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# WESTEYAN BANNER. TEXAS

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East Texas Conference.

VOL. II.--NO. 48.

### HOUSTON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

For the T. W. Banner. MUSIC.

"The man that hath no music in himself, Nor is not moved with concord of sweet sounds, Is fit for treason, stratagem and spoils."

So sung the bard of Avon. The dominion of have acknowledged its mild, yet powerful sway. ject, showing its importance, it receives from same place and attraction in every school that attention it justly deserves.

In thus slighting this important subject, we with so divine an art. neglect to improve talents, which, for a wise purpose, the great Creator conferred upon us. and pass by one of the great principles of happiness, which pervades the being of all created life. from angels down through creation's links to the smallest insect's merry hum. All nature praises God in her own peculiar measures.

"By the sweet airs and sounds which flow Among the woods and waters."

praise and thanksgiving to "Him, who sitteth | der to the nawer of somnus. Now my dear

of our country. Voltair remarked, - "Give me no doubt that if the preacher was talking about the making of the songs of a nation, and I care the market, you could keep awake without not who makes the laws." The observation much effort. But when he speaks of that "mer-

singing of a tune by the choir !- after a solemn affect you in sickness, as they appear to do in appeal from the speaker -- and thereby the so- health, those physicians who are so fearful that lemnity which pervaded the assembly wholly religious conversation will excite their patients. dissipated. By a large portion of the people of need have no apprehensions in your case. I this country, the science of music has been con- think if I could have had your deguerreotype sidered in the light of a mere accomplishment, at about the time the preacher reached the

and as such almost entirely neglected. be as familiar with us as household words; for of this disagreeable practice. Your frequent our free institutions, and every thing by which bows to persons before you, who by the way we are encompassed, is well calculated to ele- took no notice of your politeness, and your unvate the mind, and call forth the emotions of toward endeavors to make those around you

of music, they penetrated the dark and murky hour and place, to observe you when the atmosphere of the mines and the squalid abodes preacher repeated his text in rathera loud tone

sung again and again the loved songs of their against drowsiness in church, which may be an Father land, with a melody and power seldom advantage to you: Whenever you feel yoursurpassed. The remembrance of those humble self becoming sleepy, just lift one foot from the strangers, singing the wild and melodious airs floor, and hold it up without support. and so

sociation when connected with music. Sentiments received by, or appreciated with, some sweet and touching air, are more vividly and indelibly impressed upon the mind than in any other way. Every one should cultivate an art. which religion has always connected with the purest and loftiest exercise, and without which Music is universal; civilized men and savages | the exercises of the sanctuary would lose much of the interest and attraction they now possess. Yet with all the array of facts upon this sub- And, finally, let me say, it ought to occupy the the great mass of mankind but a moiety of the other sciences do, that all of the rising generation, at least, may become fully acquainted

the soul indispensable to constitute the sublime think that you were only listening with your and beautiful in music. It should be one of eyes shut, excited no small degree of levity our national characteristics. In all ages of the among several thoughtless persons, who were world, music has proved a powerful instrument sitting near, and gave Bro. R's little son, (who in arousing or allaying the passions, and has by the way can never keep his fingers out of exerted an influence in the cause of liberty and mischief) an opportunity to enjoy a little fun at the rights of man, commensurate to the glory your expense. He had stationed himself be-Witness the efforts of Elliott, the "Corn Law across you neck. and would then pop his head Rhymer." in the cause of the starving thousands behind the bench to indulge in a sly laugh at of England; sitting with pen in hand among your vain efforts to drive away the troublesome the chattels of an iron-monger, he sent forth fly : and my own gravity was somewhat dishis songs for the millions, and through the aid turbed, notwithstanding the solemnity of the

of the coal-heavers; the smiths and forgers, of voice, start from your slumber, as though and grinders, toiling and sweating in the dingy you thought the words addressed to yourself, workshops of Birmingham and Sheffield. Amid and then look uneasily around to see if any one

the ponderous strokes of engines, the thunder observed you. You evidently felt mortified. and clang of a thousand hammers, might be and tried to act as though you had been wide heard snatches of songs, breathing the soul-in- awake all the time; and in order to show us spiring sentiments of " Bread for the millions !" that this was the case. you again closed your Viewed as a branch of school education, it is eyes with a look of profound and dignified at worthy of all consideration, and should not be tention, and throwing one leg across the other, lightly passed over : for all are more or less commenced swinging your foot, with great dilicaptivated by the Syren strains of her voice. - | gence. to let us know that you were not a leep. How often are the wanderer's footsteps staid, even if your eyes were closed. But, unfortu as he hears the well-remembered sounds of his nately, your drowsiness again got the better of " native wood notes wild," on some foreign you; an a longh your foot performed its part strand. The success of his childhood, friends, to admirate and kept pendulating up and and home, are in imagination before him, he down, with the utmost regularity, your head lives again in the Edea bowers. Who that has gradually declined upon your breast, until you been a wanderer in s strange land, and has heard nearly lost your balance, when you brought the melo lious and touching numbers of Home, yourself to your position, with a sudden jirk. Sweet Home:" but can bear testimony to its which opened your eyes, and discovered to you melting influence upon the heart. Well do I your mortifying failure. You now evidently remember a trivial incident which at the time gave it up as a useless task, and fixing yourself made a deep and lasting impression on my comfortably in your seat, slept soundly during mind. I had been waiting in the city of B ...... the rest of the sermon. Now Bro. H., I do not for the wind to abate, which for three days had tell you of these things to trifle with your feelbeen blowing a perfect hurricane from the N. ings, but as a brother, I would admonish you of W.; for such had been the fury of the gale that your fault. Such conduct indicates a want of no vessel had dared to leave her moorings. As respect for the house of God. What would you stood listening to the roar of the surf, and think of one of your Stewards, if, while giving watching the rolling and heaving of the white- him directions upon important business, he crested waves, chasing each other like angry spir | should yawn, and finally go to sleep ! Yet while its of the deep, rushing onward, passed the har- engaged in the solemn services of God's house. bor, or dashing madly against the peer, my at- when, through his commissioned servant. God is tention was directed to a small steamboat ly- speaking to you, you can sleep as soundly as ing at the wharf, on board of which was a com- you do upon your bed at night. Let me urge pany of Swiss and German emigrants. They you my brother, to strive to overcome this habit had braved the dangers of the ocean to find an make it a subject of prayer, seek for more of asylum and home in the wilds of the far West. the life and power of religion in your soul. Twas near sunset, and they began to assemble and then you will not find it an impossible task on the promenade deck and to seat themselves to keep awake during the short time which we Soon I heard the sound of instruments, swelling employ in the services of the sanctuary. in ravishing sweetness above the din and tumult of the busy mart, and was joined by accompaniment of male and female voices; they

THE SLEEPY CHRISTIAN. For the T. W. Banner. Pleasant Retreat, March, 1850. To Bro. H., who went to sleep the other day at church, while Bro. F. was preaching from

While listening to the sermon which our minister gave us last Sunday, with my heart deeply affected by the solemn and impressive truths It calists and demands the attention of the he presented, I glanced my eye over the congrepure inhabitants of Heaven, and even the Sera- gation to observe its effect, when I discovered phic Choir of the Temple of God; for much of your vain efforts to keep awake, and appear inthe worship of heaven consists in anthems of terested in the discourse, and your final surrenupon the throne and to the Lamb forever." | Brother, your situation really appeared so un-Shall this divine art which receives the at- comfortable, that my sympathies were aroused tention of the redeemed in heaven, be neglected in your behalf, and I resoived at the first leisby the inhabitants of earth ! Let parents, and | ure moment to take the liberty of giving you a those who may have the supervision and con- few friendly hints upon the folly and sin of introl of the institutions, in which the children of dulging in such a habit. This is not the first this State are to be educated, answer this; and time that I have seen you in this situation; the consider the influence it is capable of exerting fact is, it is becoming notorious that you go to upon the morals of the people, and through sleep every time you attend church. This certhem, upon the civil and religious institutions tainly speaks but little for your piety. I have showed his knowledge of human nature, and chandize that is better than the merchandize the secret springs by which our motives are of silver." or reminds you that now is the seed called into action. He well knew that the time," and exhorts you to prepare for the great most pure, solemn, and powerful appeals would harvest, where the reapers will separate the fall powerless upon the heart of man, if pollu- wheat from the tares, you will sleep as soundly ted and licentious sentiments were mingled and as if you were under the influence of an opiate. set to the melodious and captivating strains of I question whether laudanum, in doses of a reasonable size, would operate more powerfully in Who has not experienced the sad effects in your case, than those interesting themes which middle of his discourse, its careful ex-We ought to be a musical people : it should amination would aid materially in curing you hind you, and was drawing a straw gently

Yours, with respect,

P. S .- I heard of an excellent preventative of their mountain homes, will never be erased long as you remain in this position, you will rom my memory. Such is the power of as keep awake.

IT IS TOLD ME I MUST DIE.

Review: "A poem it must be called, though it | your everlasting portion! is not verse. Perhaps there is not in this or any other language a poem which appears to Gospel. have flowed so entirely from the heart." It is told me I must die .

O happy news! Be glad, O my soul! And rejoice in Jesus, thy Saviour. If he intended thy perdition. Would be have laid down his life for thee ? Would be have called thee with so much love And illuminated thee with the light of the Spir-

Would be have given thee his cross, And given thee shoulders to bear it with patience ?

It is told me I must die: Oh happy news! Come on my dearest soul Behold thy Jesus calls thee! He prayed for thee upon his cross There he extended his arms to receive thee : There be bowed down his head to kiss thee: here he gave up his life to purchase life for

lt is told me I must die; O what happiness! I am going To the place of my rest : To the land of the living; To the haven of security; To the Kingdom of peace : To the palace of my God : To the nuntial of the Lamb: To sit at the table of my King; To feed on the bread of angels; To see what no eye hath seen : To hear what no ear hath heard : To enjoy what the heart of man cannot comprehend.

O my father! Have pity on the most wretched of all thy chil-I was lost, but by thy mercy found :

was dead, but by thy grace am now raised again! I was gone astray after vanity. But I am now ready to appear before thee. O my father

Come now in mercy, and receive thy child! Give him thy kiss of peace : Remit unto him all thy sins: Clothe him with thy nuptial robe :

from the wise and philanthroic. Permit him to have a place at thy feast. And forgive all those who are guilty of his death.

For the T. W. Banner.

What reason has the Sinner for Hope !- And what still to fear ! You have reason to hope because God has provided a free and full pardon. And he has sent the documents from the court of heaven to

powers to grant it. This pardon has been obtained by a satisfaction of justice in respect to you so that you may be every way acquitted, justified, accepted

as righteons, and rewarded with eternal life. No more is required of you than to accept of the pardon, with golly sorrow for your sins. hath wrought out your deliverance; and to tender to him the affections and homage of your heart, with undissembled grief for having sin-

ned against him. In this narrow compass lies the whole ground of your hope. And yet it is a foundation broad enough to build upon, to the heavens: and fieth not? Hearken dilligently to the words firm enough to support the highest tower of con- of Truth! Be wise and drink not. fidence. It is an eternal rock on which to base

and rear your hope of heaven Now sinner, you know that the wrath of God is revealed from heaven, also, against all unrighteousness and ungodliness of men. And

Let me ask you, my impenitent friends, in view of the hope set before you, and the provisions made in your behalf, does it not seem clear that all who hear would embrace these terms. and accept the tendered pardon ! Reason and experience, in all analagous cases, would affirm that this must be so. Probably there is not a created intelligence in any world, among angels. | spiritual! men, or devils, to whom. if the plan of this salvation had been submitted previous to its exebelieved that every man to whom it was brought. would not instantly have availed themselves of it, and that every child of Adam would not have been saved ? Yet my friends, with this door of hope thrown wide open before you - been the same :-- WITHERING; -- BLASTING, with the rock of ages on which to build, so much indifference is manifested by you, that it is but a faint ray of hope with which your prospects are attenuated.

You are prisoners of hope. A pardon is indeed offered you, but you will not accept of it bliss animated his soul, and anticipations of on the terms proposed; of what avail can it be, hope irradiated his countenance. therefore. You might have God for your friend and heaven for your home, but you are unwil- nobleness of his nature, and admired the digling to renounce the world and sinful pleas. nity of virtue that encompassed him like ures : how can you then be benefitted ! You have God's holy word to instruct you and confirm your hopes, if you will confirm to its teachings; but it remains unread in your dwellings. Lonce, blasting the fair face of nature You are exhorted to ask, that you may receive; ring death and dismay around it-prostrate

to seek, that you may find. But you are too ( proud to bow yourself, even to him who has Richard Langhorne, a lawyer, was unjustly poured out this life and shed his richest blood ondemned and put to death as a traitor, in the in your behalf. Is not hope departing? Is reign of Charles II. Just before his execution there not reason to fear that this messenger of he wrote the following antique and most exquis- mercy will soon take an everlasting leave of ite poem. In the language of the Quarterly you; and at last, instead of hope, despair be

Think of these things, all ye who have the

DEDICATION OF HALLS. [The substance of the following Ceremony was submitted to the National Division at Boston. As it contained some features which were deemed objectionable, it was referred back. The objectionable parts have been removed and some other suggestions adopted. It is here again submitted.]

DIRECTIONS.

The G. W. P. or D. G. W. P. should preside at the Dedication of Halls if practica-

A large glass vase, filled with water, should be placed in front of the presiding officer. The officers occupy their usual scats, except the W. P., who sits on the right of the

The officers to whom parts are assigned, are W. P., W. A., C., A.C., and P. W. P. -beside the presiding officer. The Responses should also be no formed by these offi-There he opened his heart to give thee entrance; erately and together.

