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VOL. II.

HOUS TON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1850.

The following l'oem was composed for a mis-1842, by Wm. Tagg. Esq. Mr. Tagg married | The murmur floats, and tells of dying pains. the daughter of the celebrated metaphysician, Samuel Drew. Mrs. Tagg is what the English Again, and yet again, the dull deep sound eall "a very clever woman." We had the pleasure of taking breakfast with this excellent Where, all obscure, her deadly rites abound, family in 1846, and of a pleasing conversation And human blood flows forth, and Terror glares about Mr. Drew, and of receiving several other tokens of respect from them, among which was a copy of the following Poem -- Ep.

THE RUINED WORLD. Where the lone marble column rears its form in solemn grandeur, and with every gust

Droops towards its kindred ruins, which the [worm Corrodes and crumbles , and the polish'd bust, Defaced and broken, mingles with the dust;

Or by Euphrates, where the famish'd beast Prowls nightly round some vast and dreary heap; And Desolation, glutted with her feast Rests on her prey : there meditate, and weep O'er splendour's fallen home, and Might's ente-[nal sleep

Of the pale temple, or the shapeless pile Cumbering the pavement of the stately hall Where Empire reign'd, and prostrate kings [erewhile

Shrank at a fromn, or flourish'd at a smile ; Ah! scenes more bumbling than the fall

The spoils of genius, or the blight of fame, Implore thy gaze : seenes dark on every side Max RUIN'D. fallen, grovelling in his shame, Unlike his Father, God, unconscious of His name.

The soul, majestic in her native sphere, Clothed with immortal purity and grace, With heavenly harmonies regaled her ear, And while His glory's beams illumed the place.

Held converse with Jehovah face to face. Behold her now a lowering slave of sin, Or lash'd by rage, or drooping in despair, Or tern by foulest appetites within :

Degraded most where most her powers declare Herorigin from heaven, her patrimony there. Behold the wreek of greatness ; o'er the world, In one immeasurable ruin spread,

The blacked fragments lie; and wide un-[furl'd, The larid banners of the victor shed Infernal gleams through troubled clouds of dread. See the gaunt spectres of Destruction wage

Their florce malignity ; see War display Her flery troops all panting to engage; See Treachery and Murder steal their way, While stains of guiltless blood their secret path-

Here, calmly sleeping in secure repose, The sons of Afric press their lowly bed, And round the hamlet night her stillness

Why has that swarm of warriors hither sped. With hurried whispers, and with muffled tread And whence that crackling sound! see, see

The smoke, the flame, the harrying to and fro, The deadly fight, the frenzy of despair. Now all is oe'r, save that in deepen'd woo, The captives wander forth, all lingering as they

Why near the verge of yonder forest lies That a ged man, so venerably gray ! See, while he strives with failing limbs to rise. The children of his bosom turn away.

And leave him helpless to the beasts of prey And see that sickly girl, with tearful checks Borne by a brother's, and a father's hand : They sternly disregard her when she speaks Of soon returning health, her prayers withstand, And hasten on their way to Ganges' fatal strand.

With yells of triumph and ferocious glee, Behold the dark-stained warrior-chiefs advance, Dragging their conquer'd foes who scorn'd to They wield the club, and scowl with furious [glance, And reel around, and drive the maddening [dance.

[ground, Upon the embers of the ready fire They lay the throbbing limbs, collect around, And, ere the mangled victims can expire, Gorge their unboly feast, and glut their I flendish ire.

But O! a mother's love for evermore Yearns oe'r her babe, in blessings richly bless'd. the Ephesians, obey your parents in the Lord, for this is right. And again, to the Collos--Nay, look ; who kneels the poison-drops to

On those confiding lips that scarce have press'd The fount of life new rising in her breast ? See those outstarting eyes, that quivering

Who strains the strangling cord without a sigh ? And tell me can she bear a mother's name Who lays her infant in that grave to die. And treads the heaving mould, and stops its [piteous cry ?

What form is that enthroned in murky shade, Sullen and gloomy as the frown of night? In robes of changeful mystery array'd She hides her black corruption from the sight. Encircled with a dim phosphoric light She sits inhaling fumes from steaming gore, And incense wafted from the funeral-pile,

Yet sees, unmoved, her votaries adore. In vain they strive to soothe her to a smile : She mocks their trembling prayers, and demons flaugh the while.

She mocks her votaries, yet still they come, In auxious throngs to consecrate her faues,

And yield her sacrifice. Heard you the drum ? sionary sale at Centenary Hall, London, August | Where proud Coomassie spreads her rich domains Again it speaks, another victim bleeds:

Tells a sad catalogue of fearful deeds, [around.

To be concluded.

LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN OF

FILIAL DUTY.

BY HERMAN HUMPHREY, D. D. Young Men of Louisville :- Having spoken to you in preceding lectures on various other topics, I shall address you this eve-

ning on your Filial duties. This, my young friends, is a fruitful and most interesting theme—much beyond my powers to do it justice. God and nature have bound the son to his parents, by relations which he can never sustain to any other beings. He is "bone of their bone, and flesh of their flesh." His Mother has done and suf-Yet seenes more saddening than the moulder'd fered for him, what no other relative or friend could. What tender and exhaustless assiduities carried him through his helpless infancy; what sleepless and anxious nights of watching when he was sick; what toils and self-sacrifices, to feed and clothe him, during the years of childhood, when he could do nothing for himself; what fears, lest something should befall the darling boy and snatch him from their arms. If he had a pious Mother, what teachings, what prayers for him, while he was still upon her bosom; what yearnings over him, as he kneeled by her side, and listed, " Our Fa-ther who art in Heaven;" what anxieties when he was old enough to play with other boys, lest he should hear and learn wicked words; what fears, as he grew older, that his young heart would be corrupted "by evil communications;" that when out of her sight and away from home, he would be drawn into bad company; what joy if he lived and esca-ped every snare, and "grew in favor with God and man." But, O, what anguish, what tearing asunder of the heart-strings, if he "for-

> f evil men." If he had a plous Father, who offered up daily prayers for him in the closet and family, what early instructions did be receive; what cautions, what reproofs, what chastisement, if need so required. And what a debt of love, gratitude, and obedience, does a son owe to

sook the paths of life, and went into the way

There are, if I may so express it, three filal stages of human life-childhood, the period between childhood and the close of minority. and then, all the years that follow, as long as parents live: During the first stage, children are dependent on their parents for every thing, and bound implicitly to obey them. Through that stage you have all passed, and I hope your general obedience was such that you now remember it with pleasure. But, however that may be, those tender years are gone .-You cannot be children again, to correct what-

ever may have been amiss. Through the second stage, from ten or twelve to twenty-one, many of you are now passing. Here I find you, and here, of course, s the place to begin my sketch of your filial daties. These duties are all summed up in the first clause of the fifth commandment :-Honor thy Father and thy Mother. Some of you may have lost your parents, one or both of them, in your minority. I fear this is the case, and if so, your filial duties to them ceased at their death. But none of you, I trust, have been left without friends in your orphanage, who have eared for you, and taken you up as guardians or masters; and I shall touch upon the duties which you owe them in ano-

ther beture. While under age, and your parents are living, you are, by divine constitution, subject to heir authority, as really as you were in childhood-though you may reasonably expect them to consult your wishes and preferences, more and more, as your age increases. Their better judgment and experience are to be uniformly consulted, and their parental authority is to be submitted to, unless it should conflict with your higher duties to God. Were they to require any thing which he absolutely forbids, (which is hardly a supposable case,) but were they, for example, to require you to steal, or to cheat customers in weights or measures, or to break the fourth commandment by mannal labor, in the field or the shop, you would Now striking down their captives to the be under no obligation to obey them, you would be bound not to obey them, for God never delegated to them any right to command you to break his laws. The thought of such a thing were impious.

But, as long as you are minors, and under the parental roof, they have a right to control your movements, and you are bound to submit to that control. Children, saith Paul to sians: Children, obey your parents in all things, for this is well pleasing unto the Lord. The most critical period of nonage, is between twelve or thirteen and sixteen or seventeen. Boys are more headstrong, more impatient of paternal restrictions, between those ages, than in any other part of their minority. Up to twelve or thirteen, they generally submit without much reluctance; and from sixteen or seventeen to twenty-one, they become more and more willing to be advised and directed. But when a boy first enters upon his teens, (it may be a little earlier or a little later) he all at once finds out, that he no longer needs to be "under tutors and governors." He is too old, and too capable of taking care of himself, to be governed or even advised by his Mother; and, in many things, he is wiser in his own conceit than his Father and Mother both : yea, than seven men, who can render a reason." He chafes and mutters under restraints. He wants to have his own way; to go and come, and spend his time without su-pervision or dictation of any sort. There are many amiable exceptions, to be sure; but this impatience of paternal control, during four or five years, must have been observed by every one; and even when these beardless wise-men

submit with a tolerable grace to those whose any other man. The command is absolute right and duty it is to control them, their and unconditional. If he has made himself restiveness will show itself in one way or another. If there is one such here to-night, let me say to him: We do not so much wonder at your overweening self-sufficiency. We can almost sympathise with you in your boyish independence, for we have passed through the same critical period ourselves. We can look back upon its headstrong perils as you cannot, as much as the father. "My son," saith Soland we tell you that you are entirely mista- omon, "keep thy father's commandment, and ken in supposing, that you are so capable of self-direction as to need little or no parental one parent dies, the authority and responsirestraint. It is your greatest, it is almost bilities of both devolve at once upon the suryour only safety. Without it, or some other vivor. When the mother is taken, and the equivalent guardianship, where that cannot be father is left, few if any will question it. But had, you would be in the most imminent danger of falling into vicious company and fatal not always feel that they are just as much habits. Instead, then, of setting up for inde- bound to obey their mother as they were to pendence so long before the time, render obey him while he was living. They are, chanks to God that he has given you the ten- however; for, as the parental duties of both derest and safest guardianship, in the experi- now devolve upon her, she must be clothed once and control of your parents, and submit with the authority of both, rightly to discharge to that control, not only "for conscience these duties; and every ingenious and affecsake," but with filial cheerfulnes and grati- tionate son will be induced, by a peculiar ten-

from wavering? You have a perfect one in more careful to conform to her wishes than the example of Jesus Christ. When, at twelve ever. years old, his anxious parents sought and found Nothing can be more beautiful and touchhim in the temple, astonishing the Jewish ing than the yearnings of the inspired preach-Doctors by his understanding and answers, he, er in the Book of Proverbs: "Hear, ye chilwithout a moment's hesitation, returned with dren, the instructions of a father, and attend them to Nazareth, and was subject unto them; to know understanding. For I give you good submitted himself, as a son, to their authority, dostrine; Forsake ye not my law. My son, though "he was heir of all things !" What a forget not my law, but let thine heart keep my glorious example! And how should it cover commandments." And so in the passage al-

who remembers that he ever was.

