L. II. NO. 4.

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VOL. II.

HO USTON, TEXAS, WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1850.

For the T. W. Banner. I will both lay me down in peace, and sleep: for thou, Lord, only makest me dwell in safety. Psalms 4-8.

I safely dwell, in peace I rest, No passions dark disturb my breast; For grace has crushed those seeds of strife, Which often prove the bane of life. No massive walls, no pond'rous door, Protect me and my little store, Nor arms of flesh, with weapons bright, Defend me from the foe at night.

But yet I here in safety dwell, And faith assures me all is well, The Satan thre each silent hour, May linger near me to devour. And men of earth, with deadly hate, My swift destruction contemplate; Yet still I here in safety dwell. Nor fear the powers of earth or hell.

The Lord who placed the moon on high, And decked with stars the azure sky, Can gather tempests at his will, And make the roaring sea be still 'Tis He protects me with his arm, And keeps me day and night from harm, He only makes me safely dwell, By him protected all is well.

Tho' death my slumbers may surprise, Death 's but an angel in disguise : And Hope now whispers sweet to me, his stroke shall set my spirit free. To him who guards my nights and days I'll raise an evening song of praise, And spend the hours which morn may bring. In serving my Almighty King.

ELIZABETH II---

From the Family Visitor. THE INVALID'S PLEA.

BY MYRA.

When life's last dream is passing away, And earthly hope flings its farewell ray, When the rich light grows dim on the eye, Oh! lare me not from my home to die.

I know that the flush upon my cheek, Hath revealed the truth ye dare not speak; In an early grave I'm doomed to lie. But lure me not from my home to die.

'Neath the roof that sheltered my young life. I fain would ewait the coming strife ; Where those whom I love may linger nigh --Oh! lure me not from my home to die.

Close at my side let my father stand, And press my brow with his cooling hand : Let me read his love in tearful eye-O! lure me not from my home to die.

Let my dying head on my mother's breast, So softly pillowed -- sweetly rest : In her ear be breathed my latest sigh-Oh! lure me not from my home to die.

And when I am gone lay me to sleep, Where affection may its vigils keep: I could not rest 'neath a stranger sky-Oh! lure me not from my home to die.

For the T. W. Banner. A REASONABLE MAN TO THE UNREA-SONABLE -- A DISCOURSE.

BY THE REV. J. DIRRHAMMER. [Continued.]

but after the fall of Adam, he is only recogni- as he cannot be vicious with greater advantage, zed as such by religion. He is even then, no then he is not only not well bred, but the basest more the image of God in the same degree in and most dangerous of criminals, because he which he formerly was, and if not, then it is catches his victim in the most unsuspecting not God's, but man's fault. Before the fall, the manner, being cloaked in the garb of exterior reason of man was, perhaps, sufficient to know virtue, known by nothing but his infidelity, the will of God and his duties towards Him; and which is even in some parts counted as a merit. if now, clouded as it were, it cannot see so clear Reason, therefore, and the nature of man are any more the sunshine of the divine command. not the foundation of virtue; but as little as and yet God demands of man the fulfilment of these two are able to make man good and vir-His will: He has not only supplied what was tuous, just as little may education lay the foundlost by Revelation and Redemption, but called ation-stone, on which the building of virtue and for gratitude and love by these benefits.

and art, but not to know His will, then would for it to the grace of habit ; I would not say that human wisdom at least comprehend that God is examples are not attractive, and that education, free, and according to this liberty lie was not without religion; is impossible; but this I mainobliged to form man in the manner He has done. tain with firm conviction, that education withand that if he denies to human reason to lay the out religion conducts to something quite differfoundation of virtue, He either requires no vir- ent from virtue. tue, or, as He has done, has founded a right to His demands, by a revelation of His Will. And if God gives grace to man after the abuse of his liberty, again to become what he once was, can this be called debasing in humility and devotion his worth by religion, and to teach him that he is a weak creature ? or, must it not much more be called giving back to man his he lives—by the laws of civilized nations lost worth; to help him upon the throne from he is the rightful and exclusive owner of the which his selfishness has precipitated him, and to support with help this weak creature, who our nature, under a wholesome influence, not

could no more save himself by his own power? easily imbibed from any other source. He by his own power, extends his extolled omnipotence ? It is true the spirit of man has created glorious things, and in the dominion of the arts God, and upheld by his power is rolling and sciences, has unfolded his most wonderful through the heavens, a portion is his; his blossoms. But despite of his omnipotence, he again has his paroxisms of weakness. He has on which the generation before him moved in heaped invention on invention, and this is for a very praiseworthy attribute: but has he not for centuries passed blindly by those inventions which lay so near him, that a child can comprehend them now? It appears from this that man is not yet past his minority. But if

offended through the mere thought of his mi-

nority, just there where every body is a child. Again, man is to trust himself, his nature, his hunger and thirst after virtue, and to his position in society, to go the shortest way of his moral perfection; but what does daily experience teach of those who, without religion, trust to their nature and maintain that it is in the highest degree moral?

The principal motive of those who are moral without religion is, aside from their natural bias, the civil power, as this is mostly so arranged that it prepares to the transgressors of the law a greater harm than would accrue to them from the transgression; and because their nature po sesses an especial instinct of self-love, they are. a. long as they cannot put away with judge and law, the most virtuous citizens of the State. But when they find themselves out of the reach of the power of the government-when they can practice unpunished the first and last principle of their morality :- Thou shalt love thyself and thyself alone, with all thy powers, and all thy mind; have they then still a conscience which restrains them from the transgressions of

Their conscience only consists in always and every where acting according to their own advantage, and their reason has to watch that they, in the practice of their principles of virtue might not fall into the hands of the judge.