't is very important that good readers, as well as good voices, should fill the offices on the occasion of a Dedication.

It is also important that the singing should be well performed, and if practicable accom-

panied with instrumental music. The W. P. takes the chair, and after calling to order, addresses the Brother who is to

dedicate the Halk GRAND WORTHY PATRIARCH: Our Division having fitted up this Hall for their convenience, are here to-night, with their friends, to have it dedicated. For that purpose I respectfully invite you as the Representative of the Grand Division to occupy the

The W. P. calls up. Brothers sing, during which the G. W. P. takes the chair. The W. P. takes a station on his right.

Thrice welcome, brothers, here we meet, Ye Sons of Temperance, loud repeat Your triumphs with one heart and mind

No angry passions here should mar Our peace, or move our social band For Friendship is our beacon star-Our motto-Union, hand in hand.

The Chaplain's services may here be per-The G. W. P. calls down and says : BRETHREN AND LADIES AND GENTLE-MEN :-- The occasion which calls us together is one which should elicit a hearty response

We come to celebrate no Pagan rites or unmeaning ceremonies. Universal Temperance and discriminating Cenevolence are the objects we would promote. We seek the good, not only of those who are bound to us by the silken cords of Fraternity, but, in the broadest sense, the good of all mankind.

Every Division we establish-every Hall we dedicate -- serves as a beacon-light to warn sent the documents from the court of heaven to you. The agent who brought it has plenary sea, of the shoals and quicksands, the rocks and whirlpools, of Intemperance ;-- it indicatos the only sure refuga--the secure harbon of Total Abstinence from every thing that

can intoxicate. But for the influence of the Division whose hall we are now assembled to dedicate, some present or their children might be wrecked. All, then, are interested in our Order. and with unfeigned thoughtfulness to him who Our gates are only closed to the unworthy. We will now proceed with the dedicatory

G. W. P. gives two raps. W. P., W. A C., A. C., and P. W. P. rise. P. W. P. says - Wherefore do you spend your money for that which is not bread, and the fruit of your labor for that which satis-

C. says-Fermented liquors were used to limited extent in the earliest ages of the world. Alcohol was unknown until about the seventh century, when it was discovered by

the Aracians. Ther is no evidence that distilled spirit that God has said he will not at all acquit the was even und as a madein untuithe thirwicked. sician in the South of Europe, believing he had discovered a universal remedy prescribed it freely. Besides curing every ill, it was thought to prolong the vital powers,-hence

it was called the WATER OF LIFE. P. W. P .- Fatal de lusion ! What a blessing to the world had it been shupped as the WA TER OF DEATH, -- death temporal, and death

A. C .- Soon after, it was believed that alcohol would not only cure diseases, but precution, who could have doubted, or could have vent them, -and persons in health began to use it without restraint. From that time the fatal error continued to extend among the nations of the earth. P. W. P.-Upon all sexes and conditions

> -- CRUSHING! G. W. P. says .-- We have seen man i the pride of his strength, the glow of health mantling his cheek, the fire of intellect beaming from his eye, and pure benevolence lightning up every feature. Visions of earthly

> --in every season and clime--its effects have

The wife of his bosom, prided herself in the robe. His children regarded him with filial reverence, and bowed submissively to the wishes of a parent honored and beloved.

We have seen Intemperance-like a posti

this man of health, and benevolence ! Over the sad and appalling spectacle, wife, children, friends sorrowed in bitterness of soul, for there appeared no power on earth to

When lo! a voice sweet as the golden Heaven, came from the blissful regions of Temperance, declaring in accents of mercy-Response, -- "THE CHAINS OF THE EN-THRALLED ARE BROKEN, AND THE INTEMPE-RANCE CAPTIVE IS FREE.

Call up and sing: When Bacchus held despotic sway, Triumphant o'er both sea and land,-The Sons of Temp'rance rose in strong ar-

And formed this great Fraternal Band. Pledge, brothers, pledge, should e'er affliction erave.

We'll fly to succor and to save. Call down-the six officers remain stan-

G. W. P .- Listen to the golden pages of W. P.-Wine is a mocker, strong drink

is raging, and whosoever is deceived thereby is not wise Response -- LOOK NOT UPON THE WINE W. A .-- Wo unto them that rise up early,

and follow strong drink-that continue until night, till wine inflance them. Response -- AT THE LAST, IT BITETH LIKE A SERPENT AND STINGERII LILE AN ADDER.
W. P.-The Friest and the Prophet,

through wine and st.ong drink Lave erred in vision and stumbled in judgment. W. A .- Wo unto him that giveth his neighbor drink, that putteth the bottle to him, that maketh bim drunken.

W. P .-- No drunkard shall inherit the kingdom of God. G. W. P .-- Hearken to the revelations of SCIENCE.

P. W. P .-- All use of intoxicating liquors as a beverage is an abuse. They are mischievous under all circumstance-more destructive to human happiness than war, pestilence, or famine.

G. W. P .-- In health there is no such thing as a temperate use of intoxicating drinks. In any quantity they are an enemy to the human constitution. They produce Weakness not strength, -- Sickness, not Heath, -- Death, not Life!

C .-- A laboring man no more needs alcoholie liquors than he needs arsenic, corrosive A. C .- Facts are abundant to prove that

those who do not use them are healthier, and can endure greater hardships, than those who P. W. P .-- There is no nourishment in them. In all their forms and degrees of

strength, they are an indigestable, irritating

poison, forever at war with man's nature, often resulting in inflammation, alceration, mortification, cancer, and other organic affec-G. W. P .-- More than half the sudden deaths are occasioned by Intemperance. Nine out of ten who die suddenly after drinking cold water in warm weather, are killed by

of those frozen to death in cold weather, are the victims of strong drink. P. W. P .-- Besides producing disease, the use of intoxicating liquors often renders such diseases as arise from other causes, more difficult to cure and more fatal in their termina-

alcoholic liquors. More than nine out of ten

G. W. P.-The appetite formed by alcohol is not like the natural appetite for bread, or water, or any nourishing food or drink. What satisfied the natural appetite years ago will satisfy it still. Not so the appetite created by alcohol; the quantity must be increased. It forever cries, "GIVE, GIVE!"

and is never satisfied. W. P.-Though a father should withstand such an appetite it may entail misery and ruin upon his children, and his children's children, for diseases arising from drinking intoxicating liquors are likely to become he-

reditary, even to the fourth generation. P. W. P.-In truth, those who begin the use of intoxicating liquors, commence a process of suicide, by requiring the organ to perform an increased amount of labor, while at the same time their strength is diminished. Thus they are necessarily worn out before

the time. G. W. P.-Give ear to the dark records of the CRIMINAL CALENDER. P. W. P.-The keepers of our prisons tesmy that fully three-fourths of those under

their enstedy owe their degredation to latemperance. On judges inform as, that more than three-fourths of those convicted of the horrid c.ime of murder, justly attribute their sad fate to Intemperance!

G. W. P.-Intemperance has entered the Halls of Science, and cast the pall of darkness over the brightest intellect, enshrouding the image of Divinity in eternal night. I has entered the Halls of Legislation and so perverted the judgment of rulers that they have armed it with the sanction of the Lawthus augmenting its frightful power, and making the State a partner in the guilt. It has entered the Courts of Justice, and corrupted those sworn to administer the laws in righteousness. It has entered the Temples of the Most High, and with a sacriligious hand

robbed Heaven of priceless je e's. What household-what community-what State can say, We are free from the taints of Alcohol !-- No circumstances of love or friendship, birth or intellect, wealth or power, has proved sufficient to protect man from this desolating scourge,-no place so high or lowly as to be secure from its ravages.

This wide spread and stupendous evil has but one source: Response -- MODERATE DRINKING!

G. W. P .- It has but one remedy : Response-TOTAL ABSTINANCE NOW, To-TAL ABSTINENCE FOREVER. G. W. P .- Therefore have we formed this Temperance Brotherhood-destined, we trust, like the sun in the heavens, to be the herald of light and life, plenty and cheerfulness to

Response -THIS SHALL BE OUR AIM!

WHOLE NO. 100.

G. W. P .- But is Temperance the only virtue enjoined by our Order? P. W. P - No! It is the sacred duty of Sons of Temperance, in every position of life, to be honest, industrious, and humane—to seek the common good of mankind-to seek each other's happinessand welfare-toextend

or sor: ow -- to visit the sick -- comfort the widow and protect the orphan. W. P .- As the rain and the snow cometh down from heaven to water the earth, and make it bud and bring forth seed to the sower and bread to the eater-so shall good actions

a brother's welcome, in the hour of adversity

fall softly upon the minds of men, and gently lead them within the gates of virtue. G. W. P .- And so shall the Son of Temperance, by reflecting the genial influences of our Order upon the world, induce his fellow mortal to travel with him in the pleasant and peaceful paths of Love, Puntry and Fi-

DELITY. Call up and sing.

Tune. While others raise to vice a fane, And deck the gay, voluptuous hall Where throng the giddy, sensual vain, To dissipate at fashion's call :

While some ope wide the rich saloon-Ador'nd without regard to cost-To lure the young-and where, too soon All that is prized on earth is lost :

Not so the Sons of Temperance meet-Far higher objects call us here; With songs of praise our friends we greet, While we fair Honor's Temple rear.

Sing! brothers, sing! with hearts elato-Join in the pasans of the free! As now this Hall we dedicate. To VIRTUE, Love, and PURITY.

During the singing the G. W. P. takes up the vase of water and advances to the front the stand. The officers form a circle round

G. W. P.-(Sprinkling the floor.) In the name of the Order, I now solemnly dedicate this Hall to Love! Response-Love to our Brethren in Sick-

NESS AND IN BEAUTIL. G. W. P .- Love is the highest attainment of the human mind -the purest and most exalted living principle that inhabits the heart. and allies man to his Maker. It is Love that impels the Son of Temperance to warn his fellow man from error's path -to seek the inebriate's wretched home, and by words of kindness and hope encourage him to a life of honor. It is Love that binds us together in fraternal honds holding as we do, various poitical opinions and religious creeds. It love that prompts us to open the hand of kindness to a brother's wants, to watch by his couch in sickness-to wipe from his brow the dew of death -- at last to bear his remains to the solemn place "appointed for all the

living." Brethren-In the objects we have before us. in all our efforts to accomplish them, let Love cheer us on-Love to man however fallen and degraded,-"Love for our brethren in sikness and in health"-to which Love I solemnly dedicate this Hall !

Sing: Our Father -- God above. Spirit of Truth and Love Whom all adore ! On us thy Spirit send. Prove each a faithful friend. And may this cause extend From shore to shore !

G. W. P.—(Sprinkling.)—I now solemnly dedicate this Hall to PURITY!

Response -- PURITY OF INTENTION STRICTLY TO CARRY OUT THE OBJECTS FOR WHICH WE

G. W. P .-- These objects refer only to what is good towards man, and lovely in a happy state of society. They are the offspring of Love, -- and far removed from the cold and cruel selfishness which "passes by on the othside," and leaves the sufferer in his anguish, Sinister and mercenary motives, selfish and ambitious schemes, should never be connected with our Order. Strictly to carry out our rinciples-to warn the unsuspecting--recovlos'-succor the tempted-aid the needy emand a " carry of intention" such as can bear the exposure of the sunlight,-to Pu-RITY I solemply dedicate this Hall.

Sing : On the memory deep impress it, This your voluntary yow: Let naught cause you to transgress it. At the shrine of honor bow-Let your actions Thus our Order's beauty show

G. W. P .- (Sprinkling.) I now solemnly dedicate this Hall to FIDELITY. Response.-FIDELITY TO TOTAL ABSTI-NENCE, AND ALL THE BINDING OBLIGATIONS WE HAVE VOLUNTARILY TAKEN UPON OUR-

G. W. P .- These obligations, brethren. do not interfere with our duties to our families, with our religious opinions, or political preferences. Our obligations to the Order demand every proper effort to promote the blessings of Temperance-an inviolable secrecy of the private transactions of our brotherhood -and FIDELITY to our generous and exalted endeavours. By this FIDELITY virtue shall triumph, and man shall be redeemed from the

dominion of vice.
In conclusion, I soleranly dedicate this Hall to the trio of noble virtues, LOVE, PURITY, and FIDELITY, and may PRACE and PROS-PERITY dwell within these walls! May ap influence go out from this TEMPLE of FRATER-NITY, that shall hasten the happy period when the waste places shall be made glad, and the wilderness blossom as the rose-when Mercy and TRUTH shall meet together.

TEXAS

Once more we here the pledge renew : Of strict FIDELITY. Still to our maxims ever true-In Love and PURITY ! No unkind words our lips shall pass. No envy sour the mind : But each will seek the common weal, The good of all mankind.

#### TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

CHAUNCEY BICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: SATURDAY, MARCH 22, 1851.

The Funeral ceremony, for the Order o the Sons of Temperance, which appeared in the Banner two weeks since, and the ceremony for the Dedication of Temperance Halls, which will be found in the present issue, were copied from the Journal of the proceedings of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America, at the suggestion of Dr. John L. Bryan, ex W P. of the Houston Division of the Sons of Temperance. These ceremonies are quite interesting, and we tope the numbers of the Banner containing them will be carefully preserved, as there are only a few copies of the Journal from which they are taken in the State.