At a latter age, say eighteen or nineteen, when a son may think that his Father errs in about thy neek. When thou goest, it shall to give his reasons, in hopes of convincing his thee." parent. This is often done with success; for, o much do parents love to gratify their children, where they can, safely and properly, that they are glad to have good reasons offer- Dear Banner : ed why they should change their minds. But In my last communication I gave you a dewhere a son cannot prevail in this way, he scription of the country over which I traveled ought to heritate a great while before he sets in the region of the Brazos river : in this I shall aside their deliberate judgments, and casts off their authority, even though it should sometimes be mistakenly exercised. It is better to try through which I passed in the region of the

Again, it is the duty of sons, where their thing to lighten the toils of his parents : and then in procuring food and raiment for younger brothers and sisters. Some parents, though would have done earlier had he been able; and no son will have reason to regret, that all ais carnings, without the expectation of a farthing of patrimony, went into the common

stock till he was 21, if they were needed to make the family comfortable. In like manner, while under age, you are bound to submit to all the rules and regulathink some of them unnecessarily stringent far safer and better, even for you, than the ndulgence which you would prefer. The babits which you form under them, may be of nore advantage to you in after life than a of the oldest, your example of cheerful obedionce will aid your parents exceedingly in the overnment of their younger children-just the opposite example of disregarding their ules and wishes would weaken their hands, and might spoil half the family. It is a good our, you may by no means take your own time for returning. You must keep to the rule, unless, for reasons rendered, you obtain special indalgence. This may sound very Puritanical in some ears, and I acknowledge ments, much earlier than they did when I came upon the stage; but progress and improvement are two things; and, as I stated in a former lecture, I am satisfied that the

his judgment is sufficiently matured to guide Nor is helpfulness a gentle subjection to parental authority all that is required of a son luring his minority. The commandment is, Honor thy Father and thy Mother, and the verb honor, in this connection, is very signifition of the fifth commandment. Language, which, addressed to another under some provocation, might be almost justified by the cir-

tude. Do you want a pattern to keep you derness for his widowed mother, to be even

every son with shame and confusion of face, ready quoted, with the two following verses: who is restive under parental government, or "My son, keep thy father's commandments, judgment about something which crosses his lead thee; when thou sleepest, it shall keep own inclinations, he has a right respectfully thee; and when thou wakest, it shall talk with

CAMERON, Texas, March, 25th, 1850

be disappointed, and to suffer almost any in- Colorado and Little rivers, which are looked onvenience, than to run the risk of breaking upon, by travelers from every part of the Unihe fifth commandment. For example, should ted States, as one of the richest and most dethe fifth commandment. For example, should a judicious Father refuse his consent to his son's going with the multitude to California, then, could be be sure of ever so much gold, then, could be be sure of ever so much gold, beautiful streams of water, to their size, that I beautiful streams of water, to their size, that I ever saw. I traversed the eastern side of the relp is needed, to earn what they can till they Colorado, from a short distance below La Grange, ome of age, for the support of the family .- to Webber's prairie. In this region I saw some This is so far from being a hardship, that any of the finest and most handsomely improved young man, who deserves to be called a son, situations that I have seen in Texas. Here you will esteem it a privilege, if he can do any may see with great pleasure and admiration at one single glance, thousands of acres of the richest, and at no distant period, the most valuable in straitened circumstances, give their sons lands in the world. It was not unfrequently their time-as it is termed-before they are the case in my travels, to ride away, out upon lands in the world. It was not unfrequently of age, as my father did me at twenty, and the centre of one of those elevated, beautiful and unbounded prairies, which are so common to Texas, and there stand or sit, for a half hour or an hour at a time, alone, beholding, contemplating and admiring the rich and beautiful landscape, by which I was surrounded on every side, as far as the eyes could see : which presented to my enchanted view the most exquistions of the family, even though you should itely beautiful, grand and sublime scenes that I ever witnessed. After leaving the region of the older children like yourself. They may Colorado, my travels were confined almost exclusively, for two weeks, to Little river bottom and the adjacent country, from above the Three Forks to the Brazes. This is the healthiest. handsome patrimony would be without them. richest and most desirable section of country And besides, if you are the oldest son, or one through which I have traveled in the State, or even in the whole Southern or Western country: and is destined to soon become one of the finest cotton countries in the whole cotton region. It is now, doubtless, one of the finest and best countries for raising stock in the world .-rule to be observed, as long as you are a mi. There are some as fine cotton and corn lands in nor, never to go out of an evening without let- my estimation, on Little river and its tributaries. ing your parents know where you are going, in Milam county, as any that I ever saw and getting their approbation; and if they re- in any of the Southern States. The bodies of quire all the family to be at home at a certain real, first rate land on these rivers are not as large or extensive as those on the Brazos or Colorado: this is one particular reason why it is with me much more desirable than any other country that I have seen-every farmer can live it is carrying you back into old times. Young on the ridges, and own from 100 to 3,000 acres men now-a-days hold themselves competent, of as good land in the bottom, extending to the and claim the right to control their own move- bank of the river, as was ever cultivated by man. This river will, as soon as the surrounding country is put into the successful cultivation of cotton, be one of the finest streams for navigation hot-bed precedity of our young men is to be in the State. It is a much better navigable lamented; and ought to be checked. It is a stream than the Colorado, and will, doubtless, reat deal better on every account for a son afford much better navigation than even the o be in subjection to his parents till he is Brazos above its junction. The very best kind twenty-one, than have his own head, before of water can be obtained by digging from ten to sixty feet, any where in the post oaks, adjacent to these fine bodies of rich bottom land, thousands of the finest and most beautiful situations and richest lands that I ever saw, in their native state, may be bought for from one to two dollars per acre; which lands will, doubtless, in

cant and comprehensive. It includes rever- twenty years from now, sell for twenty dollars ence, as well as obedience. A single unkind per acre. And now to you who may chance to or disrespectful word to a parent, is a viola- read the brief sketch that I have given of this country -if you have your coffers filled with gold and silver, and are afraid to vest it in the cumstances, would be highly criminal, if ad- uncertain, perplexing, and may I not add dandressed to a father. He may not always com- gerous business of merchandising or banking. mand his own temper as he ought; his re- and wish to make a sure business, realize a proofs may sometimes be harsh or uncalled handsome profit on your money, live happy, and for; but this furnishes no justification for lay up a fortune for your children : I say if you tart and irritating replies. I cannot think of wish to realize all these biessings for yourself a provocation which would justify a son in exchanging bitter words with his father. A Texas, (the land of promise.) and invest your grieve them to the heart, and they have a right capital in the richest lands in Christendom, at to flee from his violence, and, in extreme ca- from one to two dollars per acre. He who ses, forcibly to restrain him, if they have has never seen this country, and is able to afford strength to do it; but still he is their father, it, would do well to come and see for himself .and they may not rebuke him as they might The flattering prospects of its future greatness

-why, sir, it would not only afford you a great satisfaction, but would doubtless, be the greatest treat that you could possibly imagine, just to ride over this Paradisical country, and behold and admire, and contemplate from its present prospects the certainty, of unparalleled greatness and renown that it is destined one day of other to reach in point of agriculture, commerce, manufactures, and indeed, in every other species of improvement calculated to render a country truly great and desirable. In my next I will give you the reasons upon which I base this opinion. J. A. HANCOCK.

THE PRAYER MEETING.

Professor of religion: are you one of those Christians, that make a point of attending the stated prayer meeting, in connection with your church? If so, then you can probably testify to the beneficial results of this practice, in promoting your own peace of mind, and growth in grace. You can testify that this habit has had very much to do, in keeping alive piety in your own heart. Many a time, when the world has seemed to call upon you to stay away, yet if you have broken through the temptation, and been found in your place with your fellow Christians, communing with God, and meditating upon his truth, you have gone away refreshed, and rejoicing that you did not yield to the allurements which would have detained you from so sacred a place.

But if you are one of those professed Christians, who are habitually absent from the place of prayer, permit me to ask you, whether you have honestly attempted to give a rea-son for this absence? Will you admit it to your own heart, that you have no taste for these seasons of social worship and communion with God? If the fact is so, it is best by all means that you should admit it to yourself, and meet the conclusions which are naturally to be derived from such a fact. Let us hope, however, better things of you .--Let us imagine that you absent yourself from these assemblies of your Christian brethren, because you think that a proper and suitable attention to your worldly concerns demands it. But is your conscience easy upon this point? Do you perfectly satisfy yourself with this plea? "Will a man rob God?" If you should chance to hear, that in some neighboring town the pastor of the church had appointed a prayer meeting week after week, for a whole year, and that not a single member of that church had ever been near it, you would think that there was a very strange state of things there. But how this different from what would be true in your own town, if all the members of your church were like yourself? Why is it, that you hold some in every church obligated to attend the prayer meeting, while you feel yourself perpetually excused? Will you answer these questions, to your own heart and to your

DEAD BONES PREACH.

The bones of departed friends, sleeping in the dust, may well preach to the living. Enter the grave-yards, walk among the tombs, commune with the ashes of the dead, ve who are worldly, volatile and gay. Ye may there hear

sermons replete with wisdom. Human bones, however, are not here intended. but those of a horse. A young man of a philo-sophical and skeptical turn of mind, wandered away on a Sabbath morning in summer. He walked down the bank of a small river, and then into a grove of trees, and when in the vicinity of a farm-house, he came to a collection of bones. He took up some of them in his hands He compared them with each other in respect to length, size and structure. This joint, that socket and that head of a bone aftracted his deep and admiring attention. What wisdom, what evident design, what adaptation of one to another, what benevolent use in respect to motion and strength! Surely, there is a God, nor is this a work of chance. When this young man was dmitted to the church as a penitent believer in Christ, he said: "These bones of a horse preached to me the loudest sermon that I ever

Puritan Recorder.

THE WIDOW AND HER SON. One day, Jesus went on foot towards Judea. It is called a city by the evangelist; but it was usual in those times to apply the term "city" to very small places. Jesus always travelled on foot. Do you ask why he did not ride? Because he had not the means of riding, to call his own. He had no property. He had no horses and carriages. He had not where to lay his head. He was poor. Do you ask why he was poor? It was that we might be rich. Though he was rich, yet for our sakes he became poor. No one of his followers should ever complain of being poor. No one should ever complain of being obliged to go on foot, while others ride in their carriages. If any one is disposed to complain,

let him remember Jesus. As Jesus drew near the village, he saw a great number of people coming slowly towards him. It was a funeral. They were bearing the body of a dead man upon a bier. He was a young man, the only son of his mother, and she was a widow. She was a desolate and broken hearted mourner. Jesus saw her weeping as she followed the remains of her son to the grave. He pitied her. He said unto her "Weep not." He touched the bier, and the bearers stood still. He commanded the dead to arise; "and he that was dead sat up and began to speak." Jesus delivered him to his mother. How happy must she have been. How thankful must she have

Allittle boy was once reading this narra-tive, and he said he thought that this widow must have been a very good woman. What made him think so? He thought Christ would not have restored her son to life if she had not been a good woman. But I wish to know if Chirst never pities any but good people. It would be a sad thing for all of us if this were the case. But it is not. Jesus pities sinners. The widow may have been a pious woman; but the fact that Jesus pitied her, and restored her son to life, does not

prove that she was. It proves that Christ was very tender hearted; and we ought to pity all those who are in suffering. Our pity ought to lead us to relieve them, so far as it is in our power. Some persons when they witness suffering, are only concerned to turn away from the sight of it. They do not try to relieve it. That is not what Christ did. He said unto the woman, "Weep not;" and then he did something adapted to dry up her tears. He raised her son to life. We must

express our love in deeds as well as words. Christ has done more for a great many mothers, than he did for this widow. He has converted a great many mothers' sons. It is a greater blessing to deliver the soul from spiritual death, than to deliver the body from temporal death. I know it does not seem so at first; but, if you will think of it, you will see that it must be so. Suppose the young inan who was restored to life lived forty or fifty years longer. That is nothing compared with eternity. When a soul is restored to life, it is restored to life for eternity. And then the death of the soul, how much more dreadful is it than the death of the body? The mother who has a son converted, has far greater cause to rejoice than the widow of Nain

I wonder what became of that young man who was restored to life. Did he repent and follow Christ? One would think so. And yet it is by no means certain. It would indeed, be strange if he did not; but almost as strange things happen every day. Sinners are often brought down to the borders of the grave by sickness, and then unexpectedly recover. Do they always repent and break off their sins? O no; I never knew of an instance of that kind. It may be that all that Christ did for that young man, when death came it found him an impenitent sinner. It may be that after all that Christ has done for you, when death comes it may find you an impenitent sinner.

How powerful Jesus must have been to raise a man from the dead by a word. Has any man power to raise the dead? Elisha raised the child of the Shunamite by the power of God. Christ taised this young man by his own power. He said, "Young man, I say unto thee arise." It belongs to God to give life. Christ, therefore, was God. He was Divine as well as human. He was "God manifest in the flesh."

London Child's Genpanion.

POPERY CHECKED IN CALIFORNIA .- Rev. G. H. Atkinson writes from Oregon City, operated as an important check to Papal influence. By its wealth in this territory, Popery was holding men in bondage ; but money has made them independent and free. The history of this Papal movement would be a valuable addition to the anti-popish publications: I hope it will be given in due time .-They are striving hard to possess the land.— But that same kind Providence is sending or inviting an American population to this coast. We might have urged in vain for eastern emigrants, but God seeing the necessity of peopling this whole region with a Protestant and Saxon race, hath by one of those simple, yet mighty agencies, which have always marked his works, poured a vast living stream over our whole land

WESLEY'S DILIGENCE.

While conversing one evening, after supper, with the late Rev. Dr. Adam Clarke, respecting the literary attainments, unwearied industry, extensive usefulness, and private habits of Mr. Wesley, the writer of this parrative made some remarks on the principles of conduct laid down in his "Twelve Rules of a Helper," and inquired whether, in his intercourse with society, Mr. Wesley himself exemplified the practicability of these rules? The doctor replied, "Yes, he was always diligent;" I never found him unemployed; I never knew him to be triflingly employed." His own practice was formed upon these principles; and if the preachers of his day had not walked by the same rule, and minded the same things, he would have sent them home. one to his farm, and another to his merchandise. Looking at his fine powers of mind, his scholarship, his profound acquaintance with the deep things of God, and, above all, the honor which his Divine Master put him as a minister of the Gospel, for in the Church there never was one above him, but Christ its Head, I am of opinion that God never made his fellow, and never will." It may be allowed that this estimate of character was dietated by a long intimate, and endearing friendship; but by those who knew the doctor, it will be regarded as a valuable testimony to the distinguished excellence of the founder of the Wesleyan societies.

