I. NO. 11.

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THIXAS

WESTEYAN

BANNER.

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

VOL. II.--NO. 12.

HOU STON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1850.

WHOLE NO. 64.

THE CELESTIAL SABBATH.

The golden palace of my God, Towering above the clouds, I see, Beyond the cherubs' bright abode, Higher than angels' thoughts can be. How can I in those courts appear, Without a wedding garment on ? Conduct me, thou life-giver, there, Conduct me to thy glorious throne, And clothe me with thy robes of light, And lead me through sin's darksome night, My Savior and my God.

Russian Poetry.

THERE WAS SILENCE IN HEAVEN.

Can angel spirits need repose, In the full sunlight of the sky; And can the veil of slumber close A cherub's bright and blazing eye? Have seraphim a weary brow, A fainting heart, an aching breast ? No; far too high their pulses glow, To languish in inglorious rest.

How could they sleep amid the bliss, The banquet of delight above; Or bear, for one short hour to miss The vision of the Lord they love ? Oh, not the death-like calm of sleep Could hush the everlasting song; No fairy dreams nor slumbers deep, Entrance the wrapt and holy throng.

Yet not the lightest tone was heard, From angel voice or angel hand; And not one radiant pinion stirred, Among that bowed and blissful band: For there was silence in the sky, A joy no angel tongues could tell, As, from its mystic point on high, The peace of God in stillness fell.

Oh, what is silence here below? The quiet of concealed despair, The pause of pain, the dream of woe: It is the rest of rapture there. And to the way worn pilgrim here, More kindred seems that perfect peace. Than the full chants of joy to hear Roll on, and never, never cease.

From earthly agonies set free, Tired with a path too slowly trod, May such a silence welcome me, Into the palace of my God!

For the T. W. Banner "EVERY ONE IS GREEDY OF GAIN."

that professes that this world is not their abi- congregation. notwithstanding, many of their ding home. For they profess to have "put off hearers may be guilty of the violation of this the old man with his deeds, and to have put on law. the new man." And have "renounced the hid- Adultery and fornication were sins introduced den things of dishonesty." An I "declare plainly that they seek a country; wherefore God is not ashamed to be called their God; for he hath prepared for them a city. Is "everyone greedy society ever since the first transgression. And world, is the enemy of God."

our knowledge of many things, make us believe with either- it is a sin on both parties. And that not every one of the above named God, to show the magnitude of this sin, hascharacters, are "greedy of gain." We meet first permitted the aggrieved party a divorce, with some who say by their lives and conversa- (the only instance in this law, in which divortion. "Here we have no continuing city." And ces are justifiable). Second, He commands untheir constant cry is none of us "liveth to our- der Moses' law that the tran gressor should be selves." They are like Oases in the wilderness; stoned. Third, He has selected such examples bright spots in one's path of life, as well as "light as the figures of the most fearful and aggravaour knowledge, we have to admit and mourn | committed whoredom!" over the admission, that many, very many, of the above named characters, are "greedy of gain; and thereby. "the way of truth is evil spoken of." And "that which is lame, is turned out of the way." It has been said by a late eminent writer, that "covetuousness is the sin of in some of our commercial cities, visit rethe Christian church." And I am sorry that he gularly, houses of ill fame. That these had in candor to say it, to tell the truth. Look snares of hell are numerously set to take in around and see how many are "greedy of gain." Some evince their capidity by withholding-by plain, in almost every town and city on this grasping. But the one that keeps what he has, is not so culpable as those who "go beyond, and defraud their neighbor." Are not these they "that devise mischief on their beds" !

We have been led to these reflections by what we have witnessed in our short pilgrimage .-Bro. A. is a member of the church; is kind to the ministers; lays them under many obligations to him; entertains them at his house. He is a man whom God hath blessed with increasing herds, and fruitful fields; sending upon him the early and the late rain. The plague has not entered his dwelling. The destroying angel has passed by the house blessed of God. Now one would think, that as God had given A. "all these things richly to enjoy," he would be particularly young men. content. But, nay! he must " make haste to be rich, if thereby he does pierce himself through with many sorrows." He cannot wait till years of honest toil bring him to hear it said "he is rich." If A. has not capital to buy more negroes, the soul in hell. Let any young man read the to make more cotton, to make more money, he must 7th chapter of Proverbs. and see in that, the needs speculate on what he has. He will not wait till his waveing fields and growing herds have made his store ample. We find A, on the muster ground, letting all know that he has a noble horse and other stock in trade. B.is a horse jockey in the proper sense of the term. He, with a good grace, and straight face, puts a diseased horse on A. Well, what does A. do now? He sits down and reasons thus with himself: "If I take this horse back, B. and every ble that refinements have made such advance body will laugh at me, and I will loose the name | ments in the world, that we dare not pread

him on somebody else." Here his faithful master says: "defraud no man." He commences tod etermine what is fraud. A says to himself: it is not fraud when two men trade with their eyes open; he stakes his judgment against mine, and I am not compelled to show him the diseased part. I will tell no lie about the matter; I will not say whether the horse is diseased or not diseased. I'll tell him to trade on his own judgment. But I will tell him he was traded to me for a sound animal. A. concludes his soliloquy by saying "the truth is not to be told at all times." A. meets D. in the road. How do you do, Mr. A? says D. You have a new horse -been trading? A. now affects to be as guileless as a dove--'yes,' says he, 'I traded for him a few days since-did not have much use for him, but it was a good bargain, and I traded to accommodate a friend; but have got to be trading more.' Says D, I want to trade for a good horse. Says A, this one will just suit you, and I would like to trade him. D. asks, is he sound ? Says A, the man of whom I got him said he was ; he eat hearty last night--has fine gaits -- just suit you. "You would not cheat a man, and I will take him at the price you ask." "Now, you had better give him a little rest, and he will come out. D. in a few days finds his horse has got the swinney, splint, spavin, or something

D. exclaims, that's the way of these members of the church? and the best of them will do it! Mr. A, you must take this horse back. I did not warrant the horse-I said "he was traded to me for a sound horse."

Dis a man of the world-has been much inclined to be religious; but now his confidence is shaken. He judges religion by A. He now hates A. and his religion, and all that profess it. He is almost like the Indian when the Spaniards were trying to induce him to turn Christian .--They told him of the beauties of heaven. He asked if there was any Spaniards in heaven ?---Yes, was the answer. He said he would rather go to hell, than to go where his persecutors were! And so with D. if A. goes there.

Now, my friends, think of these things. CELESTUS.

> For the T. W. Banner THE MORAL LAW, NO 7.

Against adultery .-- "Thou shalt not commit

This part of the law is of as much force as any other part, and yet is much neglected by the ministry; perhaps from shame to introduce What! every one! We hope not every one. so indelicate a subject in the ears of a polite

into our world in an early period of its history. The evil effects of these sins have been visible upon the face of political, social, and religious of gain." that profess to be led by that spirit although there is a distinction in the nature of that inspired the apostles to write ! "Love not the two transgressions, yet, their effects are genthe world, nor the things of the world." And erally the same. No matter whether a married again, whosoever will be the friend of the man have illicit intercourse with a married woman (not his wife,) or a single man with a Our charity, "that hopeth all things," and married or single woman; or a married man in the world." But with all of our charity and ted state of apostacy of the church-"Ye have

> It is whispered that many men, of high res. pectability at home, heads of families, fathers of virtuous daughters, as well as husbands of unsuspecting and virtuous wives, when abroad any and all who visit that road, is but too continent. But that decent and virtuous men should visit them, barely because no human eye would probably detect and expose them, is a strange notion. God's eye is every-where. His law is also binding. How can a man, making any pretensions to decency, saying nothing of his morality or Christianity, return to the bosom of his family after such an excursion in hell's wide field of debauchery, and wipe his lips in professed innocency, and assert his claims again in the ranks of virtuous society? Oh! shame, where is thy blush!

But if the aged have gone so far in this crime, that I cannot reach the sensibilities of their nature. I would call the attention of the young;

The most unfortunate step of a young man, is to visit a house of ill-fame. It opens the way to every other vice, it destroys both purse and health, it ruins character, and finally damns seductive principles. There he may read the whole history of any man, who yields to thi vice, and if he have just conceptions of its dan ger, he will conclude, with the experienced au thor, that "her house is the way to hell goin down to the chambers of death."

Finally, I would call the attention of the mir istry to the exposition of this sin. Is it possi of a good trader. But this will I do: I will put against sin? Must we soften our lips an

smooth our tongues, to pass over God's violated (Methodist Episcopal Church, for a breach of laws ? God forbid. The more shameful the sin, some of her established rules. the plainer and more earnest the appeal should be against it. We should "shun not to declare upon Methodist church membership, lies at the whole counsel of God." The law should be ashamed of nothing but sin."

J. W. F.

For the T. W. Banner.

A CATHOLIC MIRACLE-WORKER. The Catholic wife of a German Colonel, stirred up by the Jesuites with all possible persuasion, left nothing untried to convert her Protes miracle-monger, stood there abashed, while the Colonel said to his wife: Well, madam, I think if you remain in your religion; and L by this if you remain in your religion; and I, by this miracle, more than ever strengthened, will re- themselves to the minds of the intelligent and main in mine.

From the Nashville Christian Advocate. THE MEANS OF RESTORING CLASS-MEETINGS.

ciplinary regulations among the Methodists may be restored, we shall have to go much forther hack then the control of the pastoral function. The In order that class-meetings and other Disfarther back than the simple letter of the Discipline, which makes attendance on these reetings indispensable to Methodist membership. Bare administrative coercion is not a mitable instrumentality for effecting the hat trations. In all sincerity, we honestly think, its of Christian communities, and is perhaps, that our church is blessed with as much really no where so unsuccessful as among the freeacting citizens of the United States. If we are unsuccessful in convincing the understanding, and controlling the determination and faculty and the conscience; we might as well qualifications of Christian pastors? Or have ducing Methodists to do their duty. Where ple of our charge, by personal religious interdelinquents are so very numerous, and include many of the most upright and estimable charmany of the most upright and estimable characters in the church, in other respects; and where too, the delinquency is rather the result of defected Methodistic training, and a superior date of the country of the church of the would not only be a great indiscretion, but criminal rashness, to hurl out of the church by an indiscriminating and rigid administration, all who are liable to be "set aside for a breach of our rules," in neglecting to atindicated instrumentalities for counteracting and correcting this ruinous and wide-spread evil; and in the nature of things, these must be gradual in their operations, that their influnct with threats, complaints and denuncianous most with threats, complaints and denuncianous most with threats.

sion of correct and Scriptural sentiments good of our several charges; and the permatical institution. In the commencement of ry association of persons for mutual religious improvement, without either the name or the nature of a Christian church. All of our regulations were simply voluntary and pruden-tial, without the slightest admixture of the phrase still retained -there was no formal COVENANT entered into with the Head of the Christian church, and persons felt themselves at full liberty to connect themselves with these mere human societies, or to dissolve at their own option, without supposition, for a moment, that membership in a Methodist so ciety involved a covenant engagement with the Head of the church, or that a withdrawal or expulsion for just cause, involved a veluntary infraction of a solemn compact with the throne of High Heaven. Hence it has come to pass, that notwithstanding Methodism, in the United States, has long since been transferred into a branch of the church of Christ, with her consecrated ministers, her holy sacraments, and her Divinely instituted Christian Discipline; still, the old notions about membership in simple voluntary socie-ties, are still retained by thousands who are recognized as members of the Methodist E. Church. The consequence is, that all who retain these old notions - and many have imbibed them though they have come among us since the establishment of the Methodist Church -think, and speak, and act, with re-

The low estimate which is placed by many

the foundation, and is the principle source of numerous delinquencies among Methodist proclaimed; as well as the invitations of the members. Many seem to look upon themselves Gospel extended, and in doing this, let us be as having conferred honor, and other benefits upon the church; rather than look upon the church, as the source of unspeakable blessings to them; and undertake to stir them up to the performance of church-duties, and in doing so, dare to imitate a purpose of executing the rules of the Discipline, and you armet by a threat of "withdrawing." Alas alas! they know not, they do not consider. what is implied in a petulent withdrawal from the church of Christ; and a renunciation of tant husband to the only saving church : but their solemn covenant engagement with the without success. At about the same time came throne of heaven! It is not our purpose to the notable Roman priest, Prince Alex. Hoben-enlarge upon this incalculably momentous lohe, who is still living at Hamberg, where the topic. We would only add, that it has long Colonel was residing. His sanctity and miracles been our honest conviction, that thousands were talked of in public, and the wife of the Colonel asked her husband whether he would be converted, if he were to see a miracle with his own eyes? The Colonel declared himself and the fearful responsibilities connected with willing under this condition. A day was ap- a renunciation of that solemn covenant enpointed on which the Right Reverend Prince gazement with the awfully just and jealous would give the eyesight to a man who was born Jehovah, into which they entered when they blind, by means of his prayers. A man was introduced, of whom several testified that they had known him to be blind from his birth. The prince performed his prayers, and the blind man was blessed with sight, to the astonishment of all. The church of the ecclesiastical institution, and the solemn relation of membership in the Christian church, is elevated far above its present standard, and partial there shall be an increased. Colonel, to convince himself more thoroughly of dard; and until there shall be an increased this miracle, presented his arm to the recovered | veneration of things pertaining to the institueyes of the man, and asked him: My good friend! if you now see, tell me what color is this cloth? The interrogated man answered immediately, it is blue; and he had indeed seen correctly. Well, said the Colonel, if you have been blind from your high how did you so said. been blind from your birth, how did you so sad- sisted upon the diffusion, among our memdealy arrive at the knowledge of the blue color ! bers, of correct views and feelings on this im-And the blind born man, together with the portant subject, as a primary step, in arous-

> Other instrumentalities will at once suggest II. reflecting. To many of these we have alluded while considering the "causes" which have operated in producing the present state of things. We shall mention at present but one other means of bringing back our people to an attendance on class-meetings.