#### DAGUERREOT FIST AND DENTIST

We would respectfully direct the attention of our Galveston friends, as also our friends elsewhere, who intend visiting Galveston, to Meguire & Bickel's advertisement an another column. These gentlemen spent more than a month in this city, and so far as we can learn, they gave entire satisfaction to their numerous patrous. Their daguerrean pictures will show for themselves, and we are assured that the scientific skill of the Dentist is equal to that of the Daguerrootypist; if so, they werit a liberal patronage.

#### DEACONSHIP.

Mr. William Mc Makau was set apart to the office of Descon of the Baptist Church in this city, on last Sabbath, by the imposition of hands.

The ordination service was announced the previous night, to take place on Sunday at 4 o'clock, P. M. At the appointed hour the pastor, Rev. R. C. Burleson rose and as nounced the following programme of the service: 1 The Rev. Mr. Stiteler of the city Galveston, would perform the introductory service : 2. The Pastor would examine the deacon elect on the doctrines of the church : 3. The Rev. Mr. Taliaferro would offer the ordination prayer, 4. the Rev. Mr. Stiteler would deliver the charge to the descon and to the churck, after which a hyma would be sung, during the singing of which the church would extend the right hand of fellowship to the deacon. The Rev. Gentlemen performed their respective parts as set forth in the programme with commendable carnestness. though they evidently lacked the magic gift possessed by the girl in the fairy tale, who dropped pearls and diamonds at every opening of her mouth.

Though our Baptist friends confine the deaconship to the laity, they have in this instance radeavored to throw around it some pomp and show of ceremony.

Sometime in Nevember last, the paster preached a special sermon on the deaconship preparatory to the election of McMahan. which took place the same week, and the Rev. Mr. Stiteler of Galveston by special appointment preached another sermon on the desconship at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the day of the ordination. Two long sermons on the desconship, and nearly two hours service in the ordination of a deacon, would seem to indicate the office to be in high estimation in the Baptist Church in this city.

But after all this parade, the deacoushing in the Baptist Church comprises nearly the same duties as the stewardship does in the Methodist Episcopal Church, North or South or the churchwardenship in the Protestant Episcopal Church.

During the ordination service the pastor remarked with evident self-complacency, that it was one of the distinguishing glories of the Baptist Church to imitate exactly the Apostolic church. If so, why does not every Baptist Church have seven deacons, in imitation of the seven in the church at Jerusalem, referred to as the model, instead of a less number. And why do they not have deaconesses also, as some of the Apostolic churches had ? Again, why do not their deacons preach and baptise, as the Apostolic deacons did? Why do they not wash the disciples

feet and have a community of goods also? By the way, the Rev. Mr. Burleson is his sermon on the deaconship in November last, attempted to prove the lay charac'e of the deaconship in opposition as he stated, to the views entertained of it by the Methodists and the Episcopalians. It appeared evident that he supposed he had demolished their views, as he remarked that "the clerical deaconship was one of the main pillars of those churches, and having demolished that, they must tumble to the ground." Notwithtsanding this triumphant boast, our fears were not

in the least alarmed for the safety of our

We confess that they were awakened in his behalf, presuming that it would puzzle him badly to find authorities to sustain some of his assertions, such as the banishment of St. John to St. Halena, and the reordination of the Apostolic deacons before they preached, or baptised. If he has any light on those subjects concealed from the balance of the christian world, it would be kind in him to give information of its source. We should not have said more than simply to announce the ordination of Mr. McMahan, had not the assumption been emphatically made that it was peculiar to the Baptist Church, to copy exactly the Apostelic medel.

We have no objections to our Baptist friends enjoying their own peculiar views of the deaconship, or of any other ship, but we dissent from the assumption that their church is peculiarly Apostolic, or that it even approximates to anything more than the shadow of Apostolisity on the deaconship. For in our opinion there are clear and strong proofs that the deacons in the Apostolic church, were preachers of the word-a subordinate part of the regular ministry.

The office, like that of presbyter, was most evidently derived from the synagogue. The government of the apostolic church being copied from the conventional system of the Jewish sypagogue, it derived thence its order of presbyter and deacon. The declaration of the learned Grotius, that " the whole government of the churches of Christ was conformed to the pattern of the synagogues," is sustained by a best of the most erudite authorities among Christian writers. Three deacons usually officiated in each syuagogue, whose duty it was to nourish, support and govern the congregation. The office being transferred to the charches of Christ, implied therein most obviously a sabordinate department of the sacred ministry. Indeed, the Greek words signifying deacon and deaconship are frequently rendered in the English rersion of the Bible, by the words minister and misstry; and in the Latin version by the words minister and ministeria. The following passages furnish examples of such rendering : Acts vi:4. Ministry of the word-deaconship of the word-2 Cor. vi:4. Ministers of God -descors of God. Enh. iii. 7. "Wherefore ! was made a minister (deacon) according to the gift of the grace of God given unto me by the effeetual werking of his power." From these passages it is evident that the deaconship comprised the entire apostone ministry. Dencenship was the generic term for the mipistry. as Christian was for the membership. All the grades of the ministry were Christians. but all Christians were not ministers. So all the grades of the ministry were deacons, but all the deacons were not presbyters, or apostles. But presbyters or bishaps and apostles having been deacous before their elevation to the higher graces of the ministry, were frequently designated by that title.

The original word for descen signifying ministry or service, fercibly expressed the vocation or office of those who were devoted to the welfare of the souls and bodies of men. as were all grades of the ministry.

The application of the deaconship to the apostolic ministry furnishes most conclusive proof of its elerical character in the apostolic church. And we cannot see why it should not be final with every critical Biblical stu-

The mode of the ordination of the apostolic deapons is peculiarly expressive of their elerical character. They were set apart by the apostles with solemn services of consecration. "When they had prayed, they laid their kands upon them," using the form of ordination, borrowed from the synagogue for the ordination of the Christian ministry, and is identical with that used in the ordination of Paul and Barnabas by the elders of the church at Antioch -as will be seen by comparing Acts vi, 6, with Acts xiii, 3.

But it is assumed by our Baptist friends, that the deacons were set apart for the purpose of serving tables. It is admitted that the service of tables was included in the great work to which they were consecrated; but was not that a sort of service to which the apostles had been devoted in connection with the ministry of the word previous to the consecration of Stephen and his associates to the deaconship, showing clearly that it could not be incompatible with the ministerial or even the apostolic office? The service of tables then does not in the least militate against the position that the deacons of the apostolic church were preachers of the gospel.

The apostles having sustained the service of tables in connection with the ministry, or deaconship of the word, until their duties became too burdensome, ordered the appointment of subordinate preachers, who, while ministering in the temporalities of the church, as they themselves had, might also, like them preach the word.

St. Paul, in giving instructions to Timothy respecting the qualifications of the ministry, refers to deacons as well as to presbyters or bishops, and the qualifications of deacons are strikingly correspondent to those of presbyters, qualifications, many of which were not indispensable to the service of tables, but eminently important to the ministry or deaconship of the word

Accordingly, we learn that Stephen, immediately after his consecration to the deaconship, commenced preaching the word to the

the people." But there is no intimation of

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nation, by the laying on of the hands of the Philip, who was also appointed to the deapostolie historian,

"Went down to Samaria, and preached Christ unto them; and the people, with one accord, gave heed unto the things which Philip spake, hearing and seeing the miracles which he did."

" For unclean spirits, crying with a lou voice, came out of many which were possessed with them, and many taken with palsies, and those that were lame, were healed. And there was great joy in that city."

It is evident that the ministry of the deament as well as the word. "When they believed Philip, preaching the things concerning the kingdom of God, and the name of Jesus Christ, they were bap-

tized, both men and women." Acts viii, 2. In the same chapter we are told that he baptized the Ethiopian eunuch. In Acts all who xxi, 8, Philip, 'which was one of the seven,' is called an 'erangelist.'

That deacons existed in the apostolic church as a portion of the regular ministry, alytical. He selected for his text a passage the Scriptures abundantly testify. The suggested by the life of Huss. He said he the Scriptures abundantly testify. The testimony of the fathers that they composed a part of the regular ministry in the church subsequent to the age of the apostles, is full. calls them " ministers of the mysteries of Je- words, 'We will recall." He repelled many sus Christ." Polycarp calls them "ministers positions of the old church; -- standing as a of God in Christ--intrusted with the minis- professed Christian, he "recalled" the detry of Jesus Christ."

That the church generally has maintained, from the apostolic times, the office of deacon in its clerical character, no man versed in ecclesiastical history will deny. And we challenge any man to designate the time in

In the light of these conclusive arguments in proof of the clerical character of the aposgrace from those who degrade the deaconship to mere temporalities ?

#### GERMAN THEOLOGY "FROM WHICH THERE LIES NO APPEAL."

Rev. J. W. Hanson, pastor of the Univerentertained, or detained his flock by an exhi- the follies and absurdities of Christianity. bition of German Theology, and deducing thence the infallibility of the doctrine of the final salvation of all men. The entire sermon is is quite different from any other. He does a rich specimen of the unsoundness of the logic not claim to be a christian or a philanthropist. of Universalist preachers. The sermon commences thus:

" Greet them that love us in the truth."

This language my friends, I have selected as tate of Theology and Religion in Germany. Germany is almost the only country where beology is treated as a science. Where who bring all the energies of original minds, seems to have been born to doubt. the treasures of accumulated years, the wealth These, and such as these occupy one extreme the great subject, as no other nation does, or

The land that has produced such theologi-ans as Leibuitz, Griesbach, Rosenmuller, De Wette, Jahn, Paulus, Giessler, Neander, Mosheim, Eihborn, Jung Stilling, the Buxtorfs, Michaelis, Schlegel, Niemeyer, Krummacher, Schleiermacher, Ernesti, Uhlich, and a shining host of profound and learned men, whose works are regarded as final by the theological student, and from which there lies no appeal .-- for they have exhausted their subjects, -- must always be full of interest to the Christian. Their thoughts, opinions and life, as well as the results of their investigations, must possess matter worthy of our

" From which there lies no appeal." This can writers to ape the German writers in re- undgment, and when, all will be lost forever. ligious speculation. They remind us forcibly In distinction from the free-thinking class of the story of the monkey attempting to ape to which I have just referred you, this ultra his master in every thing he did, who succeeded very well till in an effort to shave himself he cut his throat. The author of the sermon in question is about as successwhich will appear from the following extracts, which describe the theology from which there lies no appeal, and its practical effects :--

All German Religionists think as they please; if they will not molest politics they are not prevented from thinking, and declar ing their theological convictions. It is to be expected that a great variety of opinion must prevail, and such is the fact. From the severest orthodoxy, which is by no means orthodox there, down through all the grades, to the vainest and wildest visions of unrestraind, unsanctified speculation-all are advocated and defended

Some years ago when the world-renowner Schleiermacher was at the height of his use ulness and fame, there was an epoch caused by a division among the elements of German Theological science. Paulus, who is now living at Heidelburg at the advanced age of tion as to the prevalence of Universalism is ninety, and a few followers, went down to the about this. That the great mass of the Evandark, cold abyss of what is here miscalled Rationalism, but which is not the name by which it is known in Germany. Rationalism ans believe in the doctrine. Among the

Jews, to the Cyrenians, Alexandrians and belief .- Strauss, who is sometimes confound-Cilicians, and being 'full of faith and power,' ed with Paulus, which, and others of that stamp, is quite a different person. He lays he "did great wonders and miracles among no claim to the name of Christian. It is not given to him nor does he demand it. He is a his performing similar labors before his ordi-nation, by the laying on of the hands of the aloof from Christianity, and writing about it, has no faith in its historical accuracy. He regards it as a fabulous myth. Paulus, Uhlich, and others like them, are like Parker in conship at the same time, we are told by the America. They receive the Bible as they do Shakespeare.—They reject whatever whim, caprice, preconceived ideas, or their peculiar standard of propriety may not sanction, and receive what is not particularly repudiated. They regard Christ as a perfect being-his moral precepts as correct, and profess, to follow him; though they receive nothing which their transcendental faculties do not sanction The sun-like influence of Kant is rapidly dispersing these views, and they are destined if we may judge from present appearances, to pass away, for these free-thinkers are very few, and I was assured that their numbers ons included the administration of the sacra- are decreasing. In the old age of Paulus, Uhlich is staking the lead in this School He came down from Magdaburg, where he resides, on a Sabbath when I was in Halle, and I went to hear the sermon, on account of the fame of the speaker. The thinking and speaking ability and learning of Uhlich are very great. He is a Universalist, as are all who belong to his class. They do not, however, believe in the doctrine because the Scriptures teach it. They would believe it as soon if not there-no sooner if there. His sermon was remarkably critical and an-

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had searched the Bible in vain for a fit passage. Huss had declared that he never would recall anything he had ever written or proclaimed .- But the speaker said, every wise rertullian says they "baptized in the absence of the bishop and presbyters." Ignatius calls them "with the speaker said, every wise man, and every sect, must, in the course of years, find much to recall. "My text," said clarations of passed ages; among the rest the doctrine of endless punishment. His sermon was critical and powerful.

A friend who had listened to him much. informed me that many of his sermons bore on social and political subjects. The German democrats and socialists employ Uhlich and another quite eminent -- Balzer, of Nordwhich it was perverted from a lay to a cler- hausen and the preaching, and the object of association, become political, rather than religious .-- The same prevails among a portion of the Catholies. They are, like the followers of Uhlich and Balzer, and simialar to Parker tolic deaconship, does not the assumption of in this country, Deistical Christians. I call a monopoly of apostolicity come with a poor them Christians, for they profess the name of and live the Christian Life, and thus are entitled to be called Christian, though they may not agree with us. You find these people scattered thinly overall parts of Catholic and Protestant Germany--more plentiful, pro-portionally, among cities than villages...