A. Strachan.

THE NEW YORK EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF FRANKLIN.

The schooner Amaret was purchased on Friday, by Mr. Burrows, on the part of Mr. H. Grinnell, for the expedition in search of Sir John Franklin. She lies at the Tobacco Inspection, East River, where she is being strengthened and put in proper condition for such an expediton. She will be ready by the 1st of May. One or two more will accompany the Amaret, to be commanded by Lts. DeHaven and Griffin. Mr. Grinnell heads the subscription with \$30,000. There is some expectation among the friends of the expedition that Lady Franklin will visit this

country before the expedition is started. The vessel purchased and her consort, will be rigged as hermophrodite brigs, and be of like dimensions. One will be called the "Advance," the other the " Reseur." The instructions of the company will be to search the shores of Wellington's Inlet and Cape Walker, in the hopes of obtaining some traces of Sir John Franklin, in such as copper canisters containing notes of his voyage, and the like, which he was directed occasionally to throw overboard .- N. Y. Express.

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 24, 1850.

The proceeds of this paper will be equally divided between the Texas and Eastern Texas Conferences, and devoted to the spread of the Gospel.

The Editor of this journal, in company with Rev. Robert Alexander, and Rev. B. L. Peel, left this city for Galveston, on the Reliance, on Wednesday evening last. Bro's Alexander and Richardson are the delegates of the Texas Conference, to the General Conference, which meets in St. Louis, on the first of May next. Bro. Peel, whose health had so failed that he was compelled to desist from preaching, is traveling as the Agent of the Trustees of Ruter's Church, Washington. We learn that all the brothren. and the Rev. Dr. Baker, Agent of Austin College, left Galveston for New Orleans on Friday last, on the Palmetto.

As the time draws near for the brothren to convene in General Conference, we hope the whole Church will offer up prayers, that the blessings of Almighty God may rest upon them in their deliberations.

THE IMMENSITY OF THE WORKS OF GOD.

Divine power and greatness are daily opening wider, and expanding more the heart of the Christian. The more the sciences of Astronomy, Chemistry and Geology become known, the more glorious and infinite appears that Wisdom and Power, by which all things consist. The time was, when the sky was supposed to be a firm covering, spread over our heads, and ornamented with little sparkling knobs, which shine upon us in the shape of stars. The Sun was supposed to wander his ! daily and annual round, led by some secret string along this firmament. The time was, when all organized bodies on the surface of the carth were considered compositions from the four most distinguished parts of visible creation: earth, water, fice and air. The time was, when all creation was considered an effort, or more properly speaking, a stapendous, immediate effect of Divine power. And even at that time, what raptures filled the heart of the groping Philosopher, when he contemplawere heard from the lyre of the Poet, when considering the order and beauty of nature.

But our facilities for the acquirement of knowledge, have opened unto us as it were, the secret work-shops, from whence those great works of Nature are produced : we have as it were, ponetrated the secrets of the sky. and have counted and measured the stars in the immediate vicinity of our earth, and what

The study into the construction of the eye

has enabled us to make instruments, so to assist our vision, as to see clearly the minute and distant bodies composing the visible world .--The nebula have expanded and disclosed to the eye of the astronomer their composition, as an innumerable multitude of fixed stars or suns. whose planets and sattelites arcstill hid in darkness. Our own solar system has disclosed to him its order and distance, and has enabled him to calculate upon the existence of planets, where, hitherto, nothing but a void

Baron Jach, an eminent astronomer, computes that there may be a thousand millions of stars in the Heavens. If we suppose each star to be a sun; and attended by ten planets, (leaving comets out of the calculation.) we have ten thousand millions of globes like the earth, within what are considered the bounds of the known universe .-As there are suns to give light throughout all these systems, we may infer that there are eyes also to behold it, and beings, whose natures in this one important particular, is analogus to our own. To form an idea of the infinitely small proportion which our earth bears to this vast aggregate of systems, let us sappose 5,000 blades of grass to grow upon a squar yard, from which we find, by extentation, that meadows one mile leng by two-thirds of a mile in breadth will contain 10,000 missions of blades of grass. Let us then imagine such a mendow stretches to the length of a mile before us; and the proportion which a single blade of grass bears to the whole herbage on its sarface, will express the relation which our earth But even this is exclusive, probably of millions of

and placed forever beyond our ken, or the light of which may not have had time to travel down to us eince the period of our creation !

The Chemist has been enabled to imitate na'u e and disclose the elements and composition of bodies, until the very atoms of the elementary gasses are traced through their various proportions; and these gasses themselves, formerly supposed to be free and uncontrollable, are made the slaves of the mechanic, the servants of the chemist,

The Geologist is ampzed at the stupendous works of insignificant creatures. The works of the coral insect have long been the astonishment of the world. That these apparently insignificant polypi have reared those reefs in the mighty main, that have been the ban to navigation in the Southern ocean, has long been known; but that we owe to their agency the construction of the continent and islands that exist in that part of the Globe, and that they must ultimately weave these islands and join them together into the largest continents. to be inhabited by men in a future day, has not been known so long. They seem to have done more: all the countries whose under strata are composed of limestone and chalk seem to owe their origin to kindred agencies and hence the British islands and the greatest part of America are of the workmanship of an

insect, whose largest body has room in the husk of a field pea.

These stupendous works, however, are thrown far into the shade, when compared to the works of a still smaller animal; aspecies which congregated by tens of thousands, might live in one single coral insect; the animulculæ and infresoria, that have only been discovered since we have learned to magnify matter a thousand times, by the aid of the microscope, are really the journeymen mechanics who have built Turkey, Nubia, Egypt and Hungary: they have built up Northern Africa, Western Asia, and Central Europe: they have by millions laid themselves down to make of their own bodies a dam to restrain the inland seas, and bound the Nile to make room for the habitations of man. These insigniacant creatures, these inpalpable gasses, are the instruments of Almighty Wisdom, out of which worlds are formed. And who knows how far these agencies may reach? What immeasurable space may be filled with worlds constructed by similar means? What length of age may have been employed in their construction? Indeed, what may not an Infinite God do in infinite wisdom and power; with infinite space to work upon, and eternity to work in? What is man, that thou art mindful of him and the son of man, that thou visited bim ?

BROWNSVILLE.

Our Missionary at this important post, Rev. N. A. Cravens, seems to possess true Methodist preacher energy. As we published two weeks since, in less than twenty-four hours after his arrival at his appointed field of labor, he succeeded in procuring a lot for a Church and parsonage, at a cost of three hundred and twenty-five dollars. A few days afterwards, the corner-stone of a Church (THE PIONEER,) was laid with proper ceremonies.

We have placed Bro. Cravens' name on our subscription list, and we hope he will keep us duly informed of what is transpiring in the valley of the Rio Grande.

Rev. Dr. OLIVER, at the latest dates, was suffering severe personal affliction in New

Rev. Dr. PITMAN, Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Northern Mathodist Church, has been compelled, by ill health, to resign his office. The appointment of his successor devolves upon the

NEGROES HUNG

In our last we published an account of the murder of Mr. Gerard Hayden, by two negroes. A private letter informs us that on Wednesday, the 17th inst., the negroes were hong by the citizens of Fayette county.

TEXAS ENTERPRISE.

Our cateprising fellow citizens, Messrs. Brown & Tarbox, have just complet d a magnific at stage coach, intended to run on their line, from Houston to San Antonio. This coach is of Texas material and Texas workmanship, and will compare favorably with the finest Troy couches. We are pleased to see such improvements in the staging operations of our State, an' hope that travelers on the above line will find a comfortable conveyance.

INDIAN DIFFICTATIES ON THE PRONTIER. -- We learn from the Western Texian, that the country between the Nucces and the Rio Grande, is infested with hostile Commanches. They have twice robbed the mail. Five men have been killed, and upwards of one hendred taules and horses stolen. We presume the military officers in command, will rigoronsly exert themselves to rid the country of these marauders.

PLANK ROADS.

Judge H. Baldwin, of Syracuse, N. Y. addressed a meeting of our citizens at the Old Capitol, on Thursday night last, on the subject of Plank Roads. Owing to pressing engagements in another direction, we had not the pleasure of listening to the Judge's effort : but we are informed by several gentlemen who were present, that it was eminently practical and judicious; and that the greatest enthusiasm was manifested by the meeting, in favor of Plank Roads. We understand a subscription has been extensively circulated and liberally met to carry out the charter granted by the Legislature, to construct a Plank Road from this city to the Brazos river.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR TEXAS. Two propositions are now before the Congress of the United States relative to this Court. One to divide the State into two or more Judicial Districts; another to require the present Court to be held in different places throughout the State. At present, the Court is in session at Galveston. Hon. J. C. Watrous, Judge; Col. James Gore, Clerk; Gen. Joseph Bates, Marshal; W. P. Ballinger, Esq., District Attorney.

The Gospel adapted to Man .- When Dr. Duff read to the intelligent Hindoo youth for the first time, the precept of the Savior : "I say unto you love your enemies, bless them that curse you," one of them could not restrain himself from speaking out his feelings. O! how beautiful, for days and weeks he could not cease repeating, "Love your enemies, bless them that curse you--how beautiful, surely this must be the Truth.

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the T. W. Banner. A wrathful man stirreth strife; but he that is slow to anger appeaseth strife.—Solomon.

Give me a revolver, bowie knife, sword-cane.