2. Let "the preachers in charge," whother

highly creditable improvements in their knowledge of theological science, as well as in the style and character of their pulpit minisgood preaching as any religious community of the same extent of membership, to be met with any where. But have we made a corresponding improvement in the necessary we been equally efficient in training the peowant of due consideration, than a perverse disregard of the institutions of the church; it this way, notwithstanding our many other this way, notwithstanding our many other pressing engagements. We have had to be, and so had our fathers, a cross-bearing, laborious,-aye, a perseveringly working ministry. The great object which we have in view, a breach of our rules," in neglecting to attend class-meetings. Moral influences, though the understanding and conscience, are the lessed Savier to make additional effects not with threats, complaints and denuncia-1. The first, and a very important element among successful influences in producing a prompt attendance on the institutions of the church, will be found to consist in the diffusion of correct and Scriptural sentiments among the Methodist people, with respect to the essential nature of the Christian ecclesiastical institution. In the commencement of the spirit of genuine Christian sympathy .-Methodism, both in England and in America, With that inexplicable sympathy of soul, in our institutions were emphatically a volunt which "heart answers to heart," we may, by triumphant, all-conquering Christian love, and pastoral solicitude, as it were, compel them to feel that we are their real, their truest friends. Let us claim, in humble and confident prayer, the promise of him who said, "lo celesiastical element. In " joining society"- I am with you;" and that God, in whose holy service we are engaged, will "open a door for us, and crown our efforts with successyea, our half-thoughtless, half-delinquent, but still generous hearted brethren and sisters, will meet us more than half way-their Christian sympathies will swell responsive to the pious pulsations of our own hearts-and soon, very soon, our class-rooms will be filled, the tear of mingled contrition and holy joy will be seen flowing from many an eye--and the loud hallelujah, and song of Christian triumph will again be heard, amid our crowded class-meetings. Others will feel the holy baptism of this generous, swelling Christian sympathy,—our children and servants will "catch the flying joy"—our neighbors and friends will become interested, and God's own blessed work will be again revived. Who of us will make full experiment, by redoubled Limestone, Ala., April 1, 1850.

DO WE KNOW HOW TO PRAY?

The Rev. Dr. Hamilton, of Leeds, while solemnly enforcing on the church its duty in spect to church membership among the Me-thodists, as if the church were little else than reference to the conversion of the world, asks a mere moral, or at most, a relious society .- the following significant questions :- " And They seem to think it a small matter to be in has not the church almost to learn what is the or out of the church; and to be expelled from power of prayer? What of persevering some of the voluntary societies of the country, would be a matter of graver considera-tion, than to be excommunicated from the which sets us in our ward whole nights?—

What of importunate prayer, which storms heaven with its 'violence and force'? What of united prayer, 'gathering us together to ask help of the Lord'? What of consistent prayer, which regards no iniquity in our hearts? What of practical prayer, which fulfils itself? Let but such prayer be understood, let our spirit but 'break with such longing,' and the expectations of our bosoms shall not be delaved. 'And it shall come to pass, that before they call, I will answer; and while they are yet speaking, I will hear."

From the New York Presbyterian. "DON'T PUT IT OFF TILL TO-MORROW."

Such was the attractive heading of an advertisement which we noticed in a daily pa-

We would have these words, in letters of gold and pictures of silver, before our readers; we would have them inscribed upon the walls of our houses, and shops, and places of business; nay, what is better than all, upon our

In general, we would suggest, as to what may not be postponed : " Nothing that should be done to-day, should be left till to-morrow." This, it is well known, was a rule of Washington, and has indeed been observed by all who have been distinguished for eminent vir-

tue and usefulness. Certainly nothing need be said in support of a rule, which so clearly commends itself to the judgment and interest of every one, who would "act well his part.," And is it an unusual thing, then, to find a person habitually trifling with his own time, and the time of others, and neglecting to meet the obligations of the day, and earelessly putting off till to-morrow the duties of the present? Nay, is it not very common? How sad the retrospect of such a course! Into what confusion will the affairs of the one who follows it be thrown! He effects an insurance upon his house. The expiration of the policy is approaching; he means to attend to the renewal of it in time; day after day passes, and still the matter is neglected. A fire comes, and his property is swallowed up by the devouring element, and he is left to fret at his ill fortune; or, if he be not incorrigible, to learn, from experience, "not to put off till tomorrow that which should be done to-day."

A professed disciple of the Lord Jesus acknowledges that his time is not his own, nor his talents, nor his property, nor aught that he possesses. He is called upon to engage in action, personal effort, for the salvation of souls; or to assist in the execution of some benevolent project; or to lend to the Lord has been made the steward. But he says :-" Not now." An amiable youth is affectionately entreated to consecrate the morning of life to the service of God; to enlist in the ranks of the great Captain of our salvation; to give himself to the extension, and share in the rewards of that kingdom which is from everlasting to everlasting; and, though apparently almost persuaded to become a Christian, he turns away from us, saying: "Tomorrow."

These are but a few specimens of the proerastinating spirit. We might add to these almost infinitively : but to attempt any enumeration of the evils attending and resulting from it would be a painful task, which we have no heart for.

May we not hope that our readers will profit by these suggestions? May we not, at east, expect that the young, whose habits have not yet become abiding, will adopt the rule herein recommended, and rigidly adhere to it? If you have but little time, make the most of that : look out for "the spare moments, the gold-dust of time." " Rise early," said the distinguished Chatham to his son :-"I would have inscribed on the cartains of your bed, and the walls of your chamber: If you do not rise early you can never make pro-gress in anything." Do all the good you can each day; be in earnest; be persevering. "We live in deeds, not years; in thought, not

[breath In feelings, not in figures on the dial. We should count time by heart-throbs, when

[they beat For God. for man, for duty. He most lives Who thinks most, feels noblest, acts the best Life is but a means unto an end -that end. Beginning, mean and end to all things, Gop."

In conclusion, permit us, dear reader, who hast hitherto been prograstinating in the weighty matter of thy soul's salvation, to entreat thee once more to do so no longer. Many have found to-morrow to be too late. Christian! Up, up, from thy selfish slumber! "The Master is come, and calleth for

thee"! The harvest is perishing; some may be saved, if you will engage. "Life is real-life is earnest, Come and join the earnest few :

While there is a work to do."

Come and be no longer idle.

THE CROSS.

Christ's cross is the sweetest burden that I ever bore; it is such a burden as wings are to a bird, or sails to a ship, to carry me forward

to my labor. Hold fast Christ, but take his cross and himself cheerfully; Christ and his cross are not separable in this life; however, they part

at heaven's door.

To be crucified to the world is not so highly accounted of by us as it should be; how heavenly a thing it is to be deaf and dead to this world's sweetest music! Making others to see Christ in you, mov-

ing, doing, speaking and thinking; your actions will speak of Him, if he be in you. Go where you will, your soul will find no rest but in Christ's bosom. Inquire for him, come to him, and rest you on Christ the Son of God; I sought Him, and I found in Him

all I can wish or want. Lose no sight of Christ in this cloudy and dark day; learn not from the world to serve Christ, but ask him the way; the world is:

false copy, and a deceitful guide to follow. All come not home at night who suppose they have set their faces heavenward; it is a woful thing to die, and miss heaven : how many a mere professor's candle is blown out, and never lighted again. Many, now, take Christ by guess; therefore, I say, be sure you take Christ himself; his sweet working in the soul will not lie, it will soon tell whether it be

Christ indeed whom you have met with.

The day of the Lord is at hand, when all men shall appear as they are; there shall be no borrowed colors in that day; men borrow the lustre of Christianity; but how many counterfeit masks will be burned in the day

I wish our thoughts were, more frequently than they are, upon our country! heaven easteth a sweet perfume afar off to those who ave spiritual senses.

Go on, in the strength of the Lord, and put Christ's love to the trial, and put upon it burdens, and then it will appear like love indeed; we employ not his love, and therefore, we know it not.

NEW EVIDENCE OF THE DIVINITY OF THE BOOK OF JONAH.

A startling discovery, confirmatory of the truth of the book of Jonah, has been made by Mr. Layard. In excavating the city of Ninevah, he discovered the name of Jonah inscribed upon the ruins. That prophet, as our readers know, was sent to announce to the people of Ninevah the destruction of the His eloquence converted many of them and "God repented him" of the doom He had pronounced, and spared the city for that time. Jonah then became the prophet of Ninevah, and was reverenced by the inhabitants. As was the Oriental custom, they doubtless inscribed his name in conspicuous places on the walls of the public edifices, and the inscriptions engraved by Assyrian hand, a thousand years before the Christian era, have een found by Mr. Layard. This is one of the most extraordinary demonstrations of the accuracy of biblical history we have ever heard

As yet we have only seen the beginning of the end. The city of Ninevah has scarcely yet been entered, and when the excavations hall have been completed, if Mahometan alousy should ever permit that consummation, we may expect illustrations of the prophecies that will strike the world with awe and wonder.

Great credit is due to the British Government for the munificent spirit they have ex-hibited in aiding the labors of Mr. Layardplacing at his command, vessels for the naviration of the Euphrates, conveying to Endand the magnificent sculptures which he has sentombed, and affording him every facility which money or British authorities could se-cure. We should be glad to see a similar spirit exhibited by the government of this country, in reference to American Antiqui-

STATISTICS OF THE METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH.

At a general conference of the Protestant Methodists at Baltimore, the Rev. Mr. Bassett, from the Statistical Committee, submitted a report giving a statistical exhibit of the condition of the Church, from which we gather the following: 'Whole number of stations throughout the United States 63; number of circuits 351; number of missions 104, number of itinerant ministers and preachers 778; number of unstationed ministers and preachers 697; number of church members 63,719; number of meeting houses 803; number of parsonages 57 : estimated value of church property \$708 .-415. The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the Book Concern : Rev. F. Waters, Wesley Starr, Joseph Brown, John Coates, John W. Richardson and Robert B. Varden. The Conference then proceeded to the election of an editor for the Protestant, which resulted in the almost unmimous reelection of the present editor, Rev. E. Y. Reese.

A MONUMENT TO BUNYAN.

The Baptists of Bedford, England, have just erected in that place, a very appropriate monament to Bunyan, in the form of a substantial and much admired chapel, capable of holding 1,150 persons. It is called Bunyan Chap I, and cost £3,700. They raised, among themselves and their friends, £2,500. The opening of the chapel took place on the 20th of February. The sermon in the morning was to be preached by Rev. J. Harris, D. D., the celebrated author.

"USE THE WORLD AS NOT ABUS-ING IT."