Some of these associations have cast away all pretensions to Christianity, and claim only salists Society in Gardiner, Maine, recently to set forth philanthropic subjects, and show

Strauss, whose name is equal to that of any German, in the eyes of some men in America -- As I have once before said, he is a philosopher. He is a man of original. He is subtle. sharp, keen, wo:king without basis or groundwork--affoat on the sea of opinion, with a single desire, namely-to cut the anchor ropes of others, that they may be like himmotto, rather than as a text, under which I self, without haven, helm, compass, or ship's propose to throw out a few thoughts on the papers. He cares for only one result to gain a point, and to prove that the religion of others means something different from its significance in the minds of its professors. He makes each department has its students, who devote Christianity a system of Mytheology, and not their life time to their peculiar branches, and a living reality. As Bayle said of himself, he

f seience,-and such learning, minute, va- Now those at the other, when this epoch ried, microscopic and telescopic, to bear on came to which I have referred, assumed a position having a verisimilitude to that of self-styled Evangelism in this country. They, preach and proclaim, generally, endless suffering, and other stringent doctrines, and err quite as much in despising and spitting on Reason, as do those I have just mentioned, in following its lead exclusively, to the neglect of other guides.

There is however, one singular feature in this department of the German church. Even those who believe and teach the endless continuance of error, and sin, and sufferings even these, very generally believe that no soul will ever be lost, until it shall have heard of the Gospel plan, had it fairly presented. given its prositions full consideration, and deliberately rejected its terms. Hence, as myriads of heathen and children and idiots s most sad news to the Christian world, as die without listening to its salvatory tidings, we shall furnish ample proof from the Rev. shall furnish ample proof from the Rev. So they proclaim a middle state a sort of gentleman's own testimony. We are not a little amused, as well as astonished, at the repentant shall have a fair hearing of the puerile attempts of some English and Ameri- gospel. This state will last until the final adgment, and when, all who fairly reject

But the largest number belongs to a third class, which, when the epoch came to which have referred, took a consistent middle ground ful in the business of aping as the monkey, as Their principles of dogratic thought and sahe has most unluckily cut his throat, cred criticism are those which were announced and so magnificently defended by Schleirmacher, and they are those which are entertained by the great majority of American Liberal Christians. Though Tholuck and his class are reckoned among Evangelical Christians, yet the Evangelical Church of Germany occupies peculiarly this golden mean. While there are some, even among this second class, who believe in the final salvation of the human Race, there are also some, a very few, in this third division, who think that some may be left to the everlasting influence of sin and error. But they arrive at this opinion by a road differing from that traveled by the second class.

> But all these classes of religionists however antagonistic on other points, are claimed as believers in Universalism:

The truth touching the often mooted quesgelical Rationalistic church, all of the Freethinkers, and some of the conservative Lutheris a title high enough for any system of true 18,000 Protestant clergymen, it is estimated that less than two thousand entertain a belief return, and who was bound for the socialist in endless punishment, and these are the less distinguished, and by no means the purest, or -Balentine, and some others, reject it.

Such is the Rev. Gentleman's standard theology, and its fruits as described by him- and what do they cost? The tea, unless orself, are truly legitimate :-

If I have succeeded in communicating m cattered grains of information, you have carned that the Rationalists of Germany will uffer much, if their opinions are classed with American Rationalists, and that the latter century ago. I do not mean that as individ-rather resemble the free thinking philosophy uals they become so prominently drunkards, of Germany, that most of the Lutherans are but they more universally and constantly like the Evangelical christians of America, drink, on all occasions, and whatever may be and that the great mass of the Evangelical church in Germany believes in the final Restoration, while the rationalistic portion, composing most of the Protestant church is quite similar to the Liberal Christianity in America. | centsa day, pay out ten of that for drink, and Large portions of Germany, it is well known endeavor to support their families on the balare almst exclusively occupied by Catholics, as well as entire cantons in Switzerland. To these there is the constant sameness to which bad enough, but not much worse than that Catholicism everywhere reduces its victims. Little learning among the people, little enter-prise, and great poverty, are the prevailing who had a barrel of wine, to drink on the Attention to the ordinances and observan-

day, among Protestants and Catholics. descriptions, are then most numerous. Grog-shops—those flueholes of the pit—there pour out their worst blast. Iniquity there puts on see in any other land, yet what avails it. her best smile, surer than ever of victims. Halle I went to the church occupied by Dr. Tholuck, and though he has 800 sudents under his care, and though the city contains 30,000 people, and only five or six churches, and though this was the principal churck in the city, there were not as many people as there are here to-day; there were less than two hundred. I have kitely seen a letter from Dr. Tholuck, in which he says, "on a Sabpal divine service, the congregation in the Cathedral here in Halle consisted of fourteen persons, at another church of six; and at a third of five .- The following day I went to a Other churches, however, are not quite as By their fruits ye shall know them. bad, and especially in the county villages. Professor Bauer informed me that though there were 600 students and 9,000 people in Giessen, the audience very rarely numbered more than 150 or 200. At the Catholie ty, and profound erudition, and infalli-

we found the band in the public square play-ing most magnificent and martial music, and thy of all confidence, having received the

us. As we reached our hotel, we saw the strated its divinity by its remarkable preserhostess seated at the low parlor window, with vation, the sublimity of its disriosures, and a gentleman, playing eards. The crowds passing to and fro, which could easily have the nations which have received and honored in the least. Cardplaying at public hotels in it. It is Tree Bestz. Germany, is nearly as common as reading on the Sabbath

The restraints that have been removed since the Revolution of 1848, have caused much of this looseness of conduct, though as crossed it for two or three weeks. We also far as church going is concerned, it seems to learn that the mail stage has been tied to a tree me to spring from the past connection of in the Trinity letters for some floor days church and state, and the formal mode of the services of the churches. A preacher cannot use a manuscridt in Germany. He usually writes his sermon, commits it to memory, and carries the manuscript with him into the pulpit. If he forgets the connection, and is forced to look at it the people lough, and say, "He was obliged to sit his wheels."

It is said to be a fact, however, that lexity of religious observances and crime, have greatly increased since the revolution of 1841 .-Government has not since then looked so pendents of the Bishops will please observe well to the conduct of its subjects. Besides, nearly all the professors, students and learned men are republicans, and in the present critical condition of the country, politics attract more attention than Religion. Handreds went to the Peace Congress resolved to intro duce the political differences of Denmark and Schleswig Holstein rato the discussions of that body. In fact, the whole mind, with the exception of the nobility, and those in power, is anxiously expecting, and praying for an explosion which shall entirely change the existing order of things. The people, when asked what will be the order of events for the next year invariably reply,-"Who knows."

The vice of profanity is more common and incheeked than in any other country.-Preachers, ladies, those in the best society and under all circumstances, indulge in the use of improper language. Such phrases as —the dear God, the dear Christ, God in heaven, and other expletives are in universal use. I frequently spoke to the people on the subject, but invariably found my words were heard with great astonishment. The plea of defence is, that no harm is designed. You may, however, easily imagine my sensations, when, in a circle of ladies and gentlemen, I heard a lady eminent for her piety and accomplishments, cry out in such language as here would be heard with disgust, even by those gentlemen (!) who are in the bad habit ty of Methodism—The following is the introof swearing themselves.

Intemperance prevails grossly. People who are wretchedly poor always find means to keep a store of Rhine wine, or rum, or the cars, men and women carry a bottle of wine and a glass, with them, when they journey, and drink freely and constantly as long as it lasts. People, however, are seldom drunk. The reason is in this:—Whereas an us in private circles. American tosses off a glass of brandy without stopping to breathe—the habit of eating and drinking slowly, prevails universally in Gereral Conference, especially as they may, if many. A toper will be an hour in reading a not carefully managed, tend meanwhile, to newspaper, smoking his meerschaum and sipengress the attention from more important ping a glass of brandy. Constantly under the stimulating influence of wine and other we may personally have no better opportunity drinks, the Germans are rarely drunk.

On one occasion I spent an evening with known to our more immediate associates, if several elergymen, and their families, and of not to our readers, that, for more than a year course the wine was presented. I refused the sparkling beverage, with the remark, that I if any providential openings should justify the was conscientiously opposed to the use of it. step; such openings either now existing or The gentlemen seemed much surprised, but may hereafter occur, will probably place bethe kind lady of the house, not exactly com-prehending the reason of my refusal, stepped if we do not avail ourselves of the present opprehending the reason of my refusal, stepped if we do not avail ourselves of the present op toward the bell, and said, "Wolen Sie etwas portunity. Meanwhile we feel too persona Rum denna haben? Will you have a little and too profound an interest in whatever conplacing Pelion upon Ossa. A German cler- go the opportunity of advancing with what-

institution at Economy, Pa., seemed astoundbest. Universalism is Evangelical in Germa-fellowshipped here, if he sold or drank the ny. Hengtensberg, editor of the Evangeli-large quantity of wine and brandy he was imcal Church Gazette-Neander, the historian porting. The almost invariable question of persons who thought of emigrating was not as Americans would inquire, -- What is the price dered to the contrary, we frequently found sweetened with rum, and the coffee, dashed with brandy, to give it a relish. In fact, the people of Germany and Switzerland are far more intemperate than were the Americans a their circumstances. This explains much of the poverty that prevails. The earnings of the family go to procure that which neither feeds nor clothes. Men who cars but 20 ance, and then curse the government because they are poor. The national government is which they exercise over their appetites .-passage, for a single family. Intemperance is the prevailing sin of the Germans, and proees of Christianity is far below the obedience duces many others. It fills the tippling shops in America. Sunday is emphatically a gala and empties the churches. For though no country can boast of more eminent theologices, balls, theatres, public amusements of all ans, they talk to a "beggarly account of empty boxes;" and though they have such churches as the alf-beholding sun does not

> "They leave ungarnished stiff. The only temple God delights to fill."

It is a matter of astonishment that the descendents and countrymen of Martin Luther should have so little regard for Religion.

How sweetly this closing sextence chimes is with the extravagant culogy of the German Theology! The theology from which there bath day about five weeks ago, at the prizei- hes no appear, has most scandalously degra-

Its character is legitimately determined by its fruits. As a good tree bringeth good fruit, week day service, and was the only attendant. so a corrupt tree bringeth forth evil fruit .--It affords us great pleasure to inform our

readers that we are in possession of a theological standard, most venerable for its antiquichurch in Halle, I found a still smaller num- ble in its legitimate decisions, to which it is On returning from church at 12 o'clock, perfectly benorable and safe to appeal from surrounded by hundreds of rough, swearing, homoge and veneration of the best and most But a still more di-agreeable sight awaited learned mex of every age, and having demon-

> We are informed that the Trinity is four miles wide at Cincinnati, and that no real has in the Trinity bottom for some fifteen days or more. We were told that during the suspension of the mails on account of high water last spring and summer, that travelers and emigrating families could cross at pleasure. Why then could not the mails erses ! And why not now ?

### CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

Bishop Andrew's address will bereafter be Oxford, Ga., instead of Covington. Corresthis change; and Methodist papers will confer a favor by inserting this notice.

### THE METHODIST PRESS.

Dr. Bascom claimed to be a Calvanist-Parental responsibility - Thoughts on the Ministry-Methodist reforms-reminiscences of Methodism.

The Nashville and Louisville C. Advocate has a long editorial, vindicating Dr. Bascom from the charge of being a Calvanist, a charge made by the Southern Presbyterian-Dr. Bascom though dead, yet speaks through his published sermons, and vindicates himself from the charge. A long quotation is given from his sermon on "Divine merey Rejected the Ground and Reason of Punishment,"

The Southern Christian Advocate, has an excellent editorial on "Parental Responsibili-

The Richmond Christian Advocate has recently contained a series of editorials entitled

ductory article entire :-

### METHODIST REFORMS.

We have intimated several times our debrandy, or all. Beer, and dinking, and to-bacco shops, outnumber all others. Even in tory to the next General Conference, on

than the present for their discussion. It gyman, who was a fellow passenger, on my ever influence our editorial position may give

prosperi With comes st tical app most eff tant in C convictio nance wh al egotis highest r ty, rests Methodis of Protes es to that which ha agency of speculates and witho a politicia connected we shoul And when moral por system, its apparent f tion of the affecting it importane: Such we people ger stopped to a provider led results.

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SEGUE Rev. if. of his Missio any previous I have very among the G large congres manifested. 1 very promisir

more extende

Rev. J. W thus: "I b entertain hop Pray for us. voted, or this become unu count gain go

Rev. D. C following brief peet of religio Feb. 27th, 18 Dear Brothe Meeting at Te

good prospects and prosperity Bro. Thomas i Last week ! able, serious r church, and we people at sacra There is some s Hord and Hod Campbell and ! ed, and are yet of good times or is good at some The first Qu circuit was hel on the Sandy F crossing of th wilderness as y Hill, known to Conference. T inclement, the promptly, and ble with God.

situated in the was evident, the and formality b ings and sacrifi of Love on Sabb our covenant w commemorated and at night the in copious effus happily convert probation; in s grace had evider well recommend joined by letter. that place to 26 named Zion. T to build a suital chased a library School, and subs Visitor. But fey profane language

The tea, unless orwe frequently found and the coffee, dashed a relish. In fact, the nd Switzerland are far were the Americans a mean that as individominently drunkards. sally and constantly and whatever may be his explains much of ils. The earnings of ire that which neither Ien who earn but 20 of that for drink, and ir families on the bale government because ational government is such worse than that ver their appetites .-ssengers in our vessel, mily. Intemperance he Germans, and pro-fills the tippling shops ies. For though no ore eminent theologi-" beggarly account of ough they have such sholding sun does not st what avails it.

ished stiff. I delights to fill." sishment that the deen of Martin Luther ard for Religion.

sing sentence chimes eulogy of the German gy from which there t scandalously degrater of Germany. nately determined by e bringeth good fruit. ib forth evil fruit .-

tnow them.

leasure to inform our essession of a theoloerable for its antiquidition, and infalliisions, to which it is safe to appeal from It is a standard worhaving received the of the best and most , and having demonis remarkable presersting influences upon recired and honored

the Trinity is four and that no real has ree weeks. We also as been tied to a tree some fifteen days or at during the suspenmt of high water last ravelers and emigrapleasure. Why then And why not now !