have satisfaction. What is the matter; you seem to be angry? Nothing but blood will restore my reputation. Do teli us what has trans- seat: the son and child on the front: the youngpired so horrible, as to make you forget the ex- er son and wife's brother rode on horseback, all hortation of St. Paul? "Brethren avenge not | well armed, and silently watched for the turn of yourselves, but rather give place unto wrath." the fence: but they saw no moving thing--no-But I will not bear this, it is too much. I will thing to excite suspicion till within two rods of let him know that he shall not trifle with my the turn, when W's brother rushed upon them; name: I will teach him better. Brother, it is next W. himself, with his musket pointed, seized written, vengeance is mine; I will repay saith the reins, and demanded his wife. No! was the Lord :- Therefore, if thine enemy hunger, the reply. W. fired; the bullet passed through feed him; if he thirst, give him drink; for in so without injury; in an instant the son was on doing thou shalt heap coals of fire on his head, the ground, and the fiend lay weltering in his But if I do this they will call me a coward. I blood, and a horrid groan came from his boastmust teach him that he is not to speak lightly ing lips; his career was finished. Oh! that about me. But it is written-recompense to no this could close the scene; for my blood courses man evil for evil. Bless them which persecute with feverish rapidity as I call up this tragedy. you. I could endure any thing else : but this is From behind the brother W., approaches and too vexing. Do let us know what it is that caus- levels his musket at this self-sacrificing son; the ed you to deviate so far from the straight and ball entered his back; he reeled and fell upon narrow way of righteousness? Well, if you the carriage; he lived a few hours; the accomplimust know-they say that brother Q, said that I | ees fired upon the younger brother, and disabled was a loufer, and that before I came, he stood him. Though this was four miles from the some chance with a certain lady: he tried to in- church, yet it was not long before a host were jure me by speaking lightly of my habits in the on the wray: but they were too late, the vilfamily. But I will teach him better. Alas! lains had escaped. brother, you are preparing a stony bed upon I was present when this heroic son breathed which to repose yourself: that pistol which you his last prayer, and bade his wife, mother, child, carry, and that deadly hate which you cherish and friends adieu. against your brother, will be the cause of most | But the living were more to be pitied than poignant sorrow, and cast a stigma upon your the dead; the younger brother lost his arm, the christian reputation, that time will never efface. wife mourned in her widowhood, the child fath-The church will mourn over your instability and orless, and the mother nearly bereft of reason, false theory of honor. The world will despise for having caused the death of her first born. you for your inconsistency in casting away your | When we told our good brother of W's fatechristian armor, to assume that prepared by the Well, said he, the Lord will take care of those adversary of your soul, who is now in raptures who put their trust in Him. as the following into see how firmly he has you in his snare. Will stance will show: Two years since that man you destroy yourself to gratify your passion for came to me, and in the presence of several or revenge! Look ere you take the fatal leap .- my friends, accused me of stealing his cotton .--Remember, brother, that if you give yourself un- our plantations joined. I then told him that I reservedly to do and suffer the will of your head had not. He then called me a liar. Before [venly Father. He will take care of your reput thought, I struck him across the face with my tation and character: you need not fight; God cane, without thinking I was a christian; for that will not permit you to endure more than is ne- had been my early habits, of resenting insult; in a cessary to make you meet for the kingdom of moment I was sorry, and begged his pardon, and heaven. But he has threatened to slap my jaws. told him, for my christian character I would not Well. brother, the best weapon of defence is have done it, though he had accused me wrongprayer to that God who can palsy the hand that fully. I offered to shake hands with him; he is raised against you. The best shield and that refused: a black cloud of revenge was on his through which no bullet can pierce, is a meek countenance; his grey eye flashed, and as he and quiet spirit. Remember that your God has turned to go, he raised his forefinger, and pointthe destinies of all in his hands, and nothing can ed at me; said he. I will have your blood, and escape His notice. Let me repeat to you what went away. I went home much troubled : I rean aged brother told me when he heard of the solved to arm myself, as I was obliged to pass shocking death of one of the most wicked men by his house whenever I went to my plantation. I ever saw. I will describe him then; you can I asked an experienced brother what course to judge of the danger to which the brother was pursue : said he, never carry weapons, it will exposed. His name was W ******* "The first provoke a fight; besides, it is unchristian. Put time that I saw him, he was in a large assembly. your trust in the Lord; make it a subject of I shuldered at the first glance, though I did not prayer: treat W. as though nothing disaknow him. He reminded me of the Gladiators greeable had transpired, and you will not be of Rome, and especially of a Nero, who wished that all Rome had but one neck, that he might you that I had a trial of my faith several times. extirpate the whole at one stroke. His small grey eyes were sunk deep in his head, and were restless, moving with that rapidity which indicated a mind ill at case. Benevolence and veneration had not even the frame-work on his head. much less had they a residence in his heart. He had persuaded the widow, on whose plantation he had been overseer, to marry him, though opposed by all her friends. It was not long, however, before he showed his evil nature; his wife gave him three thousand dollars to leave, and never return to her. He went ; but so soon as he spent the money, he came back and entreated her to live with him once more. Her children implored her not to yield : they were sure he would treat her badly again. He then demanded it as her husband, and she consented. She soon learned the reason why he came back : he had the deeds drawn conveying all her property to him. By persuasion he expected her to sign her name, but she firmly refused. This so elicited his wrath that he seized her by the throat. and nearly suffocated her, while he held the penin one hand for her to sign the deeds: several times he had done this, and she endured it. because her children had warned her of the coming storm they had left her, and were living a mile from her; some of them were married. At last, when she saw in her mirror the prints of his fingers, in green and black on her throat. he knew she could hide his brutality no longer: and the thought flashed into her mind, that perhaps in his rage, he would by force put the pen a her hand as the breath was about to leave the body, make her write her name; for he kept witnesses in the house to do his bidding in any way. She watched her chance to escape; for she was surrounded by spies. She chose one of the darkest nights, while they were reveiling. nd went alone across the fields to her son's. This was a gloomy night to her; she passed near the grave of her former husband, who had been to her all that heart could wish. She contrasted those sunny days with her present distress She stopped to listen if footsteps were near her; it was with difficulty that she could support herself. At last trembling with fear. he arrived at the house of her children: they welcomed their mother, and told her not to fear. they would protect ber. She wept, for she knew the danger to which they were exposed. W. sent for and demanded his wife, and if they did not send her their lives should pay the penalty. No threats of the monster could move these noble minded sons, though the elder had a lovely boy. It was for the mother that raised them from helpless infancy, and to whom they owed their existence-they would shield her from this brute. On Saturday night, a faithful servant came in great haste, and told her mis-

tress that she had seen several muskets placed

at the turn of the fence, which they must pass.

if they went to church, as was their custom :--

and that she heard W. say secretly to his com-

rades. that he intended to take her by force

his athletic form, and flourished his brawny arm-that night, as they regaled themselves with wine and strong drink, making ready for the morrow's work-he said, forty years more do I expect to enjoy these good things, and this fine estate : and with an oath. declared nothing

should hinder him. The morning sun rose brightly: the mother, plied, the crisis must come; the sooner the better. The mother and wife set upon the back

harmed. I followed his advice, but I can assure In one occasion I was coming from my plantation, between sun down and dark. I was not far from the public road, but it was a gloomy place . thick bushes were on one side, and wood on the other; it was a fit place in-leed for deeds of darkness. I saw a man approaching; it was W.; he was armed: I raised my thoughts to God, and felt that he was my only hope. W. stopped his horse; I also reined up mine, to show him that I did not expect him to harm me. I spoke kindly to him : he answered me grufily: seemed restless. I thought I could read revenge in his savage countenance. I could feel my own heart beat. I knew that I was in his power, unless God restrained him; he put his hand upon his pistol but I took no notice of it, but went on, until I saw a softening of his features, and then rode on ; after which, I half turned my head; he was sorry that I had escaped. On another occasion I was going to my plantation just at dark : I had entered the dark lane which led to his house. I heard some one ridingafter me at full speed; it was W. He halted by my side. I thought, well this is a fitting place for his murderous deeds : he has sworn he will have my blood. The gloom of night was gathering around us : on either hand were thickets, where nought but the crawling reptile ventured: how easy to secrete my body here. I then looked upon his fiendish countenance; there was an air of triumph, which seemed to say: I have you now. I invoked the aid of the Lord of osts, that he would protect and defend me. I alked with him in a soothing manuer, all the ime watching the movement of his eyes, somemes he seemed ready to execute his threat, then he would waver. He saw that I was in his grasp; at length we arrived at the turn of the road which went to his house; he stopped his horse: I bade him good night, and rode on. When I looked back he seemed to be hesitating. whether to follow or not. I never prayed more ervently; at last he slowly rode to his house .--Now, said the good brother, as he arose from his seat and started back, his grey hairs, while his chest heaved with strong emotions. I verily believe if I had armed myself, I should have been killed. But God was my defence. That man was restrained by the power of the Almighty: he had determined to kill me, and was still waiting for a convenient time. He has now gone to his own place. I tell you, said he, it is

The Use of the Confessional.—Recently a gentleman was about to employ a Catholic girl in his family. and asked her how often she wished to "go out"—to mass, confessions.&c.
She replied that she "went to mass, every other Sunday, and to confession only once in two or three Sundays, if she would not be taking anything oftener than that."

better to trust in God, than to defend ourselves

with weapons. Take the advice of the old man.

A TEACHER IN TEXAS.

To know when to keep silence, is as good from the carriage, or kill them all. W. was frequently as to konw what to say when the then forty years of age; and as he looked upon time comes for speaking

THE ETERNAL LIFE OF THE RIGHTEOUS.

"The gift of God is eternal life, through Tesus Christ our Lord."-Rom. 6: 23.

This gift is to the righteous; it is the heaven of the Scriptures. There are many passages in the Bible which express the same thing, but none so fully and comprehensive-ly as this. It is the idea in its living, breathing form. It implies a heaven interior to the soul, as well as exterior, and bids us look onward, beyond a mere state, to progressto a growing up toward God for ever and ev-

Here we may have no field of controversy. Our simple duty is to state three facts on this subject, which God has revealed. Consider heaven, then, in three important

1. As a gift, through Christ. 2. As a place of unspeakable glory 3. As eternal in its duration.

1. Heaven is a gift, through Christ. All spiritual blessing is by grace—that is, the gift of God. Though consequent upon the obedience of the righteous, it is not in amount commensurate with it. How low and mean would the heaven be which should be only the measure of our worth, apart from that of Christ. But now "he that spared not his Son, but freely gave him up for us all, how will be not with him also freely give us all doctrine concerning the way and method of things?" because we "are Christ's and Christ | the Christian life; which is, how we ought to

we have some strong impressions of what will sible. If therefore ye have a mind to live in be the happiness of the saved.

o be exceedingly desirable. Nothing unclean not to yourself, but to Christ, and for Christ, chall enter there. There shall be no sin nor then must you for his sake be ready to re-

not enter its gates till "its corruptible shall hereto, renounce presently all communion and have put on incorruption."

of gold, its gates of pearl, &c. ; the "glory of happiness augment these ideas. God and the apostle, both in this text and elsewhere, Christ, the patriarchs, the apostles, the mar- frequently; which is when a man dies daily tyrs, the great company of the blessed are to himself; that is by a death to carnality

who love him. (f.) Its active employment are indicative life. of its glory. Its bright inhabitants are em- Of the second speaks this our apost'e a'so on with each other and with the Lord, in me to live is Christ; and to die is gain. searching the "deep things" of God, and lear- As if he should have said, even then when a

an ocean that can find no shore.

"There are joys for evermore." "They sin and misery to go to bim, none can doubt. shall reign for ever and ever." The sweep of centuries has nothing to do with this gift its grandour. When our boldest conceptions

points of comparison with heaven. It is the incipient stage of the same life; it is heaven

begun below. 2. The first law of religion is gratitude to God. How ought we to thank him for this for this is the life of the devil. unspeakable gift!

3. How powerful is the grace which can raise the dead to such a life as this! 4. How affecting the motive which our subject brings both to the saint and the sin-

which displays his love to the righteous. MORTON.

TRUST IN PROVIDENCE.

From the French.

There were two neighbors, who had each a wife and several little children, and their wages as common laborers were their only support. One of these men was fretful and dissick, what will become of my family?" This thought never left him, but gnawed his heart, as a worm the fruit in which it is hidden. ty. Now, although the same thought was presented to the mind of the other father, yet he was not fretted by it, for he said, "God, who knows all his creatures, andwatches over them, shall also watch over me and mine." Thus he lived tranquil, whilst the other neither tasted either repose or joy. One day, as the latter was laboring in the field, sad and cast down because of his fear, he saw some birds go in and out of a plantation. Having approached, he found two nests placed side by carrying nourishment to their young ones. But behold, at the moment when one of the mothers is returning with her bill full, a vulture seizes her, carries her off, and the poor mother, vainly struggling beneath his grasp, utters a piercing cry! At this sight the man who was working, felt his soul more troubled than before; for, thought be, the death of the mother is the death of her young ones. Mine have only me-no other! What will become of them if I fail them? All the day he was gloomy and sad, and at night he slept not. On the morrow, as he returned to the field, he said, "I should like to see the little one of that poor mother-several without doubt, have already perished." He set off towards the plantations, and looking into the nests he saw the young ones alive and well; not one seemed to have suffered. Astonished at this preacher. He was eloquent, in the true sense he hid himself in order to see the cause. Af- of the term. Few men ever filled the pulpit ter a little while he heard a light cry, and with greater dignity and usefulness; and the perceived the other mother bringing back, in beautiful simplicity of his sermons was, per-

REV. MR. ALVORD'S SERMON ON distributed to all the young ones without distinction. There was some for each, and the orphans were not abandoned in their misery. In the evening, the father who had distrusted Providence, related to the other father what he had seen, who observed,-"Why fret yourself ? God never abandons his children ; let us believe, hope, labor, and pursue our course in peace; if I die before you, you shall be a father to my children, and if you die before me, I will be a father to yours; and if we both die before they are of age to provide for their own necessities, they will have for father, "Our Father who is in Heav-

> A CHRISTIAN OUGHT TO DIE TO HIMSELF, AND LIVE TO CHRIST.

The following article is extracted from Arndt's True Christianity, a work written originally in German, and which may be had in that language at the American Tract House in this city :-

"Christ died for all, that they which live, should not henceforth live unto themselves, but unto Him who died for them, and rose again." 2 Cor. v. 15.

Over and above that this sentence is full of exceeding consolation, whilst it is hereby manifested that Christ died for all men: it contains likewise in it, a most wholesome live not to ourselves, but to Him who died for 2. Heaven is a place of unspeakable glory. us. For to live to Him, before we be dead to (a.) In contrast with the doom of the lost, ourselves, and to the world, is utterly impos-Christ, you must be dead to all the desires of

(b.) The negative view of Heaven shows it the world; and if you have resolved to live nounce your own natural life, with all that (c.) The preparation required for entrance thereto belongs. But if you are rather ininto heaven foretells its glory. The spirit clined to live to yourself, and to the world, it must become regenerate; and the body can-naturally follows, that you must, in order commerce with Christ. For what commun-(d.) The material epithets which the Bible | ion hath light with darkness, or Christ with applies to heaven are evidently designed to the world? and what concord or agreement can the spirit have with the flesh ?