It is quite right for a believer to use the things of this world, and to rejoice in them. None has such a right as the believer has to rejoice and be happy. He has a right to use the bodily comforts of this world—to eat his meat " with gladness and singleness of heart, praising God." He has a right to all the joys of home, and kindred, and friendship. It is highly proper that he should enjoy these things. He has a right to all the pure pleasures of mind, of intellect, and imagination: for God has given him all things richly to enjoy. Still, he should " rejoice as though he rejoiced not, and use this world as not abusing it ;" for " the time is short." In a little while you will be at your Father's table above, drinking the wine new with Christ. You will meet with all your brothers and sisters in Christ--you will have pure joy in God through ceaseless ages. Do not be much taken with the joys that are here. I have noticed children, when they were going out to a feast, they would eat but sparingly, that they might have a keener appetite for the coming dainties; so, dear friends, you are going to a feast above do not dull your appetite with earthly joys--sit loosely to them all look upon them as fading. As you walk through a flower-garden, you never think of lying down, to make your home among its roses; pass through the garden of this world's best joys. Smell the flowers in passing, but do not tarry. Jesus calls you to his banqueting-house-there you will feed upon the lilies on the mountains of spices. Oh! it ill becomes a child of God to be fond of an earthly banquet, when you are looking to sitting down so soon with Jesus; it ill becomes you to be much taken up with dresses and show, when you are so soon to see the face that was crowned with thorns, Brethren, if you are ever so much taken up with any enjoyment, that it takes away your love for prayer or for your Bible, or that it would frighten you to hear the cry, "The bridegroom cometh;" and you would say, Is he come already? then you are abusing this world. Oh! sit loose to this world's joy :" The time is short."-McCheyne

TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: WEDNESDAY, JULY 3, 1850.

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

RUTERSVILLE COLLEGE

The Summer session of Rutersville College. will commence on Monday the 15th of July.

Students will find ample accommodations with
Col. Thomas, at the college boarding house.

Rutersville, June 20th, 1850.

THE INEFFICIENCY OF THE MAILS.

We have just received the Northern Standard, Clarksville, of June 1st-the Star State Patriot, Marshall, of June 18th-the Red-Land Herald, Sau Augustine, of June 8thand the Texas Presbyterian, Huntsville, of June 22d. Such tardiness in the mails is excessively annoying to editors and their subscribers, and fearfally curtails the power of the press in Texas.

Der The third number in the series of communications on Heaven, from our Galveston correspondent, expected for this issue, has not

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

PART FIRST.

The April number of the Westminster Review, contains an article of twenty-nine pages, on the Church of England. Its title ensured an attentive perusal; but in its peruverity of the manner in which the writer leetures the church-the compass and gravity of the charges which he profers against it, and the glaring hetrodoxy with which he proposes to improve it.

Not having room for the entire article, in our columns, we have thought that a brief abstract of it would be acceptable to our readers. This task we attempt.

Give the English laymen something like truth, by which he may guide himself and live, and he will in lulge the divines with license of qulimited talk, and even look with reverent admiration on pondarous libraries written about his simple creed. He looks no further into theology than the demeanor of the Parish Clergyman. He has no taste for verbal gymnastics, and fine distinctions. if he sees them at all, give him the headache. He looks on the elerical cagerness about doctrines, as he does on his wife's gossip and voluminous correspondence-as inherent in the genius of the class. But you must not ask him to take a part; his business-like habits are apt to bruise the graces; and his plain understanding rubs out all the fine distinctions of the creeds. He leaves these things to ecclesiastics, and with a free indulgence to bigotry and absurdity. Folly and narrow heartedness in one priest are counterbalanced by the wisdom and charity of another; the Calvanism of a Simion by the Armenianism of a Maltby; the sacramental doctrine of Puscy, by the ethical theology of Arnold.

The established church claims the credit of being reasonably open to varieties of opinions. The decisions in the articles may be stringent, the pretensions of the ordination service arrogant, and the imprecations of the creed unflinching; but while they are not pressed into any visible form of ecclesiastical action, the persons of a few mild and charitable Dishops suffice to counteract their effect, and to persuade men, fresh from the very sound of her anathemas, that they belong to the most liberal of churches.

For sometime past, however, the boast of variety has been exchanged for pretensions to unity. The Puseyite talks in high strains of the catholic consent, as if he were not contradicted by the Bible Society preacher in the next parish church. The Evangelical glorifies the Lutheran Reformation, which his Tractarian neighbor denounces as an apostacy. Both parties affect to be ignorant that the church of England is the product of compromise, and, in its scheme of doctrine and usage, has been voted into its form of existence by the accidents of party and the confused action and reaction of opinion. Differences of opinion wide as those which rent Christendom asunder in the sixteenth century, co-exist in the national church; but coexist only till one class is strong enough to expel the other, or the nation provoked enough to silence both. It is now conspicuous,

that the scope for various thought within the English ecclesiastical pale, is an involuntary merit. It is no result of a wise tolerance, but is openly treated as the vice of lax

The Bishop of Exeter leaves us in no doubt as to what the church would be if he might have the weeding of it; and could the past, as well as the present, be cited before courts under his inspiration, it is curious to think how her history and libraries, no less than her pulpits would be thinned. The noblest lights of her literature would be put out.

The question which the ecclesiastical parties of the day are now trying among themselves is, whether a stupid uniformity, impossible to genius and repulsive to scrupulous integrity, shall be forced upon the Statereligion. Momentous as that question is, it wakes up others far more ominous. The litigation in the Gorham case is on too large a scale, and in too curious a court, not to attract regards seldom directed to theological affairs. We are much mistaken if the result has not been general among the educated laity, of utter disgust at the emptiness, and lifelessness of the tenets said to constitute the religion of the English nation. Every Englishman has an interest in the church, which is entrusted with the highest culture of the people, and for that end has been endowed with resources unexampled among Protestant spiritual corporations; which monopolises the crown and the Universities; which distributes over the land an organized body of 12,000 priests, whose primate is the highest of subjects while her curates are in contact with

In reading through the recent arguments of counsel on baptismal regeneration and prevenient grace, we could not help asking ourselves -"How will this whole scheme of doctrine look, when gazed at from an historic distance,-like that from which we regard the banishment of Anaxagoras, or the trial of Socrates? When classed among the systems of human thought upon divine things, and thrown into the series in which are reviewed the myths of Plato, the ethics of Antoninus, the languagent cause of Spinoza, and the moral theology of Kant, what figure will this religion of the English in the nincteenth centu-

It is a mistake to suppose that theories about the future may be left to be corrected by the future. On the contrary, there is no heavier incubus upon the present than false visions and untrustful fears. Ideal though they be, they are a heavier burthen than unequal taxes and excessive toil. They depress the springs of hope, mar the simplicity of speech, set a police watch around the movements of thought, and drain off the natural jayousness of good hearts. Alrealy the very superatition of which we speak exercises a percerful tyranny, and is constantly demanding more. In every direction the signs abound of a disposition, not only to retain, but to extoud the pressure of church ecremony and dagara upon public institutions and private life. The whole controversy between the National School Society, and the Educational Committee of Privy Council about the managerment of Parochial Schools, furnishes strong evidence of this fact. The National School Society prefers against the Education Committee of Council the complaint, that they "have in their corporate capacity no definite ereed, but encourage indiscriminately various and conflicting forms of belief." The State. then, acting through the Committee of Couneil, does wrong -a wrong to the church -in " encou aging various and conflicting forms of belief." The "encouragement," however, consists simply in letting them alone; in setting no inquisition into the orthodoxy of the voluntary schools to which it renders aid; in not foreing Jewish infants to learn the Sermon on the Mount; Presbyterian teachers to inculcate episcopal succession; Socinians to profess the Athanasian creed, and Quakers to take the eucharist. The clime of the government-the injury it inflicts upon the church -is in allowing these heretics to teach any thing at all: they should be wholly ignored; made to pay for the instruction of their neighbors' children -perhaps their own-in what is abominable in their eyes; but be left to their native darkness, until they repent of the error of their ways. Poor injured church ! Was there ever a harder case? How can she discharge her commission on these terms ?-They are nothing less than an Egyptian cruelty, demanding bricks and withbolding straw. Is she not intrusted with the sacraments, without which there is no salvation? And can she dispense these, and indulge her mercy for emperilled souls, if deluded parents are allowed to exercise vain self-will, and train their children in the fatal errors of an unbaptized intelligence? How can she be faithful, if sectaries, whom she is bound to treat as aliens and pity as apostates, are to be admitted as subjects equal under the law? The ecclesiastical party, represented by the National School Society, would be thankful for a discriminating earthquake, that should swallow up all dissenters, and rid the church of all difficulty, by rounding off the nation into the old ecclesiastical integrity, without any ravelled edges of dissent. If the State is bound to help only the true church, is it not bound to hinder the false ones? Why mulet the dissenter's pocket on behalf of God's truth, and leave his person free to propagate a lie?

We cannot see any reason on "church prin-

ciples" for squeamishuess upon this matter. kingdom of politics, the former with the Eternal consequences must over-ride all the kingdom of nature; in other words, Kant lesser humanities. You make no scruple holds by the Roman idea, Schleiermacher by about shooting a score of mutineers to prevent the Greek; and the one is more akin to the the disorganization of an army; why then hesitate to burn up a small sect, to stop the love of the New. They form, in fact, the perdition of a people? To believe in the necessity of baptism, we are told, is " fundamentally vital to salvation;" and hence all education must flow from this doctrine, and the State is bound to have it taught to the people. Then, why not provide a State font at every market-cross, and baptize under inspection of the police? Why not enact penalties against the " pretended holy orders" of dissenters, by which a spurious and inefficient imitation of the divine charm is palmed off upon simple people? These consequences of the "strictly church principles" are most obvious, and if the penal laws are not revived, it is not for the want of a desire therefor. The requisite logic is ready at a moment's notice, and only slumbers within the theory till the dawn of where he wrote an interesting letter to his some reactionary crisis favors its waking into paper, in which, in addition to allusions to his

but believe them. Holy hands are lifted up President Olin, and of the literary institutions inhorror when such mysteries are approached of New England. In this extract will be found by the gaze of a layman's uncommissioned some facts suggestive of the duty of Southern mind ; and a divine patent is claimed, not only Methodists in sustaining their institutions :for dispensing, but for discerning sacred truth.

This sacerdotal arrogance might be permitHe looks somewhat enfeebled by his long conted to have its way, and spend itself against finement (of nearly a hundred days) at New the energy of the age, if it were the outpouring of some private sect. The visions of provement; he has been under new treatment during his last attack, a treatment that more Swedenborg, the pretensions of Poughkeepsie than any other seems to have reached his case, Seers, and the Mormon inspirations of Joe and his friends are quite hopeful that he may Smith the prophet, may be left without re- be restored to comparative effectiveness, smith the prophet, may be left without re-monstrance to try their strength upon the arrogance of the age, or on the permanent his. He is now able to attend daily his dutendencies to sichological illusion. And if ties in the college. The Divine p omise is any number of Oxford graduates, whose that " the prayer of faith shall save the sick, heads have been turned with ecclesiology, church believe the promise, and claim it in reare convinced that they hold the power of the speci to her important public servants? Why keys, and if, by the combined force of bad ar- then are so many of them laid aside from the guments and good works, they can induce most urgent posts of duty? country gentlemen and suburban shopkeepers to employ them at their own charges, in rassments from its very origin, it has at last opening and shutting the kingdom of heaven, so far secured its endowment as to pay its no one could reasonably complain. But when current expensess, by its regular income .this sort of profession occupies the parish The two New York and the Providence church and claims the parish school, when it secured their apportionment of the adownent, lives upon the farmer's tithe, and grows upon and the Main Conference (or rather, at prechapter-lands, and thrives with bishop's rents, sent, Conferences) has steadily paid the full its proud repulse to lay investigation becomes interest of its pledge. The manner in which Maine has maintained its financial integrity is ridicalous. A glance into the past will show almost singularly honorable in these days of that the alienation of the English nation from the negligence of public bodies in such affairs. the church system is not wonderful, or to be ewailed as a sign of degeneracy. That system, if we assume the tractarian point of view, was precision for years, though the Maine brethmade up before the end of the 4th century, ren have not yet found it convenient to comwe take the evangelical early in the 15th. No change has found admission since. Let my one cast his eye, over the course of knowedge and the history of civilization during done very much towards the fiscal security of ast three centuries, and say whether the the institution. Boston takes the lead in these nacemen formed to themselves of the constitution of this Universe, at the commone . | subject, which, however, we are not at liberty ment of this time, could possibly remain to publish. equally creditable at the end. It is in vain We have often remarked in the columns of to say that revelation abides steadfast amid the Herald that it has pleased God to bless change; the dogmatic system of the church is not a revelation, but a human claboration of our denominational interest has been more of the contents, materials, and even accretions of revelation; and its soundness and darability as a structure depend not simply on the substance of the living rock within it, but not literary, are to be found all over our Conferless on the selection, the combination, the eness, and indeed all over the nation. It was proportion of the parts; for all which the remarked to me the other day, by a soberarchitectonic intellect of man is alone responsible. The essence of the religion of Christ- mies, such as Wilbraham, Kent's Hill, &c., endom is etamal; but the dogmatic scheme | were now to be annihilated, their results aiconstituted by applying it forward and back- ready realized would be a noble ind unnificaward in time from the last hour of chaos to the day of doom, and along all radii in space sity has from its origin been a sanetuary as from "the spirits in prison" to the seventh well as a school for our young men. The Diheaven, must take the risks of human theory, and be open to the enlargement of human

LIVES OF THE SAINTS. The above is the title of a series of publica-England Monastic Institutions, or to re-awaken the English admiration for ascetic discipstreet, for a life of contemplation, to induce cotton-spinners to recite the psalter every day; and bring Sir Robert Peel down to the house the increasing demand therefor.

