848, will be distributed in a few days.

jan 5

Exchange papers interested in the work, please copy.

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

JOHN P. KELSEY,

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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, Dye-stuffs, 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.

#### Sands' Sarsaparilla IN QUART BOTTLES,

FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANDAT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN INPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD, OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

Among the many and important discoveries of this generation, is one whose fame will be written as with a sunbeam, in the history of the past. SANDS SARSAPARILLA stands forth past. SANDS SARSAPARILLA stands form alone, and by its own works proclaims its power—that mute eloquence so irresistibly affecting in the appeals of the suffering for relief, has been answered. Thousands of cases of disease have been cured by this invaluable medicine, such as are not furnished in the records of time. These things are not done in secret places, or in some unknown town, but are performed in our principal cities and public places. They are brought before the world to substantiate, beyond

rivulet, lines of green cane, tamarisk, and an most distressing chronic maladies, has given it occasional date-paim marked its course. Zur-ka Main forms the outlet of the hot springs of Callirrhoe. The stream, 12 feet wide and 10 inches deep, rushes with great velocity into the sea. Temperature of the air 77 deg., can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this—one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system. Although possessed of powerful healing properties, it is entirely harmless and will not injure the most delicate constitution. When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use, except an increase of appetite; but when disease is scated in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is

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POSTMASTER'S NOTICE.

in their bosoms, would much oblige him (and doubtless his fraternity) by giving the above

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likewise turning lathes adapted to turning iron, brass and wood, and a black smith to do any

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

In the English Language, is, confescedly,

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We rejoice that it bids fair to become the standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous

Signed by 104 Members of Congress.

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

#### REGULAR PACKET STEAMERS. BRAZOS & WASHINGTON.

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

Velasco, - 87 00. Deek " FREIGHT. 44 75. 1 00. Dry Barrel Wet Barrel Sacks of Salt, Coffee, &c., same as dry bar-For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to JOSEPH H. WOOD, Washington.

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Dec. 26, '49.

much cheaper and to better advantage to them than they can do elsewhere. For their better

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particular, that he has opened a Forwarding and TERLY REVIEWS. commission House, in the above named town, PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS! and has imported from New Orleans, and New York a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groce-ries and Hardware, suitable to the Country and Owing to the late revolutions and counterrevolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succes-Season, which he will dispose of on the most easonable terms.

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low prices at which they are offered to subscri-The following is their list, viz . THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW,

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

AND
BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. In these periodiodicals are contained the views. moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—To-ry, Whig and Radical—"Blackwood," and the "London Quarterly," are Tory; the "Edinburg Review," Whig, and the "Westminster Review" MY services being very frequently claimed by persons at a distance, viz: in answering enqui-ries and various other little odd-come-shorts, now I beg leave to inform all concerned, that in fu-Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its ture 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 postage on his own business; unpaid letters I will consign to the tomb of the Capulets—unwept, unhonored, and unsung.

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tures of both as heretofore issued. The above periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the Brit-N. K. Kellum, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish eastings of every description, for cotton gins, saw and grist mills, sugar mills, &c. He has engaged an excellent workman to form patterns for any notice.

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