Those who are given to their so-called natural bias, and who thirst after the fountain of virtue without religion, are, it is true, also virtuous. They love their neighbor, but only then when they know that they may expect some advantage, and then only as long as he possesses amiable and attractive qualities for their cupidity; but if this friend or neighbor impoverishes and loses his fortune, and becomes incapable of being useful, then he has at once lost all his worth. The holiest bonds of friendship, the most delicate feelings of the heart are no more than the secret but sure ways of deceit, to open the beart and hand of his neighbor, but to keep his own closed. And if hypocrisy in itself is one of the most detestable vices, how corrupt must those be who hypocritically pretend to the warmest feelings of love and esteem, in order to offend in a truly mean spirit against a deceived

They are just, but only to gain the confidence of another, in order to abuse it in the most miserable manner when they find it most to their advantage. They are ready to do kindness but only to oblige to greater service, (which they have already calculated upon,) to those whom they have served. They are true to their promises: but only with the intent to break the greatest promise. They are humble when they dare not answer to a received offence; but they are again proud when they can receive no ininry from the contempt of others. They are benevolent : but only when their charity, like that of the Pharisees, can be done in open day. They seem to love virtue and vice by turns, according to the demand of their selfishness; but base to the last, intent of the heart, they are always and all times: and even if they were to cover their fages with a ten-fold mask of honesty and uprightness, still would their intentions be revealed every day. And how should man, who (as every one knows by himself.) is more prone to evil than to good, do that without religion, and therefore without cause, against which he has a natural repugnance, and avoid that to which he has the greatest propensity ! And if man, without religion, only quiets his passions Man, it is true, is created in the image of God. to wait for his advantage, and is virtuous so long

good conduct may rest. I would not say in this. And suppose God had given to man reason that education in the life of man is a matter of which would be sufficient to foster knowledge taste of the parents, and that they are obliged

(To be concluded.

THE FARMER-A BEAUTIFUL PIC-TURE.

BY HON, EDWARD EVERETT.

The man who stands upon his own soil. And how far, even if man does every thing feels, other things being equal-more strongly than another, the character of a man as the lord of the inanimate world. Of this great on the one hand man considers it an honor to labors. The roof which sheltered him was be a minor, that is, to learn from others a great reared by those to whom he owes his being, deal, he feels on the other hand aggrieved and Some interesting domestic tradition is con-

fruit tree was planted by his father's hand.—
He sported in his beyhood beside the brook,
which still winds through the meadow. spot where his parents laid down to rest, and where when his time is come, he shall be laid The man said, with tears in his eyes, that

For the T. W. Banner. LOOKING ON THE BRIGHT SIDE.

erous national character.

A SKETCH FROM REAL LIFE. I once had a young friend who possessed the happy art of overlooking defects, and dwelling with delight on whatever was lovely or excellent, in subjects presented to her contemplation : Reader, did you ever observe how much more pleasant are your feelings in the society of such an one, than they are with one of an opposite disposition? One surrounds you with the sunshine of a cheerful spirit, places in your room the most lovely, fragrant flowers, and presents to your DEDICATION OF THE M. E. CHURCH, S. view the most beautiful pictures. The other surrounds you with gloom, places before you a disgusting picture, and brings into your apart-

stored herself and the spirits of those who enjoyed her society. She generally had some pleasant incident to relate, or some worthy action to commend.

as are ever ready to "take up a reproach against their neighbors," is so worthy of imitation, that will give a specimen in the form of a dialogue. But let it not be supposed that we had in our social circle, any as censorious as Emily and Louisa seem to be. I have thrown detached parts of conversations into one:

Emily. 1think Ann C. excessively vain of her Jane. I never discovered that she was; but

ie seems to be sweet tempered and affectionate to her parents. Louisa. Mrs R. is always guidling about and neglecting her family.

Jane. Mrs. R. loves her neighbors, and visits them often: but when at home she is always employed, and is so good a manager, that she can visit often and yet do more work than I could, if I were always at home.

Emily. Some people admire Ellen B., but I cannot but despise one as affected in her manners as she. What think you. Jane ? Jane. I regret that she is so, but cannot dis

like her. This is but an error in judgment. She thinks it makes her appear genteel.

Louisa. Don't you think Mr. S. exceedingly June. I do not. His features are course

but the benevolent expression of his countenance prevents me from thinking him ugly. Mary. Jane, did you ever see an ugly o wicked person in your life?

Jane. None entirely so. Mary. Why do you take so much pains to look on the bright parts of every thing ? I have observed that even in a landscape, where others complain of disagreeable objects, you see nothing but beauty; and thus it is with the characters

and persons of your acquaintances. Jane. One reason is, it makes me happier and nore agreeable to others. Another you will find in the fifteenth psalm. I also wish to do to others as I would have them do to me. Although I feel grateful to a friend, who tells me of my faults that I may correct them, yet I wish not the king said: to have them spoken of in my absence.

Some may suppose that this young lady had o sorrows to make her gloomy ,-no vexations to sour ber temper. Alas, her father was an inebriate, and was wasting his property, and aw painful evidences, that like other drunkards, he sometimes used the most reproachful anguage towards his family. Happily for the to extreme poverty.

To me, whom she honored with the most con fiding friendship, her presence was often like a sunbeam, scattering the gloom which per chance surrounded me. But I was destined to lose my lovely friend, and saw with grief symptoms of consumption some weeks before she mentioned her own apprehensions, which she did in cheerful tones, and true to her habit of looking on the bright side, declared she would rather die with the consumption than any other disease The cheerfulness of her temper doubtless prolonged her life, for she lived as much as a year longer than we expected, and died trusting in the merits of her Redeemer.