ADDRESS. ss will bereafter be Covington. Correswill please observe ist papers will conis notice.

ST PRESS. be a Calvanist-

Thoughts on the Min-1-reminiscences of

isville C. Advocate rating Dr. Bascom Calvanist, a charge Presbyterian-Dr. speaks through his vindicates himself quotation is given ne merey Rejected Punishment." Advocate, has an rental Responsibili-

n Advocate has ref editorials entitled reforms in the polilowing is the intro-

EFORMS.

ral times our deggestions preparay have been only the church, have extensively among

able to introduce ssion of the Genas they may, if more important ble however, that better opportunity discussion. It is liate associates, if more than a year our editorial post should justify the now existing or probably place be-proposed discussion of the present opfeel too personal t in whatever conbe willing to foreposition may give With each passing year our conviction be-

comes stronger, that in the doctrines and practical appliances of Methodism, we have the most effective elements of moral power extant in Christendom, and such force has this tant in Christendom, and such force has this conviction with us as to admit of no repugnance whatever at its apparent denomination al egotism. We soberly believe that the highest responsibility of American Christianity, rests, at this moment, with American Methodism, and that the chief responsibility of Protestantism throughout the world attaches to that extensive and potent section of it, which has resulted, under God, from the agency of John Wesley. Were we an infidel as firmer and prices have an upward tendenand without personal sympathies with it, or a politician contemplating it as a moral fact connected with the public interest, we think we should entertain the same conviction And when we consider the vast resources of moral power yet latent in the wide spread system, its simple but potent machinery, the apparent facility with which its whole force might be brought to bear on the christianization of the world, we feel that all questions affecting its modification have a pre-eminent

Such we believe has been the feeling of its people generally; seldom if ever have they stopped to theorize about it. Taking it as a providential fact which has wrought unrivalled results, they have not thought it at all important that it should resemble any theoretical system or model; it has hardly been capable of a theoretical classification-it is neither monarchical, aristocratic, nor democratic--the best that can be said of it is that it is simply providential; and seeing that it worked well, and marvellously well, the almost unexceptionable wish of its adherents has been that it should be only kept from abuses, and allowed to work on till the Provid. ence that give it origin should indicate the necessity of change in it.

Many who love it with a sincere devotion Canal brought 19s. 6d. to 20s. White corn 32s. think that modifications may be introduced which shall tend decidedly to its success. We propose in our future articles to examine these proposed changes as they relate respectively to the Episcopacy, the Presiding Eldership, and the duration of the circuit and station appointments.

The Christian Advocate and Journal, has an interesting editorial on "the Reminiscences of Methodism." The foreign correspondence of this paper adds greatly to its value.

> RELIGIOUS PROSPECTS. WAXABLATCHIE MISSION.

Rev. Jame W. Lloyd speaks encouraging ly of the prospects of a general revival on his

SEGUINE GERMAN MISSION.

Rev. if. P. Young, thinks the prospects General, appointed, as it is written in our disof his Mission, are more encouraging than at any previous period. He says:

I have very good prospects at San Antonio among the Germans. Last Sabbath I had a large congregation, and the power of God was manifested. This is a very interesting place, and very promising in future for the extension of the Redeemers Kingdom. I will try to send a more extended report shortly.

AUSTIN DISTRICT.

Rev. J. W. Whipple writes of his district thus: "I believe the preachers generally entertain hopes of a general revival this year. Pray for us. We must be very active and devoted, or this growing country will forget God, become unmindful of his goodness, and count gain godliness."

VICTORIA DISTRICT.

Rev. D. Carl has furnished us with the following brief account of the state and prospeet of religion on his district, bearing date Feb. 27th, 1851, Victoria :-

Dear Brother Richardson.-The Quarterly Meeting at Texana was rained out, but we have good prospects of doing well for the interest and prosperity of the church on this circuit .--Bro. Thomas is at his post, and doing well.

Last week I was at Goliad ; we had a peaceable, serious meeting; five blacks joined the church, and we had a general move among the people at sacrament, though but few partook. There is some sickness in this place. Brothers Hord and Hodges and families are well; Bro's Campbell and Stoddard have been much afflicted, and are yet sick. The brethren are in hopes of good times on this circuit, and the prospect is good at some points.

The first Quarterly meeting for Gonzales circuit was held the 15th and 16th February, on the Sandy Fork of Peach Creek, near the crossing of the old Bastrop Trace, or in the wilderness as you look northward from the Big Hill, known to many of the brethren of this Conference. Though the weather was quite inclement, the people came up to worship promptly, and each one conformed readily to circumstances -- we were quite comfortably situated in the house of Bro. R. Plumer, and it was evident, that the people came up praying. and formality being dispensed with; their offerings and sacrifices were spiritual and acceptable with God. We had a gracious time-a feast of Love on Sabbath morning. But in renewing our covenant with our blessed Redeemer as we commemorated His death and sufferings for us. and at night the spirit was poured out upon us in copious effusions The result was -- 3 were happily converted, nine joined the church on probation; in all of whom a good work of | grace had evidently been begun, and they were well recommended by one we knew, and 3 Havana, and the North America, which proceeds joined by letter, which increased the class at direct to Chagres, sailed to-day with 330 pasthat place to 26 members, which Bro. Cook has sengers for Havana, New Orleans, and Chagres named Zion. They have made arrangements Among the passengers on board the Georgia to build a suitable house of worship, have purare Mr. Clay, Mr. Downs, and Messrs. Jones chased a library of 179 volumes for their Z. S. and Elms. School, and subscribed for 10 copies of the S.S. Visitor. But few persons in the settlement use New York, March 12 .- Cotton is firmer at

us, measures whirh we deem important to its peet that wilderness to blossom as the rose ?-Oh that men would praise the Lord for his goodness and his wonderful works to the children of men.

The steamship Galveston arrived at Galveston on the 18th inst., and brought dates from New Orleans to the 17th inst.

The accounts of the cotton market are omewhat more encouraging. The market

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEADS PICATUNE.

ARRIVAL OF THE PACIFIC. IMPROVEMENT IN THE COTTON MARKST. RUMORS OF WAR ON THE CONTINENT

BALTIMORE, March 5, 1851. At New York Cotton advanced one-quarter of a cent. 3000 bales Middling Orleans were sold at ele-

ven and a quater. Sterling ten. SECOND DISPATCH. BALTIMORE, March 6, 1851. The American steamer Pacific has arrived from

iverpool with news to the 22d uit.

The Arctic's accounts of a large increase in the receipts of Cotton occasioned a decline of one-eighth of a cent. This brought out spinners and exporters, and the market closed at firm prices, rather higher than the quotations at the end of the previous week. Low middling qualities advanced one-nighth. Brazils, Surat and Egyptian were unchanged. The soles of the week amounted to 62,000 bales. The official quotations for Fair Orleans, were seven and a half; Mobile, seven and a quarter, Upland, seven. There had been a large import of bread stuffs, and the mark-Has the time come for any such changes? et for Grain and Fleur was depressed. Western

> THIRD BISPATCH. Markets.

BALTIMORE, March 6, 1851. Pork firm. Sales of St. Louis bacon 36s. 6d. Lard advanced 2s. Suger, Molasses and Coffee steady. Tebacco, good demand at firmer prices. Money easier. Cousels for money ninety-six and one-

ENGLISH MINISTRY DISSOLVED. Lord John Russel has resigned office, but remains until a new Cabinet is formed.

FRANCE. The French Government remonstrates against the interference of Austria with the Germanic Confederation.

Additional troops are sent to Rome in anticipation of war. Many changes have been made in the French

judical functionaries. Gen. Hedbettich has been appointed to the command of the first brigade of the army Paris. [We do not recognize the name of the

Poland is filled with Russian troops, and great distress prevails in the country. RUMORS OF WAR.

There are reports of a probable war between Turkey and Egypt.

FOURTH DISPATCH. WASHINGTON, March 7, 1851. At New York, to-day, Cotton is firmer, a slightly improved prices -- sales 2000 bales .-

Lard seven and seven-eights. At Baltimore, sales of coffee for the week were 10.000 bags Rio at ten and three-quarters to leven cents. Stock 8000.

Mr. Tiffany, aweal thy Baltimore merchant, died to-day of a disease of the heart. Snow six inches deep.

NEW YORK MARKETS.

Washington, March 12 .- At New York, today, cotton was firm, and 2,000 bales were sold 400 hhds. Orleans molasses were sold at 31 1-2e .: 1,000 sacks Rio coffee brought 11 1-4 per

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. It is thought that at the election just held in New Hampshire, Dinsomore, Dem., for Governor has been defeated, and that the Legislature is equally divided between the Whigs. Democrats and Free Soilers. Perkins and Tuck. Whigs, are elected to Congress from the First

and Third Districts; in the other two districts Democrats are chosen. SECOND DESPATCH. HENRY CLAY COMING SOUTH. BALTIMORE, March 11 .- Henry Clay left New York to-day in the steamship Georgia, for Havana and New Orleans.

CONGRESSIONAL NEWS. The Senate continues in extra session, It has confirmed the nomination of the Ogden Hoffman, Thomas Corwin and Thomas Butler King. ACCIDENT.

James Ridgeley, of the Navy, to-day fell from the third story of the Exchange Hotel, at Baltimore. He is dangerously injured.

[By the Western (Morse) line].

APPOINTMENTS. Washington, March 11 .-- Col. A. R. Wooley and Aaron Haldeman are appointed Indian Agents, the former New Mexico and the latter

New York, March 11 .- Cotton has adaanced to-day 1-8c., with a good demand for New Orleans staple. The provision market is firmer, with sales of old mess pork at \$13, and prime at \$10 per bbl. Cut meats are in active request at 5 3-4c . for shoulders. Lard is scarce and the market quiet. Groceries steady. Flour is selling at \$4 61a4 81 per bbl. for straight to good Southern.

Departure of the California steamers.

The steamship Georgia, which is to touch at

profane language. May we not confidently ex- yesterday's advance, owing to favorable accounts

from the South. Flour is advancing, and BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS, March 21. New Orleans quotedat \$4 62 1-2a487 1-2. New Orleans sugar is steady at 5 1-4a8c.; and New Or leans molasses at 31 1-4c. Dew-rotted hemp is selling at \$120 per ton.

New Hampshire Election. The elections in New Hampshire show a Democratic falling off in the vote for Dinsmore, the candidate of that party for Governor. He is consequently defeated. The House stands 75 Whigs and Free Soilers, and 62 Democrats. The vote for Congressmen has resulted in the choice of two Whigs and two Democrats.

Massachusetts Senettor. The Massachusetts Legislature has adjourned without electing a Senator to Congress. The Ohio River.

Pittsburg, March 12 .-- The river here is at a stand, with fully sixteen feet water in the St. Louis Markets.

Departure. Nashville, March 12 .-- The steamboat Harry Hill left to-day for New Orleans.

Threatened Crevasses Above. Convent, March 13. 5.50 P. M .- The levee at Bounet Carre must give way. There is no Fredericksburg German mission, at longer any hope of saving it. There is also imminent danger above, at a point fifteen miles below the Convent, where the levee is so weak apassage through.

Large Robbery. of Norwich, Ct., was knocked down in the ladies' room of the Norwich and Wooster Railroad depot, and robbed of \$4,000. A reward is offered Montgomery station, for the arrest of the robber and the recovery of Huntsville circuit.

Fugitive Slave Case. The latest Fugitive slave case in Philadelphia Mill Creek et., at Bellville, was decided last night at midnight. The Judge, Kane, granted a certificate to John Perdin, the claimant, who left the city this morning with his property for Baltimore. SECOND DESPATCH.

Senate Confirmations. pointments of Preident Fillmore have been confirmed:

Wm. B. Clarke, Secretary of Legation to Brazil. John Howard Payne, Consu! to Tunis. All the nominations were confirmed except most approved style.

All the Superintendent of the Custom-House One of the firm being an efficient and practithat of the Superintendent of the Custom-House

S. G. Goodrich, Consul to Hayre.

R. C. Schenck. Minister to Brazil.

for want of a quorom. Gen. Scott's Tour Gen. Scott will leave this city for St. Louis and all diseases of the mouth attended to and other points South and West, on Saturday. He goes on business connected with the establishment of military asylums, as provided for by

a law of the late session of Congress. THIRD DESPATCH. Ohio River. Pittsburg, March 13.--The river here has fallen, and we have now only 5 feet 6 inches water in the channel. The weather is pleasant.

NEW YORK MARKETS. New York, March 13, 8 p. m.—Cotton is again declining, and twelve hundred bales have been sold at 11 a 11 1-4 for middling upland, and 11 1-2 a 11 3-4 for middling Orleans.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR. Bostos, March 13.—On the last ballot for U. S. Senator, Sumner lacked eight votes of being elected. The election was then postponed for a week. It is thought that Winthrop stands the best chance of being elected. [We thought that a previous despatch stated the Senate to have adjourned.—Eds.]

NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION. The vote is very close. Both parties claim the victory. The Democratic vote has fallen off ADJOURNMENT OF THE SENATE. WASHINGTON, March 13 .-- The Senate adjourn-

DEATH OF GEN. BROOKE.

ed to-day sine die.

On Sunday morning last we issued from our office a slip communicating to our city readers and exchanges, the painful intelligence of the sudden death of the late Maj. Gen. George M. PUMPS. BROOKE, Commanding the 8th Military Department of the United States.

He died at his residence in this city on the morning of the 9th inst., at half past two o'clock, of internal mortification, caused by the termination of disease contracted in his younger days while in the service of his country in the tented field.

For more than forty years had this distinguished soldier been in public service. A native of Virginia, he entered the army a Captain in 1808, served with distinguished honor and bravery throughout the late war with England, and at its end found bimself bearing the honorable title of "the gallant Major Brooke." -San Antonio Ledger.

MARRIED-On Feb. 27th, 1851, by Rev. J. G. Johnson, Mr. Augustus P. Mays to Miss. Rebecca S. Garrett, both of Walker County

BANNER PRESS. David Ayers, Esq. Galveston. Mrs. Clementine Millet, New Braunfels, 10 00 RECEIPTS FOR THE BANNER PRESS.

James A. Haynie, Esq., 3 00 Mrs. Mary W. Calder, LETTERS RECEIVED

Rev. O. M. Addison, 1 subscriber. " J. G. Johnson.

" H. P. Young. " J. W. Whipple, 2 " J. M. Follansbee, 4 "

" R. Alexander. " J. W. Phillips, 1 " E. A. Stocking.

" H. S. Thrall. " L. D. Bragg. Hon. Guy M. Bryan. Dr. John Fuller. Mr. J. A. Hargrove.

" Joseph Shults.

1851.

Rev. Isaac G. John .- A. V. Yates, Esq., \$3, and J. T. Heard, Esq., \$3, Washington Texas. Rev. J. W. Whipple-Hon. Thomas Moore,

\$2: Rev. David Goulson. 2. Bastrop, Texas. Rev. James M. Follansbee-Mr. Isham V. Harris, \$2, Plum Creek, Caldwell county; Rev. Peter R. Ketchum, \$2, Lockhart: Mr. Pendleton Francis, \$2, Lockhart; Mr. John L. Durham, \$2, Trier. Bexar co., Texas.

Rev. William S. Hamilton-Rev. James Burleson, \$2, Black Jack, Fayette co., Texas. Rev. E. A Stocking .-- Mrs. Letitia Long, \$2 West Liberty; Rev. E. A. Stocking, \$3, Cedar Bayou, Texas.

Rev. H. S. Tarall .- Mr. J. J. Thompson, \$2. Galveston, Texas.

Rev. O. M. Addison -- Mr. John K. Fenn, \$2. in care of Mr. J. H. Stevens. Houston; Mr. T. Hemp is dull and sells to-day at \$60 to \$65 H. McMahan, \$3, Richmond; Mrs. S. V. Anper ton for good to prime. Sales are mostly drews, \$2, Raleigh. Shelby co., Tenn., by J. N. Massey, Richmond. Texas.

SECOND ROUND -- QUARTERLY MEET

INGS ON AUSTIN DIST., TEXAS CONF. Austin et., at Webber's Prairie, April 12413 Seguin & San Marcos et. and Ger. Fredericksburg. · 264.27 Georgetown mission, Georgetown mission, Bastrop et., at Cedar Creek Meeting ... 17418 May 103-11 that the river is every moment expected to find San Antonio sta., at San Antonion. " 24425 J. W. WHIPPLE.

Bastrop, March 14th, 1851. New York, March 13.-Henry M. Walters, SECOND ROUND OF QUARTERLY MEET-INGS ON RUTERSVILLE DISTRICT. Montgomery et., at Lake Creek, April 5&6 Washington " at Cedar Creek, "Washington and Rock Island et., at " 26427 Rock Island Chapel, · 10411 · 17418

Rutersville ct., at Fayette Church. R. ALEXANDER. March 17th, 1851.

#### Announcement of Candidates.

17 We are authorized to announce Judge WM Washington. March 13.—During the recent executive session of the Senate the following ap-

SKY-LIGHT Daguerrean Gallery-

MEGUIRE & BICKELL, respectfully an-nounce to the citizens of Galveston and vicinity, that we have taken rooms on Market-st., near Wesley's Store, where we are prepared to take Daguerreotype Likenesses in the lates tand

in New Orleans, and this could not be taken up cal Dentist, will operate on the teach. nehe cared; teeth cleaned, filed and filled; stumps and roots extracted : scurvy of the gums teeth inserted on pivot or plate, from one to a full sett.

Ladies and gentlemen will please call and examine specimens of our work March 22, 1851.

A CARD. WASHINGTON GOUCHER, BRICKLAYER.

KETTLE-SETTER AND BRICK-BURNER, WOULD inform the citizens of this city and vicinity. that he will attend to any work in this line that may be required, and on rea-

He is well acquainted with all the improved plans of kettle-setting, having been long engaged in the business in Louisiana. Molasses and Water CISTERNS built and plastered in a substantial manner.
His residence is at Col. Hadley's place, one mile south of this city.

Orders may be left at the office of the "Bea-

con," and will meet with prompt attention. March 15, 1851. MARTIN & BUTT, (Successors to A. McGowen,) Wholesale and RetailDealers in

Stoves, and TIM WARE.

MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, KEEP constantly on hand a large assertment of the Cooking and Ornamental STOVES, of the Cooking and Ornamental STOVES, of the useful and improved patterns; Cistern and Well

Every variety of Tinware, such as Bathing Tubs, Portable Shower Raths, Oil Cans, Lard Stands, etc. Country Merchants and others in want of articles in the above line can be supplied at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms.

LPAll orders will be punctually attended to.
Houston, March 1st, 1851.

THE OLD CAPITOL

FOR SALE. THE Proprietress of the above valuable Hotel offers the same, with the furniture of the House, &c., &c., for sale. There is no property in the city of Houston that pays so high returns in the amount to be invested; and the only reason that it is now offered for sale, is, that the Proprietress is desirous of changing her residence. Also, about 100 City Lots, and 500 acres of

Also, about 100 Chy box, and adjacent Lands. For terms apply to
M. B. MENARD, Galveston,
or to H. H. ALLEN, Ag't, Houston. Feb. 22, 1851. FBROWN'S ESSENCE OF JA-

MAICA GINGER Is prepared from carefully selected articles of the best quality; it possesses in a concentrated form all the valuable properties of the Jamaica Ginger, and is warranted to be free from all irritating or other properties of an injurious tendency.

It is beneficially used in a variety of circumstances wherea warm, cordial and greateful stimulant is re-quired, particularly in cases where there is a sense of exhaustion arising from excessive fatigue or heat, a few drops in half a tumbler of water with a little su-

storative, which makes this essence a highly useful addition to the traveller's portmanteau, as well as to addition to the traveller's portinanteau, as well as to the family collection of remedies.

Where there is an unpleasant sense of weight or nausea after eating, from imperfect digestion, or where nausea is induced from riding in a carriage, or from the motion of a vessel at sea, the Escence of Ginger, if given according to the directious will almost invariably give relief.

gar, will be found an effectual and most pleasant re-

In ordinary diarrhoa, incipient cholera, in short in all casses of prostrations if the digestive functions, whether from indulgence or disease, it is of inestimable value. During the summer months and in Southern climates, it is invaluable, particularly during the prevalence of epidemic Cholera; no traveller or family should be without it.

FREDERICH BROWN, Philadelphia Prepared only by For sale on Agency, by WM. HENRY ELIOT, Price 50 ets a bottle. Druggist, Main street, Houston

BENNET'S FERRY.

On the Guadaloupe, near Cuero, INROM whence are Roads leading to the principal towns and settlements of the West .--Distance to San Antonio via Sandys, Sulphur Springs, Cibolo, &c., 70 miles. To Goliad, via Sandy, Coletto, &c., 40 miles,

Emigrants and persons engaged in driving stock, will find the FERRY well adapted for their service, the Boat being banistered, and of the largest size. Stock Pens and Lots are in the course of erection for the use of Drovers. etc.

MILES S. BENNET.
De Witt county, Jan., 1851. jan 4 ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

HAT MANUFACTORY, MAIN-ST., HOUSTON-TEXAS. SIGN OF THE BIG HAT,

WHERE HATS of every description are made to order at short notice, and at low prices. and warranted to wear well. On hand, fine Silk and Beaver Fashionable Hats; soft Otter and Beaver; soft Russia Beaver; California Broad Brim Otter: Beaver, Brush, Black and

White Russia Hats of a superior quality.

The undersigned has just received (and will continue to receive whenever the fashion changes.) the latest style of Blocks: and customers may be sure at all times of obtaining a Hat of the latest Fashion.

Country Merchants are invited to call.

Oct. 5, 1850. With a Healing Balm we come to greet wen! THE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT II AS now been about a year before the American public, and it has given universal satisfaction. Over a million bottles have been sold, and we have never heard of a person being dissatisfied with it. Rheumatism of thirty years' standing has been cured with it in four weeks. The most loathsome ulcers, that have been running for years, are healed and perfectly cured in an incredible time. Fresh cuts, wounds or bruises yield to it like a charm! Any kind of swelling, stiffness of the joints hard tumors, or cancers, are cared as by magic! Burns, sealds and seald heads are healed and perfectly cured

by this Liniment alone.
For Horses and other Animals, there is nothing can be compared to the Mustang Liniment. in its speedy and permanent cure of strains, burns, cuts. galds. chaps. scratches. swency, poll evil. fistula, big heads. spayin. ring-bone, wind-gall, cracked heels. or any wound, stiffness, or unnatural enlargement of bone or mus-

To Planters and others, owning a large number of Negroes, hundreds of dollars might be saved annually by the use of this Liniment on their hands, instead of applying to a physician for every case of lameness from rheumatism. sprains, cuts, sores, ulcers, or any enlargement stiffness of joints, or for any cutaneous eraptions, itch. tooth-ache, car ache, or piles, as it is a never-failing remedy for all these complaints. There is no sore but what it will heal, and no pain it will not relieve, if persevered in.

is put up in bottles and retails at 25c. Principal Depot for the United States, at Bragg & MeLean's Drug Store, corner of Market and Third streets. St. Louis, Mo. For sale in Houston, on agency, (Wholesale and Retail, by W HENRY ELIOT, Druggist, Main-str

March, 15, 1851. 2w Main-street. Fire Proof Warehouse. Storage, Forwarding and Com-

mission. THE undersigned having commenced the Re-ceiving and Forwarding Business in addition to the selling of Goods, would most respectfully solicita share of patronage from Merchants and Planters in the interior: Also, the Merchants of Galveston and New Orleans. Being in pos session of a fire-proof Brick Warehouse on Mainstreet, the Goods entrusted to his care may be considered in no danger from fire.
A. S. RUTHVEN.

E. D. JOHN & M. L. PARRY. THE RECEIVING AND FORWARDING Business, hitherto conducted by the firm of Me-Mahan & John in this city, will be continued by the firm of Parry & John, the proprietors of the Hydraulie Cotton Press in Galveston; and as they have the only suitable and convenient Storing Room for Sugar and Cotton in the city, and from their baying been known to the pullie as permanently settled in Galveston since 1842, they trust by their accustomed vigilance and promptitude in business, they will be able to retain the confidence of all who confide their

usiness to their care. They are prepared to make the accustomed advances on all produce consigned to them for sale in this city, or for re-shipment. PARRY & JOHN. Galveston, Nov. 15th. 1850.

FREDERICK BURKHART, Watch Maker and Jeweller, Fourth Door below Sampson & Co., Main st. BOOKS----BOOKS. CAN be found at the Store of J. S. Taft the following list of Works, (also many others

not mentioned.) which are offered on very accommodating terms :-Writings of Washington, by Jared Sparks, 12 Prescott's Conquest of Mexico.

"Ferdinand and Isabella.

"Miscellaneous, Biographical and Critical
Stephen's Central America, Chiapas and Yuca-

Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature, 3 vol Monette's History of the Vally of the Miss. Exploring Expedition of Wilkes, D'Urville, Ross Lynch's Expedition to the Dead Sea and the Jordan. Bancroft's History of the United States. Hildreth's

Hume's History of England, 6 vol, fron the In-vasion of Julius Cæsar to fall of James II. Macauley's History of England from the reign of James II. to the present time, continuation of Hume's History. Gibbon's History of Rome, in 6 vol. Rollin's Ancient History. Allison's History of Europe. Irving's History of Mexico. Hallam's Constitutional History. Burke's Works, 3 vols. Thirlwall's History of Greece. The Works of Joseph Addison, 3 vols. Dryden's Works.—Plutarch's Lives.

Buckingham's Travels in America. Thier's French Revolution. distory of the Consulate and Empire of Rapoleon.

Boswell's Life of Johnson.