SCHLEIERMACHER, AND KANT.

Schleie macher and Kant, are names that have become household words in Germany, the usual course of expenditure and inheriand have been regarded as among the chief tance, are soon dissipated or lose their direct of her ethical philosophers.

Their systems of ethics, though in part eclectic, like a fusion of courithian brass from all other systems, are strictly antipodal .-"The latter," says the North British Review, "making virtue consist in self-government, the former in self-developement; the latter making free-will all in all, the former ascribes every-thing to organization; the latter making virtue a struggle, the former a itself. Think of this, men of God, who have harmony; the latter connecting it with the been prospered in his providence. Look

law of the Old Testament, the other to the outermost sea-marks of the great ocean of moral speculation, on different sides of its expanse; and an interesting essay might be written to show how the whole tide, in different ages, has rolled backwards and forwards between them."

METHODIST INSTITUTIONS IN NEW ENGLAND.

The Editor of the Herald and Journal has been afflicted with an attack of lung fever, and on his partial recovery therefrom, he took an excursion to Midlletown, the seat of the Wesleyan University, where he found a most cordial reception and every comfort so grateful to an invalid, in the family of President Olin, recent sickness, trip to Middletown, the pie-It appears to be shocking in the eyes of our turesque scenery of that city, the families of spiritual guides that any one but themselves the faculty of the University, their deep pieshould look into doctrines which they incul- ty, missionary zeal, and their harmonious asvate-discuss them -- do any thing with them sociation together; he writes as follows, of

The President of the University has referred to the fact with manifest pride. The interest, he says, has been paid with the utmost mence raising the principal. We hope Maine will never forfeit her good credit. The personal generosity of large-hearted brethren in New York city, Rhode Island and Boston has munificent efforts; it would agreeably surprise our readers if we could state some facts on the

in a special manner our literacy institutions. It may be doubted whether any other departtutions all along their history, and the evidences of their usefulness, both moral and minded man who has observed closely our affairs for thirty years, that if our older acadetion for all the struggles and expense thus far put forth for them. The Wesleyan Univervine Spirit has descended upon it at frequent intervals, and I am able to state a fact about its present religious condition, which, I have no doubt, will gladden the hearts of all its friends. A blessed revival has prevailed in the Methodist church here during the winter, under the labors of Rev. Mr. Seudler ; its influence has been felt in the college, and of tions issued from the Tractarian press of Ox- a hundred and twelve students, not a fifth reford, with the evident design to review in main unconverted. This proportion of professed Christians among such an amount of young men will be considered altogether extraordinary. The result is a moral tone and line, or as the Westminster Review says, to a facility of government quite unusual in induce converted bankers to quit Lombard such communities of youth. As I have looked out from day to day on the noble site of the college and recalled the numerous examples of youthful ability and usefulness which have gone forth from it into all parts of our in a hair shirt. These books are said to be in the highest degree melancholy, and even ques- have felt astonished that more of our prospertion, whether a married man or woman, can be usefulness by investing in it their charities. saved! If the whole community were to Why, amidst a church growing continually turn monks and nuns, foundling hospitals like ours in numbers and riches, should such should be vastly increased, to correspond with a mighty agency of good be allowed to lan-the increasing demand therefor guish? Wealth does indeed look enviable when we think of the good it may achieve through such an instrumentality. He that invests in such an institution a few thousand dollars, provides for himself a perpetual power

of usefulness. His treasures, distributed by

and appreciable utility, but in such fixed and

philanthropic investments they abide on from

generation to generation, blessing the world

while he sleeps in the grave ; there is thus se-

cured a sort of perpetual activity, if I may so

speak, like unto an indefinitely continued life.

and in many instances good men have thus

lived after their decease a more strenuous and

productive life on the earth, than they did be-

fore their departure. And let it be remem-

bered that the recompenses of such a sustain-

around you at the necessitous institutions of blows manfully. Latterly he has come closer membrance that you have so used it be more behind you, according to the usual custom of this godless world, out of which you profess to have been redeemed by your conversion?

Religious Intelligence.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE CHRIS-TIAN ADVOCATE & JOURNAL. Arrival of the Missionaries of the M. E. Church, South.

The middle of April brought the mammoth iew steamer Tennessee into our harbor dieet from New York, per Cape Horn and Panama. She had on board about seven hundred persons, among whom were Rev. Dr. J. Boring, superintendent, and Rev. Messrs. Winn and Pollock, associates of the Pacific missions of the M. E. Church, South; together with the estimable families of the two first named gentlemen. The fame of Dr. B.'s amiability and intellectual power has not been confined to the sunny clime of the South, but has extended over the Union .-- NEWS FROM ROME -- ANOTHER PRISONER ES-The Rev. Mr. Taylor invited him to occupy the M. E. Church pulpit last Sabbath morning, and the sermon did honor both to his head and heart. Great cordiality and good the condemnation of Father Charles Gazola feeling prevails between the Methodist min- to perpetual reclusion in the penitentiary of isters of this city and those Southern mis- Cornelo, with the loss of all his benefices, as sionaries, and I am disposed to think that the responsible for the injurious language with redeportment of all will tend but to increase it. spect to the Sovereign Pontiff contained in Dr. B. is too much of a Christian gentleman the Journal Positivo, of which he was the dito even feel disposed to interfere with the operations of the talented, popular, and amiable was detained in the castle of St. Angelo, nissionaries which the M. E. Church has in where he was treated with all the respect due this field, and I suppose that his efforts will to his sacerdotal character; but this he has be especially directed to those places where abused, and on the 27th of last month, he there are no Methodist Churches or Socie- deceived the watchfullness of hiskeepers, and

EXTRACT FROM THE EUROPEAN CORRES-PONDENCE OF THE CHRISTIAN ADAOCATE AND

introduced to our British world, having been born on the birthday of the Duke of Welling- | this prelate, whom they fear so much, has eston, is to be called Arthur, after that illustri- caped. our octogenarian. To this the public have youl all comparison, the Duke is the man corporals have been arrested, and will be But few, if any, would wish that Prince Ar- in the castle have been examined. thus should rival Duke Arthur in the number of his battles, or the fame of his arms. Very well to wear, peacefully, the name of a great known. When Pius IX, assumed the tiara general, but we should not like to see any he gave a strong impulsion to liberal opinions call to cover that name a second time with by founding the Contemporaneo. the glory of a hundred victories.

appealed to the Court of Queen's Bench, and he set on foot a new journal, the Positico, the court has not been delivered; but no one then declared itself frankly republican. seems to have any idea that it will be in his

In Sardinia the matters of the church appear in a very unsatisfactory condition. The Archbishop FRANZOSI wrote a pamphlet, in XIV., and from Benedict XIV. to Cardinal which he recommended his clergy to resist the new law for placing ecclesiastics on the same level as other subjects. The government soized several copies of the pamphlet, the reign of the republic, whose device was: and cited the Archbishop to appear the next " Liberty for all the world, especially for our morning before a tribunal. Monsignor Fran- adversaries !" zoni not loving this position, and, I suppose, not hoping for a civil triumph, betook himself suddenly to flight, and left the court with- DEATH OF REV. RICHARD REECE out a criminal, the church without a head, the pope without a representative. This has the venerable Rev. Richard Recce, Wesley-

One of the most stirring incidents connected with the late religious meetings has transpired in the Congregational Union. Though zealously objecting, in theory, to the Connexional principle, the Congregationalists have found it necessary to draw closer together than their theoretical plan would indicate. They have formed several provincial unions, and one great Union for England and Wales. Among the measures of a really Connexional character which this union has undertaken, was the establishment of periodicals—the Christian Witness and the Christian's Penny Magazine. For these the editor chosen was Dr. John Campbell, minister of the Tabernacle, near City Road, built by Whitefield. Dr. Campbell has been for some years a man of mark. "Jethro, the Martyr of Erromanga," a work on missions, and several other productions, had made him a name of considerable resonance. A man of about five feet ten, having a motives of other peoples's actions, may poshead clustering with rebelions black hair, eyesibly be, in a great measure, ignorant of his brows as shaggy, and eyes as restless, as the genius of bluster and bustle could put on, a strong set of features, covered with a rough, swarthy skin, a broad chest, a massy arm, a THE CONVENTION OF THE PROTESTANT swinging, hasty gate, and such a cast of the head as seems to tell you that if you are a mind to contend, you will meet your match. Altogether, Dr. Campbell is just a specimen of in the state, assembled on May 9th (Assension day) that kind of Scotchman who grafts upon the in Christ's Church, Houston, after morning prayer frame of an operative, and the habits of a and an appropriate sermon by the Rev. Mr. Denison of Matagorda, the convention organized, but as Bishop scholar, the feelings of a self-elevated poten-tate, and a universal censor. He opened his high waters, it was resolved to adjourn until he could editorial career with unprecedented eclat .- reach town. On the 11th inst., the Bishop having His aims were vast, his energy exhaustless, his pen emphatic, and his whole operation vivacious beyond comparison. But all things have their faults. Even Dr. Campbell could not please everybody; and one reason why he did not please every body, was, that everybody did not please him. No, whoever, whether individual or community, happened not to please the redoubtable editor, soon fell under shower of sledge-hammers that made all their bones ache. Church, Methodists, by the rite of confirmation, and what points he considered important to be occupied immediately—as sidered important to be occupied immediately—as men, good men, bad men, and men not remarkable either way, all were placed in turn on the editorial anvil, and the pith of the great hammer was all taxed to belabor them. This, of course, provoked remonstrances from many quarters. The Congregational Union, after a short time, had to put on the title-page of which were not favored with the service of the church. hort time, had to put on the title-page of their organs, "For the general contents the editor alone is responsible." With this explanation the doctor felt, perhaps, all the recr, and, as occasion served, he dealt his

the church, and if you love the Lord Jesus to his own denomination. Some of his bre-Christ, who first loved you and gave himself thren, and some of their periodicals, came in or you, testify your love by the liberal use of for hard knocks. The Doctor had started a your property in his cause. Will not the re- weekly newspaper called the British Banner. This furnished even a freer medim for censorrefreshing in your last hour than the prospect ship, and, on the whole, he made not a small of its uncertain, if not pernicious fate if left number of his own brethren vastly uneasy.— At this year's meeting of the Congregational Uionn, it was proposed by Mr. Andrew Reed. of Norwich, (son to Dr. Reed, who once visited America, and wrote thereupon.) that the magazines under the conduct of Dr. Campbell should cease to be recognized as organs of the Union. This was done with gentleness, with fit tribute to the Doctor's talent ; but it was done, and there could be no mistake of its meaning. The Doctor felt it, he spoke largely, he needed no buttresses, -he was able enough to stand alone, he would not allow them to retain the property of the magazines, and altogether he was more confident than amiable. The matter, however, ended in steps being taken to dissolve the formal connexion between the Doctor's magazines and the name of the Congregational Union.

We clip the following interesting intelliligence from the Paris correspondence of the Christian Advocate and Journal:

CAPED-PROGRESS OF THE QUESTION OF SEPARATION OF CHURCH AND STATE.

The Journal of Rome of April 1st contains escaped."

On the 30th of March a correspondent of the Concordia writes from Rome :-

"Bravo! bravo! well donn! Such is the exclamation with which is welcomed everywhere the news of the escape of M. Gazola. The new prince which the month of May The absolutists are furious; they are moving heaven and carth to find out by what means

"As soon as his evasion was known, all no kind of objection, quits otherwise, for, be- the Roman authorities were in motion. Three whom all classes look upon as the foremost, judged by a court-martial. All the prisoners

"Ever sines Gregory XVI. Monsigner Gazola's liberal sentiments have been well

"At that epoch he was frankly constitu-The Bishop of Exeter dies hard; having tionalist. After the departure of the Pop , been defeated there by a very elaborate de- first numbers of which were edited in the same cision, he now carries the battle into the tendency. Monsignor Gazola could not be-Court of Common Pleas. Here, again, he as- lieve that the Pope would intrust the preserserts that not the Queen in Council, but the vation of his temporal throne to foreign upper house of convocation, is the proper tri- bayonets. The fact of his doing so led to a bunal for his cause. The judgment in the change in the politics of the Positivo, which

Monsignor Gazola is a scholar. As a theofavor; yet our English law is so illustriously logian, he could contend with all the secred uncertaing that we never know when or how colleges. He treated the question of the sea cruss may be turned right round and present paration of the temporal and spiritual powers with remarkable eloquence and erudition. He cited the Gospel, the fathers, the councils, and all the most respectable authorities in ec-clesiastical law, from Bellarmine to Benedict Sorlia, covering with confusion the Roman patricians and their organ the Constitutionale Romano, which enjoyed full liberty during

The Euglish papers announce the death of considerably heightened the popular forment an minister, in the 85th year of his age. He against the priests and their ways in Pied- died on the 27th of April. Many will remember the visit of this gentleman to the United States. He was the oldest preacher in the Wesleyan Church, and was the first representative from that body to the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States. Com. Adr.