Now there are three kinds of death: the one is spiritual; the other is natural; and the (e.) Its interior and accumulated means of third is eternal. Of the first of these speaks there; and "eye hath not seen" the things avariee, pride, voluptuousness, wrath, and which God bath in heaven prepared for those such like other sins and passions of the corrupt nature. This death is the beginning of

ployed in devotion and worship, in commun- writing to his Philipians, in this manner, "To ning the mysteries of Providence, and assim- Christian shall pass through the natural death, ilating toward the infinite holiness of God. | Christ still remains his life; and thus death is (g.) Our text gives us a still higher view hereby great gain and advantage to him, of heaven. It is tave. "Life" is not here For in that he exchanges, by means of this, a the mere opposite of death, nor a mere sya- short and miserable life for an eternal and onym with happiness; but it shows the vitali- blessed one, and earthly and transitory goods ty, dignity, and unending expansion from for those that are heavenly and perpetual; within of the glory of the righteous. "He this cannot but be a most gainful exchange that hath the Son bath life." That life is to him. And Christ having been his life here, love, and in heaven will flow on as the tide of then when he comes to be translated into the arms of his beloved, and to be called up from 111. The glory of heaven is eternal in its death to life eternal; whether it be gain for such an one to die, or to leave this world of

But whosoever shall be pleased to accommodate this saying to the first sort of death, God, but to increase its luster and magnify that is, the spiritual also, he shall not in my opinion err. For thrice happy and blessed is sink down exhausted in their prophetic sear- that soul, to whom "to live is Christ," I chings, there is still an eternity beyond. mean the soul wherein Christ lives; or that This point is admitted by all, and needs no has in her the life of Christ, by a most lively I moust ation. There will be difference in copying after the original graces which shine degree, indeed. "One star shall differ from so bright in him, but a especially his humility another star in glory," but still all shall be and meckness. O thrice, yea, seven times stars. But, alas ! the far greatest part of men have 1. Religion on earth has some striking at this day clothed themselves with the devil, have put on his life instead of Christ's; and to them to live is the devil: As for instance, it is pride, wrath, blasphemy, lying, idolatry, covetousness, and all manner of concupiscence;

But you, O man! look about you again and

again, and consider who it is that lives in you. Blessed are you, yea, most blessed indeed, if you can but say, "To me to live is Christ;" not only in the world to come, but even now ner! Away with all low and sensuous views in this present world also. Here, even here, of heaven. God is there, and to the wicked let Christ be your life; that he may be so for he is a consuming free, in the very brightness ever hereafter : and here to die the death unto the world, and unto sin, account it all gain. So then in both senses, for you to live is Christ, and gain to die. For is there anything here more profitable, or more gainful than to die in this relation, by the thorough mortifying of all the sinful lusts and affections in you, that so Christ by that means may live in you, and you in him? For by how much any one dies to the world, or to himself, so Christ accordingly lives in that quieted, saying, "If I die, or even if I fall person. Go on then courageously, and faint not ; but let Christ now live in you in time, that you may also live with him in eterni-

MINISTERIAL EDUCATION. BY JUDGE M'LEAN.

The man who aspires to eminence, must consider his work only begun when he leaves college. He has laid a foundation for a structure, which it will require his whole life to complete. But if he rest upon his college course, in a few years he will forget almost all that is valuable which he has learned. To avoid side, and in each several young ones, newly hatched and still unfledged. When he re- formation. But the man who cannot claim turned to his work he frequently looked at these advantages, is often more studious in the these birds as they went out and returned, acquisition of knowledge, from a consciousness of his deficiency. And this applies especially to the itinerant members of the Methodist church. They are in the daily practice of preaching to a different congregation, which requires the exercise of their talents, and urges them to the attainment of knowledge. Facts will show how much many of these men, in vigorous eloquence and power, surpass those who have passed through college. Every man must make himself; the college cannot do this for him. Some who had very few advantages in early life, may be most emphatically said to be great men. Indeed. very man who becomes eminent, must be, in substantial sense, a self-made man.

Bishop M'Kendree was not a classical scholar; and yet there has not appeared in the Methodist connection a finer model as a haste the food she had gathered, which she haps, unequalled in our country.

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OUGHT TO DIE TO AND LIVE TO HRIST.

article is extracted from stianity, a work written an, and which may be had the American Tract House

all, that they which live, th live unto themselves, but for them, and rose again."

that this sentence is full ation, whilst it is hereby rist died for all men : it in it, a most wholesome g the way and method of which is, how we ought to es, but to Him who died for Him, before we be dead to he world, is utterly imposye have a mind to live dead to all the desires of you have resolved to live to Christ, and for Christ, his sake be ready to renatural life, with all that But if you are rather inmrself, and to the world, it that you must, in order resently all communion and rist. For what communh darkness, or Christ with hat concord or agreement

three kinds of death: the ne other is natural ; and the Of the first of these speaks n this text and elsewhere, is when a man dies daily is by a death to carnality. oluptuousness, wrath, and ns and passions of the coris death is the beginning of

peaks this our apost'e a'so lipians, in this manner, "To rist; and to die is gain." we said, even then when a as through the natural death, is his life : and thus death is and advantage to him. banges, by means of this, a de life for an eternal and arthly and transitory goods heavenly and perpetual; a most gainful exchange rist having been his life here, ies to be translated into the d, and to be called up from al; whether it be gain for ie, or to leave this world of go to him, none can doubt, shall be pleased to accomg to the first sort of death, al also, he shall not in my thrice happy and blessed is erein Christ lives; or that of Christ, by a most lively original graces which shine but a especially his humility I thrice, yea, seven times in who thus lives Christ! greatest part of men have d themselves with the devil. ife instead of Christ's; and the devil: Asfor instance, blasphemy, lying, idolatry, all manner of concupiscence; of the devil.

in! look about you again and er who it is that lives in you. yea, most blessed indeed. To me to live is Christ : orld to come, but even now orld also. Here, even here, r life; that he may be so for ud here to die the death ununto sin, account it all gain. senses, for you to live is to die. For is there anyprofitable, or more gainful s relation, by the thorough the sinful lusts and affecso Christ by that means and you in him? For by e dies to the world, or to t accordingly lives in that then courageously, and faint ist now live in you in time, so live with him in eterni-

RIAL EDUCATION. JUDGE M'LEAN.

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endree was not a classical there has not appeared in the ection a finer model as a ras eloquent, in the true sense w men ever filled the pulpit nity and usefulness; and the ity of his sermons was, perin our country.

Classical learning is of great value, and should be acquired, if practicable, by every individual who aims at a professional life But the learning does not qualify an individ-ual for the high duties of the pulpit or the bar. There must be a deeper knowledge, which can only be attained by much reading and prature reflection. An individual who come in contact with men, whose aim it is to influ ence them, must become acquainted with the sympathies of human nature. And he must himself possess those sympathies in a high degree, or his efforts will be in vain. How often have we seen men in the pulpit, with great zeal, and in a vociferous manner, speak for hours without producing any other effect than weariness on their hearers ! Such speakers however zealous, are strangers to those gushing emotions of the heart which with an electric effect, are imparted to the auditory. Without these, no man can be eloquent. He may be instructive; he may string his sentences together, and embody all the figures of rhetoric, but he can never reach and overcitadel of the heart. And unless he can do this, he can never become a suc-

APRIL 24, 1850.

A TRUE NOBLEMAN.

cessful instrument of reform.

In the course of an address made by Lord Roden, at the anniversary of the Irish Sun-day School Society in Dublin, that nobleman

"I became a teacher of a Sunday School, in 1819, and from that period up to the pres ent, with of course the exception of being occasionally called away from it by various other duties, I have always been enrolled as eerely say, that the result of that object has it appears, much inferior in size to some of fully asswered every expectation and desire the fragments found from time to time in the which the fondest feeling of my heart enter- Ural Mountains. Baron Humboldt stated teaching the head class among the boys, now triets. young men; but in the course of instruction in the school we are now teaching, the children of those who have been taught and sent lowance never having exceeded four hours and there are many of the number whom I am not able to name-but I trust I shall see them where their names shall appear as the fruits of the instruction which they received from the knowledge of that blessed book, which is the grand object of Sunday School teaching. I could name several of our Sunday School scholars, who never received any other instruction than what they derived from the Sunday School, who are now filling most responsible and high stations in their sphere of life, throughout different parts of the coun- coives yearly more than ten thousand. From try. One or two of them are stewards of gentlemen, who repose the greatest confidence turns to work at two. At four he dines, in in them; others are filling menial offices as summer with the King, in the winter at home; servants in houses and I hear from those who from four until cleven he passes at the table, employ them the greatest character."

LENT.

[From the Christian Mirror.

The spiritual kingdom of God, like his kingdom of nature, is advanced by influences which are as still and as secret as they are sleep. great. What can be more soft and still than the influence of light on the material world? Millions of rays falling on the infant in his cradie, do not awake it from sleep; yet those rays convey fertility and beauty to every tree, rising is the stepping stone to all that is great and should not greatly and beauty to every tree, rising is the stepping stone to an that is great and should not greatly and good. Both the mind and the body are they unbond the frosts of winter, they unbock invigorated by the practice and much valuations of the spring, they cause a general ble time is gained, that is lost to the singgard. It is the absurdant harvest they procure, fill the are founded. The early morning is the best procured for all the procured for the state of the ness. Without light, the earth would be- after refreshing sleep, that the mind is most come unfit for the habitation of man; the en- vigorous and calm. The statesman as well tire race would soon perish. But light makes as the merchant arranges his plans for the no noise, no trouble, no parade of power .- coming day, and all passes smoothly; while exert not a thousandth part of its influence of that valuable commodity of life—time—on the condition of the world. Just like light, which is never regained. Early rising will pel—silent, soft, gentle, unobtrusive; yet pen—will too often begger the wealthiest. It will etrating, far-reaching, powerful saving. We, do much towards making the weak strong: my Christian friends, are called the light of and the reverse will enfectle the strongest.

The town of B., in the State of M., had been for many years subsequent to its settlement, almost wholly given up to iniquity. Inchiefly as a day of recreation; Satan bore New Orleans to the 19th inst. apparently an almost undisputed sway.

Thirty years ago, the only Christians in the village were three praying mothers. In the midst of surrounding and almost over-powering iniquity, it is testified of them that they held on their way, unmoved and undaunted, with unwavering confidence in God.

Still they held on. They not only met and prayed; they also labored -labored for the conversion of their children, neighbors and friends. In his own time God gave them fruit. Precious souls were added to their number. A powerful revival ensued; a prosperous church was gathered; a settled minister, a large congregation, a good house of worship, a sacredly observed Sabbath, com-bine to testify that Jesus hears the prayers of only two or three united in his name, and will not fail to bless them.

Those three praying mothers have gone to their blessed home, but the fruits of their faith and zeal and love abide; still testifying for God, that his word of promise is forevesure. "He that goeth forth, weeping, bearr ing precious seed, shall doubtless come again icing, bringing his sheaves with him." rejoicing, bringing his sheaves with min. "In due season ye shall reap, if ye faint not."

SOMETHING LEARNED BY EXPE-RIENCE.

Wesley says: "when I was young, I was sure of every thing; in a few years having been mistaken a thousand times, I was not half so sure of most things as I was before.

Space, fronting the Speaker's chair, and present-At present I am hardly sure of any thing but ed a pistol at Benton. Benton, not being what God has revealed to man.

1

The sweetest revenge is to do good to your

BARON VON HUMBOLDT. Baron Humboldt, who has devoted more han half a century to the Natural Sciences, and whose wonderful work ("Cosmos,") will

an enduring monument to his diversified talents and learning, is now 80 years of age.
A correspondent of the N. Y. Commercial
Advertiser, writing from the capital of Prusia, gives the following brief account of him :

Baron Humbolt is the friend and companon of the King of Prussia. It would seem that their intimacy is as close and familliar as that which existed between Voltaire and Frederick the Great, and as it has a better oundation to rest upon, there is less probaoility of its interruption. - Those who are conversant with the travels of Humboldt in South America will doubtless picture him, even in old age, as a robust and vigorous octogenarian; indeed he is usually so described by these who visit him. But, according to the Commercial's correspondent, he no longer retains a relic of that vigor which enabled him to scale Chimborazo, and endure every species of privation with almost super-human impunity. His intellect remains unimpaired, but his frame is meagre with age, and his head, whitened with the snows of eighty winters, droops upon his breast.

During the interview described in the leter, California was one of the topics of conversation. The Baron expressed the opin-ion that the value of the gold mines had been over estimated, for that the yield so far, had been much less than that of the Russian mines, which have frequently produced thirty milother duties, I have always been enrolled as lions of dollars in a year. The lumps of one engaged in such an office; and I can sin- California gold, even the largest of them, are, tained. (Applause.) Our Sunday School that one solid lump of eighty pounds, and many of forty, thirty, twenty, and sixteen, boys and eighty girls; I have the privilege of had been found in the Russian mining dis-

out into the world from our school, and I out of the twenty-four. It seems, indeed, could name several-I know many of them- that the Humbolts have always been a sleepless four. The habits of the great philoso-pher, who for two-thi.ds of a century has been engaged in the constant pursuit of usefull knowledge, and who when he dies will leave no superior behind him, are thus sketched by the Commercial's correspondent:

"Itis time is systematically divided. He rises at six in the winter and five in the summer, studies two hours, drinks a cup of coffee, returns to his study, and commences the task of answering his letters, of which he retwelve until two he receives visits, and reand generally in company with the King, but sometimes at meetings of learned societies or in company with his friends. At elev-PROGRESS OF THE KINGDOM SI- en he retires to his study, and continues there until one or two, answering letters, or writing his works, or preparing them by study. best books have all been written at midnight. He sleeps four hours, it having always been a peculiarity in his family to require little

EARLY RISING.

