

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 kissed
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 mourn
Over crushed affections.

True that Man his queen awaits;
True that, and so 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 fall 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 e'er.

Winter still succeeds the Spring,
But fresh Springs are coming;

Other birds are on the wing,
Other birds 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.

REPORT OF THE DELEGATE AP-
POINTED TO ATTEND THE GEN-
ERAL CONFERENCE OF THE M. E.
CHURCH, IN 1848.

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

Dear Brethren:—At your session in
Petersburgh, Va., May, 1848, moved as I be-
lieve, by the true spirit of Christian brother-
hood, you resolved to send a delegate to the
General Conference of the M. E. Church in
Pittsburgh, in May, 1848, to convey to them
your Christian salutations, and through him
to propose to them the establishment of fraternal
relations and intercourse.

This important trust you confided to me.
In obedience to your will, and in conformity
to the plan of duty assigned me, I pro-
ceeded to Pittsburgh, and reached the city on
the second day of the session. Unfortunately,
no letter of introduction or official testi-
monial of any kind had been furnished me;
and, of course I felt my informal condition
one of personal embarrassment. But under-
standing that the Conference had created a
committee of forty-six on the state of the
church, and that the plan of separation ad-
opted at the General Conference of 1844, under
the provisions of which, the church, South,
had acted, would be the subject of their first
investigation and report, I judged it best to
waive all feeling of informality, and lay be-
fore the Conference at once, the object of my
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,
especially as they were detailed to attend to a
question involving your rights, as certainly
as it did their own. Accordingly, I sent in
by a member of the Conference, the follow-
ing communication:

"To the Bishops and Members of the General
Conference of the Methodist Episcopal
Church:

Reverend and Dear Brethren:—The General
Conference of the M. E. Church, South,
at their session in May, 1846, appointed me
their delegate to bear to you your Christian
salutations, and through me to offer to you
the establishment of fraternal relations and
intercourse between us as two legitimate por-
tions of the great Wesleyan family. And as
my state of mind must be one of painful sus-
pense until you will shall be declared, I re-
spectfully ask your earliest attention to the
object of my mission.

Very respectfully, yours, in the unity of
Wesleyan Methodism,
L. PIERCE,
Delegate from the M. E. C., South.

The Committee, in accordance with my
earliest request, made a speedy report which
was acted upon with great unanimity. The
report was unfavorable to my reception, and
was attempted to be justified upon the ground
of "questions and difficulties." I was not
able to see them, nor am I now, how that
body of ministers knew but that I could have
answered these questions, and removed, or
remitted the difficulties, if an opportunity had
been given. It is true, that some of the dele-
gates did question me in the streets, and in
the walks of social life, as to what my pow-
ers were—whether they were general or spe-
cial. To these inquiries I gave no direct an-
swer, 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-
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 at home;
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 1848
might be important to them as Commissioners,
or to me, as your delegate—and took it
with him to Pittsburg; 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 done—
certified by Bishop Soule. This extract was
accompanied by the following Communica-
tion:

"Rev'd and Dear Brethren:

I have receiv-
ed two extracts from your journal of the
4th and 5th instant. From these extracts I
learn you feeling receiving me in my proper
character as the accredited delegate of the
M. E. church, South, and only invite me to
a seat with the bar as due to me on account
of my private and personal merits. These
considerations I shall appreciate, and will re-
ciprocate 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 communica-
tion as final on the part of the M. E. church,
South. She can never renew the offer of
fraternal relations between the two great bod-
ies 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-
tion.

With sentiments of deep regret, and with
feelings of disappointed hopes,
I am yours in Christian Fellowship,
L. PIERCE,
Delegate from the M. E. C., South.
Pittsburgh, May 9th, 1848.

This ended the well intended mission
from your body. Upon this noble effort, I
verily believe the smile of divine approval
rest upon the heavenly bodies themselves will
have ceased to shine. This offer of love, of
ingress and egress among a people essentially
one, was demanded by all the bowels of mer-
cy, which the evils of war and division should
seek to prevent. We did affectionately en-
deavor to make and preserve peace—but our
offer was rejected as of no deriving. But let
us still believe that the fruit of righteous-
ness is sown in peace; nor ever indulge for
one moment, a spirit of evil retaliation.

Perhaps I might say without impropriety,
that it was extremely strange to me, to be at
a Methodist General Conference, and virtual-
ly shut out from Methodist pulpits. Yet this
was so. But for the brotherly heart and
hand of Cumberland Presbyterian, the Rev.
Mr. Bryant, I might have left Pittsburgh
without the pleasing recollection of having
preached a single sermon. But by his min-
isterial courtesy I had the honor of address-
ing a fine looking congregation as ever
I have witnessed. Had I remained, I believe
my time would have been fully occupied in
the pulpits of other denominations. From
this I infer, that a minister of Christ in Pitts-
burgh, from a slave-holding State, would not
be regarded in anywise, as an outlaw, whom
to honor would outrage the common sense of
right. I feel it a duty to say, in so far as
the Methodists in Pittsburgh were concerned,
they would have preferred that the Southern
preachers should have been invited to preach.
The General Conference must have the glory
or the shame of this repudiation.

I should not have alluded to this one sided
affair, if I had not desired an opening which
would make it natural for me to say, that I
sincerely hope that the Church, South, will
never be guilty of closing her pulpits against
a regular minister of the church, North, who
may be among us, on necessary account. It
may apply as well to ministers as to magis-
trates, when it is said, "honor to whom hon-
or is due." And if one of their chief min-
isters, was at a General Annual Confer-
ence with us, could we have the heart to treat
him as an unworthy brother?

On my way to Pittsburgh, I had the happi-
ness to meet in Baltimore, that Christian gen-
tleman, and eminent minister of Christ, the
Rev. Dr. Dixon. He having been assumed as
deputy 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
caution and reserve were called for. My private
feelings and an almost involuntary con-
fidence in his well matured judgment still ur-
ged me to commune fearlessly with him on
the points in dispute between the North and
South. His attention, however, when his ear
could be gained, was called mainly by
one of the delegates who also had fallen in
with the Dr. in Baltimore. While descend-
ing the river from Brownsville, in a steamer,
the Dr. and myself had some talk upon the
subject of the division of the church, and the
causes which had led to it, to all which he
listened as one whose heart sympathizes with
every interest of the great Wesleyan family.
When in full view of the city, and knowing
we would soon be separated, I remarked to
him that although we were delegates to the
same body, from different portions of one
great family, I feared a very different fate
awaited us. "You will be received and wel-
comed a messenger of the Church, while I
shall be refused and rejected." To these re-
marks he warmly said: "I hope not" ad-

ding if you are rejected, it will be the occa-
sion of everlasting regret to me. Here we
parted and were but little together until our
departure for Cincinnati, when a gracious
Providence brought us together again on an
other fine steamer.

While on this passage, I found the Dr.
intensely engaged reading the books which
had been given him by the Southern preach-
ers 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 feelings
and well disciplined mind, that his opinion
was rarely expressed. But permit me to
say this much; I believe Dr. Dixon to be a
man, towards whom the Church, South, should
cherish a high appreciation.

On this trip to Cincinnati I had the pleas-
ure of the company of Bro. Ryerson, one of
the delegates from Canada, and the travel-
ing companion of Dr. Dixon. His more nat-
ural, and close relation to the Dr. contributed
not little to the assurance I felt that he sym-
pathized with us, in feelings of tender regard.
The opportunity was so good, and the pleas-
ure which fraternal intercourse with any, and
with every legitimate organization of Wes-
leyan Methodists 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 cordi-
ally—"our sympathies are all with the
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 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
each Conference an answer at their earliest
conveniences.