THE PURITANS.

According to Bancroft, the first Puritan settlers of New England are the parents of one third of the population of the United States. In the first fifteen years-the time when most of the immigration from England took place-there came over 21,000 persons. Their descendants in 1840 were estimated at 4,000,000. Each family bas multiplied on the average to a thousand souls.

He that sees ever so accurately into the

From the Red Land Herald. EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF TEXAS.

The first Annual Convention of the P. E. Church arrived the convention again met, when after appro-priate prayers, the Bishop took the chair and proceeded

Six clergymen, were present from the parishes of Galveston, Houston, Matagorda, Brazoria, Washington, and San Augustine; lay representatives arrived from three parishes, presented their certificates and took

their seats in the convention.

After some preliminary business, the Bishop delivered a well digested and interesting address to the convention, giving a full account of his visitations through the state, where he had held divine service—how many he had admitted to the Holy communion by the rite of confirmation and mixed to the service. presenting the most encouraging prospects of success
to the self-denying herald of the cross.

But the most important part of his address, was upon by the members of the convention. One was

most con in the per ers living school to of the mi tions, par mitte of P. Hend of any of tion, eng into oper Applicat ty, a full in this st organized In every the prosp

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BOS terta

JULY 3, 1805.

Latterly he has come closer f their periodicals, came in The Doctor had started a called the British Banner. en a freer medim for censorwhole, he made not a small brethren vastly uneasy .eting of the Congregational posed by Mr. Andrew Reed. to Dr. Reed, who once visiwrote thereupon,) that the to be recognized as organs his was done with gentleness, the Doctor's talent ; but it ere could be no mistake of its Doctor felt it, he spoke large-10 buttresses, -he was able alone, he would not allow e property of the magazines, be was more confident than natter, however, ended in to dissolve the formal conhe Doctor's magazines and Congregational Union.

II. NO. 12.

following interesting intelli-

Paris correspondence of the ite and Journal : E-ANOTHER PRISONER ES-

tess of THE QUESTION OF F CHURCH AND STATE. Rome of April 1st contains of Father Charles Gazola usion in the penitentiary of loss of all his benefices, as ie injurious language with revereign Pontiff contained in tiro, of which he was the dils, "The condemted person the castle of St. Angelo, ated with all the respect due character; but this he has the 27th of last month, he chfullness of hiskeepers, and

of March a correspondent of rites from Rome :-ro! well done! Such is the

h which is welcomed everyof the escape of M. Gazola. are furious; they are moving to find out by what means m they fear so much, has es-

his evasion was known, all orities were in motion. Three been arrested, and will be t-martial. All the prisoners been examined. Gregory XVI. Monsignor sentiments have been well

Pius IX. assumed the tiara impulsion to liberal opinions Contemporaneo. ch he was frankly constituthe departure of the Pop , new journal, the Positico, the which were edited in the same

isignor Gazola could not beope would intrust the preserunoral throne to foreign fact of his doing so led to a lities of the Positivo, which self frankly republican. azola is a scholar. As a theocontend with all the sacred

eated the question of the setemporal and spiritual powble eloquence and erudition. sp.l, the fathers, the councils, respectable authorities in ecfrom Bellarmine to Benedict Benedict XIV. to Cardinal with confusion the Roman icir organ the Constitutionale enjoyed full liberty during republic, whose device was: ! the world, especially for our

LEV. RICHARD REECE papers announce the death of ev. Richard Reces, Wesleythe 85th year of his age. He of April. Many will reof this gentleman to the Church, and was the first from that body to the Meth-

Church in the United States.

IE PURITANS.

Bancroft, the first Puritan England are the parents of population of the United first fifteen years-the time immigration from England re came over 21,000 persons. ats in 1840 were estimated at ch family bas multiplied on thousand souls.

ever so accurately into the peoples's actions, may pos-eat measure, ignorant of his

the Red Land Herald. TION OF THE PROTESTANT CHURCH IN THE DIOCESE OF TEXAS. d Convention of the P. E. Church

bled on May 9th (Assension day) h, Houston, after morning prayer e sermon by the Rev. Mr. Denison convention organized, but as Bishop reached the city in consequence of resolved to adjourn until he could he 11th inst., the Bishop having tion again met, when after appro-

e; lay representatives arrived from liminary business, the Bishop de-

ested and interesting address to the g a full account of his visitations where he had held divine service to be occupied immediately—as

ost encouraging prospects of success r herald of the cross, aportant part of his address, was two considerations to be deliberated two considerations to be deliberated bers of the convention. One was f a general missionary who should te at large, visiting those places vored with the service of the church. tered members into parishes, and y the assurance that at the earliest shall have the services of those who ings. Another important consider-cessity of establishing somewhere

within the bounds of the Diocese a Church Seminary, where the devoted members of the Church might send their children with the confidence that they would receive a thorough classic edu ation, under the most competent feachers, and be properly instructed in the peculiar principles of the church—those teachers living clergymen—but the grand object of the school to be the training of young men for the work of the ministre.

of the ministry.

It is almost unecessary to say that these sugges tions, particularly the last, met with the hearly con-currence of both orders in the convention. A com-mitte of five was appointed (one of whom is Gen. J. P. Henderson, our townsman) to receive proposals of any offers which may be made, to decide upon location, engage qualified teachers, and carry the school into operation at as early a period as practicable.—
Application will be made for a charter for a University a fellowers to the contract of the contract ty, a full corps of Professors will be engaged as soon as circumstances will warrant, giving students an opportunity of graduating and receiving collegiate hon ors. Within the last two years, the number of clergy in this state has nearly tripled, and the members of organized Parishes has increased from three to ten. In every place where the church has been established, the prospects are cheering and encouraging-appli-cation for elergymen are received from all parts o the state -- and were the men to go out into the field --- men who would deny themselves, men who had the love of God, and the love of souls at heart, unquestionably the number of Parishes might be doubled in less

than twelve months.

It is a gratification to say that the greatest harmony prevailed among the members of the convention. One motive one desire, that of doing good, seemed to actu-

ate every breast.

The convention adjourned on the 15th, it having The convention adjurated as the been resolved that the next convention should be held in Galveston the first Thursday in May, 1851.

After the convention had adjourned, the whole After the convention had adjourned, the waste body of the clergy in compliance with an argent invitation, accompanied the Bishop in his visitation to Galveston, when Mr. Rucker commerty a preacher among the Campbellites, was admitted to the order of Deacons, a large number ratified their Baptismal vows in the Apostolic rite of confirmation, and the services generally, were more than usually solemn and interesting, evidently pro-ducing a favorable impression upon the minds of that intelligent community.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

By the arrival of the Palmetto at Galveston we have dates from New Orleans to the 24th

The Compromise bill had not passed the Senate at the last accounts; but little doubt was entertained that it would pass by a majority of three votes after receiving a few amendments. The news of the Executive intervention in Santa Fe may change the views of the Southern members and defeat the bill. We find that the friends of the bill count upon the votes of the Senators of Texas to ensure its passage. These votes may be changed when the copy of Col. Munroe's proclamation But they ought not to wonder at it. The reaches the capital.

The President submitted a message to the Senate on the 17th J.me, respecting the "ope- crucified." rations of Maj. Neighbors, as Commissioner for Texas, organizing the country under the U. S. DISTRICT COURT IN EASTERN authority of that State. The President says that New Mexico was captured by the United States from Mexico, and should, in his opin informed, has just returned from Washington ion, remain under control of the General Government till the question of boundary is settled in Eastern Texas, and the Hon. W. B. Ochby a competent tribunal."

on the Susan Loud and Georgiana had not cogdoches, and Paris.

Marshall Republican. been released; but our Consul entertained strong hopes that they would be released and the vessels restored in a f-w days. The yellow fever was raging in Havana, and the con duct of the Spanish authorities seems to indicate that they hope this dreadful disease will destroy the greater portion of the captives, and thus their revengeful feelings will be gratified without incurring the danger of a rup. Europe. ture with the United States by executing the prisoners.

It is now well ascertained that these captives were not on their way to Cuba and had between the advocates of protection and free no intention of joining the expedition. The trade, but no action. der them, has justly excited general indignations as lost by a vote of 68 to 139. tion throughout the Union, and the President is severely consured for not requiring the large majority.

We find in the leading article of the Time Spanish authorities to release them inmediately after their capture.

Governor Quitman and one of the Supreme Judges of the state of Mississippi, have been indicted for an alleged violation of the laws of the United States. They are charged as aiders and abetters of the men who lately made the attack on the town of Cardenas in Cuba. Like Lafayette, Steuben, and other noble spirits who aided in achieving American independence, they have sympathised with the Cuban patriots, and perhaps have furnished means to them to attempt to emancipate their beautiful country from a tyranny ten fold more odious than Americans ever endured. The officers of the General Government who have arraigned them at the bar of the Supreme Court, will we think, find it very difficult to empanuel an American jury that

W. C. ADVOCATE.

It is proposed to erect a new place of entertainment in Beston, on the plan of Niblo's theatre in New York, and large enough to hold 3,500 persons. We imagine that such a place of entertainment will not improve the Bostonians, either in their morals or religion. We sincerely hope that the project will yet

We learn that Dr. Kneeland, of Boston, in a recent lecture before the Harvard Natin a recent lecture before the Harvard Natural Historical Society, maintained the doctrine of Professor Agassiz, that the human ister from London be wust anticipated at no disrace have not a common parentage. The tant period.
prevalent idea that Adam and Eve were the These occ parents of all nations he utterly discards, as being unsupported, in his view, by analogy, facts, or the Mosaic records. Professor A
trary, warnings and precursors of a state of gassiz, we understand, is soon to give his views to the public on the subject. What next?

The Cochituate water rents in Boston, for 1850, will amount to about \$120,000. The Croton water rents in New York, for 1849, amounted to \$284,106,37.

We learn that Mr. Paine, of Worcester, Mass., lights his house by electric light .--His apparatus for decomposing the water, is placed in the cellar. The light is taken to the different rooms by means of pipes. The light is said to be intensely bright. The instrument which prepares the gas for lighting is also used for warming the house. The experiment has called to the house a large num-

Dr. Olin, who was at Middletown, we are happy to state, is slowly improving in health. It is ardently hoped, that, by the blessing of God, he will, in time, enter again upon the active duties of the Presidency of Wesleyan University.

TEXAS VS. CUPIDITY.

It would seem from the following statements, that the interests of Texas are sacrifixed to the cupidity of the mail contractors: such recklessness of the welfare of Texas. merits universal condemnation:

GALVESTON & NEW ORLEANS MAIL CON-TRACT .- A correspondent of the "Galveston News," writing from Washington City on the 14th ultimo, says:

Your readers feel great interest in everything relating to your mails, and as the contracts were given out a few days ago, I send you a few items about the way in which

these things are conducted. In opening the proposals, it was found that Morgan bid for a Semi-Weekly mail from New Orleans to Galveston for one hundred thousand dollars per annum; another company for the same service at \$33,000. J. R. Jefferson, of Mississippi, bid \$23,500, when it was awarded to him; but, before it could be closed, the wirepullers got to work, and proposals were reissued for a weekly mail to Galveston and La Vaca from New Orleans. This produced some sharp cutting, between Morgan and Jefferson. The former bid for the contract at \$12,500 and the latter at \$12,000; the final award was given to Jefrson. He afterwards sold out to Morgan. The opposition which was expected by Texas to the steam monopoly is, therefore, 'defunct. Some may think it strange that the interest of your State should be bamboozled and trifled with by a little dexterity or management on the part of those who have no interest in the transmission of intelligence, or facilities of trade, beyond the profits of their purse .same spirit existed in public affairs over eighteen hundred years ago, when Herod and Pilate made friends, and our blessed Lord was

Major Houston, of San Augustine, we are city, and brings the news that a District Court of the United States has been created iltree appointed Judge thereof. It is un-known who is District Attorney, or Marshal, Advices have been received from Havana to the 13th June. The prisoners captured of the court are to be held at Marshall, Na-

FOREIGN NEWS. ITLL ACCOUNTS BY THE ATLANTIC

Interesting Politicial Intelligence-The French Electoral Law will pass - Coalition against

We publish annexed the full account received by the Atlantic giving an important and interesting synopsis of the state of affairs in

ENGLAND.