She sleeps in yonder grave-yard, yet the remembrance of her gentle virtues will long remain with those who knew her best, fragrant as the rose which annually blossoms near her humble tomb. Reader, if you think her example worthy of imitation, "Go and do likewise."-Probably many will read the sketch who are as amiable as she was. If others are not convinced of the excellence of the course pursued by her. let them read Mr. Wesley's sermon on evil ELIZABETH HELM. speaking.

from an esteemed pastor in the State of cial relations of Hindooism. The proposed

nected with every enclosure. The favorite Massachusetts, of which the following is an

"Day before yesterday, a plain farmer and his wife called on me, and stated that they Through the field lies the path to the village wanted to get me to transmit some money to school of earlier days. He still hears from the Board. The woman modestly hinted his window the voice of the Sabbath bell, that it cost many a hard churning and hard which called his fathers and his fore-fathers day's work to raise the money—but if it to the house of God, and near at hand is the might be the means of saving one poor heath-

by his children. These are the feelings of when he thought of the multitudes of the the owner of the soil. Words cannot paint heathen who were perishing without the gosthem-gold cannot buy them; they flow out pel, he wanted to do something. They hand-of the deepest fountains of the heart; they ed me a roll of Five Hundred Dollars, are the life-spring of a fresh, healthy and gen- which I inclose: This is the second donaton of the same amount which they have

There cannot be a doubt that what this favored couple thus gave from time to time to Christ, will afford them more real happiness in life, in death, and in the world to come, than any other property which they may possess. This is the way to lay up treasure in heaven. Our thought on receiving this letter was, thanks be to God, the cause of missions has some sincere, hard work-

For the T. W. Banner. IN BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS,

Dear Bro. Richardson :--It may afford your readers pleasure to learn ments the most unlovely plants and noisome that, since my arrival at Brownsville, the place assigned me as the field of my ministerial labors It was not thus with Jane. (for that was her for the present Conference year, we have sucname.) Like the bee, which spends her time in ceeded in building a church edifice, sufficient collecting honey for little community of for our congregation. I arrived here the 27th of which she is a member, so my young friend February, and found Brother Chamberlain, a minister of the Presbyterian church, had prececed me about five weeks, and he had secured the use of Bro. Stansbury's school house, the only suitable house for religious worship at that time The manner in which she conversed with such in our city, except a house then occupied by the Catholics; so that there was no chance for me to enter efficiently upon the discharge of my ministerial duties, until we could build : in this state of things time was valuable, and to work we went; and the result is a building 60 feet long. 20 feet wide, ten feet cut-off for bed-room and study for the preacher. Our house is canvassed inside and over head, and a set of good scats, suitable pulpit, &c., yellow washed outside, paled in, and the palings white-washed; the floor of the 'preacher's room carpeted with oil canvass, and suitable furniture for the comfort of the preacher. Last Sunday the house

was solemly dedicated to the worship of God. In the absence of any other preacher of our church, it became my duty to preach on the oceasion; Bro. Chamberlain, by special invitation. assisted in the services, following the sermon with appropriate and eloquent remarks, and a very solemn dedicatory ceremony; after which, a subscription amounting to nearly one hundred dollars was raised to help us in defraying the expenses of building. Our congregation was large, and attentive : indeed I never preached to a more attentive congregation in my life. The health of our city is good, and our population constantly increasing, and in a very short time Brownsville will be the first city in Texas in numbers, as it now is in commerce. This you are aware is the first church built in the valley of the Rio Grande since the Mexican war. The only Protestant church on this whole frontier. May God make it a great blessing to the city and the country adjacent to it.

Your Brother in Christ, N. A. CRAVENS.

ILL-NATURED WIT. Ill-natured wits might take an improving esson from an anecdote or two which we may here relate :-

In the midst of a gay party at Versailles Louis XIV. commenced a facetious story, but concluded it abruptly and insipidly. Presently, one of the company having left the room,

"I am sure you must have observed how very uninteresting my anecdote was. After I had commenced, I recollected that it reflected rather severely on the immediate ancestor of the prince of Armagnae, who has just quitted us; and on this, as on every other occasion, I think it far better to spoil a good story than distress the feelings of a worthy

The celebrated mimic, Griffin, was asked he sank into the grave before he reduced them to imitate the person, manner, and singularly wkward delivery of Dr. Woodward, the ge-ologist and physician, in the character of Dr. Fossil, in a farce then preparing under the

title of "Three Hours after Marriage." The mimic dressed himself up as a countrynan, and went to the doctor to ask for his advice about a long series of diseases with which he pretended his poor wife was afflicted All this he did to justify and prolong the interview, that he might have sufficient time to study the doctor's manner. This accomplished he offered him the fee of a guines, which he doctor declined, saying :

"Keep your money, poor man! keep your money! you have need of your cash and all your patience, too, with such a load of diseases at home."

The actor, on his return to the farce-wrier, related this conversation, and concluded declaring that he would sooner die than ostitute his talents by making a public laughing-stock of Dr. Woodward, who, receiving him as a poor man, had shown tender humanity and compassionate sympathy at the parrative of his assumed calamities.

TOLERATION IN INDIA.

The London Baptist Magazine for March contains some cheering items of Missionary intelligence. "The gospel," says the Maga-A NOBLE Example.-Not long since, a zine, "is not only making progress, but eviletter was received at the Missionary House, dently leavening with its influence all the so-

measure of Government, from the intolerant operation Shaster and Koran, by profession of Christ, the possession and break ev rally arouses the wr of Vishau, Siva at is at last come w no longer regard as their standard of Menn as the

Friend of India ment as "the erty. The new conscience in In profess the creed of being thereby

to which he would otherwise have occur e. tled." This is truly a notable event in the history of religious toleration, and is fraught with important results to the cause of mis-

CLAIMS OF THE JEWS .- NOEL.