In conclusion I beg leave to offer the fol-
lowing resolution:

Resolved, By the delegates of the Annual
Conference of the M. E. Church, South, in
general conference, that we will
steadfastly adhere to the ground taken in the
last communication of our delegate to the
General Conference of the M. E. church in
Pittsburgh, May, 1848; to wit: That we
cannot under their act of rejection and refusal,
renew our offer of fraternal relations and
intercourse; but will at all times entertain
any proposition coming from the M. E.
church to us, whether it be by written com-
munication, or by delegation—having for its
object friendly relations, and predicated of
the rights granted to us by the plan of separa-
tion adopted in New York, and
Respectfully submitted,
L. PIERCE,
St. Louis, May, 1850.

BRITISH AND FOREIGN BIBLE
SOCIETY.

SPEECH OF THE BISHOP OF NORWICH.

The Bishop of Norwich moved the first
resolution:—"That the Report, an abstract
of which has been read, be received, and printed
under the direction of the committee."

He observed:—"The resolution which I have
now called upon to move, cannot require that
I should say anything merely for the
purpose of recommending it. Every one who
has listened to that deeply interesting report,
must desire to see it in print, to have it to
read, to have it to circulate, and to make it
the subject of conversation; and above all, a
subject of praise and thanksgiving to God for
the mercies which are displayed to us in that
Report. (Cheers.) But, my Christian
friends, these meetings of ours, and the Re-
ports read at them, are memorials to us of
the progress of the great and glorious work
of 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 re-
joicing in gratitudes 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 grati-
fication, to one single sentence in that Report
which referred to the accession to this great
cause of one whose extensive influence is ex-
ercised in so many ways for the moral, social,
and religious good of the people of this country.
(Cheers.) I allude to his Royal Highness
Prince Albert. (Loud applause.) But, Chris-
tian friends, amid so many things for thank-
sgiving and rejoicing which a mission that must
be seen, and not merely for the purpose of
dwelling for a moment on one portion of that
Report which has a salubrious feature. (Hear.)
In meetings of this kind, meetings of a soci-
ety 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
most successful in his support. (Hear.) The
report of this year has, alas! more than a
usual number of losses of this description to
record. I cannot but feel that my own pres-
ence here to-day must remind not a few of
the friends present of one who is absent, of one
who last year moved the resolution which I
now wish 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 suc-
ceeded. (Applause.) He was a man whose
affectionate disposition, simple piety, and ready
eloquence, will make him long to be re-
membered in this Hall. (Hear, hear, and
cheers.) But I would have you remember
that it is not men, but this Book, which binds
us together. The loss of human instruments
is trials of our faith, which should lead us
to cling closer to the Bible, and more wisely

to diffuse it among our fellow-men—from
country to country, and people to people.—
When we have brought under our notice the
means and the agency by which the Word
of God appeared to every man in his own tongue
—to the people of 140 different languages,
and there applied so as to bring forth fruit in
the hearts and lives of thousands! and when
from this glorious survey of such a magnifi-
cent work, we turn and look upon ourselves
in this room as the centre of all this wonder-
ful agency,—the source of this marvellous
power,—I have but one feeling, and that is an
overwhelming one; but, in the midst of all
this, we are reminded, that the glory of it is
to be ascribed to God alone. The foreign
operations of the Society appeal on account
of their vastness; and there is a tendency in
the nature of its operations, which, if not
more important in its life, 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.)
I do most sincerely rejoice to know that,
great as has been the increase of Bibles abroad,
there has been likewise a corresponding in-
crease 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 extending the poor especially on
the subject of obtaining the poor especially on
Bible principles, if we would keep our coun-
try safe, and make the people virtuous and
happy; and concluded by moving the resolu-
tion.

THE AMERICAN MINISTER.—Ladies and
Gentlemen,—I am here to-day by invitation,
and not of my own accord. I should have been un-
just to myself and to those whom I represent
in another country, who speak the same lan-
guage and possess the same religion, and who
are engaged in the same great cause for which
we are here to-day. (Cheers.) We of the
United States feel under the deepest obliga-
tion to the Parent Bible Society of the world.
(Cheers.) I am the more bold in saying
this, because I am connected with the Ameri-
can Bible Society, and have the honor to be
one of its Vice-Presidents. The American
Bible Society is twelve years younger than
its parent; and that Society, with the entire
United States, look to this Parent Society for ex-
ample as well as precept. I believe the Bible
(Cheers)—every word of it; and therefore I
believe it will circulate throughout the world.
(Cheers.) It is the Magna Charta of our
freedom. I believe that no free government
can stand without it founded upon the pre-
cepts of the Bible; and no despotic govern-
ment can stand because of the Bible. (Great
applause.) I speak now of Great Britain.—
You live under a government, to a certain
extent founded upon public opinion. It is a
free government; it is a government of the
people. And live, too, under a government
founded upon public opinion, whose laws, reli-
gion, and character were drawn from the
Bible—but without the Bible the Govern-
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
which we are to die, what becomes the duty
of every Christian man and every Christian
woman? I say it is their duty to place this
book in the hands of every human being that
can read. (Cheers.) And if you have those
among you who cannot read, it is your duty
to teach them to read. (Cheers.) I agree
entirely with the rev. gentleman who last ad-
dressed you, that without the Bible there was
something below, and by its upliftings might
be felt throughout the land. Of that I have
no doubt. I feel it in my own country, and
feel that it is my duty to place this book in
the hands of every human being. Although the
Report which has been read gives an account of
its doings for the past year, but by means of
its agency the Bible has been extensively cir-
culated, it is but right to remember, that this
is a great mission, and a mission that must
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4. He shall be free from the assaults of his enemies.

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 indulgences for those to whom he may make them profitable.

Whoever carries on his person this document 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 death, nor anything bad, and forty days before the person's death he shall have a vision of the Blessed Virgin Mary.

[The original is deposited with the American and Foreign Christian Union.]

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

CHARCNEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON:

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1850.

The proceeds of this paper will be equally divided among all the Annual Conferences, to be applied in spreading the Gospel, and in aiding distressed and emaciated 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 Wednesday.

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

THE SAN JACINTO CAMP MEETING.

Having just returned from this meeting, at the time of leaving 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. Wesson, P. E., John W. Phillips, Homer S. Thrall, Charles E. Rottman, William F. Hubert, and Edward Steadler, in their ministrations. It was manifestly their object to win souls to Christ. There were some happy allusions to former encounters 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 result.

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 the history of Texas.

Capt. Ward, of the steamer Bellow, and Capt. Baldwin, of the steamer Jack Hays, have manifested commendation for their energy and courtesy in accommodating the people of Houston and Galveston, in their transit to and from the camp-meeting.

KANT'S ETHICAL THEORY.

Kant, a distinguished German philosopher, in his theory of ethics, represents moral reason to be the law by which man is governed—which is its own motive, and can only be corrupted by motives of pleasure or pain drawn from 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 maxims—viz: that we should perform only such actions as may be universally indicated, 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 candle—it is at best, but a flaming sword that turns every way but d'ives no whither.

THE MAILS AGAIN.