A talented physician remarks, that "early hearts of countless millions with food and glad- period for reflection and study, for it is then, The earthquake, the volcano, the hurricane, he who wastes his morning in bed, loses much was designed to be the influence of the Gos- often make the poor man rich; the contrary, the world; let us be such in the place where Second sleep very generally produces headwe reside. The perfection of machinery is nehe and langour. There is nothing more evinced by its noiseless movements. Ordinative that that "He who loses an hour in the rily, the more noise there is in religion, the morning, is seeking it the remainder of the less there is of its power. The kingdom of day." Surgere diluculo saluberimam est. God cometh not with pomp, and show, and All our greatest men have been early risers; outward estentation. It is like leaven, which for instance—Newton, Franklin, Washinga woman took and hid in three measures of ton, Shakspeare, Milton, Chantry, Reynolds, meal, till the whole was leavened. Hunter, Seldon and Erskine."

THE THREE PRAYING MOTHERS. GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Galveston arrived at Galvestemperance prevailed; the Sabbath was known ton on the 21st inst., and brought dates from

Telegraphic Dispatches -- To the Daily Delta.

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.] New York, April, 16, 7 P. M. THE MARKETS.

They used to meet statedly to pray. For many years they met alone, for Zion had no other friends there to swell the little company.

The Cotton market was firm. The sales were 1500 bales. Middling Orleans sold at 12-12c. Upland, 11 3-4c. Flour was firmer. Corn sold at 57 to 59c .- Coffee was firmer. There were 4000 hhds. Sugar sold: Orleans brought 41-2 to 4 3-8c. Stocks were steady-Sterling was

LATEST FROM VENEZULA-RELEASE OF GEN. PAEZ.

News has been received here from Venezuela, which says that the resolution has passed the Legislature, voting the immediate release of Gen. Paez.

SECOND DISPATCH. A ROW IN THE SENATE BETWEEN SENATORS FOOTE AND BEN-

TON BALTIMORE, April 17. Another disturbance in the Senate between Foote and Benton has occurred. Benton said that the South cried "wolf" when no danger was to be apprehended, whereupon Foote commenced to make remarks of a personal character, in an excited tone. The Vice President did not interpose. Benton moved hastily towards

with to defend himself.

Foote then said. "I act on the defensive; I supposed that he (Benton) intended to stab or to shoot me, and I left the corner in which I was to defend!myself, without endangering oth-

Benton exclaimed, "This is a lying and cow-ardly pretext for assassination; I never carry &c. &c., shall be thrown aside, and the un-Bonton exclaimed, "This is a lying and cow

At this strange outburst of senatorial feeling, the whole of the membess were panic-struck. Though the idea of an investigation was ridiuled, still a committee was ordered.

Richard M. Young, of Illinois, Democrat has been elected Clerk of the House.

BALTIMORE, April 17. At New York to-day, the Cotton market was irm, with sales of 1600 bales, to the trade Flour is unchanged. Corn has advanced one cent. Provisions are unchanged. Sugars improving-New Orleans, 43-4 to 5 1-8, 1000 bags Rio Coffee sold at 9 3-4 c. Stocks are

The steamship Europa sailed to-day, for Liverpool. She carried out 130 passengers.

The anniversary of the battle of San Jainto, was celebrated in this city by the little band of revolutionary soldiers, and a number of their fellow citizens in a truly patriotic style. A salute was fired about 3 o'clock, and immediately after this the guests assemwere drank, and the utmost harmony and boat by one of our citizens. He has been per-

Sinking a Shaft by the Pressure of the Atmos phere.—A novel and interesting method, known as the Pacumatic Process, of forcing hollow cylinders into the earth by the pressure of the atmosphere, is about to be adopted in the Navy Yard, Brooklyn. The shaft for a well will be sunk near the Commodore's house. It is 32 feet in length, and it is expected that the pile will descend in about five or six hours. The invention has excited great interest among the civil engineers, and a patent has recently been granted

CURIOUS SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY .-- It has long been nown, that any one may test the fact, that when a drop of water is placed upon a piece of iron, red or white hot, and the hotter the better, instead of being instantly converted into vapor, it draws itself up into a globular shape, and is not even boiled by the intense heat. It occurred to a French philosopher, that this fact might explain certain phenomena, of men being able to walk upon intensely hot substances, and upon making the experiment he found that he could put his hands in melted iron, or walk over it bare-fost, with case. Any person con do this when the skin is moist, the only cantion necessary being not to move the hand or other part is contact with the incande-scent metal too quickly. The experiment must be done deliberately, with the iron or other metal at a white heat, or if melted, still better. This fact accounts very simply for some astonishing miracles which it has hitherto required no little faith to believe.

SELF-RELIANCE. - The success of individuals in life is greatly owing to their early learning to depend up-on their own resources. Money, or the expectation of it by inheritence, has ruined more men than the want of it ever did. Teach young men to rely upon their own efforts, to be fragal and industrious, and you have turnished them with a productive capital which no man can ever wrest from them.

What is this world? A dream within a dream -as we grow older, each step has an inward awakening. The youth awakes and he thinks from childhood—the full grown man despises the pursuits of youth as visionary—the old man looks on manhood as a feverish dream. Is death the last sleep! No—it is the last final awakening.—[Sir Walter Scott.

AGANCE.

more respected than he who squanders all in "riotous living." So with the young lady. Although she may spend her last shilling in the purchase of a new dress or a costly shawl, and follow the whims of fashion as closely as does the fashionable belle who has thousands at her disposal, she cannot make people believe she is richer than she really is; and is more likely to incur suspicion as to her rectitude of character, and to keep away such joing men as make good husbands from her society, than if she lived prudently and dressed

ARTIFICIAL ICE.

The Paris scientific reporters notice, with approval and adoption, the very ingenious invention of Dr. Gerrie, of Florida, of making ice, by expansion of highly compressed air previously reduced to the ordinary temperature. They notice, likewise, the sort of claim to priority which Sir John F. W. months. Herschel has put forth in the Loudon Athenœum. The astronomer adduces only oral suggestions on his side, made privately to friends within the last four or five years. He adds in a posteript: "An old steam boiler, some twenty or thirty feet under ground, in well rammed earth, furnished with a condensing pump (worked above ground,) rheumatism. and one eduction pipe opening by a stop cock through a rose into water, would in all probability supply ice ad libitum for the use of a family in the country; the condensation being performed over night."

THE HARPERS IN NEW YORK .- We find an interesting article in the New York Literary World, relating to the establishment of these enterprising book publishers. We are told that within their own establishment all the details and machinery of publishing are carried on, with the exception of paper making and type founding. Their extensive range of buildings, equal to six or seven five story houses, they divide into the several departments of composing rooms, stereotype foundry, press rooms, ware-houses, bindery, etc. Nineteen double medium power presses, besides Napier presses, are constantly throwing off printed sheets, to the extent of some 70 reams per diem; while in the bindery, 50 barrels of flour are required for making paste every year, as well as 1200 den sheepskins, 750 pieces of muslin of 40 square yards each, and 60 tons of pasteboard. Over 40,000 lbs. of metal are used per annum for casting stereotype plates, of which their vaults contain about \$300,000 worth. They also have about 70,000 lbs. of various founts of type in their composing rooms. Even the cuttings from the edges of the books, in the process of binding, amount to 18 tons of shavings per annum, which are sold to the paper makers. Their annual sales have been estimated in round numbers at 2,000,000 volumes, including pamphlets. There are attached to this establishment usually from

sult offered, or he would get weapons where. 300 to 370 employers, in the various departments of the business; among that number about 100 being female, who fold and sew the sheets of books.

> The President has issued an order to the Secretary of War, directing that the full uniform now worn in the army; blue dress dress frock now worn shall be the full uniform, with the addition of epauletts, sash, &c., the removal of which makes an undress uniform. The dress coat worn by the privates

AN UNMITIGATED VILLAIN.

is substituted by a sack.

Under this head, the Buffalo Express gives the history of a man who came to Lewistown some six months ago, reresenting himself to be a Presbyterian Clergyman, named Aller. He brought letters of recommendation from Phila-delphia and through them obtained admission to the first circles in the place, and soon woodd and won the acomplished daughter of one of the first citizens of the place. They were mar-ried on the fifth of last month. Suspicion of villiany caused an investigation of the charac ter of Aller, and sufficient was obtained to sat isty the friends of his wife, that they had been imposed upon. The pretended reverend took his lady to Buffalo last week, and was there aceused of being an impostor, which accusations he resisted as long as he could, and at length fled the city, taking what money he had. He was pursued and arrested in the cars at Lancas-He consented to grant a divorce to the lady he had so deeply wronged, and was per-

mitted to go at large.

This Aller says a Wilmington paper, was in this city in the summer of 1848, and was known as the "Reverend James Hayden." He preached bled at Mr. Rainey's and partook of a sump-tuous repast, prepared in his best style. Col. in several parts of the state during the summer. When he endeavored to sink the name of "Hay-M. K. Saell, one of the heroes of the glori-ous 21st, presided at the board, several toasis when he endeavored to sink the name of "Hay-den," the scamp published a very fine obituary notice of himself in one of the New York papers. He was afterwards seen on board of a steamgood feeling was exhibited by all who were present.

| Dokt by one of our citizens. He has been performing his anties about the country long enough, and we hope the lesson he has received will learn him not to trifle with a reverend

DELEGATE MONEY.

Since our last, the following sums have been received from the bounds of the Galveston District, towards defraying the expenses of our Delegates to the General Conference : Galveston Station, by H. S. Thrall, \$5 50 do German Mission, by C. F.

Rottenstein, Brazoria Circuit, by W. S. Hamilton, 12 40 Making the total amount collected from this

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. C. Richardson, (letter from Athens, not

Rev. H. S. Thrall, 2. " Wm. Young.

" A. B. F. Kerr. " L. B. McDonald Mr. J. A. J. Smith. P. M., Rutersville.

P. M., Cedar Bayou Mr. J. Matson. P. M., Big Creek.

J. A. Hancock, Esq. P. M., Rock Island. Col. Wm. Webb.

BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS, APRIL 234, 1850.

Rev. Wm. Young: Thos. H. Dugan 2, Seguin. Rev. C. Richardson: S. P. Christian 2, A. McGowen 30, Mr. Denny 2 50, Houston : Rev. R. H. Taliaferro 2. McMahon & John 20, Ad-RESPECT DOES NOT FOLLOW EXTRAY. ams. Frederich & Co. 18, Butler & Brothers 16. Col. J. D. Waters on \$20 proposition, 10, Gal-The man who takes care of his earnings, is far veston ; Rev. Wm. S. Hamilton I 10, Columbia. Rev. H. S. Thrall: J. S. Vidder 3, Hon. J. C.

Watrous, for 1st and 2d vol. 5. Galveston. Rev. C. Goldberg : John F. Crawford 2 50,

J. P. Borden, Esq.: G. Borden 3, Galveston. Rev. L. B. McDonald : W. S. Martin 3, Havana, Ala.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the 10th inst., by Rev. C. Goldberg, Mr. Thos. W. Bundick to Miss Clementine Schulze, all of Harris county.

DIED,-In Galveston, on Sunday morning last, of whooping cough, LUCY JANE, daughter

On the 20th inst., of pulmonary affection, Mr. ISAAC E. WADE, Postmaster at Houston, aged 42 years.

In this city, on the 22d inst., Master John DUNN, disease supposed to be inflammatory

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

Washington, Huntsville Cir., at Robinson's, S.H. " 29 " 30 Montgomery Cir., in Anderson, July 6 " 7 Rutersville Cir., at Fayette Camp Ground, to be a Camp-Meeting, to commence July 4th. A camp-Meeting will be holden at Salem Camp-Ground, near Rock Island, commencing

August the 22d, 1850. Ministers and people are invited to attend. R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. GALVESTON DIST .- SECOND ROUND.