In very truth, there are claims, which the Jew can urge, in which the Gentile cannot share. In advocating the cause of Israel, I would ask, and strongly too, Is the account of justice towards that nation settled? Is the long arrear of Gentile gratitude to that nation discharged? For to what blessing shall we refer, in the long catalogue of our own mercies, which we have not derived from

Amidst the sorrows and vicissitudes of life, do we find daily consolations from God? Under the terrors of conscience, do we behold a peaceful asylum in the Gospel of Christ? By the bad of dying worth, or at the oft-frequented grave of departed friend-ship, do we wipe away our tears in the pros-pect of a sure and certain hope of a resurrec-

ion to life eternal? From whence do all these consolations flow? They flow to us from Judah. The volumn of God was penned by Jewish hands; the Gospel was proclaimed by Jewish lips; yea, that Sacred Victim on the cross,—the world's only hope, the sinner's only joy,wears not even he the lineaments of the children of Abraham? And, without the blush of self-abasement, can we speculate any long-er on our indifference to the Jewish cause, and coldly complain, that we feel not here that energy of sympathy, which we can feel on other appeals to our compassion? * * Christians! at length remove the stigma;

repay the debt; redeem the time; admit the claims of justice; yield to the impulse of gratitude; feel, toil, supplicate for those, whose forefathers felt, and toiled, and prayer Think, I pray you, of all shelr former grandeur, and contrast it with their present

esolation. Such a contrast raises, even under ordinary circumstances, a keen emotion in the human heart. No sympathy is so strong as that, which is drawm forth by fallen greatness. The extent of the rain is the very measure of that emotion. Why does the traveler fondly linger amidst the scenes of ancient art, or power, or influence? Why, for so many years has the poet and the philosopher wandered amidst the fragments of Athens or of Rome? why paused, with strange and kindling feelings, amidst their broken columns, their mouldering temples, their deserted plains? It is because their day of glory is passed; it is because their name is obscured, their power is departed, their influence is lost! The gloomy contrast casts a shade over the renown and the destiny of

felt amidst the scenes of Jewish fame. The forsaken banks of Jordan, where the Psalmist once might tune his lyre, and atter his prophetic songs; the blighted plains of Galilee, where the Saviour might often bend his lonely steps to cheer the widow's dwelling; the rained city, once the terror of surrounding nations; the forgotten temple, whose walls once echoed back the accents of that voice. "which spake as never man spake;"-these images and memorials of former days have often produced a solemn sadness in the min'is of those, who have visited the shores of Palestine; and these feelings have responded to the affecting complaint, "Thy holy cities are a wilderness, Zion is a wilderness, Jerusalem is a desolation. Our holy and our beautiful house, where our fathers praised thee, is burned up with fire, and all our pleasant things are

laid waste." But is there no emphasis of sadness to be found in the sordid and degraded state of those, who wander through the world forgotten and forlorn, though once the honored servants, the favored children, of the Lord ?

Shall the sculptured stone, the broken shaft, the time-worn capital, even the poor fragments of some profane sanctuary—shall these affect so deeply the heart? and shall the moral ruin, the spiritual decay, the symptoms of eternal perdition-shall these vestiges of desolation excite no feeling in our bosoms? And where is a ruin to be found so mournful, and so complete, as that which the moral aspect of Judah now presents to our view?

THE UNITY OF THE HUMAN RACE.

At the late Scientific Convention at Charleston, Dr. Mott read a paper on the Physical History of the Jews, in relation to its bearing on the common origin of mankind, which gave rise to some debate, in the course of

which Professor Agassiz said: ', For his own part, after giving to this question much consideration, he was ready to maintain that the different races of men were descended from different stocks, and he regarded this position as fully sustained by divine revelation. The Jewish history was the history, not of divers races, but of a single race of mankind; but the existence of other races was often incidentally alluded to, and distinctly implied, if not absolutely as-

serted in the sacred volume." This expression of opinion produced a strong sensation among the members of the body. But it would have been a great relief to those who have never met with the passa-res alluded to by Professor Agassiz, if he had

nation so much p. be directed towar Agitation gains groun ties are at every momen. each other, and to solve ther violent and bloody means. In order a a barrier to this destroying torrent, the laws on colportage have been much more strict than formerly. The purpose of this law was doubtless to stop, in some measure, the distribution of political pamphlets; but the dis-tinction which has been made between these writings and those which have a purely moral or religious character, is so loose and uncertain, that nothing is so easy as to suppress all colportage by pleading the very words of the law. Moreover, in a country like ours, where popish clergy have still great influence, carnot that clergy easily convince the authorities, that the colportage of the Scriptures, for instance among Catholic people, who are se-verely forbidden to read the Bible, is bad and dangerous for public peace, since it may ex-cite Roman Catholies against the Protestants? This is no gratuitous supposition, but a fact of late occurrence. According to our new law, no one may engage in colportage without the express leave of the Prefect of the Department. This leave gives a list of all the books that may be sold in this manner, and it cannot be obtained de jure, or as a matter of course, but it is the Prefect's business to judge,

whether it be advisable or not to sell any

book whatever within the bounds of his de-

partment, and he may revoke this leave at a

moment's notice. As we just remarked, we have already felt the sad results of this law; our colporteurs have seen their permissions refused or revoked, either because their labors were obnoxproselytism could not be tolerated. Protestant proselytism meets with more opposition than ever, not from the people, but from the priests, who are at present exerting themselves very much to re-establish their tottering authority. Our past experience induces us to believe that all those efforts will only produce a reaction, favorable to the cause of truth. The beginnings of this reaction are already manifest; the more the popish priests show their intolcrance, the more do they alienate the people. This is the reason why our colporteurs have been so kindly welcomed of ate, and have been able to sell, in the space of less than seven months, more than 65,000 copies of the Holy Scriptures. Another cause of this fact can be found in the general disappointment of our nation's illusions .-France has, within the last two years, often experienced the small value of human means of obtaining bappiness. Without as yet well knowing what they are in want of, there is nevertheless almost every where among the people a more decided attraction towards the spel as preached in all its purity and beauty; those who announce it in this manner, are welcomed with favor and listened to with carnestness. This disposition of the mind is so notorious at present, that we may affirm, that wherever the Scriptures are abundantly distributed and attended with calls coming from the heart, there will soon appear religious movements, from which lasting effects may be hoped for. Assuredly, the disturbed period we are in cannot be likened to the night mentioned in the Gospel, in which no man can work; much rather can we say that it is the day, during which the faithful servant must accomplish his work with renewed

WAKE UP! WAKE UP!

energy and devotedness.