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 until 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 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:

Table with columns: Size, Type, Price. Includes items like Refer. Bible, Mor. gilt, \$11.00; Royal Bvo. Mor. gilt, 7.00; Svo. Maroon gilt, 1.50; Minion Bible, sheep emb'd, 40; Pocket Bible, Morocco gilt, 1.75; Refer. Pocket, Pearl, Mor. gilt, 1.75; Pocket, Diamond, tuck, 75; Svo Test. and Ps. Mor. gilt, 2.25; German and Eng. Testaments, 50; Spanish and Eng. do, 50; Spanish Testaments, 20; Refer. Mor. tuck Testaments, 40; Svo tuck do, 30; Svo do, do, 10; do, cloth gilt, do, 15; do, cloth, do, 7; 16mo cloth do, 15 Bourgeois.

THE CELEBRATION OF THE FOURTH OF JULY.

The memorable Fourth of July was appropriately celebrated in this city by the Houston Division of the Sons of Temperance. 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 throng of heavenly grace, after which, the Declaration of Independence was most impressively and filially read by H. H. Allen, Esq. The orator of the day, W. J. Darden, Esq., delivered a classic, 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 Chaplain, when a fervent prayer returned to Temperance Hall, and passed off a plain collation with rich gusto.

The display of the Sons of Temperance in this place, on the 4th, was quite a creditable affair. 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 exercises were commenced by a very eloquent and appropriate prayer from the Chaplain, Rev. Charcney 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 voice and a happy manner, and those gifts being well cultivated, he performed this duty happily. The oration was delivered by W. J. Darden, Esq. This was Mr. D's first appearance as a public speaker, and he sustained himself very well. Having a slight degree of embarrassment, on the part of the speaker, the address was very good, containing many passages of great value of thought and beauty of expression.—Houston Gazette.

Houston Division, No. 49, Sons of Temperance.

Wm. J. Darden: Upon the return of our Division to the Division room, on the 4th of July, after the delivery of your beautiful classic 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 appointed 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, Parity and Fidelity, E. A. PALMER, THOMAS M. BAGBY, JAS. W. HENDERSON.

Houston, July 6th, 1850.

Brethren: 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, Unity and Fidelity, W. J. DARDEN, Messrs. E. A. Palmer, Thos. M. Bagby, J. W. Henderson, Committee.

ADDRESS of Wm. J. Darden, Esq., to the Sons of Temperance, July Fourth, 1850.

LABORS AND GENTLEMEN!

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

mate an American bosom.—joy and pride for the sacred memory of our ancestors, and gratitude to that indulgent Providence, who has vouchsafed to us so long a continuance of our glorious liberty.

These are feelings which are not to be excited by idle declamation, nor by a display of rich and pleasing fancies, they rest on stern realities—undoubted facts. The muse of history points to the fourth of July, 1776, as the distinctive characteristic feature of that country, and the beginning of an era most memorable and momentous in the history of the world. Then was laid the foundation of a government before unknown, save in the dreams of poets and the reveries of philosophers, but under whose benign auspices we now live and enjoy our rights and liberties, more free and untrammelled, than elsewhere can be done upon the face of the globe.

We possess these blessings by means of the immortal virtues of our ancestors—to their enlightened political sagacity and forbearance—their indomitable perseverance and fortitude—their truthfulness, love of justice, prudence and unceasing vigilance, must we ascribe the glory and the praise.

If we consider the composition of that body, which adopted the declaration of independence, we have reason to be proud of the genius, wisdom, talents and patriotism there congregated. Never before, for such a purpose, was such a Council assembled. Nothing that can be found in Greek or Roman history, or in the dim traditions of distant antiquity—nothing that the age of chivalry affords, though parodied in the magnificent beauty and richness of romance, can, for the inherent grand dignity of purpose and action, the incalculable and extraordinary consequences anticipated and realized, equal the Congress of the U. S. on the 4th of July, 1776.

There were assembled, it is true, the representatives of but three millions of people, but they were statesmen, orators, philosophers, patriots and warriors, and well they knew, that in the business about which they were engaged, they and their constituents were one and indivisible.

Long had their grievances existed, often had they supplicated redress, petition after petition, remonstrances repeated, forcible expositions of their sufferings, had availed them nothing.—Scorn, contumely, contempt and rude repulse, were the rewards of the faithful colonists. The loyal George, surrounded by pomp and splendor, girt about with Britain's power, commanding countless legions, by land and sea, at the head of a nation upon

March is upon the mountain wave, Her hour upon the deep? No sympathy for a handful of poor feeble colonists, who live on a narrow strip of distant territory, with the tempestuous sea on the one hand, and merciless savages on the other, the unaccounted rigors of a strange climate to endure, and the unknown hardships of a new country to encounter.

To these people he should have extended the fold of his paternal care; but he denied them even the rights and privileges of Englishmen, whose those rights and privileges were guaranteed by the unjust and unfounded pretensions of his indignant ministers. Pride, vanity, and arrogance had possessed their bosoms, and fostering these, finally produced a plentiful harvest of chagrin and disappointment.

But the war of words had ceased, and an edict of the people was about to issue more important and more nearly concerning the destiny of man, than any proclamation of any King, Prince or Potentate—a declaration which should sever the shackles of oppression, and tread in the dust, kingly prerogatives and power.

The Divine hope of Liberty had illuminated the soul of its author. There was silence as of the tomb, when in the hall of independence, appeared that pure patriot and statesman, Thomas Jefferson, offering to the Congress, the immortal Declaration. He had sworn eternal enmity to every form of oppression over the mind and body of man; and there was the manifest of his opinions, which he was willing to stand by and abide by to the last extremity. With him came the other members of the committee, Phillips, Livingston of New York, the philosopher Franklin, whose fame had filled the world, John Adams and Roger Sherman, whose souls 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, 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!

It is often more difficult to retain than to acquire, and what toils and troubles and difficulties severe, did our ancestors encounter, to obtain this fair land!

When the white man first trod the soil of America, he found a boundless country, permeated by majestic rivers, crossed by noble ranges of mountains and covered by primeval forests, a climate propitious, and an atmosphere rivaling in beauty and clearness the sunny skies of Italy.

On those noble rivers floated the rude canoe of the barbarian fisherman, and through the mighty forests there went no living thing, save the objects of chase, and the Indian hunter.—Amid hardships, sickness and starvation, the forest was felled and the land was cultivated. The wild savage was first propitiated with gifts, and then beaten into submission, until, before

the superior progress and numbers he retired Westward of the Alleghany mountains.

Through the dauntless energy of the white men, all the obstacles of nature had vanished—the wilderness had blossomed as the rose, Villages, Towns and Cities had sprung up, seminaries of learning were founded, the sciences and arts flourished and commerce prospered, and her white winged messengers carried the novel but acceptable products of America, to gratify the capricious fancies of the Old World.

Such was the state of things after the lapse of about a century and a half from the first landing of the white man on old "Virginia's shore," when arose that conflict, of which we have spoken. Our just rights were denied us, foreign oppression galled us, American blood was shed on American soil at Lexington. The declaration of Independence issued, and after a long and bloody war, victory crowned the cause 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 recurs, how shall we retain it?

We must exercise the same virtues they possessed, their forbearance, their liberality, their patriotism, their love of liberty, their temperance, their untainted sense of honor, which prompted them to respect the rights of others while they knew their own.