The United States Exploring Expedition, 5 vols. Neal's History of the l'uritans. Tytler's Universal History, 3 vols. Treasury of History, by Maunder, Robertson's Historical and Biographical Works,

Ripley's War with Mexico. Lord Byron's Works, 3 vol. Cyclopedia of English Literature, 2 vols. Museum of Literature. Encyclepedia Americana, 14 vols. Encyclopedia Americana, 14 vols.
Webster's Encyclopedia of Domestic Economy.
Cyclopedia of 6,000 Recepts.
Works of Thomas Dick, LL. D., complete, 2 vols.
The Mier Expedition. by T. J. Green.
The Mexican War, by E. D. Mansfield.
The Statesman's Manual, from Washington to
Taylor, in 3 vols. Shakspeare's Works, in various forms.
Webster's Dictionary, unabribged.
Harper's revised edition.
Brandes Encyclopedia of Science, Literature

Blake's Biographical Dictionary. Anthon's Classical do Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities. M'Culloch's Geographical Dictionary. Donnegan's Greek and English Lexicon. Leverett's Latin Lexicon English and German Dictionary. Encyclopedia of Religious Knowledge. Ure's Dictionary of the Arts, Manufactures,

and Mines, with a supplement. Political History of Congress, with a Biography of its leading members, by H G. Wheeler. Mill's System of Logic. The Koran, with notes, by G. Sale. Revelations, by AJ Davis. Southey's Common Place Book. Browne's Trees of America. Kane's Chemistry.

Turner's do Dryden's Essays, on the Principles of Morality. Pastoral Life and Manufactures of the Ancients. The Works of Hannah More, complete. The Statesmen of the Commonwealth of Eng-

Lives of the Presidents. The Works of Rev. Sidney Smith. Smollett's Select Works.

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Incidents in American History.
The Little Savage, by Capt Maryatt.
The Image of his Father. American Constitu

The Bachelor of the Albany. Frosh Gleanings, by Longstreet.
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A Hunter's Life in South Africa, with Plates.
Berquine's Tales, or Children's Companion.
American Flower Garden Directory. Buist's Family Kitchen Gardener. El Puchero, or a mixed dish from Mexico. Thornton's Oregon and Califoania Miss Leslie's complete Cook Book.

"Lady's House Book.

The complete Cook Book and Confectioner.

Arthur's Advice to Young Men.

Newman's Illustrated Botany.

The Young Man's Book, by Patton.
The Mechanic's Text Book and Engineer's Text Book in Spanish, or Spanish made easy, by

J Salkeld, A M.
Elements of Metercolegy, by J Broccelsby, A M.
Diseases of Animals, a book for every Farmer.
The American Fruit Book, a book for every

body. Houston, Nov. 16, 1850.

BY ELIZA COOK. "Many of the children told me they always said their prayers at night, and the prayer they said, was "Our Father." I naturally thought they meant that they repeated the Lord's prayer, but I soon found that few of them knew it. They only repeated the first two words: they knew no more than "Our Father." These poor children, after their laborious day's work. (nail-making, japanning, screw-making,) lying down to sleep with this simple appeal, seemed to me inexpressibly affecting.—Report of the Commissioners on the employment of children -Evidence of R. H. Horne, Town of Wolver-

hampton Pale, struggling blossoms of mankind, Born only to endure. White, helpless slaves, whom Christians bind. Sad Children of the Poor!

Ye walk in rage, ye breathe in dust, With souls too dead to ask For aught beyond a scanty crust. And Labor's grinding task. Ye ne'er have heard the code of Love, Of Hope's eternal light, Ye are not led to look above

The clouds of earthly night: And yet. 'mid ignorance and toil, Your lips, that ne'er had known The "milk and honey" of the soil, Sleep not before they own "Our Father !"

Unheeded workers in the marts Of England's boasted wealth, Ye, who may carry ulcered hearts, If hands but keep their health; Ye, whose young eyes have never watched

June's roses come and go, Whose hard-worn fingers ne'er have snatched The Spring flowers as they blow ; Who slave beneath the summer sun, With dull and torpil brain ; Ye. who lie down when work is done,

To rise and work again : O. even ye. poor joyless things. Rest not before you pray, Striving to mount on fettered wings. To Him who hears you sny, "Our Father!"

Proud, easy tenants of the Earth, Ye. who have fairer lots, Who live with plenty, love, and mirth, On fortune's golden spots ; Ye who but eat. laugh, drink, and sleep, Who walk mid Eden's bloom. Who know not what it is to weep O'er Poverty's cold tomb. O, turn one moment from your way, And learn what these can teach; Deign in your rosy path to stay, And hear the "untaught" preach

Then, to your homes, so bright and fair, And think it good to pray. Since the sad Children of Despair Can kneel in thanks, and say "Our Ofather !"

TEACHERS.

For the T. W. Banner. Mr. Editor :- The subject of Schools and Education is one that has been discussed fully. and needs no aid, at least from my pen, to cause it to hold that elevated place to which it is entitled in public estimation : nor is this my design. Yet notwithstanding the general diffusion of knowledge on this subject, we will occacasionally meet with those who are careless on the subject : though none may be found now-adays, like the old lady, who was fearful her son would make a counterfeiter, if he should be educated. But what has been a source of some surprise with me, is the manner in which a school-teacher is viewed. (at least in some places ) Instead of being viewed as a useful member of society, he is too often regarded as one that might be dispensed with to profit, were it not essential for children to go to school; and as one who is only laboring for his own emolument. And while the lawyer, the doctor, the mechanic, are thought to deserve some compensation for their labor, which may be considered from the money spent in acquiring their profession, how often may be heard words something to this effect, in regard to holding the place of teacher: "He has so many scholars, and has so much per month, which will amount to 8-That is too much: a man could not make half that by work, &c." not thinking that he is also entitled to some profit on his money and labor spent in fitting himself for the place, if he be indeed worthy of it.

Many also are spt to think that the task of teaching is one of pleasure ; and that "It is a very easy way of making money, sitting in the ehade, etc." But my own opinion about the matter is, that the business of a teacher is far from being an unimportant one; and he is far from spending his time in ease, if he performs his duty. The responsibility resting on teachers is great. How necessary then that competent teachers should be employed, (I speak of common country schools:) and how often do we see those engaged in teaching, who have not one requisite qualification, except that they can write a good hand?

These, Mr. Editor, are merely random thoughts, suggested by what I have seen and heard, and they are left to your discretion. VERGOLBRETUS.

### BIOGRAPHICAL.

MRS. ELIZABETH AVERS. Died, at her residence, near Goliad, on the 11th instant, ELIZABETH, wife of Francis Hall Ayers, aged 19 years. The deceased embraced religion in early life. In the days of her youth she remembered her Creator, and consecrated herself to his service.

On the 6th June, 1850, she was united in marriage with him who now mourns her loss. Many years of domestic happiness were antici-pated by them; but God, in his inscrutable Povidence, ordered otherwise. On the 3d inst. she was seized with a fever, which, in eight days, accomplished its fatal mission. During her illness she suffered much, but with entire resignation to the Divine will. That religion which she had chosen in health was her sup-

She desired that the Bible which she had been accustomed to read, should be placed upon her pillow, that her dying eyes might rest upon the Word of God, the promises of which were the foundation of her hopes. Addressing her weeping friends, she bade them not to weep for her, assuring them that all was well. In a clear voice she repeated the beautiful words of the

"Jesus can make a dying bed Feel soft, as downy pillows are. While on his breast I lean my head. And breathe my life out sweetly there."

After exhorting her friends to meet her in heaven, she sweetly fell asleep in Jesus, in sure and certain hope of a blissful immortality beyond this vale of tears. God grant that, like her, we may be prepared whenever the summons may come.

Galveston, Feb. 24th, 1851.

#### MR. DANIEL ROBINSON.

This excellent Brother departed this life on eleventh of February, 1851, in the triumphs of a Christian faith. He was a native of Vermont, but removed with his parents to New York at an early day. His age was just fifty five, having died on his birth day. He had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church twenty-five years. Was a member of the order of the Sons of Temperance. He had been active and useful as a christian, and enjoyed the confidence of the church of his early choice.

During his illness of some fourteen days, he murmured not, but endured his sufferings with christian resignation. He evinced some considerable desire to recover so as to settle his temporal business, but meckly said, "The Lord's will be done."

He died at home surrounded by his family, from whom he received every attention that could relieve his sufferings, and administer consolation to him.

He has left a wife and four children, to mourn their irreparable loss, but they mourn not without hope. His consistent life and pious walk assure them of his eternal felicity in heaven, there may it be their aim to meet him, where separation is unknown. March 11th, 1851.

JEREMIAH PROCTER.

### THE GOLDEN BLUFFS, CALIFORN-

The Alta California says: - It is well known

that the steamer Chesapeake, with about thirty adventurers, left this port on the 21st ult, for the Klamath, and in yesterday's paper, we gave some account of her progress. Scarcely was our paper issued when the Chesapeake came into port bringing back five or six, of the "prospectors." Gen. John Wilson and John A. Collins, Esq. among the number. A meeting of the stockholders was called, to hear the result of the expedition, which meeting we attended, and if we can bring our ideas down to any thing like reason, after hearing these wenderful details, we will let the public into the secret. Twenty seven miles beyond the Trinity there is a beach several miles in extent and bounded by a high bluff. The sands of this beach are mixed with gold to an extent beyond belief. The sand is of two kinds-a fine black sand and a gray sand The gray can be separated very ca-ily from the black sand, and this seemed to be a desirable object. The gold is mixed with the black sand, in proportions of from ten cents to ten dollars the pound. At times when the surf is high, the gold is not easily discovered. But in the Spring of the year, after a succession of calmst the entire beark is covered with bright and yellow gold. Mr. Collins the secretary of the Pacific Mining Company, measured the path of gold and sand, and estimates if will yield to each member of the company the snug little sum of 43,000,000-and this estimate is formed upon a calculation that the sand holds out to be one tenth as rich as observation warrants them in supposing. The Pacific Mining Company-(the adventurers

of the Chesapeake have banded themselves

together under the title)-found some nineteen men at these diggings. The men had no disposition to dig, for the gold was all ready for them whenever they felt disposed to take

Besides such was the character of the

roads that they could not take away more than

75 or 100 pounds apiece, an amount too triff-

ing for the consideration. They had erected

a comfortable log cabin, and designed watch-ing this claim until Spring and then take a

shipload and travel to some country where the metal was not so abundant. Mr. Collins

saw a man who accumulated fifty thousand

pounds, or fifty thousand tons-he did not

recollect which -of the richest kind of black

sand. Gen. Wilson says that thousands of

men cannot exhaust this gold in thousan Is of

years, and he gives all who doubt his state-

ments the liberty of going and ascertaining these facts for themselves. Cardinal Wiseman's Sacerdotal habits have arrived at Liverpool and are in the Custom House, awaiting a certificate from their owner, that the vestments are required solely for the purposes of the celebration of divine worship; otherwise, a duty will have to be paid on the material of the habiliments, being foreign manufactured silk. Besides the pallium, the red stockings, and various richly embroidered vestments, the case contains a mitre, and the broad brimmed hat. There are also several suits of liveries for the Cardinal's official attendants.

POSTMASTERS AND PUBLIHERS. We give below an extract of a letter from

the Postmaster General, in answer to a letter of inquiry whether postmasters bave the privilege of franking letters to publishers containing a remittance of subscription : All postmasters whose compensation does not exceed \$200 a year are privileged to send and receive free all letters written by them-

selves, and all written communications on their own private business, not weighing over half an ounce. Postmasters who have the privilege of

franking these private written communications can frank letters to publishers of newspapers covernig money for subcriptions, or the names port to dickness, and her consolation in death. of subscribers, as agent for the publisher, and his agency will be presumed from the factthat he franks them

NATHAN K. HALL, Postmaster General

#### A LUNATIC INDEED.

Not long since, as I was returning from Buffalo, I was amused, while the cars made momentary stop. at a demonstration made by a crazy man, on his way to the state Lunatic Asylum, at Utica. He was standing on the track in front of the iron horse :- "You think you are something!" he said, looking wildly at the locomotive, and assuming a boxing attitude; "but look o' here! I can whip you! I've flogged the fiery bulls of Bashan. and broken their horns off. Say! don't stand there, whistling and smoking, like a blackguard in a barroom; jest jump to me, and I'll take the conceit out of you, you d-d old cooking stove on wheels!"

The Rev. Joseph Moore died at his resi-ence near Edgefield Court House, on the 4th ustant. The deceased was, perhaps, the oldest minister of the Methodist denomination in the State. He was in truth a veteran of the cross. A crown of glory from his master's hand will reward his faithful "holding out to the end."

The Bible Read in one Year .- By reading three chapters daily, with two extra on Sun-days, the whole Bible may be read in 1851.

The Holy Sepulchre .- The Greek and Latin Church parties at Jerusalem, are quarrel-ling for the Holy Sepulchre, and it is said that disgraceful scenes are enacted in the struggles .- How much better if they would both cling to the Saviour, and quit struggling for an empty, if not ficticions tomb !- Presnterian.

A Christmas Present .- W understand hat the Rector of St. John's Chu ch, the Rev. Mr. Coxe, received from his parishioners on Christmas morning a present of an amount sufficient to deflay the entire expenses of a six month's tour through Europe. Mr. Coxe has laboriously devoted himsel; to the interests of his parish since its formation (10 years) and this testimony of regard must have been as cheering as it was unexpected, -- Hartfort Courant.

In one of the Provinces of China, an edict against Christianity has been issued by the Prefect. It pronounces Christianity to be il-legal, incredible and absurd.

The industrious bee, by her assiduity in summer, lives on honey all the winter.