Not a very courteous summons, perhaps, but a very timely one. It is high time to awake, and most of us areasleep, and soundly. God calls us to awake. He speaks in his word loudly and clearly. He speaks by his Spirit, gently, but with power. his providence; solemn and fearful are the calls. Awake, thou that sleepest.

our aid. We help her not at all when we are asleep. But she needs us now. Her foes are many. Her danger is great. She is beset without and within, and every toan who loves her interest, should be up and doing. The world implores us to awake. The

The church calls us to awake. She needs

world is perishing! There are hundreds of millions abroad; there are hundreds at our own door, perishing in misery and sin, for whose salvation we should be concerned. Wake up to labor! There is much to be done. A city in flames would not require half the work that is demanded of us now, for the

world is in danger of eternal fire. We ought to be at work -- all hands and all hearts. Wake up to give! God requires it. We must deny ourselves, and take up the cross ; give our property, give our children, give ourselves to the work which the church and the

world demand. Wake up to pray! He who can bless and save will be required of, to do this thing. The church is in danger; the country is in danger; the world in danger. God alone can help,-Let us wake up and pray .- Presbuterian.

No sin is greater than ingratitude toward Him from whom all our blessings emanate; and what is distrust in God's power, other than an act of ingratitude ?

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give them the bread of life, and om an asylum in the bosom of onate Savior, who came to the the house of Israel?

eason why Christians ought to do r the conversion of Jews, lies in of knowledge, which have been nd preserved by Jews, to the f knowledge on the revival of pe. While ignorance was nother of devotion in Eus and people, the Jews conemselves to literature and Africa, Asia, and under Spain; and while suished, they pro-Maimonides. In hn and Herschell 's are able to conof science as to behind other na-

political knowl-

the late events, on parts of rarope, assundantly testifies. And shall not Christians show that they admit the mental equality of Jews, by presenting to them the knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation?

. that the

will be less in-

ent, because the majori-

ve been brought up in the

where superior educational ad-

mages were afforded them. To the older

Texians the present may compare favorably

with the past; but to a new comer the pros

peet is not at all flattering. Many say that the

Legislature should organize some general sys-

tem of public schools. However just this

remark may be, and however efficiently the

members of the present or former sessions of

our Legislature may have noted in this mat-

ter we know not; yet having had some expe-

rience in these public schools, our confidence

in their meeting the general demand is quite

weak. But to this it is often replied, that some

of the eastern States have done well with

their public schools: true enough, but not

when they were in as unsettled a condition as

Texas has been, and will be, for years to come.

It is too early a day to bring properly to bear

on the scattering population of our immense

boundaries a similar educational organization.

A few neighborhoods and villages have adopt-

ed what we conceive to be the proper plan.

They have united and erected good school-

houses or academies, and have employed com-

etent teachers, and have permanent schools.

It each neighborhood and town would erect

vitable buildings and condense in each place

all the little schools into one good one, it

would do more to build up the town or neigh-

orhood, and to thoroughly educate the rising

generation than any thing else within the

DUTY OF CHRISTIANS TOWARD

THE JEWS.

reach of the people.

Louse of Israel now grouns.

with hatred against the Christians.

But we owe it to ourselves as well as unto them, to take speedy measures for removing from their minds the prejudices which, through the length of centuries, has been strengthened in them against the Christian religion.

The Jew knows, it is true, that there is difference between Romanism and Protestantism; but he will hardly admit that this difference arises from the standard of Christian faith-the New Testament. He is still under the impression, except where the labors of some pious and prudent Missionary has dispelled this error, that Protestants have made an innovation on the Christian religion; that the New Testament and the doctrines of the church favor the intolerance and idolatry of the Romish denomination, and they therefore have not yet had an opportunity of judging correctly. It is true, the New Testament has been offered to them, and different works have been published and disseminated among them; but such is the prejudice, that the zenlous lew never reads such a book without suspicion that there is something else in the Christian religion besides what they see in these books; and such Jews as w out suspicion, are generally of a

Scripture are of no weight, becathe authenticity of Scripture its Some Christians console the they sufficiently show their di Romanten by not persecuting th indifference brings no light to coming our religion; it is not that we ought to regain the got the Jews, but for their own Kinit is for Him that we should . should not allow the stigma of should not permit the throne of longer vacant and descrited by sullects, while Christ lives, to minion belongs. We should mit the existence of that middle tition which Christ has remov the Gospel to the Gentiles : an made of twein one new man. show that sympathy which such engend as. But above all, we command of Christ. We have from a work which the Savior

of mind, on whom the plainest

the dispersed to the house of J

In the fifteenth century, when the Inquisition was in its greatest glory, there was, literally, no rest found for the feet of a Jew within the bounds of the Christian governments. Spain banished them three times during that century, from her wide-spread deminions: each time greater cruelties were heaped upon them, and the last time, they were not only obliged to relinquish their outstanding claims, but even their children were torn from them, to be raised in convents and monasteries, under the instruction of Christi-

anity, as it then was. Italy was shut against them; Germany would receive no more Jews than it then contained. The hereditary dominions of the House of Austria, were in family connection with, and imitators of, Spain: France barred its gates against the wretched outcasts : Po. land and Russia were barbarians: England would not listen to their prayers and money : and no other resource was left them, but to submit to baptism or perish! For many centuries they were debarred from entering into general society, or pursuing any profitable or honorable employment. The mechanical Guilds would have thought themselves pro faned, if a Jew would have engaged in any of their various trades; the bar considered itself debased, if a Jew had plead before it; the study of physic was prohibited to the Jew; land they dared not possess or cultivate; and even the army, which was fed and clothed from their money, would not receive their sons in its ranks. One thing, and one thing only. was left to their pursuit-merchandise, and consequently, the management of money; and this was only done, that the princes and nobles might have a ready way of replenishing their frequently-exhausted treasuries. -And shall not now a part of that wealth, which was so well managed by them, and which increased in the hands of Christians through their assiduity and perseverance, be his office as a confessor.