It is not by remembering the names, the intellectual endowments, or the moral and social virtues of our patriotic ancestors, nor simply bearing in mind their heroic deeds in many a bloody battle-field, for at this time, on the banks of the Potomac, under the builders' hand, there is arising a noble and stupendous national monument to the memory of Washington. From every nook and corner of this vast Union, contributions are being made, to build the mighty work, and from our own State, a stone from the blood stained walls of the Alamo, will be sent to occupy a conspicuous and honorable position in this magnificent testimonial of a people's gratitude. All the grandeur, beauty, skill and fitness that the genius of architecture can devise, will be lavished on this monument. It will rise a pile of more than Corinthian beauty, elegance and splendor, and will perpetuate for ages after ages, the gratitude of a mighty nation to the memory of Washington.

On the banks of that beautiful river that flows with crystal clearness—flows evenly and gently by the last carefully resting place of the mighty hero, this work is carried on, and but a 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 mortar of ruin seems to hover above the Capitol, and slowly flapping his heavy wings, fans the fires of dissension, disunion, dissension and destruction.

Senseless politicians and soulless demagogues revel in their wickedness; they may even succeed for a while—and that noble land of statesmen, among whom stand Clay, Webster and Cass, and who are willing to sacrifice themselves for their country's good, may not be able to stop the furious onrush of their irrational opponents. But when this Union is forced to the verge of ruin, and when those who have launched the ship of State into danger, and arrogantly had possessed their bosoms, and fostering these, finally produced a plentiful harvest of chagrin and disappointment.

But the war of words had ceased, and an edict of the people was about to issue more important and more nearly concerning the destiny of man, than any proclamation of any King, Prince or Potentate—a declaration which should sever the shackles of oppression, and tread in the dust, kingly prerogatives and power.

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Senatorial robes. He goes into the church and is followed by many a willing subject—he stops the mechanic in his shop and the farmer in the field—he interrupts at his studies, the lawyer and the doctor, and alters the course of the mariner on the sea. Each and all he approaches with a sparkling eye, a glowing cheek and persuasive voice, and whispers "cease," and they go. "Man puts a devil in his mouth that steals away his brains," and makes him forget the use of his limbs and go as serpentine walk, and even compels him to imitate more closely that old serpent that tempted mother Eve and crawl upon his belly upon the face of the earth.

He carries poverty and degradation to many a health stone, and blanches many a lovely cheek, he makes many a widow, and leaves to many an orphan a heritage of shame and woe. But proud demon, thy steps are staid. An organization founded on the rock of truth, and sustained by the principles of love, purity and fidelity, has stopped thy onward course.

The success of the Sons of Temperance has been 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 habit of intemperance; but any one so enthralled, if willing, may cast his shackles aside, and will find a brother's help and a brother's sympathy among the Sons of Temperance. Much has been effected, but much remains undone. The enemy ought not only to be defeated, but exterminated.

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 invoke your cooperation, for without your assistance we can do nothing.—But favored by the bright glances, sweet smiles and gentle voice 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 politics, 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 Creator, and the grand and mysterious problem of the existence of man on this earth, be finally solved.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

The North British Review for May, 1850, contains nine striking articles:

- 1. Clivehouse, by Macaulay 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 materials for a graphic sketch of Calvin's character. We shall probably recur to it again.
4. Hunt's Poetry of Science.
5. P. R. Hunt's 'Fourth Estate.'
6. Malomet and the Koran.
7. Southey's Life and Correspondence.
8. The Jewish Talmud.
9. Lord Jeffrey.

The Christian Union for May is well filled with rich, evangelical and spirited articles. Editorial Remarks: The Recent Anniversaries. Reminiscences of the late Edward Bickersteth. What kind of Union? England, Embracing the Baptist Controversy—Evangelical Alliance, Rejuvenations and the Character of the late Rev. E. Bickersteth. Lamentations. Sorrows and Elements of Union. The Bible to be interpreted by Private Judgment. Hints to Ministers on Economizing their strength. Proposals for a Conference of Christians of all Nations. Spain—Indications of an increasing preparedness for her reception of the Truth. Universal spread of the Gospel. French Section of the Evangelical Alliance—Meeting at Lyons. The late Rev. Edward Craig, M. A. The Anniversaries. Under this head is included a condensed sketch of the several New York Anniversaries. Monthly Review of Missions.—This a most interesting department of this valuable work, and is uniformly executed with distinguished ability and Christian candor. Literary Notices.

Catalogue of Officers, and Students, of La Grange College, North Alabama, for the Collegiate year 1849-'50.

We are indebted to the courtesy of Rev. Edward Wadsworth, D. D., for this neatly 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 Trustees there are several names familiar to us—names associated with many pleasing reminiscences.

This institution has long enjoyed 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 advantages. It is situated upon a lofty eminence, which commands a vast and enchanting

view of the Tennessee valley, covered with hundreds of thrifty plantations. La Grange is proverbial for its healthfulness.

The Institution has an able and popular Faculty—Edward Wadsworth, D. D., President; James W. Hardy, A. M.; Oscar F. Carey, A. M.; Thomas G. Rice, A. M., and Thomas C. Weir, A. M., Professors. It has a respectable Library, Chemical and Philosophical Apparatus. Expenses per annum need not exceed \$150, exclusive of clothing. The scholastic year is divided into two sessions.—The first session begins on the second Monday in July, and continues twenty weeks.—The second session begins on the third Monday in January. The annual commencement is at the close of the second session. Public examinations take place during the last week of each session. Success to La Grange College.

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 Gazette under his management, we have considered one of the most spicy and spirited of our political exchanges. It has been one of its prominent objects to advocate the cause of Temperance.

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, would do well to call immediately on the 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 necessary as well as physical to exaltate 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 be superior to angels in personal dignity.

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 division of opinion. As the Resurrection is a doctrine of Revelation, we may say to Reason any right to oppose this truth with countless speculations. "But foolish and unlearned questions avoid." And to obey this command, we sweep off from our table the theories with which the inquisitive would perplex the investigation of this scriptural subject. Let me remind the curious that we are situated like the unfledged eagle which, from the crags, can see only the crags surrounding, and the ether above, but can form merely a feeble anticipation of the regions over which he will journey, and the heights to which he will soar after his pinions have been given to the breeze.

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 what bodies do they appear? However, we may mention one argument, because it is a conclusion drawn from the Locality of Heaven. As Paradise was proved to be a material abode, prepared by Deity as the capital of his government, it cannot be tenanted by disembodied spirits, but its population must have palpable and visible forms. If the inhabitants of the heavenly Jerusalem be—according to the confused visions of many—

"The virtuous spirit of a lovely soul,

A living voice, a breathing harmony,"

A bodiless enjoyment, such vapory beings could not locate in their mansions. If their minds were not incorporated in some solid body, by what medium could such intelligences form alliances with external objects with which the "better land" is furnished? Then, as uncomprehended spirits, or mere essences of our present being, could not ally themselves to the solidity and extension of heaven, we conclude that the Redeemed must, of necessity, have bodies by which to make use of the materials and objects of the prophetic Jerusalem.

But will not the body corrupt the soul? Will it not limit our spiritual enjoyments and circumscribe our privileges? How can those glorious promises to the Redeemed be realized if they have to be chained again in a corporeal prison?

We will quiet the timid, who fear to give harborage in their creed to such fleshly sentiments by commenting briefly upon some passages of the 15th chap. of 1 Cor.