Doings in Parliament.-The Parliamentary news is without general interest. There had been some informal discussions in the Lords,

A motion in the Commons, on the 25th, by Another motion to strike out the grant to the Maynooth College, was negatived by a similarly

of the 24th ult, the following paragraphs, which occur in the discussion of the Greek question, and which hint at a possible Europe-an coalition against Great Britain.

THE CRITICAL POSITION OF AFFAIRS.—Nor can it be doubted that the Russian Cabinet is prepared, in conformity with its very solemn declarations, since made public, to mark its sense of these transactions.

When the note of the 26th of April was writ-

ten, it might be hoped at St. Petersburgh that the mediation of France would prevail; we have yet to learn the effect produced on tha court by the renewal of coercive measures, but it cannot fail to be at least as acute as it was in Meanwhile, the indications already given by

Lord Palmerston of similar designs against Naples and Tuscany, have put all the Powers on their guard against the recurrence of such a surprise as the blockade of the Piroeus. The French fleet has been for some months in the Bay of Naples, prepared to ward off an attack in that quarter, and with instructions to support the King of the Two Sicilies. The Grand Duke of Tuscany being similarly

threatened, applied for the advice and support of the Northern Powers; and though we believe bas not already been implicated in similar crimes.

Of the Northern Powers, and though we believe that an arrangement has been made to refer the Leghorn claims to arbitration, the Cabinets of Russia & Austria have seized the opportunity to announce that, as Lord Palmerston holds the private claims of British residents in foreign countries to be a subject for the interference of the British fleet, and not to be within the exclusive jurisdiction of the municipal laws of those countries, they demur in principle to any such pretension, and that they shall take measures to restrict the admission of British subjects to reside in their dominions.

Should any such measures be acted upon it can scarcely fail to produce very inconvenient and unpleasant consequences, and it would unjustly inflict on the mercantile classes of Enlishmen the recoil of a foreign policy in which they have no part. But after what has passed we feel more regret than astonishment to learn

These occurrences, happening in rapid suc

ARRIVAL OF AN EAST INDIAN EMBASSY.

TEXAS WESLEYANBANNEI:

The steamship Ripon brought to Southampton on the 28th ult., from Alexandria, an extra-ordinary embassage from the kingdom of Nepaul, on the borders of Thibet. It consisted of his Excellency General Jung Bahadoor Koorman Kanagee, Prime Minister and Commander-in-Chief, and his suite of twenty-four persons, the most distinguished of which were Colonel Juggut Shumshere Koorman Ranrgee, brothers of the General Capt. Rummihr Singh Adhikaree Khajee Kurbeer Khutree, Capt. Hemdul Sing Thapa, Lieut. Kurbeer Hhutree, Lieut. Lall Singh Khutree, and Lieut. Bheen Sen Rana, and a great many other terrible men with ter-rible names. The General's visit to England is as Embassador Extraordinary from the King of Nepaul to the Queen of England, and he charged with a complimentary letter and costly presents, consisting of the most valuable Nepaulese productions and manufactures, worth, it is said, nearly a quarter of a million of pounds sterling, from the King to her Majes-

According to the account in the Southampcontain it, touched by Christians, they were compelled engage the whole of the forecabin and saloons of the Ripon, in which they fitted up a cooking apparatus, which was constructed out of a large square hox made of planks and paddle floats, filled with med and sand. The fuel they used was charcoal. Their principal food on board was poultry, kids, eggs, rice, and vegetables. They took in themselves, at each port they touched at, what water they want ed.

would set all the decencies of debate at defiance, and prevent, by their unrestrained violence, and pr As the discription of this embassy will likely

interest our readers quite as much as political details, we subjoin other particulars: The features of the Nepaulese partake of the Mengolian and Hindoo caste. Many of the embassy are most pleasing and handsome looking men, and their dresses are gorgeous beyond

description. The general is a handsome and most intelligent man, about thirty-two years of age, very dark, with long jet black hair. He is the first Hindoo of high caste that has visited Eng-

The Ripon arrived at the Southampton dock soon after seven in the morning. Many of the general's suite were promenading the deck, and among them his two brothers, very handsome young men, and splendidly dressed. The general made his appearance on deck at about half-past seven. His dress consisted of a black sadin cloak, profusely embroidered with gold of ele-gant workmanship. His head-dress was a cap nearly covered with large emeralds, diamonds, and other precious stones. The cap was sur-mounted with a bird of Paradise, the fastening of which was covered by a profusion of bril-liants. His fingers were covered with rings. one of which was a diamond, an amethyst, and an emerald of immense value. His wrists were also covered with bracelets adorned with gold and precious stenes.

He left the ship seen after nine o'clock in the

morning, to go to the Peninsular and Oriental Company's office, just outside the dock gates.
On walking from the ship, his excellency was preceded by one of the chief of his suite and, followed by a large number of other chiefs. when the sun shone on them, were literally blazing with brittiants. They were all armed with pistols, mounted, and many of their swords were in golden scabbards.

The Embassador declined to go to any South-

to himself. This grose from religious, scruples, sleep and cook their ford at the Peninsular Orient and Rochford to fit out the Douque Hindoo servants were basy conveying their cocking utensils, water witchers, bedding rice. and other kinds of food from the ship to their temporary abode. A tent was formed in a back yard, where the Nepaulese cooking apperatus was fitted up. Messengers were employed ranning all over the town purchasing eggs, and preferred the larger eggs of ducks and geese. They took a great fancy for cauliflower, which is very plentiful at Southampton, and purchas-el an immense quantity of that vegetable. They appeared to observe the utmost secresy in dressing and eating their food, and were much alarmed lest any of the blacks and other persons belonging to the Peninsular Company should observe them. But though so secret about their cooking and cating, they appear to e quite indifferent as to who saw them at their extraordinary ablutions. They wash after they touch any thing, the washing being more like a religious ceremony, than for the purpose of cleanliness. Not only the Hindoo servants, but some of the chiefs were in the back yard washing themselves perpetually. They stripped with the exception of a slight cloth around the loins, and they would wash themselves all over with about a half pint of water. The ervants of the embassay were evidently of the lowest caste -some were meanly and miserably clad, many of them without shoes, and their clothing formed a striking contrast to the magnificent costume of the chiefs. His Excellency dined with a few members of his suite on Saturday. After dinner they all commenced smoking. They seemed much pleased with the apartment in which they resided, which is a very spacious and handsome one, and particu-larly in the evening, when it was lit up with

the Ripon, was the Hippopotamus. The one brought home in the Ripon is a male specimen. in good health, about ten months old, and 500 lbs, weight. It fed on milk and rice, about 8) pints daily of the former, and the latter was consumed both boiled and raw. A number of sows and goats were kept on board the Ripon

to supply the milk.

The well known authoress of the Scottish Chiefs, and many other standard novels and romances. Miss Jane Porter, expired at the residence of her brother. Dr. J. W. Ogilvie Porter, Portland square, Bristol, on Thursday night, the 23d, from a second attack of pulme nary apoplexy. "Miss Porter," says a Loadon paper, "was in her 74th year, and maintained to the last moment, not only her intellectual faculties unimpaired, but the cheerful disposition for which she had been so much admired during her long life."

Lord Asibly was to bring his motion in the House of Commons for the total abolition of Sunday labor in the Post office, on Thursday, the 3.8h. The number of petitions in favor of the abolition amounted on Friday to 8.819, to which upwards of 570,000 signa ares were at-

The London papers announce the sudden death of the wife of the Rt. Hon. Henry Labou-chere President of the Board of Trade. The deceased was the youngest daughter of the late Sir Thomas Baring, Bart, and sister of the Rt. Hon. Francis Thornhill Baring, First Lord

of the Treasury.

The Bishop of London is laboring under severe indisposition, so severe indeed, that he has been compelled to postpone for the present, the performances of all of his Episcopal du-

set out under unfavorable auspicies. The Felix, Sir John Ross' vessel, went to sea from Lochryan in a sad state of disorder, from the continued drunkenness of the crew during the whole of the time the vessel was in Loch. sailing Master had drank himself into a state of insanity, delerium tremens, and was in his bed; the mate was but little better, perhaps worse, for he was furious with drink; and the and positively refused to weigh the anchor, or make sail on the vessel. This had to be done

The British Artic Expedition seems to have

whole of the crew were much in the same state, by the crew of the steamer, and some parties rom Sranaer, who wished to accompany Sir John out of Lochryan. On reaching the anchorage off Cairnryan five miles down the Loch. the men insisted upon anchoring, and force had to be used to prevent them from doing so.

It has been announced, with some appearance of authority, that Lord Cottenham has either tendered his resignation, or is about immediately to do so.

The discussion on the French Electorial Bill According to the account in the Southampton papers, the traveling expenses of the Embassy, since it left Nepaul, have amounted to nearly ten thousand pounds. His excellency and suite profess the religion of Buddhism; and on account of their strict notions respecting their religion, diet, and ablutions, and their dread of having their food, or the vessels which contain it, touched by Christians, they were would set all the decencies of debate at defiance,

Napoleon Bonaparte, Gen. Bedeau and others Lamartine's speech was especially brilliant, and entirely on the side of the people. He was cheered throughout by the Liberals.

THE ENGLISH DIFFICULTY.

The Times correspondent, writing from Paris. May the 27th, says; "Some of the papers state that an interview had taken place between the President of the Republic and the British Embassador. Such I believe to have been the case. It was, therefore hastily concluded -- because. no doubt, a wish to that effect existed-that an amicable arrangement between the two Gov-ernments had been the result of that interview. This, I regret to say, I have no reason for believing: on the contrary, I believe that nothing has been changed since I last noticed the subject in the relations of coldness, if not of estrangement, that existed between the two

"The French Government and the President of the Republic are. I understand, still as de-termined on demanding the execution, pure yet imple, of the London convention, as they were the day M. Erouya de Lhuys was recalled to Paris. With this disposition on the part of the French and the solidarite of the English eabinet as announced by Lord John Russell, you may judge whether any settlement is possible.

M. Drouyn de thuys has been again ordered to remain quietly in Paris, and the arrival of his and other effects from London would show that the speedy return of that gentleman to the post he lately occupied is by no means

it would appear from all the accounts received from the French scaports, that though there is Such a strange and gorgeous sight is seldom witnessed. There were fourteen princely personages, evidently from a refined and highly civilized state on the borders of the ilimalayan view of men are ordered. In the maritime quarter of Calais, where there is a regtenances, clothed in dresses of elegant and costly sistered population of 1200 men, about 80 are workmanship. Many of their head-dresses called out who have not completed their four years' service in the pavy. It is remarked that this proportion is greater than that whiel was called out under the administration of M.

Thiers, at the period of the Syrian affair. The Embassador declined to go to any South-ampton hotel unless he could have it entirely nounce the sailing from that port of the steam vessels Solon and Grandure, to reinforce the lest, any food prepared for Christians should be mixed with his own. In consequence of this determination, immediate arrangements were made to enable the Embassador and suite to received orders to proceed immediately to I offices during their stay in Southampton, and another ship of the line, and to take them During the whole of Saturday afternoon the to Brest. A levy of sailors has been ordered in the fifth maritime arrowlisement, of which

Toulon is the cleft Lev.
Letters from Marseilles, of the 22 inst., state that the utmost precautions were taken there on the night previous to protect the shipping. which, it had been discovered, had been menaced with conflagration by the conspirators.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. Daniel Carl. " J. R. McClure, 1 subscriber. " Alex. Graham, 1 " Thomas Myers, 5 " Isaac Applewhite, 1 " G. W. Graves, " J. W. DeVilbiss, 2 " F. Reynolds, 1 " R. H. Taljaferro, " H. S. Thrall. " W. F. Hubert. Mr. A. L. Vail. " N. B. Thompson. " John W. Stephens. BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS, July 3d. Rev. Isaac G. John ; Mrs N. Lockhart, Wash-

" C. Richardson ; J. H. Griffin. " G. C. Wiseman, Cedar Bayou, " A. L. Vail, La-Grange. Groesbeeck and Cooke, Houston. " Thomas Myers : Mr. D. Cabler, Victoria, Tex., " J. Heard. " " J. A. King, " J. Jones, Clinton, 2 00 " E. A. Wallace. South Butler, Ala., 2 00 " Isaac Applewhite; Nathan Thom-

Caldwell " T. Thompson, 2 00 " W. W. Oxsheer, Cameron, " Mrs. O. Bush, Caldwell. J. J. Addison 2 00 " M. Yell ; Mr. Woods, Wheelock, 2 00 " W. F. Hubert ; Mr. J. Rundell, San Jacinto,

as, Rutersville,

" J. W. De Vilbiss : A Thomas,

QUARTERLY MEETINGS.