Houston Station, and Houston Ger. Mission, April 27 and 28. San Jacinto Miss., at Old River. Galveston Sta. and Galveston Ger. Miss., Richmond Cir., at Richmond, "18 "19

Brazoria Cir., at Chance's Matagorda Station, June 13 " 1 JAMES M. WESSON, P. E. 13 " 14 Houston, March 26, 1850.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR SAN AN-TONIO DISTRICT. TEXAS CONERENCE, 2d or. Seguin and San Antonio: April 27th-28th. San Marcus et., at Lockhart May 4th-5th. Austin et., at Austin May 11th-12th. Georgetown et., May 18th, 19th.

Bastrop, April 2d 1850. J. W. WHIPPLE.

CAMP MEETING. A Camp Meeting will be held, by divine permission, on the so called "Spanish camp," five miles south-east of Egypt, commencing on the first of May. Preachers and people are affectionately invited to attend. Brethren pray for us, that God will be at this, and all other campmeetings this year.
GEO. ROTTENSTEIN, P. C.

BRIGGS & YARD'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes. H s and Gentl tlemen's Furnishing Emporium, consisting of Every article of men's and boys Wear or conapl 24 ly Tremont Street, Calveston.

Importer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in HARDWARE, STOVES, AND EVERY VARIETY OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE For Iron, Steel and Ploughs.

E S. WOOD,

apl 24 ly Tremont street, Galveston. FREDERICK BURKHART, Watch Maker and Jeweller, Fourth Door below Sampson & Co., Main st. Spirits Turpentine, Alcohol, Copal Varnish,

Lard Oil.

Castor Oil. Red Lead, Litherage, Corax. Vermillion, White Lead. Chrome Green. Chrome Yellow. Prussian Blue.

Ivory Black. Received and for Sale, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. Ladies' Calf Brogans, Rock Candy, Gent's Calf Assorted Ladies' Seal Bootees, Chocholate, Misses' " " La lies " Shoes, Pickles.

Received and for sale by
GROESBEECK, COOKE & Co.

INSURANCE:

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

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

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

GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER.

TEN BOXES Soda Crackers, just received, and for sale, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. NOTICE. Whereas at the December Term, A. D. 1849, of the County Court, for Fort Bend County, let-

ters of administration were granted the undersigned, upon the estate of James D. Goodwin dec d. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred.

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

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

Offers for sale a large assortment of Books in every department of Literature. A FRESH SUPPLY of DRUGS & MEDICINES.

never excelled by any Importer in Texas, in Quality, Variety, and Price, just received and for sale by

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

Arrived, per B. R. Milam and J. Fan-EVERY DESCRIPTION of Goods, for the Spring and Summer trade. carefully selected with an eye to the wants of Country Merch-ants and Planters. will be offered low, by

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

New Drug Store in LaGrange. DOCTORS D. G. GREGORY and J. EV-

DOCTORS D. G. GREGORY and J. EV-ANS, have just opened, in the Town of La Grange, a Drug Store, where all the articles usually found in such an establishment may always be had, such as medicines of every descrip-tion, both Botanical and Mineral, Paints, Oils,

Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, etc. etc.

A competent person will remain in the Store day and night, so that medicines can be obtained at any hour. The strictest attention will be given to filling orders from the country. Their irticles are all warranted to be fresh and genuine. Call and see.

We have so far associated ourselves in the

practice of Medicine, that in important cases of sickness, our friends can have one or the other of us, as the case may be. as consulting Physician without additional cost.

D. G. GREGORY, LaGrange.

J. EVANS, Rutersville.

LaGrange, Feb. 20, A. D. 1850.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE. LETTERS of executorship were granted to the undesigned, by the Hon. Probate Court in and for the county of Liberty, on the 3d day of Nov. 1849, on the estate of James M. Clayton testator, late of said county. This is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to present them as the law requires.
J. H. GRIFFIN,

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

C. A. TURLEY. J. N. MASSEY. General Commission. Receiving and Forward

ing Merchant. Richmond. Texas.

E. W. TAYLOR, Forwarding & Commission Merchant, HOUSTON-TEXAS.

500 BBLS. OF LIME daily expected from Thomaston—also by Bark Indiana, from New York, a supply of goods of every description, making a full and complete assortment.

RICE & NICHOLS, Houston, Nov. 20th, 1849

OLD CAPITOL—HOUSTON. THE undersigned would respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they are determined to preserve the re-putation of this establishment. They intend it shall be at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who visits this country for exunination of its advantages, or to the business man that calls in Houston. The comforts of a good table will be always provided from a home market, and from abroad. The healthy loca-tion of these premises render them peculiarly desirable for the temporary or more permanent residence of private families, as the rooms are

sightly, airy and well furnished. RATES OF FARE: Board and lodging per month, without week 16 00 7 50 1 25 2 00 75 50 Man and horse, Dinner, Breakfast or supper, Lodging, per night, Horsekeeping, per month,

will be charged invariably half price.
dec 9 dtf KELLAM & BREWSTER. TEXAS U. S. MAIL LINE OF

" day, 75 Children at second table half price. Servants

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

Retarning-leave San Antonio twice a week, viz: Tuesdays and Saturdays, and will connect with the Stages leaving Austin every other day for Houston.

Through each way in five and a half days.

FARE, \$20 00, and 8 ets. per pound for all extra baggage over 30 pounds. BROWN & TARBOX, Proprietors. Houston, Nov. 27, 1849-tf

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

JUST received and selected by the undersigned at the New York and Boston markets, the following articles, to-wit: Boots and shoes and Hats of all kinds : Saddlery, hardware and cutlery, etc. etc.: Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; French, India, Italian, German, and English silk and fancy Goods; artificial flowers plumes and mirobous of the newest styles; Bonnets and Ribbons of all descriptions; black silk laces and edgings; jackonet insertings and edgings: thread laces, fancy dress buttons, gimps and fringes: satins of all colors; silks rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaid, and stripes, satin DeChine, plain twilled; rich

Foulard Italian gros de Rhine, gros de Afrique; Particular attention will be paid to the shipping of cotton and other produce: and liberal advances made on consignments of cotton to his care. T. W. HOUSE.

Houston, Oct. 14th, 1849-

B. A. SHEPHERD, Dealer in every description of merchandise (ex-cept liquors) kept by any house in Texas, still continues at the old stand occupied by him still continues at the old stand occupied by him for the last ten years, would be happy to meet all his old friends, and to make new ones, with the assurance that they may, at all times, meet as good an assortment of merchandise, either at wholesale or retail, as at any house in the place, and at the most favorable prices.

The most particular attention paid to filling orders from the country, selling cotton or other produce, or to any other matter needful to avoid the necessity of my friends visiting Houston, when not convenient to do so. A fair trial is all that is asked!!

Houston, Nov. 6th, 1849. B. A. SHEPHERD.

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

Texas. ROBERTS, & CO. DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDI-CINES, PAINTS & OILS, GROCERIES, Keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Vegetable Medicines,

Main Street, Houston. Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Comstock's Medicines, &c.

AT

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

Houston, Sept. 29, 1849. THE NEW YORK LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND STATE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Wall Street. CAPITAL OF 500,000 DOLLARS. MARTIN K. SNELL, AGENT, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

Cotton, Sugar, &c., from any navigable point on the Brazos, Colorado, or Trinity, Rivers. ADAMS, FREDERICH & CO., SUCCESSORS OF RICE, ADAMS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Open Policies for insurance on Shipments of

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 - 50 " hhd.
Molasses - 8 " bbl.
Other Produce: Invoice Cost additional 10

Liberal advances made on consignments.

L. J. LATHAM. Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, &c., &c., &c., Main St., Heuston, Texas.

J. D. GIDDINGS. Attorney at Law, Brenham, Teras * SACRED LYRIC FROM THE SPANISH.

[From the Christian Times.] Messrs. Editors,-The following lines are from "Ticknor's History of Spanish Literature." They form a beautiful ode to Christ, put into the lips of the disciples who witnessed his ascension, and are a translation by Mr. Ticknor. He informs us that the author of the original was Luis de Leon, a Spanish poet of some celeb-

"And dost thou, Holy Shepherd, leave Thine unprotected flock alone, Here in this darksome vale, to grieve, While thou ascend'st thy glorious throne?

"O, where can they their hopes now turn, Who never lived but on thy love ! Where rest the hearts from thee, that burn When thou art lost in light above ?

"How shall those eyes now find repose That turn, in vain, thy smile to see ? What can they have, save mortal woes, Who lose thy voice's melody ?

"And who shall lay his tranquil hand Upon the troubled ocean's might ? Who hush the winds by his command ! Who guides us through this starless night ?

"For Thou art gone !- that cloud so bright That bears thee from our love away, Springs upward through the dazzling light, And leaves us here to weep and pray!"

In reading the above, the following answer suggested itself. Though a parody, should it be considered appropriate, it may follow the

FAITH'S ANSWER.

The holy Shepherd, does not leave His unprotected floca alone. Here in this darksome vale, to grieve, While he ascends his glorious throne!

Their sweetest hopes to him still turn--They live on his redeeming love; Still rest in him the hearts that burn. Though now he dwells in light above.

Their eyes still find a sweet repose-By faith his heavenly smile they see ; And though they dwell midst mortal woes, They hear his voice of melody.

He still can lay his tranquil hand Upon the troubled ocean's might! Can hush the winds by his command, And guide his flock through starless night!

What though from earth th' Incarnate one Ascended in a cloud-like car To his celestial, native throne, More radiant than the brightest star :--

His flock below, though oft in tears, Who at his shrine bow humbly down-Soon leave behind their gloomy fears. To follow him, and share his cnown!

MISCELLANY.

WINTER IN EUROPE.

A letter dated at Paris, December 14. says: "The winter has set in on the continent in special carnest. The Elbe has froz n over, and the roads and railroads are "snowed in." The communication between Berlin and Vienna is interrupted. The journals from Silesia are full of nothing but snow; such a fall has not been known even in the memory of that respected referee, the "oldest inhabi tant," whose opinion has as much weight there as in England. Traveling on horsebeck or in carriages, is next to impossible; and sledges are extremely fashionable in Vienna and Berlin."

THE ITALIAN CLIMATE.

Occasionally, when the weather happen to be bad in this quarter -- a thing which even Moore the poet admits will sometimes happen, "even in the sunniest climes," we hear people sneer at the idea of comparing our climate to that of Italy. They are perhaps right, but the advantage is not against Texas. The past winter has been none of the best, but it will still hear the comparison without detriment. A correspondent of the London

Times, writing from Italy, says: (Cicilian.) "There are many humbugs in Italy, but there are none against which I more complain than the humbug of its climate. I never spent so severe a winter as this, and I seek in vain any one corner where I can find shelter from the dry and piercing cold. In all nothern climates the houses are prepared for the severity of the weather, and with good stoves, thick carpets and well closing doors and windows, and bright sea-coal fire, we defy the winter; but in Italy the cold is more intense within the house than without, as not a single door or window is air-proof, and a bright fire only increases the number and bitterness of the various currents which it inhales from every chink. At this moment whilst I write I am assailed in front, in flank and rear, and my palsied fingers can with difficulty hold the pen, though nature has not made me one of the shivering race, and I am inclined to take the world as it comes. But I cannot tolerate humbug in any shape ; and, above all, this humbug of an Italian climate."

Egypt .- The European correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, in a recent letter, says:

Abbas Pasha, the present viceroy of Egypt acts on the policy of sending from Egypt, or moving from office, all persons who were in any way connected with the administration of his predecessor. The vacancies are supplied by persons entirely devoted to himself or to the Turkish Government. Sheriff Pasha is one of the few men of charater and talent left in Egypt, but it appears that he too is to be sent away. He goes to Constantinople, where he has been promised the appointment of Governor of Damascus. The present pol icy of the Porte is to reduce Egypt to the condition of the other provinces of the Ottoman Empire, and destroy all its tendencies to independence and a higher degree of civilization. Several of the best institutions for education established by Ibraham Pasha have

been deprived of the funds appropriated to their support, and several of the professors from abroad have been obliged to leave.

An immense lake has been discovered in the central parts of Africa, hitherto unex-plored, by Rev. Robert Livingston, an English missionary among the tribe called Becuanas. It lies in about 19 degrees south latitude, and five hundred and sixty miles north-northwest of Kolobeng. A writer in the London Atheneum says that "it is the most magnificent geographie discovery in modern times."

GROWTH OF PEARLS .- Pearls are deposited in the interior part of shell-fish, which may be made to deposit this in the form of drops or globules, instead of spreading it naturally over the inner surface of the shell. This art causing the pearl oyster to deposit its secretion in this way has long been known to the Chinese, who have practised it with great success and very considerable profit, producing by its means pearls of good size. The celebrated Linnaus discovered the method of effeeting this, and is said to have disposed of the knowledge to some of the pearl dealers for a considerable sum. Almost every species of bivalve shell-fish secrete this matter more or less plentifully. The Unio, of our fresh water streams, or common fresh water clams, of-

ten produce very pretty pearls. The great secret of making these creatures deposit pearls, is to disturb the natural process, by placing a small peace of pearl next the shell and the mantle or membrane that covers the body. This forms a nucleus, and is made to increase by the deposit of pearly matter over it.