In several verses the apostle argues by beautiful analogies, that the body raised is another from 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 prophesy that from the death of this base grain there would spring up the well-proportioned stalk, adorned with its deep, green 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 resurrection; and that "terrestrial" refers to our present "vile bodies." As we need terrestrial powers to labor and suffer upon this sin-cursed earth, burdened with imperfections, so when elevated to a nobler

sphere of operate in sublimer d and blood Does not t rection arc rials from ure? Do scripture, ingetness situations for a lof "For we k tabernacle not made v As an mouldering cle of this spirit, in will offer it us employ in which th dead, there with, its g breezes, w to crawl i the flowers As it expat lasking in ugly reptil "It is so s rital body the body w that word, a substanti ing by the spir animal pa away it; I What an a how conste be perfect pollution? Then wilt wrought of of the "fl warfare wa nph, will c an obedienc will the as sioness! no passion! no the intellect no longer from the pie will serve t now do the motions wi now to the From th not allow a beautiful a Why are our minds truth real the tman's find, that through fr recollect th to five sen only can be my have be n, the m five. "A scription at five thousa be how di that I love, yet I sial new vurs! If across, it form any i if we are i with a th disposal of plant in o recent se Further ferent spe of vig r ssept, the and the than m man is ab eops, why he exists our vision s'alm panes; becomes a ble to s tants? i the Bible the entire ming g upon the paing f of the res sounds b will be t Thus an hly each "Again prieve also, the my con into a a and wil feet the viol of light; we may form of tion e solidly, which v their ul lor—"I also kn we shot a stage of looki of notie mitted! How ch Conver Wha

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sphere of existence, we need celestial powers to operate in that purer region, and to discharge 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 nature being materialized, that God will create a new constitution, from different materials, and designed for a loftier gradation of existence? 2 Cor. 5:1. "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 in ruins, so likewise the tabernacle of this body will be dissolved, while the spirit, in that "house not made with hands, which 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 breeze, what need has it of its former powers to crawl? As it now floats upon the honey of the flowers, what need of its old habits of life? As it exults over the fields of atmosphere, looking in the sun-beams, we ask, is this that 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 a substantial form. We will develop its meaning by commenting. The spiritual body will not be the seat of the animal passions; craving appetites will not sway it; brutish impulses will not urge it. What an agent of Satan is the natural body! How constant temptation! How can the heart be perfect when imprisoned in such a mass of pollution? "Bless the Lord, O my soul!" Then wilt thou be casketed in a frame wrought of heavenly jewels untamed? Instead of the "flesh lusting against the spirit," the warfare waged between the brute and the archangel will cease,—for the spiritual body will be an obedient servant to the mind. No longer will the animal feelings plead against conscience! no longer will Reason be defrauded by passion! no longer will physical wants demand the intellect to study out means of subsistence! no longer will the senses call away attention from the proper exercise of the affections;—but in the soul, that perfect spiritual structure will serve the mind as faithfully as the lungs now do the body; and every function be as harmonious with the conscience as the nerves are now to the will.

From the passage thus explained, will you not allow us, kind reader, to indulge in several beautiful and plausible theories? Why are we so ignorant? It is not because our minds are not capacitated to comprehend truth readily. Our intellects are darkened by the tenement of clay, in which they are so en- cased, that truth can be seen upon them only through five avenues. We would have you to recollect that sensation is not invariably limited to five senses. Some animals appear to have only six senses, as the mole and the asp; to have only seven, as the eagle and the eagle hawk; and man, the most perfect of all animals, has only five. * * * In man there are two eyes, in the scorpion and spider eight, and in fly more than five thousand." Then, what reason can there be to limit the Almighty's power, by supposing that how much soever He may elevate our bodies, yet He is unable to bestow with a thousand new senses to administer innocent pleasures? If man had never possessed olfactory nerves, it would have been impossible for him to form any impression of the sense of smell. Then if we are unable to imagine a sensation, gifted with a thousand organs, this ignorance is no disproof of our Father's will and power to implant in our spiritual bodies this increase of innocent senses.

Furthermore: "These, two (senses) in different species differ very considerably in point of vigour and acuteness." The dog has keen sense, the stag a quicker perception of sound, and the eagle more acute visual organs than mankind. If so feeble an article as man is able to construe out of and a telescope, why may not the creative Architect, when he creates our physical nature, likewise increase our vision, so that from the Jasper walls of Jerusalem as our observatory, we may behold a panorama of the Universe? How would angels become ministering spirits, unless they were able to see out of heaven each of earth's inhabitants? Then, we think that both Reason and the Bible encourage the hope that the scenery of the entire Creation will be opened to our admiring gaze. We cannot pause here to dwell upon the harmony of heaven's grand orchestra, pealing from golden harps, swept by the fingers of the redeemed, wafted to our redoubt sense of sounds by celestial zephyrs,—and oh, these notes will be the enchanting hymn of redemption.— Thus an enlarged gratification may be imparted by each others organ of sensation.

Again: Why may not our superior faculties perceive, not only that an object is solid, but also, the cause of its cohesive attraction? We may comprehend why "the petals of the poppy inhale and assimilate the yellow and the blue, and with a most decided, decisive antipathy, reject the force red of the sun's rays, while again the violet cherishes the more powerful element of light and rejects the pale and feeble." Thus we may be privileged to inspect more keenly the form of matter, and learn the reason why gravitation exists, the specific cause of fluidity and solidity, together with thousands of these effects which we see, without being able to understand their ultimate cause. In the language of Taylor:—"Thus besides knowing effects, we should also know causes, or to speak more correctly, we should be able to trace forms and affinities a stage or two higher than we now can. Instead of looking only at the dial plate of nature and of noting the hands and figures, we shall be admitted to inspect the wheel-work and the spring." How cheering the hope, that then will

"Our spirits be allowed
to converse with nature in her deep chambers"
What a privilege to understand "the myste-

of existence?" As we thus penetrate into the unknown recesses of all things,
"Shall we not reach
A more exalting joy! a loftier power
Than e'er in life's more vernal hour
From such communications?"
"It is sown in corruption," says St. Paul, "it is raised in incorruption." Restored to its original 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 unweary 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 languor; but Milton represents the angel, who dined with Adam, as testifying concerning the heavenly hosts,
"And food alike those pure
Intellectual substances require.
As doth your rational; and both contain
Within them every lower faculty
Of sense, whereby they hear, see, smell, touch,
Taste,
Tasting concert, digest, assimilate,
And corporal to incorporeal turn."
"It is sown in weakness—it is raised in power." Spiritual operations being indehible, and having seen power exerted only by matter, we have settled down in the belief that spiritual- ity is weakness, and materiality alone is might. We ask—Does not the will figure the body to action? Can the hand move itself, un- less strengthened by the mind? When death carries off the soul, does not the body—unable to hold its elements together—decompose into dust? Let us not forget that *vis inertia* is the natural state of matter, which could never ascend itself from this quiescent. "Matter not- ing only as acted upon." Motion must be im- parted by mind to the inert mass, which cannot contrive or execute, so that all its mechanical forces are given to it by Spirituality. As our physical constitution is vitalized by the stimulus of the mental, so Creation is energized by the invisible spirit in which all things move. Is not the Omnipotence of Jehovah, the emanation of the Universe? Every bone and sinew of Nature is connected to the intellect of the Creator by the nerve of His Omnipotence. Every action of Nature may be traced up to the Will of Jehovah. And as ponderous worlds are urged onward by an unseen hand, revolving in orbits, carved out of the all-pervading spirit, so this is the unimpeding of each movement, whether it be the waving of the archangel's pinion or the falling of the apple. Thus it is by His Spiritu- ality that Jehovah harnesses the mighty ele- ments in the vast machine of the Universe, there- by working out his lacepreconceivable designs.