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

Brazoria circuit, at Ockland Chapel, August 10th and 11th. Matagorda station, August 17th and 18th.

Galveston station, and Galveston German Mi sion, August 31st and September 1st

Houston Station and Houston German Mission. September 7th and 8th

San Jacinto Mission at West Liberty, Septem ber 14th and 15th.

J. M. WESSON, P. E.

DISTRICT,-THIRD QUARTER. Texana Circuit, on the Navidad, 15 mile from Texana-July 20th and 21.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS ON VICTORIA

Gonzales circuit; at Cuero, August 5th an Victoria circuit. German Mis., on the Colet

to, August 17th and 18th. Corpus Christi, August 24th and 25th. Columbus eircuit, at Columbus, September

DANIEL CARL Victoria, June 13th, 1850.

CAMP-MEETING NOTICE.

7th and 8th.

By mutual concert of all concerned, and ow ing to circumstances over which we had no con trol, the time as published in the Banner foholding a Camp-meeting on the Navidad, Jack son county, has been changed to Wednesday, 17th of July, embracing the third Sabbath of the month, at which time and place the 34 Quarter! meeting for Texana circuit will be held.

THOS. F. COOK. Indianola, June 3, 1859.

For the T. W. Banner. RICHMOND, May 22d, 1850. No preventing Providence, a Camp Meetin will be held near Mr. Fulcher's, about sixtee miles above Richmond, on the East side of the Brazos, commencing on the 18th day of July 1850. J. M. WESSON.

CANDIDATES.

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

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

AS HARRISON, Esq. of liouston, as a candidate for District Attorney, for the 7th District, ESTWe are authorized to announce GEO. W. PASCHAL of Galveston, for Attorney General.

Sands' Sarsaparilla IN QUART BOTTLES.

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

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

plain as the light of day.

The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effeetual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character—furnishing, as it does, evi-dence of its own intrinsic value, and recommending it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remeity similar to this—one that would act on the liver, stom when all bone is with all the precision and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system. Although pos-sessed of powerful healing properties, it is en-tirely harmless and will not injure the most delicate constitution. When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use, except an increase of appetite; but when disease is scated in the forme, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its my serious influence is felt and seegn; it cakin bes new life and vigor, and brings health and strength to the suffering and discused. SCROFULLUS AFFE TION OF THE EVES

WINCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 29, 1849. A. B. & D. San is Gratlemen :- I would not have presumed to write to you, if it was not my duty to let the public know the almost miracalous effect your Sarsaparilla has had upon me. My limbs were covered with ulcerous sores, so that I could not walk during the whole Spring and Summer. In this situation I com-menced the use of your Sarsaparilla, and after taking two bottles was entirely cured. I must also tell you of another wonderful cure. My brother was afflicted with this scrofula in his head, so bad his physician told him the loss of sight was inevitable, and permanent blindness seemed to be his fate Three bottless entirely restored his sight, and we cannot but recommend all similarly afflicted to use Sands Sarsapariila.
Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUCKNER.

ITS POPULARITY ABROAD.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA.
Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12th, 1849. Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I consider it a duty due the public to make known the great benefit I have received from using your valuable Sarsaparilla. About three years since I was attacked with Rheumatism in my shoulders, and also in my legs, and so severe was the pain, that I was unable to sleep. I tried all of the best medicines I could hear of without receiving any benefit until through the advice of a friend I procured some of your Sarsaparilla, and after using four bottles in the course of fifteen days. I found myself entirely well. I have no hesitation in saying your Sarsaparilla is the best medicine I ever took, and can confidently recom-mend it to my friends and the public. Your obelient servant,

J. M. JESURUN. Here is another, nearer home :

New York, Jan. 8, 1850. Messrs. Sands-Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great ben-efit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease. I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return. I was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the lungs, and from the debility and great prostra-tion of strength that followed, with the protracted difficulty of respiration. I am entirely relieved by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I con-sider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourtten years enjoyed so good health as

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

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

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

New Drug Store in LaGrange.

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 articles are all warranted to be fresh and genuine. Call and sec.
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. 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. ADAMS, FREDERICH & CO., SUCCESSORS OF

RICE ADAMS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND GENERAL AGENTS. Galveston, Texas.

All shipments to them are covered by Insurance

under their open policies from ports and places within the State of Texas. VALUATION FOR INSURANCE Cotton - - - 8 50 per bale.
Sugar - - 50 - hid.
Molasses - - 8 - bid.
Other Produce: Invoice Cost additional 10

per cent. Liberal advances made on consignments.

L. J. LATHAM, Dry Goots, Groceries, Posts, Shoes, Hardnere, de., de., de., Main St., Heuston, Texas.

for THE NEW YORK "GO MARINE, AND STATE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Wall Street.

Nov: 7, 1849.

CAPITAL OF 500,000 DOLLARS. MARTIN K. SNELL, AGENT, HOUSTON, TEXAS. Open Policies for insurance on Shipments of

Cotton, Sugar &c., from any navigable point on the Brazos, Colorado, or Trinity, Rivers. A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

NEW GOODS. IUST received and selected by the undersigned at the New York and Boston markets, the fol-

Boots and shoes and liats of all kinds : Saldlery, hardware and cutlery, etc. etc.; Also, a fine assortment of Press 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 faces 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: tich Foulard Italian gros de Rhine, gros de Afrique;

Chamelian, etc.
Particular attention will be paid to the shipping of

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

Houston, Oct. 14th. 1849-A FRESH SUPPLY of

DRUGS & MEDICINES, never excelled by any importer in Texas. in Quality, Variety, and Price, just received and

for sale by CROESBFECK, 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 Flanters, will be offered low, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. OLD CAPITOL-HOUSTON.

Corner of Main Street and Texas Avenue. 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 hall be at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who visits this country for examination 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 location 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, with wweck 1 25 Man and horse. Breakfast or supper. Lodging, per night. Horsekeeping, per month. " " day. 75 Children at second table half price. Servants will be charged invariably half price.

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

immediate payment. J. N. MASSEY, Administrator of J. W. Cook, deceased.

We wandered sadly round the room,-We missed the voice's play, That warbled through our hours of gloom, And charmed the cloud away.

We missed the footstep loved and light,-The tiny twining hand,-The quick arch smile so wildly bright,-The brow with beauty bland !

We wandered sadly round the room,-No relie could we find, No toy of hers, to sooth our gloom,-She left not one behind!

But look! there is a misty trace, Faint, undefined and broken, Of fingers on the mirror's face .--A dear, though simple token.

A cherub hand !- the child we loved Had left its impress there, When first by young ambition moved, She climbed the easy chair.

She sawher own sweet self, and tried To touch what seemed to be So near, so beautiful! and cried, "Why! there's another me!"

Pear hand! though from the mirror's face Thy form did soon depart. I wore its welcome, tender trace, Long after in my heart !

MISCELLANY.

INTERESTING INCIDENT .- In the following narrative, which we copy from the Independent there is so much of apparent fiction that some readers may suppose it to be only a pleasant story, written for amusement. We happen, however, to know the parties, and have been acquainted with the writer almost from his childhood. He is the son of one of the first missionaries who went from this country to the Sandwich Islands, and when about nine years old was sent to the United States to be well educated and to make choice of a profess-ion. He has attained both; and after a residence here of some eighteen years, has returned to console his widowed mother, now far advanced in life. He is a young man of great moral worth; a valued member of the Congregational church and an excellent practical printer, a profession which he intends to pursue in his native island.

A SCENE IN HAWAII. The return of a M scionary's Son to his Birth Place.-it was Sabbath, when after long and te-dious voyages, i arrived at the Island of K., where my journeyings were to cease. Hastening on shore. I sought the residence of the missionary stationed in the small but beautiful village of X, which by the enterprise of oreign residents is fast becoming a place of mercant. I importance. I found the villagers assemble for divine worship in the spacears thatched church, which stood a few rods distant from the house. It was soon noised among the people that the son of a missionary, whose voice it proclaimed to them the way of eternal life, and whose memory was still precious with them, had arrived from the land of his fathers. and the islanders, with their native preacher. who had been addressing them, flocked about the dwelling to welcome me back to my native isle. Unwilling that they should appear to be descerating the day of rest, the missionary desired them to return quietly to their houses, which they did after a warm and individual

salutation.
On the following morning, provided with a guide and a horse for each of us, I proceeded on my journey to the village of W. about fifteen miles distant. Traveling was performed entirely on horseback there being no vehicles in use. Hundreds of thatched houses dotted the scene, surrounded by gardens, all regularly laid out into squares and oblongues, and en-closed with walls and bedges. In every di-ec-tion might be seen little canals and appeluers one end to the other afforded a sight beautiful beyond description. The dark leaves of the taro forming a rich contrast with the lighter green of the banana-trees which extended in rows in every direction. leaded with their yel-low delicious fruit, while eccoa-nut trees leaned gracefully over the banks of the river, and numberless tamarind, bread-fruit and orangtrees were seen in every quarter.

As I viewed this scene there was a silent throb of joy in my breast, for this was my birth place. We decended the bluff, and as we catered the village, my guide informed the village-ers who I was. One and another hurried to meet me, and with joy welcomed me back again. The old men and women, whose memory ran back to former days, could not refrain from tears of joy, and embraced mens though I had been their own child. The scene beggars de scription—they were not simply tears, but wailings, which might be heard a long distance, and brought around me the whole village half-frenziel, so impatient to grasp my hand that I was compelled to stop an I salute them individually. As I passed by each house, chil-dren of every ago, old men and women, leaning on their staves, came out, and demanded a hearty shake of the band. My way was fairly hedged and my horse could har ily advance, for the hundreds of islanders that flocked ar-

round me. I hastened to the mission premises, which were a little beyond the vilage, and as I approached i found that many had run on in advance to give notice of my arrival. But what a scene! The yards, the house, the rooms were filled: and as I approached the gate, they shouted "there he comes! there he comes!" Dismount-ing from my horse, I pressed through the crowd and there, at one side of the room, beside the table, sat an aged lady at her work. Her brow was deeply wrinkled, and her cheeks were pale and sallow and sunken. Her head was sprinkled with grey hares. There was a careward look about her, which seemed to say that she had passed through years of toil and privation. But to me there was something expressive about her look, as though I might have seen her in former days; and in her eye there was something peculiar in its expression as it first met my own; for it seemed as it I must once have I nown that eye, that look before. But I knew it not -- It was a stranger face to me. I entered the room-it was my mother. But

my pen shrinks from revealing the secret stir-rings of the human heart when deeply moved. nor can it paint a scene where the know no bounds. Eighteen years before had parted -mother from her son---long years of anxious thought, and now we met once more strangers to each others' looks. Again I sat beside my mother, and listened to the same voice which taught my infant tongue to speak. Was not joy there? They who have passed through the scene, who have felt the sting of tender partings and realized the joys of meeting can-

But the scene about us was exceedingly affecting. Three or four hundred natives, eager to see and hear, were in or around the house. some sitting in chairs, others on the floor, or crowding around the windows and doors, all weeping and deeply moved. They would press around me, and again constrain me to shake hands with them. At length an old woman

pressed through the crowd, and with hurry and agitation entering the room, fell at my feet, and, embracing them wept like a child. I endeavored to release myself from what seemed more like human worship than anything else, but for ten minutes she would not releas her hold. This woman had been a nurse and faithful family servant for many years, and was a devoted Christian. It was truly affecting to receive their warm demonstrations of joy at my return They would set and rehearse incidents of former years, and tell how small I was when I left for America, and seemed astonished to find me full grown now, and added a thousand other inci-

dents of passing interest.

During the afternoon of my arrival and the following day, they continued to visit me, and almost every one brought presents, so that I found I had several scores of fowls, several bushels of sweet potatoes, to-gether with cocoa nuts, bananas, melons, bread fruit, oranges, s.c. Among the rest, an old chief came, followed by his servant, loaded with poultry and vegeta-ties as gifts. Unbounded joy seemed to take possession of every one at my return, after so long an ab-

But a stillness reigned about my home which seemed to show the changes which eighteen years had wrought. One was absent; it was he whose cheerful voice was often heard among his youthful band, leading them in sacred praise to that eternal One, before whose throne new is mingling with the redeemed and as I thought of that sad hour when he was called to part with his youthful group, and commit them to the keeping of Providence—the parting made more keen by the thought that he might never see their frees again -I was forced to exclaim, "Oh, the trials of a missionary's heart, none can know them but they who experience them !"