The Enevelopædia Britannica gives the following as the method of producing pearls :-"The shell is to be opened with great care, to avoid injuring the animal, and a small portion of the external surface of the shell is scraped off. In its place is inserted a spherical piece of mother pearl, about the size of a small shot or grain. This serves as a nucleus, on which is deposited the pearly fluid, and which in time, forms a pearl .- Journal of Commerce.

From the Religious Herald. SCIENCE-THE GLORY OF GOD.

It is a common thing to deery improvements. Men ever sigh for the better times of their fathers and of their boyhood, and view with suspicion and aversion, every advance of science. The true benefactors of mankind rarely, in their own age, meet with a just consideration, but often with imprisonments and maledictions of their species. Martin Luther, for opening the treasures of divine knowledge, and dispensing the blessing of the Word, was despised and hunted and threatened with the fires and the hooks of the inquisition. Columbus, the genius of Genoa, whose philosophy and daring, brought to light a new world and a new people—than which a greater discovery has, probably, never been made; he to whom we owe the discovery of our happy land, died in misery and di unpitied and unhonored. Galileo was persecuted and imprisoned for teaching the beautiful and sublime Copernican system of the Universe-the pride and foundation of modern astronomy. Fulton, whose name will be revered as long as the ccean-wave is dashed by the gallant steamer, was looked upon as a weak and visionary man, spending his time and his substance in phantoms and gewgaws. Many others there are whose inventions live. and will live, but of whose names, history takes no note, or covers with such gloom and doubt, that we are only pained by the sad ne-

Who can trace to its origin, the invention of the compass? Europe eries Flavio. History faintly speaks: It is due to the Chinese. What page of history records the invention of modern paper? None. - The inventor is forgotten. The early history of printing by moveable types, is shrouded in much gloom. The city of Mentz claims the invention for Guttemburg, Strasburg for Mental, and Harbaem for Koster. Yet equal evidence gives the honor to Joannes Faust. The course of history is often strange and unacountable.

These are all the craftsmen of the Lord. each having hewed out a stone in the great temple of evangalization.

Are these improvements of no benefit to man? Look. Paper manufactured from re-fused rags is applied to so many uses as to render an enumeration next to impossible .-In an inferior form, it is used as millions of wrappers. In a better style, it forms the medium of epistolary correspondence, and of the monied and state transactions of a busy world. And it forms the clear white sheet for the printer's type, and then as a newspaper or magazine, is sent forth to all parts of the civilized world. From the primer to the folio makes use of paper and the printing press, :s the swift heralds of his thoughts. Paper is but the rail track, and printing the speedy car laden with the richest treasures of the intellect, the weal or woe of mankind. It is mournfully true that wicked men have made gaming tools of what God gave to us for holier purposes, and have wrested into curses what He intended as blessings. Yet these are made the instruments to bear God's holy word to every family, and to every nation on the earth. These, together with the alphabet, are to go forth proclaiming the power and goodness of Jehovah. These are the swift engines of the Almighty, spreading abroad the glorious news of the Gospel of Jesus-the exalted Son-the Redeemer of the world .-What pen can tell the value of printing? Eternity alone can disclose it.

Look again. Galileo gave to the world the Telescope. Newton retouched it. As the fruit of this gift comes the sublime science of Astronomy. Guided by the stars and his speaking compass, the mariner now ploughs the ocean with his ship without feer of losing

The Steam Engine, remodeled by Watt, comes forth the most powerful and conven-ient motive power man has ever seen. Fulton and Stephenson apply it to the boat and railroad car, and distant towns become neigh-

bors, and oceans but wide rivers. The science of electricity is also of incalcu-lable benefit. The arm of Franklin is still raised to catch the furious thunderbolt, and man on land and on sea, is still protected amid nature's fiercest storms by his splendid and

The discovery of Galvanism, and its suc-cessful exposition by Volta—the discovery of Electro-magnetism by Oersted—of the natural

of Magnetism by Ampere—the discovery of the power of the electric current to develop Magnetism in iron and steel, by Arago and Sir H. Davy-the production of Magnets. Galvanic currents and the suspension of great weights by Henry and Moll-the discovery

of Magneto-electricity by Faraday—these have developed truths, the importance and benefit of which it would require a volume to recount-indeed without these, Chemistry were but half a science. The fruits are beginning fast to show them-

selves. The decomposition of the alkaline earths by Davy—a better knowledge of the laws which produce the phenomena of the Compass, and the Aurora Borealis and Australis-the rotary machine of Mr. Saxton, and other improvements are directly due to these discoveries. But a more striking exampleis the Electro-magnetic Telegraph by Proessor Morse. What shall be the issue of all this? Emphatically the glory of God is the author of science, and like the firmament, it

showeth his handiwork. Who can divine the developments of science, for the next half century? The brightest pictures of fancy will grow pale before the brightest wonders of truth. But a few years will pass before the people of New York will speak with the people of London. Ten years will scarcely pass, ere the correspon-ding secretaries of our Mission Boards will talk with our missionaries in China and distalk with our missionaries in China and distant lands. All Christian denominations will feel the impulse. The cries of the perishing heathen, now heard only by a few, will come swift upon the lightning's flash before the thunder has died away. Then indeed will lightnings be sent, and they will go, and will lightnings be sent, and they will go, and say unto thee, here we are. (Job.) Steam ships will glide out from California, laden with Bibles and gold, and will stretch away to Patients who wish REALLY GOOD Medicine are the coasts of Asia.

These again, are the swift-winged messenger of the Almighty, that are to declare his glory among the nations, his saving health mong the people. Even so, come Lord Je-

At some future day I may touch upon the subject at more length.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

MUCH DESIRED PUBLICATION!!! SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.

BY REV. H. B. BASCOM, D. D., LL. D. In one volume, duodecimo, of 360 pages, with a fine likeness of the author, will be issued from the press of Messrs. Morton & Griswold, Louisville, Ky., esrly in January next. PRICE: Bound in best English muslin,

which they are received:

T. H. McMAHAN. G. W. McMahan. RICHMOND, Texas.

IT is the purpose of the undersigned to pursue la legitimate Commission business, and will at all times make liberal advances on consignments to them to be sold in this market, or re shipped to our correspondents in New-York, or floston, or to Liverpool, England On receipt of Bills of Lading for consignments

E.D. JOHN.

GALVESTON.

TEXAS.

to us. advances will be made in advance of the receipt of the produce if required. All consignments to us will be covered by insurance under a policy from the Mercantle Mutual Insurance Company, New-York, and will also be insured agaidst fire-risk while in transit, or awaiting reshipment at Galveston.

We have extensive storage room provided and drays at command, at once to secure from the weather such articles as would be liable to injury, if suffered to remain on the wharves. A supply of BAGGING and ROPE will be tantly on hand. By a faithful and prompt attention to such interests as may be confided to us, we hope to merit the approba-tion of our friends. McMAHANS & JOHN.

A NEW SCHOOL.

Mr. N. F. Gray respectfully takes this me-thod of announcing to the citizens of Houston. that, on Monday the 11th inst, at the colored church in the rear of the Methodist Episcopal Church, he will open a school for the instruction of small children The house is well situated, somewhat remote from the bustle and business part of the city, very large and well furnished with comfortable benches, and desks for waiting, and with all these advantages, there is a beautiful green yard, enclosed by a high fence, for the children, in time of intermission or recreation to play in without running into the streets. Those who feel disposed to favor this school with their patronage, are assured that strict attention will be paid to the advancement of their children in their studies.

TERMS OF TUITION. Beginners, learning Alphaber, Spelling, and Reading, per Month, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History, Reading, writing, etc., \$2 00

GROESBEECK, WILLIAMS & COOKE, Houston, Texas. DEALERS in Greceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Clothing, and all kind of Goods generally

used by Planters. N. B .- Advances made on Cotton, which will be shipped for sale to any market which may

importers also of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Glassware, Perfumery, 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 medi-cines furnished and warranted. aug

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE subscriber has just received a full supply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consistng in part of the following:
4-4 and 7-8 Lowells, domestics, bleached shir-

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

Main street Orders from the country carefully executed. Houston, Nov. 27, tf. TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

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

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

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

nereial Review, 49 Camp street.

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

jun 5
Eschange papers interested in the work, please copy.

Sands' Sarsaparilla IN QUART BOTTLES,

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

Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Liear Complaint. Consumption, Bronchitis, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Debility, dr.de.

The Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of Sarsaparilla to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most invited to give it a trial, and satisfy themselves of its superiority, and the invaluable property it possesses of arresting and curing disease. The bottle has been enlarged to hold ONE QUART, and in its present improved form may safely claim to be the BEST and CHEAPEST Medicine of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line o. facts and cures, that stand as landmarks and beacons for the invalid, pointing the way to the

haven of health.

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

ry 7, 1848. GENTLEMEN.-Having used, and vitnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsa parilla on different persons in various parts of the Southern country, viz, Virginia, Louisana, Texas, and Mexico, I feel much pleasure in sta-ting the high opinion entertained of its greamedical value. In my own case it acted almos sound in best English muslin, \$1.00 like a charm, removing speedily the enervates state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating in

Common morocco, or colored calf, gilt edges ext. a. 2.00

Turkey morocco, gilt edges, gilt extra, 2.50

A discount of 25 per cent., for cash, will be allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of land of the past five years been in the habit of allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of land of the past five years been in the habit of allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of land of the past five years been in the habit of allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of land of the past five years been in the habit of the past five years habit of the the gospel. All orders should be addressed to Rev. E. Stevenson. Louisville, Ky. The work, it is expected, will be ready for delivery by the 10th of January. Orders are respectfully invited, and will be filled in the same order in better it is known the more highly it, will be received. prized, and I trust that its health-restoring vir tues will make it generally known throughou the length and breadth of our widely-extended

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF SCROFULA. Southport. Conn., January 1, 1849.

Messrs. Saxes :- Gentlemen-Sympathy fo the afflicted induces me to inform you of the re-markable cure affected by your barsaparilla i the case of my wife. She was severely afflicte with the Scrofula on different parts of th body; the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After su! fering over a year, and finding no relief fron the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg and below the knee supparated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done but without any permanent benefit. In thi situation we heard of, and were induced to us Sanns' Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produce a decided and favorable effect, releiving he more than any prescription she had ever taken and before she had used six bottles, to the a-tonishment and delight of her friends, she founher health quite restored. It is now over: year since the cure was effected, and her healt! remains good, showing the disease was thor oughly eradicated from the system. Our neigh bors are all knowing to these facts, and think Saxps' Sarsaparilla a great blessing to the age. Yours with respect. JULIUS PIKE.

Extract from a letter received from Mr. N. W. Harris, a gentleman well known in Louis county Va. :- "I have cured a negro boy of mine with your Sarsaparilla, who was attacked with Scrotula, and of a scrotulous family. Yours truly.

"Fredricks Hall, Va., July 17, 1848."

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

Messrs. Sands:—A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe scrofulous affection, &c., with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it New York, May 10, 1848.

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

Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1847. GENTLEMEN-Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others would break out in different parts of my face and head. These con-tinued until my throat, face, and head were al-most one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy ring this time I had several attacks of pieurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Saraparilla. I am now well; the sores are all healed and I attribute the result entirely to the effects of your valuable medicine.

Yours, with respect and gratitude, PHEBE CAHOON.

Being peronally acquainted with the person above named, I believe her statement to be cor-

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

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Dec. 24th, 1849.

POSTMASTER'S NOTICE.

MY services being very frequently claimed by persons at a distance, viz: in answering enqui-ries and various other little odd-come-shorts, now beg leave to inform all concerned, that in future I will cheerfully attend to any reasonable request, provided the postage be paid on the let-ter soliciting information, etc., for I think it is as little as any gentleman can do—to pay pos-tage on his own business; unpaid letters I will consign to the tomb of the Capulets—unwept. unhonored, and unsung

POSTMASTER, Crockett, Texas. N, B.—Publishers of newspapers, who may wish for the services of a distressed Postmaster or who have the shadow or a spark of humanity in their bosoms, would much oblige him (and doubtless his fraternity) by giving the above an insertion.

TEXANA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, and the citizens of Jack-son, Lavacca, Fayette and Bastrop Counties in Commission House, in the above named town, and has imported from New Orleans, and New Nork a general assertment of Dry Goods, Groce-York a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groce-ries and Hardware, suitable to the Country and Season, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms.

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Feb 1849

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Houston, Sept. 29, 1849. NEWSPAPER LAW.

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