Though no eye saw the angel, how mighty his hand that wrested away in a single night the lives of all Egypt's first born—the houses of Israel alone being passed over in the rapid journey! How powerful the "mighty angel"—Jehovah's invisible champion—as he smote down, like leaves of the forest when autumn wind hath blown, the terrible army of Semeharib, strewn the battle-field with 185,000 Assyrian corpses! How stupendous that angel, who made each quake as he alighted to roll away the huge stone with which the Jews had sealed the Savior's sepulcher!—what were the chains in which Peter was bound—or the massive wall and iron doors, by which he was inclosed when "a strong angel" burst through for his rescue! And though we may have accused Milton's fan- cy of sacrilege when he represents angels as harling hills, does not the Bible speak of them as "throwing mountains into the sea?"
The Savior tells us that we shall be "equal to the angels." Though electricity be invis- ible, yet it seizes the giant oak and demolishes the strong palace. Now suppose our spirits, instead of having to expend their energies to animate the sluggish clay were united to such a powerful material as electricity, would we not then be utter Omnipotents? Oh, when our bodies are raised in power—in *Spiritual* power—and stimulated by the ardent affections of our immortal souls, we ask in seriousness, may we not become MINOR OMNIPOTENTS!

If the reader regard this as speculation, we would defend ourselves by sheltering behind the good Dr. Dwight, who says: "Instead of being weakener or exhausted, it seems evident from the Scriptures, that its body's strength, as well as its other attributes, like those of the mind, will advance towards a higher and higher state of perfection throughout the ages of eter- nity."
We might as well here mention another at- tribute. While Daniel prayed that the vision might be interpreted, Gabriel was commissioned to grant his petition; and, "being caused to fly swiftly, he touched Daniel about the time of the evening oblation!" Thus, before the prayer was finished, Gabriel journeyed from heaven to earth! This is rapidity, so much faster than the sun-beams light, that we cannot draw a comparison between the two—here is activity beyond our conception. Why may not Jehovah vibrate our powerful bodies with a speed equal to the instantaneous glances of our minds, and quicken them to outgo the lightning's flash? Thus, like Moses and Elias, we will revisit the earth, outstripping the march of Time—and distancing the revolving planets, we will instan- taneously overtake the comet. Instead of teaming this clog of clay, suppose God should enshrine our souls in a frame-work of electricity, or which is the more certain, suppose He incorporates our souls in the attenuated matter of Paradise, which would not have to be driven on sluggish- ly by the will, but which would be in sympathy with the noble aspirations of the mind; oh, then we could gratify those lofty desires that now, upon imagination's wings, elevate us above earth. How the energies of the mind are now buried in the tomb of Carnality!—then infinitu- dely will be its circuits.

Allow us to continue this point a moment.— And they rest not day and night, saying,— "Holy, Holy, Holy is the Lord God Almighty." 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 reducing faculties by repose. As "there shall be no night," exist- ence will not be wasted in death-like slumbers. "Tired nature's sweet restore, balmy sleep" will not be needed, because the duties discharg- ed will never exhaust servants of the Most High. Medville remarks: "What a mind would that be which could continue hour after hour, year after year, 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 its infirmity or want hinder such a mind, but rather serve as its auxiliary, aiding and upholding in its ceaseless investiga- tions, in places of requiring it to halt for the re- maining of the flesh."
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.— Heat then never "gathered in an inch of time" the enjoyments of months!

"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 exalting emotions that not enfeeble the corporeal organization—that ardent love may be ceaselessly enkindled without consuming vitality—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: "Trace 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 reward the very case in which that precious jewel shall be kept." From the proceed- ing the reader is qualified to judge some what of the glories of the body raised. Delightful as this theme is, we must leave one or two additional ideas.— How scintillating the opinion that Christ flowers in heaven, incarnated in the same "flesh and blood" in which his Divinity was conformed 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, clothed with human gore. Oh this profanity must not be written. The apostle says: "Whoso (Christ) shall change our vile body and shall like unto his glorious body, according to the work- ing 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 raiment was white as the light. "Glorious flashes from every feature, beams through every pore radiated from each thread of garment, until the dazzled disciples were overwhelmed with confusion.— Of the surpass 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! do not allow us to ap- pear in no greater magnificence that which adorns the seraph. Oh do let us not be arrayed in angelic robes of righteousness, though un- aided by a single unbought thought.

Your prayers are granted!—Beloved now, we are the sons of God, and it doth not yet ap- pear what we shall be; but when he (Christ) shall appear, we shall be like him, for we shall see him as he is." E. H. T.

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 acknowledging the following sums received as a contribution to the Am. B. Society, viz:

- At Richmond, from individuals, \$1 50
- W. Columbia, Mrs. Hall, 5 00
- " Mrs. Bell, 1 00
- " Mrs. M. J. Mills, 1 00
- " Individ's M. E. Ch. 1 75
- " Dr. Samuel T. An- gler, Life Member, 30 00
- Egypt, Meth. E. Soc. Coll., 5 80
- " John Osborne, 1 00
- Columbia, Inds., 75
- Los Prairie, Col. M. E. Ch., 2 00
- La Grange, 5 15
- Granados, 11 10
- Seguin, Meth. E. Soc., 12 25
- San Antonio, 15 25
- Cuero, 7 25
- Victoria, 8 72

The above sums, although small, were cheer- fully given as an expression of love to the Bible cause. The contributors were members of the various religious communities, and in several instances from persons who made no religious profession.

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 the places he has visited, through whom any description of Bibles, in the better kind of bind- ing, or in large type, may be obtained. He has now received at the Depository in this place, a large supply of Bibles and Testaments, which may be obtained by applying to the Depositor, at Houston. Mr. M. D. Conklin, under the office of this paper. The delays in meeting some or- ders from abroad, it is believed will not again occur.

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 Bart*, Capt. J. R. Young, arrived last night from N. Orleans, but got aground inside the bay, and will probably re- main so until the tide rises.

COMMERCIAL.
N. Orleans, Tuesday Evening, July 2.
COTTON—Prices have declined 1-8a 1-16c. and we reduce our quotations accordingly.
Inferior, 10 a 11 1/2
Ordinary, 10 a 11 1/2
Middling, 11 a 12
Good Middling, 12 a 12 1/2
Middling Fair, 12 a 12 1/2
Fair, 13 a 14
SUGAR—Fair 5 1-4 to 5 1-2.
FLOUR—Ohio \$4 75, St. Louis \$5 75 and extra do \$6 50.
CORN—70 to 83 cents.
BACON—Clear sides Mo. at 5 1-2c.
LARD—No. 2, 7 1-8 cent.
EXCHANGE—N. York 60 days, 1a 1-2 per cent dis; Sight para 1-2 per cent pu.

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

The Convention of growers at Santa Fe seem to have gotten through by daylight. Their proceedings are thus summed up by the *Paymaster*: "The twelve or thirteen hundred Americans on the Texas side of the Rio Grande, are getting up very rapidly with the help of Mexicans, Spaniards and Pueblo Indians. They have raised out a State, covering eleven degrees of longitude and something like ten degrees of latitude; made an extempor- aneous 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 nothing; have ordered their new sovereignty to go into effect on the 15th of July, with a regularly elected Governor and Legislature; and will as soon as possible, hurry on to Washington two Senators and a Rep- resentative to take their seats in Congress, which they seem to think Congress may allow them. The chance, it seems to us, is exceedingly slim."