an act of rashness or indiscretion without exposing the offender to the vengeance of him who has been wronged; and it is gravely asserted eye of a pious pastor, his eloquence and the wholesome exercise of discipline, may do much good : but the former are very seldom to be found, and the temptation to abuse is too great : and the other, the exercise of discipline has entirely vanished from the Romish church. In borers in that part of the vineyard. By next the days immediately preceding the reformation. Conference, will we not be able to send more the means to purchase a written indulgence, Missionaries to that new and promising pormost effectually absolved the offender: and since tion of our Sion? that day, in most parts of Europe and America. the application of works of penance has sunk down to the saying of a few "Paternosters" and "Ave Marias," or at most to the creeping tar, a given number of times. Thus this inven- monee the 11th, instead of the 4th of Jution of the Romish church does harm, not only ly. in deceiving souls and turning them away from the truth of Christ, but it also destroys the peace and confidence of families; the security of the State, the obedience of the people to the laws, and creates spics over the actions of every individual. It has caused, and still causes, premium to him who can tell most baseness of cuit. any person to the Priest, and puts a man's character and reputation in the power of a priest whom he may never have seen, and who, therefore, can strike the most fatal blow, beare become been bloodeled attracted at

Such a custom was the Auricular Confession, feeted by any decision the courts may give in which was the more dangerous, as it was inse- the case. It will be perceived by all, that the parably connected with the precept of confes- only want of legal remedy, which can possision on one hand, and the promise of pardon or absolution on the other. By this means the Priest is kept constantly informed of whatever any person that might be supposed dangerous and proper they should do, and what it was and proper they should do, and what it was and proper they should do, and what it was to the church is doing; for, aside from the di- once their power to do consistently with conrect confession of the superstitious devotee, the stitutional right. The financial interests of Priest might worm out almost any secret by the church, apart from this litigated question, questions to the ignorant and indiscreet; added are in good condition, and its well known to the power they thereby possess of proposing their own creatures into such services as will for doubt or fear with regard to the future. give them all opportunities for espionage. Hence \$800,000, (although so miserably managed the number of rules and questions, some of them as to produce scarcely two per cent. per anthe most obscene, which are given into the | num,) must of course have the advantage of hands of a Priest to guide him in the exercise of us in many respects; but in all that is really material to the question of essential prosperi-It is this power over the secrets of the people | ty, we regard ourselves as quite as well off as that has enabled the Jesuits to do so much harm change positions with them. We have that to cheer and sustain us, the bare memory of sen as the guides and confessors of the people. which will operate as a blight and a curse It is pretended that it has its benefits; that among our spoilers, until the children shall disit enables the Priest to make amends for many own their fathers, by making reparation for the wrong.

On our first page, is a letter from Rev. that many an act has been prevented by its N. A. Cravens, our Missionary at Brownsmeans. It is true, that by bringing every indi- ville, from which we learn that he has succeevidual act and every actor under the immediate | ded in erecting and dedicating a house to the worship of God.

How soon has Brownsville and other places on the Rio Grande, risen into respectable notice. Already is there need of several la-

CORRECTION

The Camp-meeting to be held at Fayette of the penitent on his knees around a certainal- Camp-ground, Rutersville circuit, will com-

Bea Rev. D. CARL, P. E. of Victoria District, has just returned from a visit to his friends in Tennessee. He is in fine health. Unavoidable detention prevented him from quarrels in households and families : it gives a reaching the Camp Meeting on Egypt Cir-

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the T. W. Banner.

dertaking. The gratitude of thousands, a re- merly had not done. I know this to be true.

It is peculiarly auspicious for this community that the order should almost but now have ta- done otherwise; and I think there are only ken its rise, your beautiful village is now about entering on a career of prosperity. In laying its foundation in temperance, you but in- made many objections as to the reality of the crease its chances of success. Prescribe the Christian religion, acknowledging, at the intoxitating fluid and you promote morality and religion. In the place of temples dedicated to vice, temples to the living God will rise. In lieu of a dissipated and immoral population. your citizens will be examples of morality and religion.

I now present you sir in behalf of the ladies of Richmond and vicinity, for the Sons of Temperance, this Banner; it exhibits the beautiful emblems of your order : Love, Purity and Fidelity. Accept it as a testimony of their high appreciation of your order, and may your ca reer under its auspicious folds floating upon the breeze of temperance and benevolence, be onward and upward until the vice of intemperance shall cease to be known among us.

> For the T. W. Banner. LAGRANGE DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, No 48.

The Editor of the "Texas Wesleyan Banner" is requested to publish the following preamble and Resolutions :

Whereas, Mr. Girard Hayden was on the his own negroes: Therefore Resolved, That in the death of bro. Hay-

den this Division has lost a worthy member, and society an honest, industrious and respectable Resolved further, that we deeply sympathize

with the bereaved widow and friends of the de- and forget the lambs when they bleat after ceased in the irreparable loss they have sustain-

> By order of the Division. B. B. HUDNALL, R. S.

For the T. W. Banner A HINT TO THOSE WHO WISH TO SELL

MR. EDITOR: I met a company of persons last Sunday

vening in Galveston, who asked me if I could tell them the way to the Baptist Church. I informed them that I was on my way thither. no more than what God has commanded and would guide them. I afterwards ascertain- to ask; and we ask no more than what he ed that the company consisted of some ten or twelve who were on an exploring tour to Texas. no more than what he is able to perform; with a view to making a selection for a settlelves, and many of their neigh-

wished to settle where they ol and church privileges. If wish to find purchasers, they contribute liberally to builcannd churches on their lands.