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

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

HARDWARE, STOVES. AND EVERY VARIETY OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE. For Iron. Steel and Ploughs "104 apl 24 ly Tremont street, Galveston,

#### A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

JUST received and selected by the undersigned at the New York and Bos on markets, the following

articles, to wit:

Boots and shoes and hats of all kinds;

Saddlery, hardware and entlery, etc., etc;

Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; French,
India, Italian, German, and English silk and fancy
Goods; artificial flowers, plumes and mirobous of the

Bonnets and ribbons of all descriptions; black silk Bonnets and ribbons of all descriptions; black six laces and edgings; jackonet insertings and edgings; thread laces, fancy dress buttons, gimps and fringes; satins of all colors; silks rich figured, changeable, bro-cade, small plaid, and stripes, satin DeChine, plain twilled; rich Foulard Italian gros de Raine, gros de Africas; Changelan, etc. Afrique; Chamelian, etc.
Particular attention will be paid to the shipping of
cotton and other produce: and liberal advances made

cotton and other produce: and the care.
on consignments of cotton to his care.
T. W. HOUSE. Houston, Oct. 14th, 1850.

### OLD CAPITOL, With a new Landlord,

HOUSTON. CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND TEXAS AVENUE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has taken this establishment, and that he intends to make it at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who visits this country for the purpose of examining its advantages, or to planters and merchants who visit Houston on business. The table shall not be excelled by any other in this city, in variety, quality, or quantity,—
i he stable is commodious, and scall ever be well
supplied with the best forage as d faithful ostlers, to that the traveller's hore is will be sure

te fare sumptuesly.

The healthy location of 'ese premises renders them peculiarly desirable for the tempoders them peculiarly desirable for the tempoders. rary or more permanent residence of private familes, as the rooms are sightly, airy, and well furnished.

RATES OF FARE: Board and lodging per month, without " " " week " day Man and horse, Breakfast, Dinner or supper, odging. per night. Horsekeeping, per month, 15 00 " day,
Children at second table half price. Servants
will be charged invariably half price.
C. A. TURLEY.

TEN BOXES Soda Crackers, just received

and for sale, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. FOR SALE. One of Page's Circular Saw Mills complete. 24-feet carriage—48-inch saw, with one 48 inch saw extra, which may be seen at our Cotson Press.

PARRY & JOHN.

Son Press. PAR Galveston. 19th Sept., 1850. Spirits Turpentine, Alcohol, Copal Varnish, Litherage, Vermillion, Linseed Oil, Castor Oil, Red Lead,

White Lead. Chrome Green. Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue, Ivory Black. Received and for Sale, by

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

SANDS' ARSAPARILI

IN QUART BOTTLES.

OR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANDNT CURI 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 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 discovering the support of the suffering for discovering the support of the suffering for discovering the support of the suffering for the support of the suffering for the support of the suppor 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 doubt the healing virtues of this preparation; and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, areas

plain as the light of day

The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom: and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character-furnishing, asit does, evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommend-ing it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted on ean know. It has long been a most impo. desideratum in the practice of medicine, to ob-tain 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 pos-sessed of powerful healing properties, it is en-tirely 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 seated in the frame and carrying fast its victim along the path of life the path of life, then its mysterious influence is felt and seeen; it enkindles new life and vigor, and brings health and strength to the suffering and diseased. SCROFULCUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES. WINCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 29, 1849. A. 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 miracusores, so that I could not walk during the whole Spring and Summer. In this situation I comced the use of your Sarsaparilla. and after taking two bottles was entirely cured. I must also tell you of another wonderful cure. My brother was afflicted with this serofula in his head, so had his physician told him the loss of PHOUSANDS are willing to certify to the susight 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.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12th, 1849. Messrs. Nands-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 procured some of your Sarsaparilla. and after using four bottles in the course of fifteen days. I found myself entirely well. I have no hesitation in the course of the co tion in saying your Sarsaparilla is the best me-dicine I ever took, and can confidently recom-mend it to my friends and the public.

Your obedient servant. Here is another, nearer home :

New York, Jan. 8, 1850.

Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. 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 was seized with a violent herestyles of the was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostra-tion of strength that followed, with the protracted difficulty of respiration. I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have bated. For sale by not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as at present.

Very gratefully yours, S. E. SEYMORE. A. B. & D. Sands, Druggists and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas. Price \$1 per bottle; six bottles for \$5. For sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. July 3, 1850.

LOST. MY Headright Certificate for One-third of a League of Land, granted to me by the Board of Land Commissioners of Washington county, No. 34, and dated February 1st. 1838. If not found, I shall apply to the proper officer for a duplicate of the same R. CRAWFORD. Aug. 24, 1850.

T. H. Mc.M.AH.A. & Co., MERCHANTS-RICHMOND, TEXAS.

T. H. MCMAHAN.

August 24. 1850.

KEEP constantly on hand a general assortment of merchandize well adapted to the wholesale or retail trade, and at prices as low as similar asticles can be obtained in Texas.

Thankful to our old customers for the liberal patronage heretofore received, we respectfully announce that in all of the ensuing month of September, we will be receiving such additions of Fall and Winter Goods, carefully selected by one of the firm. in New York and the other Atone of the hrm. in New York and the other At-lantic Cities, as will make our stock the largest on the Brazos river, and embracing a more com-plete assortment than can be found at any Mer-cantile House in the State.

The selection of plantation supplies, of which

The selection of plantation supplies, of which our stock will be heavy, having received our special attention. We particularly invite a call from the planting community, feeling satisfied we can fill the bill in every respect.

Cash advances made on shipments of Cotton, Sugarand other Produce consigned to our friends in New Orleans or the Northern cities.

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

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

#### INSURANCE: Fire, Inland and Marine, by the Protection

Company of Hartford, Conn., CAPITOL STOCK 200,000 DOLLARS. THE above company has opened an office in Galveston, and now issue policies on Buildings, Merchandize in Stores, shipments of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of merchandise on the pavigable 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 ad-

years, and its reputation for punctuality in adjusting losses and the security of its capital is well known throughout the United States. All application for insurance will receive prompt at-tention when addressed to the agency in Gal-

GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER. Forwarding & Commission Merchant,
HOUSTON—TEXAS. Nov. 5, 1849, 6 m.

#### JOHN P. KELSEY.

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, AND DEALER IN LIVE STOCE, VIZ. : SPANIS

HORSES, BREEDING MARES, MULES. SHEEP, &c.,
At Rio Grande City-Texas. J. N. MASSEY, General Commission, Receiving and Forward

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO., Houston, Texas.

DEALERS in Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Clothing, and all kind of Goods generally N. B.—Advances made on Cotton, which will

be shipped for sale to any market which may Importers also of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Glassware, Perfa-

anery, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, etc., etc.

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

JAMES A. THOMPSON'S
SASH AND BLIND FACTORY, fronting on Main-st. and Texas Avenue, opposite the Old Capitol. The Proprietor of this Factory is prepared to fill all orders for Sash Glazed. Blinds, doors. &c., made out of the best cypress timber : Also, to build houses of any description desired, either in the city or in the country, furnishing all the Materials therefor, with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms, Sept. 20, 1850.

FOR SALE. A SMALL FARM, situated two miles below Houston, on the North bank of Buffale Bayon, under cultivation, comfortable dwelling house, and out buildings. Enquire of E. B. Noble, who is my authorized agent to sell or rent. Nov. 30, 1850. 3m D. GREGO

### CHOLERA SYRUP.

preme efficacy of this wonderful and pleasant remedy for bowel complaints. It can be confidently relied on, having been repeatedly tried in

this city, and with complete success.

Sold by Roberts & Co., sole proprietors and venders for this syrup. Price One Dollar per bottle---half bottle 50 cts.

nov 23

### AGENCY

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED MEDICINES. DULMONARY Balsam, Pectoral Expectorant,

Pulmonary Liniment, Depurative Syrup. Heart Corrector, Pure and Medicinal Cod Liver Oil. Anti-Dyspeptic Mixture. Nervine Vermi-fuge, Cough and Cathartic Fills, Female Spe-cifics, &c., &c., used by him constantly and with unprecedented success in the treatment of Colds. Coughs, Consumption, Asthma. Heart Diseases, Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Skin Diseases, Rheumatism. Francle Complaints,

Piles, &c., &c. Dr. Fitch's Improved Plated Steel Spring Shoulder Brace. Dr. Fitch's Silver Inhaling Tube.

DR. FITCH'S CELEBRATED Six Lectures on the prevention and cure of Consumption. Asthma, Diseases of the Heart, &c., and on the method of preserving Health and Beauty

to an old age.

This book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only reasonable hope for relief. To mothers, the directions it

S. S. FITCH & CO., 707 Broadway, New York; and A. B. HOLBROOK, Victoria, ROZIER & FLANAGAN, Texana, Jackson county.

INFORMATION WANTED. The undersigned is anxious to learn the resi-dence of his sister, Mrs. Caroline Pungree, who lives some where in Texas. Any person who will inform the Editor of the Texas Wesleyan Banner of her residence, will confer a special

W. G. ERMUL. Danville, Va. Dec. 3d. 1850. ADAMS, FREDERICH & CO., SUCCESSORS OF RICE, ADAMS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

AND GENERAL AGENTS. Galveston, Texas. All shipments to them are covered by Insurance under their open policies from ports and places within the State of Texas.

VALUATION FOR INSURANCE Cotton - . \$ 50 per bale. Sugar - - - Molasses - -Molasses 8 " bbl.
Other Produce: Invoice Cost additional per cent. Liberal advances made en consignments.

BRIGGS & YARD'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Gentle-

apl 24 ly Tremont Street. Galveston. Medical Card. DOCT. J. C. MASSIE, has again resumed the practice permanently in this city. He can be found at Mrs. Hadley's, or at his office, two doors

above the Telegraph office. Nov. 16, 1850

tlemen's Furnishing Emporium consisting by of Every article of men's and boys Wear or con-

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

The Henerable Probate Court of Navarro The Henorable Probate Court of Navarro county, State of Texas, having granted to the undersigned, Executive Letters on the estate of Risabel Harris, deceased, all persons helding claims against said estate, are hereby notified claims against said estate, are hereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever debarred, and those indebted to said estate will please make pay ment to the undersigned without delay.

R. D. GUINN, Execu-THOS. BRAGG. tors.

Navarro county. Tex. Aug. 12, 1850.

TEXAS U. S. MAIL LINE OF · STAGES.

HOUSTON and SAN ANTONIO. ON and after Monday the 5th of Nov., 1849, the regular Line of Stages will leave Houston every other day for Austin, and on Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Austin for San Autonio.

Returning-leave San Antonio twice a week. vis: 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, \$2000, and 8 ets. per pound for all extra baggage over 30 pounds.

BEOWN & TARBOX, Proprietors.

Houston, Nov. 27, 1849-#f

NOTICE.

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

Administrator of J. W. Cook, deceased.

June 18, 1850.

#### J. L. BRYAN. SURGEON DENTIST.

Office, North-East side Court House Square, HOUSTON. Is prepared to perform all operations connected with the profession, in the most approved manner. He will insert teeth, from one to an entire set, and warrant them to give satisfaction,

1. S. Dentists can be supplied with every article in the line: Say teeth, foil, files, instruments, &c., at a small advance on New York

TDWARD A. PALMER, Esq., is my duly authorized agent during my absence from this J. C. HARRISON.

Houston, Aug. 6th, 1850.

N. B.—Mr. P. is also authorized to dispose of the Printing Fress, materials, &c., of the Houston Gazette Office.

11 J. C. H.

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

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

NOTICE. Having located myself at this point for the purchase and sale of Live Stock generally, I and now prepared to furnish much cheaper and to better advantage to them than they can do elsewhere. For their better

information please call and try me. Having been engaged in this branch of business for the past eight years at this place and Corpus Christi, I think I am cepable of giving general satisfaction.

All orders in the above line will be thankfully

received and promptly attended to, for eash.

For references, please enquire of any one that has dealt with me at either place. 5,000 head of Sheep on hand and for sale cheap for eash. by J. P. KELSEY, Rio Grande City. April 26, 1850.

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY. THE subscriber having purchased the Iron Foundry in this city, lately owned by Deeter N. K. Kellum, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish castings of every description, for cotton gins, saw and grist mills, sugar mills. &c. He has engaged an excellent

workman to form patterns for any articles required in his life of business.

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

confident the work will be entirely satisfactory.

A. McGOWEN. Nov. 7, 1849.

### How to Take a Paper.

Be sure to pay in advance, and thus have the privlege of reading your own paper instead of the Pub-lishers. If you change your residence, inform the Publishers immediately, stating your name, the town you move from, and the town you move to. Our Course. - We continue to send popers to suber bers, after the time for which they first subscirbed has expired, unless otherwise ordered. We never stop a paper until all arrearages are paid up, or we are assured that a subscriber is worthless. It is useless, therefore, for a man of "means," to order his paper stopped while he is owing any thing for it.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.-- 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are con-undered as wishing to continue their subscriptions. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until

ail arearages are paid.

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

4. If subscriber remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the

# former election, they held responsible. 5. 'ne courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional fraud. THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER. Is devoted to Religion, Morals, Literature, Science, Popular Education, and

General Intelligence.

It is issued Weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, payable strictly in advance; payable in six months. \$2.50. If payment be delayed beyond six months, \$3.00. Subscriptions. when paid within one month after receiving the first number, either to the

Editor or to an authorised Agent, will be considered in advance.

The Itinerant and Local Ministers of the Methe dist Episcopal Church, South, are authorised Agents of The Texas Weslevan Banner, to whom payments may be made.

Communications, whether on business, or matter for publication, unless remitting money or subscriptions to the amount of Ten Dollars, must

be post paid.
All communications must be addressed to
Rev. Chauncy Richardson, Houston, Texas.
Cummunications involving facts, or having reference to persons, or containing accounts of revivals, religious meetings, obituary notices, biographies, &c., must be accompanied by the

write's name. No obituary notice wil be inserted unless it be sent within four months after the death of the person.

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

Printed at the Office of the Houston Telegraph BY CRUGER & MOORE.

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