- LETTERS RECEIVED.
Rev. N. A. Craven,
" R. H. Talliferro,
" J. Shook,
" L. Whipple,
" S. G. Culver,
" Isaac G. Jola, 1 subscriber,
" R. Alexander, 3
" James S. P. Irvine,
" P. M. Yell "
" W. P. Sanson,
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 Bellamy, Industry, " " 3 00
Mr. Campbell Longley, Travis, " " 2 00
Rev. J. W. Kenney " " " 4 00
Mr. Robert S. Welch, Brenham, 2 00
Maj. Wm. Burgrave, Chappell Hill, 2 00
Mrs. E. Looney, Brenham, 5 00

Rev. Isaac G. Jola
Col. J. W. Durant, Washington, 2 00
Rev. Isaac G. Jola, " 2 00
Mr. Adolphus Hope, Independence, 3 00
" James B. Beard, Washington, 3 00
Dr. E. B. Bond, Lawrenceburg, Dearborn county, Indiana, 2 00

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.
GALVESTON DISTRICT—THIRD BIRTH.
Richmond circuit, at Union Chapel, July 20th and 21st.
Brazoria circuit, at Oakland Chapel, August 10th and 11th.
Matagorda station, August 17th and 18th.
Galveston station, and Galveston German Mis- sion, August 24th 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 21st.
Gonzales circuit, at Cuero, August 5th and 6th.
Victoria circuit, German Mis., on the Colet- to, August 17th and 18th.
Corpus Christi, August 24th and 25th.
Columbus circuit, at Columbus, September 7th and 8th.
DANIEL CARL.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.
By mutual consent of all concerned, and owing to circumstances over which we had no con- trol, the time as published in the Banner for holding a Camp-meeting on the Navidad, Jack- son county, has been changed to Wednesday, 17th of July, embracing the third Sabbath of that month, at which time and place the 3d Quarterly meeting for Texana circuit will be held.
THOS. F. COOK,
Indianola, June 3, 1850.

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 EBENEZER ALLEN, of Galveston, as a candidate for Attorney General, at the August election.
We are authorized to announce MAR- TIN K. SWEET, as a candidate for County Treasurer, at the August election.
We are authorized to announce THOMAS HARRISON, Esq. of Houston, as a candi- date for District Attorney, for the 7th District, at the August election.
We are authorized to announce GEO. W. PASCHAL, of Galveston, for Attorney General, FOR STATE TREASURER.
We are authorized to announce JAMES H. RAYMOND, (the present incum- bent) as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer, at the August election.
We are authorized to announce JAMES B. SHAW, (of Austin) as a candidate for reelection to the office of Comptroller of the State, at the August election.

We are authorized to announce E. STEWART C. ROBERTSON, as a candidate for Comptroller, at the August election.
SOUTHERN HARMONY.
UNRIVALLED SALES!
OVER 80,000 copies of the SOUTHERN HARMONY 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 unrival- led 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- fore published.
THE SOUTHERN HARMONY. New Edition contains over THREE HUNDRED PAGES of the best music ever published for the Church, and Society Singing Societies selected from the best Authors in the world. Also, a great many original pieces.
It is printed on excellent white paper and un- usually large. The Author begs to say that these improvements will be duly appreciated by a generous and enlightened public. The New Edition of this work is one of the choicest and best for sale in all the large Cities in the United States, and Booksellers and Country Merchants generally throughout all the Mid- dle, Southern, Western States, and by the Au- thor and Merchants at Spartanburg, S. C.
WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H.
Spartanburg, C. H. S. C. July 10

Whereas at the December Term, A. D. 1849, of the County Court, for Fort Bend County, let- ters of administration were granted to the under- signed, on the estate of James D. Goodwin, deceased. 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, July 23d, 1850.
T. H. McMAHAN.

NOTICE.
Whereas at the December Term, A. D. 1849, of the County Court, for Fort Bend County, let- ters of administration were granted to the under- signed, on the estate of James D. Goodwin, deceased. 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, July 23d, 1850.
T. H. McMAHAN.

New Drug Store in LaGrange.
DOCTORS D. G. GREGORY and J. EV- ANS have just opened, in the Town of La- grange, a drug store, where all the articles usu- ally found in such an establishment may al- ways be had, such as medicines of every descrip- tion, both Potent and Mineral, Pains, Oils, Eye Salts, Whisker Glass, etc., etc.
A competent person will remain in the Store day and night, so that medicines can be obtain- ed at any hour. The strictest attention will be given to filling orders from the country. Their articles are all warranted to be fresh and genu- ine. Call and see.
We have so far associated ourselves in the practice of Medicine, that in important cases of disease, our friends can have one or the other for us, as the case may be, as consulting Physi- cian without additional cost.
D. G. GREGORY, LaGrange.
J. EVANS, Rotersville.
LaGrange, Feb. 21, 1850.

WHEREAS the undersigned was appointed Administrator of the estate of J. W. Cook, deceased, by the Hon. Chief Justice of Fort Bend County, at the May Term of said Court; this is therefore to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them according to law; and those indebted, are requested to make immediate payment to J. W. MASSIE, Ad- ministrator of J. W. Cook, deceased.
July 18, 1850.

L. J. LATHAM,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes,
Hardware, &c., &c., &c.
Main St., Houston, Texas.
Nov. 7, 1849.

HAT MANUFACTORY,
(SIGN OF "THE BIG HAT"),
MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS.
THE undersigned respectfully in- forms the citizens of Texas, that he has opened his hat manufactory in the town of Houston, and is prepared to make to order, at short notice, Hats of every description, at low rates, and warranted.
C. A. TURLEY.
B. A. SHEPHERD,
Houston, Texas.
Yule in every description of merchandise (ex- cept liquors) kept by any house in Texas, will continue at the old stand occupied by him or the last ten years, would be happy to meet all his old friends, and to make new ones, with the assurance that they may, at all times, meet a good assortment of merchandise, either at wholesale or retail, as at any house in the place, and at the most favorable prices.
The most particular attention paid to filling orders from the country, selling cotton or other produce, or to any other matter needful to avoid the necessity of my friends visiting Houston, when not convenient to do so.
A first trial is all that is asked!!
Houston, Nov. 6th, 1849.
B. A. SHEPHERD.

SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.
JUST received and selected by the undersigned at the New York and Boston markets, the fol- lowing articles, to-wit:
Boots and shoes and Hats of all kinds; Saddlery, hardware and cutlery, etc. etc.; Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; French, India, Italian, German, and English Silk and fancy Goods; artificial flowers; musins and silken of the newest styles; Bonnets and ribbons of all descriptions; black silks and edgings; Jackson's insertings and edgings; Broad laces, fancy dress buttons, rips and fringes; satins of all colors; silks of all colors, changeable, brocade, small plaid, all stripes, satin DeChines, plain twilled; rich colored Italian gros de Rhine, gros de Afrique; chamois, etc.
Particular attention will be paid to the shipping of cotton and other produce; and liberal advances made on consignments of cotton to his care.
T. W. HOUSE,
Houston, Oct. 14th, 1849.

NOTICE.
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.
NOW ye that, before the Chief Justice of a Fort Bend county, on the 24th day of July, 1850, I will apply for discharge in bankruptcy. July 4.
ICHAABOD C. KARP.

RUTHERVILLE COLLEGE.

RUTHERVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.
This institution was chartered and went into successful operation in 1849, and has maintained an uninterrupted career of usefulness to the present period. It has imparted the benefits of education to more than eight hundred of the youth of Texas. With its pleasant and health- ful location; its able corps of instruction, and numerous first friends, it is destined to an en- viable pre-eminence of influence and usefulness. It is under the patronage of the Texas Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but its course of study is purely liter- ary and scientific, free from any taint of sectarianism. Its ample advantages are offered to the youth of Texas irrespective of their creed or denominational names.
To the departments heretofore in operation a department of Normal Instruction is added. The 22d session will commence on Monday the 15th of July, 1850.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS
Elementary studies, . . . \$10 00
Higher English branches, . . . 15 00
Mathematics and Languages, . . . 20 00
Music—piano or guitar with use of instrument, . . . 25 00

BOARD OF INSTRUCTION.
Wm. Halsey, A. M., President and Professor of Languages.
John S. Norton, A. B., Professor of Mathemat- ics.
Mrs. Mary C. Halsey, Principal of the Female Department.
Miss Ellen Norton, teacher of Music.
Board can be obtained at the college, and in private families in town, from \$8 to \$10 per month.
WILLIAM J. LUSSELL,
President Board of Trustees.
June 1st, 1850.
T. F. BONEN Soda Crackers, just received, and for sale by
GROENBEECK, COOKE & CO.

Seguin Female School.
The undersigned having permanently located in the town of Seguin, will commence 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—\$20.00, other- wise 11.00.
Higher " " " 12.50, other- wise 15.00.
Advanced mathematics, and French or Span- ish 17.00, in ad- vance, otherwise 20.00.
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 school. Mr. J. F. Johnson and others, have made ample provision for the accom- modation of a number of young ladies.
Seguin, May 8th, 1850. MARY HILL.
DATES, Currents, and Raisins, just received and for sale by
GROENBEECK, COOKE & CO.

B. S. WOOD,
Liquorier, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
HARDWARE, STOVES,
AND EVERY VARIETY
OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE.
Eggs from Steel and Ploughs, &c.
April 24th Tremont street, Galveston.
FREDERICK BURKHART,
Watch Maker and Jeweller,
Fourth Door below Sanson & Co., Main st.
EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.
LETTERS of executorship were granted to the undersigned, by the Hon. Probate Court in and for the county of Liberty, on the 3d day of Nov. 1849, on the estate of James M. Clayton testator, late of said county. This is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them as the law requires.
J. H. GRiffin,
Executor.
Ladies' Gull Biscuits, Tock Candy,
Gent's Calf " Assorted "
Ladies' Seal Biscuits, Chocolate,
Misses' " Shakes, Fickles,
Ladies' " Slipper, Sardines,
" Kid Slippers, Powdered Sugar,
Received and for sale by
GROENBEECK, COOKE & CO.

INSURANCE:
Fire, Island and Marine, by the Protection Company of Hartford, Conn.,
CAPITAL STOCK 200,000 DOLLARS.
THE above company has opened an office in Galveston, and now issue policies on Buildings, Merchandise in Stores, shipments of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas, or shipments by sea, to any of the harbors of the United States, Mexico or Europe.
This company has been in business nearly 25 years, and its reputation for punctuality in adjusting losses and the security of its capital is well known throughout the United States. All application for insurance will receive prompt attention when addressed to the agency in Gal- veston.
GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER.

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.
THE subscriber has just received a full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consist- ing in part of the following:
4-4 and 7-8 Lowells, domestics, bleached shirt- ings and sheetings, kerseys, jeans, satines, Kentucky jeans, mariner's stripes, apron checks, boots and shoes, ladies' and gentlemen's gaiter and patent leather ties, coffee, sugar, and cotton, cordials of all kinds, rock candy, soap and candles, lard, sperm and linseed oils, and a very superior article of old French brandy, suitable for medicinal purposes, logging, rope, twine, &c.
A. S. RUTHVEN,
Main street.
Orders from the country carefully executed.
Houston, Nov. 27, 1849.

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 Houston every other day for Austin, and on Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Austin for an Antonio.
Returning—leave San Antonio twice a week, viz: Tuesdays and Saturdays, and will connect with the Stages leaving Austin every other day for Houston.
Through each way in five and a half days.
FARE, \$20.00, and 8 cts. per pound for all extra baggage over 30 pounds.
BROWN & TARBOX,
Proprietors.
Houston, Nov. 27, 1849—tf

BEAUTIFUL HYMN.

When morning pours its golden rays
O'er hill and vale, o'er earth and sea,

MISCELLANY.

MISSION TO GERMANY.

We find in the new Missionary Department
of the Christian Advocate and Journal,
the following interesting facts relative to the

your creator is perfect, universal, infinite, and
everlasting. His own unfathomable felicity
consists in his love; and it is only by returning

SPREAD THE TRUTH.

Dr. Merle D'Abniga, speaking recently
to an American visitor said:
"America is every year increasing, growing,

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,

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,

THE OFFICE OF LAUREATE.

The Post Laureate was formerly called
the King's versifier, and may be traced as
far back as 1251, at which period his stipend

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

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

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

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

THE DEAD SEA.

Twenty-two days' close examination was
expended upon the sea and its shores, &c. on
April 19th to May 10th. We can only allude
to a few of the interesting facts. The sea

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA.

IN QUART BOTTLES.
FOR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANENT CURE
OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN
IMPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD,

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUCH DESIRED PUBLICATION.

SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.
BY REV. E. B. BACON, D. D., LL. D.
In one volume, duodecimo, of 200 pages, with a

ITS POPULARITY ABROAD.

From South America.
Marsella, Venezuela, April 12th, 1849.
Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I consider it a

AGENTS OF THE TEXAS AND NEW YORK LINE.

Wm. Hendley & Co.,
Central Wharf, Galveston,
AGENTS of the Texas and New York line of

JOHN P. KELSEY,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding
Merchant,
AND DEALER IN LIVE STOCK, VIZ.: SPANISH

GROESBECK, COOKE & CO.,

Houston, Texas.
DEALERS in Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots,
Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Clothing, and

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Wm. Hendley & Co.,
Central Wharf, Galveston,
AGENTS of the Texas and New York line of

TEXANA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform
the public generally, and the citizens of Jack-
son, Lavaca, Fayette and Bastrop Counties in

GROESBECK, COOKE & CO.,

Houston, Texas.
DEALERS in Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots,
Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Clothing, and

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Central Wharf, Galveston,
AGENTS of the Texas and New York line of

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

AND
THE BRITISH QUAR-
TERLY REVIEWS.

POSTMASTER'S NOTICE.

MY services being very frequently claimed by
persons at a distance, viz. in answering enquiries
and various other little odd-commissions, now

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY.

THE subscriber having purchased the Iron
Foundry in this city, lately owned by Doctor
N. K. Kellum, respectfully informs the public

WEBSTER'S.

THE LARGEST, BEST AND CHEAPEST DICTIONARY
in the English Language, is, confessedly,
WEBSTER'S.

REMOVAL!!

SP. MANDELBAUM respectfully informs the
public that he has removed from his old
stand, near the Houston House, to the Brick

NEWSPAPER LAW.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice
to the contrary, are considered wishing to
continue their subscription.

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER,

is devoted to Religion, Morals, Literature,
Science, Popular Education, and
It is issued Weekly. Two Dollars per an-
num, payable in advance, otherwise Three Dol-
lars will be charged.

TO THE PUBLIC.

A new series of the COMMERCIAL REVIEW will be
commenced in March next, and which will contain
the most valuable and interesting information

BRIGGS & YARDS

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Gentle-
men's Furnishing Emporium, consisting
of Every article of men's and boys Wear or con-
veniences.

JOHN W. DURANT,

Attorney at Law—Office, Washington,
Texas.
Houston, May 10th 1850. 1 y