UR FOR GALVESTON AND

HOUSTON. of Galveston, remarked to me the support of a colporteur of ery thing. Tract Society, whose sole labors

Mr. Editor, of such a plan ! HOUSTON.

LOVE OF GOD. that is a vast subject-a abundantly upon his prayers!" d not occupy us for hours, he redeemed for eternity! theme both of the damned

d of the lost and the saved. The lost, as they toss on their fiery bed, restisters ; to embrace it, is the salvation of sin- Still brace your muscles for the strife. know where to begin, and I would not know and to all prisoners of hope. when to end."

Rev. Thomas Guthrie.

DR. RAPHALL.

addressed to the board of A. S. M. C. the top of his cell, which admits light and Jews and dated Feb. 11, we find an account air, and when arrived here, the plant, true of an interesting interview with the Jewish to its instincts, put forth upon the outer wall, Rabbi, who is now lecturing in Charleston on and soon displayed itself upon the roof the Poetry of the Hebrews:

almost altogether upon the prophecies of the without, viewed it in the full bloom of health Messiah relating to the first advent; after- and vigor." vards, for a short time, upon the New Tesament. My reception was very kind, and I AN AWFUL FACT. - Rev. Dr. Burnes, of he lady of the house. The Rabbi told me ing, that there are in Great Britain, at least hat he heard of me before, and that I had three millions of professing Christians, who een the instrument of a reformation among expend each not less than one pound sterling he Jews in Columbia, S. C., who again per annum in strong drink—equal to \$15, beserve the Jewish Sabbath, which they for-

ward of priceless value will repay you for all When, in 1845, for the first time, I had visited the place, I think there was but one family that observed the seventh day, and since I had 'reproved them for it,' they have a few, perhaps three out of the whole community, who still continue. The Rabbi same time, that it has achieved a great deal He also was certain that all the Gentiles would become Jews according to the prophcey of Zechariah, viii, 23. I told him, however, that I had a sermon in the shape of manuscript upon the very text, and i could prove to him the contrary. 'That sermon I should like to hear,' said Dr. Raphall. 'I will preach it to you, sir,' to wich he asented and appointed the monting of the 10th January, 1850, at the hou e wiere I met A Christian minister went with nim first. me, and I read it before him in the parlor. At the close of it he rose from his chair and said, 'This is a good collection of truth, and I hope whereever you preach it, it will do good.' May the God of Abraham seal the truth to his heart.

> ENCOURAGEMENT TO PRAYER .- Sir Waler Raleigh, one day asking a favor of Queen Elizabeth, the latter said to himging?" to which he replied-

"When your Majesty leaves off giving." But think how much more bountiful God is, who did not give over granting Abraham his request for Sodom, till he left off asking. night of the 4th inst. inhumanly murdered by And who can tell but that if he had gone on and prayed, that if five righteous persons had been found in Sodom, the city might have been spared for their sakes, according to his request. Can we think that God will hear the young ravens when they ery, and neglect the doves that mourn in the valleys? -that be will hear the young lions when they roar, the sheep :- that he will hear Hagar and her Ishmael, that cry unto him in their extremities, and will yet turn his back upon the tears or stop his cars to the prayers of his own children, that ery unto him daily, in the name of his dear Son Jesus Christ? Undoubtedly not. St. Ambrose was wont to say, the better to comfort Monica, the mother of St. Augustine, who prayed much for him, " It is impossible that the son of so many tears and prayers should perish." long, therefore, as God gives us a heart to pray for any merey, let us not be out of heart. And why so? Because then we beg has promised to give; and he bath promised and he will perform no more than what he shall have glory for, and we know that his glory is dear unto him .-- Beadle.

CHRIST DIED FOR ALL.

"Christ did not so die to save all," says Dr. Chalmas, "as that all do actually regreat attractions to the kind ceive the gift of salvation. But he so died . for all, as that all to whom he is preached, tare now seeking a location in have the real and honest offer of salvation gants to which I refer, are on- He is not yours in possession until you have hany similar companies who laid hold of him by faith. But he is yours in location for themselves and offer. He is as much yours as any thing of They do not inquire for the which you can say, I have it for the taking. ce-track, but for the church You, one and all of you, my brethren, have bouse. you do not choose to take it, if it do not, in-de d, belong to you.

" All of you are welcome, even now, to salvation, if you are only willing for a whole salvation. i can promise nothing, nor can I hold out encouragement to the man who Christian gentleman, of the would grasp at the proffered imhunity from punishment, but would nauseate the medicine that parifies and heals him. Your mineing thought that City and Houston and mutilating of the testimony, will spoil ev-

Give me the man who is desirons of a at to Galveston and Houston. full rescue, both from sin in its condemna grestion a good one, and desire tion, and sin in its hateful tendency over or the consideration of each him, and all the treasures of the gospel are open to him. He may come, even now, and share in all the spoils that have been won by the captain of our salvation. The everlasting righteousness that Christ hath brought in, may even now be to him an investiture of glory. The Holy Ghost, which is the pro-mise of the Father, may even now descend

DO NOT DESPOND.