COMMERCE OF THE WESTERN RIVERS.

By a document lately ordered to be printed by the Senate we find that the nett value of the commerce of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers and their tributaries, for the year 1849, is estimated at \$258,233,820 and the value of vessels employed therein is estimated at \$18,661,500.

FEMALE MEDICAL COLLEGE.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania has chartered a College for the medical education of females, to be located in Philadelphia, and it is believed it will be opened some time in October next. It is understood that Elizabeth Blackwell, M. D., who is now continuing her studies in Paris, is talked of for the Chair of Surgery. What is the world coming to?

ENGLAND AND AUSTRIA.

A London letter of the 8th ult., in the National Intelligencer, says:

There is something out of joint between England and Austria, both politically and commercially. Lord Pensonby is about to Leave Vienna, having been recalled by his government, and England will in future be r presented by a charge d'affai s. There is also a manor that a considerable body of British merchants have agreed suddenly to break off all mercantile transactions with Austrian houses. This is said to have created a great semution at Vienna.

THE "MEAT BISCUIT."

It will be seen by the correspondence on our fourth page, that the "Meat Biseuit" of Mr. Borden is fast fluding its way to favor with the officers of the U. S. Army. We are not, however, surprised at the high commendations bestowed upon it by Col. Summer who has made a fair experiment of its qualities, for we believe the state high estimate of this invention has been given by every one who has taken the trouble to test it fully,--We are glad to learn that Mr. Borden has purchased in New York, an apparatus for the manufacture of the Meat Biscuit on a large scale, which apparates is now on its way to

After the ve.y full and satisfactory evidence, new before the public, of the great valus and importance of this discovery, may we not reasonably anticipate that the Meat Bisenit is distinted soon to become one of our leading acticles of commerce and export, its manufacture giving to large amounts of capital and its consumption opening the market of the world to the immense heads of cattle fattening on our prairies, and now nearly use-

Certain it is, that if Mr. Borden meets with success from his invention, there is scarce a citizen of Texas who will not share largely in the benefits resulting from his ingenuity and

A CURIOUS AND WICKED LIBEL.

In the month of January last, a young lady named Caroline Green, residing at No. 23 Thompson street, applied to an Italian artist named Giuseppa Gerosa, whose studio is in Howard street, near Broadway, for the purpose of having her portrait painted. The terms and style of the picture were agreed upon, after which she sat often for the artist to deligeates her feature, and when the picture was nearly completed, Miss G. took exceptions to certain matters of style and manner in which the job was being completed, and refused to take it if not executed according to agreement. This annoyed the artist, who at once remodled the original likeness into a ridiculous and obseems picture, placing a pipe in its mouth, and otherwise shamefully disfiguing it, after which he hung it on an outhouse in the rear yard, where it was publiely exposed to the view of a large number of ladies and gentlemen who attended dancing school in the building attached to the artist's promises, and, as the complainant now charges, with the intention on his part to b ing her to disgrace and making her aypear ridicalous in the eyes of her friends.— The insulting artist was arrested and committed to prison, in default of \$500 bail. N. Y. Express.

THE BABY-JUMPER BEAT.

Some cute yankee in Boston, has invented and brought out a grand concern for nursing infants. You put your squaller into the machins, and, by a series of straps, cogs, and sersws, agitated by the spasmodic splurges of the infant's arms and legs, the machine rolls gently over the floor, while a species of hand organ music is emitted, equalling ten-penny whistles and a dozen baby's rattles. If this fails to amuse the little "sugar lump," you may turn a screw and set in motion a manipulator, something like a human hand, which "by-by's" the "mudder's bok of diamond," tickles and pats it until it roars with laughter or goes to sleep. We believe the inventor intends to make sundry additions to his baby-uurser, whereby it may dress and un-

dress the youngster, feed it, wash it, etc. If these Yankees keep on a spell longer, the men may shut up shop and go a fishing, while the women lie back in white kids and play operators and the constitution of the constitution play overteurs on the accordeon or piano. This equals the patent "clequer," and knocks the telescope for seeing through a brick, clean into the 4th of July. Exchange.

The largest cannon known, was cast in 1685, at Hindostan. It is of cast metal, supposed to be partly gold. It is 15ft. long, 15 n circumference, and its bere being 28 inches in diameter, it will carry a ball of 2,600 pounds.

And is there care in Heaven, and is there love In heavenly spirits to these creatures base, That may compassion of their evils move ? There is,-else much more wretched were the

THE MINISTRY OF ANGELS.

case

Of highest God that loves his creatures so, And all his works with mercy doth embrace, That blessed angels he sends to and fro To serve e'en wicked men, to serve his wicked

How oft do they their silver bowers leave, To come to succor us that succor want! How oft do they with golden pinions cleave The flitting skies, like flying pursuivant,

Against foul fiends to aid us militant! They for us fight, they watch, they duly ward. And their bright squadrons all around us

plant, And all for love, and nothing for reward : Oh! why should heavenly God to man have such regard ?

GALVESTON,

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.

Bound in best English muslin, " " Gilt Extra, 1.50 Common morocco, or colored calf, gilt ed-

ges extra, Turkey morocco, gilt edges, gilt extra, A discount of 25 per cent. for care, will be allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of which they are received: T. H. McMahan, E. D. John,

G. W. MCMAHAN. RICHMOND,

TEXAS. a legitimate Commission business, and will at more than any prescription she had ever taken; all times make liberal advances on consignand before she had used six bottles, to the as-

to us advances will be made in advance of the receipt of the produce if required.

All coasignments to us will be covered by in-

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. New-York, and will also be insured agaidst fire-risk while in ransit, 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 kept constantly 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 instruc-tion of small children The house is well situated, somewhat remote from the bustle and bus iness part of the city, very large and well farnished with comfortable benches, and desks for writing, and with all these advantages, there is a benetiful 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 Alphabet, Spelling, and Reading, per Month. \$1,50 Grammar. Geography. Arithmetic, History, Reading, writing, etc.,

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. Housion, Teras. DEALERS in Groceries, 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 be desired. Importers also of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Glassware, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-

stuffs, etc., etc.

A full supply always on hand. Particular attention will be given to filling Orders of Physicians for country practice, and the best medi-cines furnished and warranted. aug

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

J. N. MASSEY, General Commission, Receiving and Forward-Richmond. Texas.

Wm. Hendley & Co.,

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

JOHN P. KELSEY,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant,

AND DEALER IN LIVE STOCK, VIZ. : SPANISH HORSES, BREEDING MARES, MULES, SHEEP, &c.,

For Purifying the Blood,

tism. Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Liver Complaint, Consumption Bronchitis, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Debility,

gr.gc. The Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of SARSAPARILLA to its present state or perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most ample opportunity to study, in their various forms, the diseases for which it is recommended, and to adapt it exectly to their relief and cure. Patients who wish REALLY GOOD Medicine are 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 Medsately claim to be the BEST and CHEAPEST and cline of the age. Its progress to the fame it has attained may be traced by a long line of 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 stating the high opinion entertained of its great
medical value. In my own case it acted almost like a charm, removing speedily the enervated state of the system, and exciting, in the most agreeable manner, a tonic and invigorating in

Your Sarsaparilla is highly approved and extensively used by the U. States army in Mexi-co and my cousin GEN. ZACHARY TAYLOR, has for the past five years been in the habit of using it, and recommends the same; he and myself adopted the article at the time, and it is now considered an almost indispensable requisite in the army. In conclusion I would say, that the better it is known the more highly it will be prized, and I trust that its health-restoring virtues will make it generally known throughout the length and breadth of our widely-extended country.

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

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

Messrs. Sanns :-Gentlemen-Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the remarkable cure affected by your Sarsaparilla in 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 19th of January. Orders are respectfully invited, and will be filled in the same order in which they are resolved. the remedies used, the disease attacked one leg. and below the knee suppurated. Her physician advised it should be laid open, which was done, but without any permanent benefit. in this situation we heard of, and were induced to use SANDS' Sarsaparilla. The first bottle produced T is the purpose of the undersigned to pursue a decided and favorable effect, releiving her ments to them to be sold in this market, or re-shipped to our correspondents in New-York, or fieston or to Liverpool. England On receipt of Bills of Lading for consignments oughly eradicated from the system. Our neighbors are all knowing to these facts, and think Saxes' Sarsaparilla a great blossing to the age. urance, under a policy from the Mascastilla 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 pegro boy of mine with your Sarsapariila, who was attacked with Scrofula, and of a scrofulous family.

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

The following testimony from Ecv. 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 med-icine are almost daily received :-Messrs. Sands :-- A member of my family has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a severe serolulous 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., O.t. 6. 1847. GENTLEMEN-Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with serofalous 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 continued until my throat, face, and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hoarse that it was with the utmost differents, that I could speak above a whister. Due ficulty that I could speak above a whisper. During this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different phy-sicians, 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.

Prepasred and sold, wholesale and retail, by A. B. & D. Sands, Druggist and Chemists, 100 Fulton-st., corner of William, New York. Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the United States and Canadas.

Price \$1 per Bottle ; six Bottles for \$5. Sold in Houston, Texas, by

GROESBEECK, COOKE & Co.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Office of De Bow's Commercial Review, January 1st. 1819

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

An earnest appenlis made to all subscribers who are indebted, to send in their dues informaticly. 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 trac 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 paging subscribers, in order to give perpetuity to the work.

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

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

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

jan 5

B. F. DE BOW, Publisher.

Exchange papers interested in the work, please copy.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, and the citizens of Jackson. Lavacca, Fayette and Bastrop Counties in particular, that he has opened a Forwarding and Commission House, in the above named town. and has imported from New Orleans, and New York a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groce-ries and Hardware, suitable to the Country and And for the cure of Scrofula, Rheuma-Season, which he will dispose of on the most

reasonable terms.

The want of a General Assortment of Goodat this point has prevented the shipment of cotton, &c., from this, the nearest, best and most easy of access of any shipping place, to the above

TEXANA.

THOMAS SIMONS. REFER TO: H. P. BELL, Gov.
JAS. B. SHAW, Comp.
REV. M. YELL.
Restron Bastrop co. H. S. THRALL. Con. BALLARD. SPENCE TOWNSEND. Lavacca co.
J. N. MITCHELL

POSTMASTER'S NOTICE. MY services being very frequently claimed by persons at a distance, viz: in answering enquiies and various other little odd-come-shorts, now beg leave to inform all concerned, that in future I will cheerfully attend to any reasonable equest, provided the postage be paid on the letter soliciting information, etc., for I think it is as little as any gentleman can do-to pay pos-tage on his own business; unraid 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 Fostmaster 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

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY. The subscriber having purchased the fron Foundry in this city, lately owned by Doctor N. K. Kellum, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish eastings of every description, for cotton gins, saw and grist mills, sugar mills. &c. He has engaged an excellent workman to form settlement. workman to form patterns for any articles re-quired in his line of business.

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

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Deck " FREIGHT. Dry Barrel Wet Barrel

For Freight or Passage, apply on board, or to JOSEPH H. WOOD, Washington.

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Having located myself at this point for the

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general satisfaction.

All orders in the above line will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, for cash. For references, please enquire of any one that has dealt with me at either place. 5,000 head of Sheep on hand and for sale cheap for cash, by J. P. KELSEY.

Rio Grande City, April 26, 1850. Spirits Turpentine, Copal Varnish, Litherage, Castor Oil, Red Lead, Borax, Vermillion, White Lead. Chrome Green. Chrome Yellow, Prussian Blue,

Ivory Black.

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VOL. II. NO. 12.

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Known. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers, and the elaborate and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian of a future day. The American publishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renew-led attention to these Periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscribers. The following is their list, viz.

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINEURGH REVIEW. THE NORTH BRITISH REVIEW, THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW,

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REMOVAL!!

S. MANDELBAUM, respectfully informs the Public that he has removed from his old stand, near the Houston House, to the Brick Store, corner of Main and Franklin streets. Houston, Sept. 29, 1849.

NEWSPAPER LAW. 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered wishing to continue their subscription. 2. If subscribers order the discontinuance

of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them till all that is due be paid. 3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed they are held reponsible till they have settled their bill, and order their papers discontinued. 4. If subscribers remove to other places,

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

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