You may feel as if you were making no progress; as if you gained no new victories lessly and unavailingly trying to ease their position, and relieve their pain. Ah! they think of the love of Christ, of many a precious as obstinate and unmanageable as ever. You Sabbath, and many a Gospel sermon, when have tried, you say, and failed, and tried that love was offered; and now they wonder again, with prayer; and still seemed to fail, and curse the madness, the blindness, which The same old round of petty cares has brought rejected it. And what is spoken and sung of the same itritability and petulance, or selfishin the hyms of heaven? "The love of God ness and worldly indifference-and has left in Christ Jesus!"-this is the sweetest, lofti- you in the same disheartening, unspiritual est, noblest them; that tongue can speak of, deadness-the same stuper of the higher life, mind can think of, harp can praise, or heart and feebleness of aspiration, and forgetfulcan feel! To preach it, is the office of min- ness of Gol. Courage! Do not despair. ners; to despise it, is the loss of souls; and to your wilting and drooping spirit in God's sur-prefer to it the love of sin, is the highest in-shine.—Other persons about you, may see sult to Jehovah. To know it lost, is the bit-terest curse of bell; to know it gained, the mark your growth in the graces of the spirit. highest happiness of heaven. Well may we -Read the following aneedote related by an say of the love of God what Luther said of eminent naturalist, and see if it does not conmusic: "If I were to speak of it, I would not vey a lesson of animating comfort to you;

"A few years ago, an intelligent prisoner at Cherry Hill, in order to beguile his weary hours, and to gratify an innocent taste for lowers, undertook to rear a running vine along the wall of his cell. By care and atten-In the Journal of Rev. Mr. Bonhomme, tion, he conducted it safely to the opening at Within, its leaves were a blanched and sickly The Rev. Dr. Raphall, from London, a hue, and seemed to droop, as though repining Jewish Rabbi, was in Philadelphia, while I in solitude; at the window, they assumed the was there. He sent me an invitation by a lively green of a healthy and vigorous veget Christian brother, and I went to see him at ation, and sprang forth into the air clother the house of Mr. Cohen, in Clinton Space, in the full vesture of nature. The secluded Chesnut st. It was on a Saturday evening. prisoner within, saw the object of his care For an bour and a half, our conversation was pale and languishing, while the passer by

eathy of the Church, in behalf of Israel. -There are, however, other reasons, besides

We publish this week an extract of an el. orment speech, on the claims of the Jews, -- rest any longer upon His hallor a powerful appeal to the gratitude and sym-

those mentioned in that article, why the hurch ought to put forth her energies to save is wandering remnant of the house of Jacob. the first of these reasons undoubtedly is, that the Church, in its more debased condition, before the Reformation and even since, has contributed, in a great measure, to bring about that moral desolation, under which the It was the Christian Church which uncea- disciples, and which they perfo ringly persecuted the Jews, and inspired them til the day of their martyrdom

AURICULAR CONFES

This institution is the real son the Roman churches : it subjects every transaction, not only of every Catholic, but of every person with whom he has to do, to the inspection of the priest. There is no doubt but its secreey has often been most flagrantly abused; and the worder is, that an institution of which neither the Cospel nor the early fathers make any mention, should have so deeply rooted itself in the minds of the people. When Gregory Vil, (whose family name seems to have been Hildebrand, and who, therefore, was called liellenbrand.) came to the Pontificate in the eighth century, he turned all the energies and resources of his mind toward concentrating the whole power of the church, and directing it toward the Pope. Hence he established the celibacy of the Priesthood, the exclusive use of the Latin language in the church service, and abelished what was termed the simony, or the sale of spiritualities by the princes. But these three things, which took the whole concern of the church out of the hands of the kings and princes (since no Priest could be precured, but from the Pope, and no Priest, they being exempt from the care of a family, had any concern in the country in which he lived.) left the masses still, as it were, independent of the church; there was no tie between the Priests, whose very language and manners were strange, and the people who were under his charge. The princes also, having no concern for and in the affairs of the church, might in time have raised themselves above the

and arrogance, must awaken their jealousy. It became therefore, absolutely necessary to subject the masses to the power of Rome, and to keep at the same time a constant watch on

power of the Pope, whose increasing dominions

the conduct of the princes. All this could be most conveniently done by the establishment of a custom, which would tell all the transactions of every man, with whom a Catholic had to do, into the ear of the Priest, who, sitting in Christ's stead, held the power to pardon, or to condemn a sinner to the most ignominious performances of penance.

San Francisco.

ment of the resources of the M. E. Church,

PLEASE NOTE:

The mutilation on this page is

a defect in the issue being copied.

The Financial Resources of the Church, its property and monied interests, will be sufficiently understood from incidental notices, introduced in connection with other topics, printing establishments, &c., we hold simply ed into respectable and useful citizens. cause the northern church has not been able to grasp and control them, as she has our protect the northern church, inasmuch as the Annual Conferences have not directly, and in effectuate the wrong intended. All know they had it in their power to do right-to do General Conference of 1844, and the respon-We cannot believe that the Supreme of plenty, and domestic happiness. Court of the United States, will ever sanction an outrage, so entirely subversive, as we conceive, of equitable right. But should even claims of law and the force of pre-adjusted er-living assurance of the high moral right and

are members was instituted, to promote. Even in the infancy of the order, results have been efour towns and our villages, nay every place of common resort in both town and country, were polluted by the presence of numerous establishments appropriated to the sale of deadly fluids. To day, the scene is happily changed : owing to the influence of the order of the Sons of Tempeand but little need be added by way of more wance. The drinking house has been made to formal specification. Our property in church- disappear, and its deluded frequenters, those es, parsonages, cemeteries, schools, colleges, upon whose life-blood it was sustained, convert-

His fireside no longer presents the appearance of cold chilling poverty. His wife no lonthat tribunal find it necessary to yield to the ger pines in grief over the fate of a once loved husband. His children no longer cry for bread. circumstances in the case; while we shall The one is again dressed in smiles and happisubmit to the decision as we should, the ev- ness, the other no longer exhibited in tattered garments. This picture is no fancied one, exstep, of the advantage we have of those who amples are as numerous as the days of your orhave wronged us. The moral position and der. O! then persist in your benevolent efforts. strength of the Church South, cannot be af- Let nothing chill the great purposes of your un-

The following extract from the Quarterly feeted hitherto unattainable through any other Review was, by some oversight, left out from channel. The great essential benefits you have the notice of that work last week. We insert conferred on individuals and society are obviit this week, in order to account for our state- ous and apparent. But yesterday as it were,

If your efforts tended merely to the rescue of rightful share of the Book Concern and Char- a fellow man from the toils of intemperance to a tered Fund. The result of our church suits life of sobriety and alone benefited him, a strong is of course unknown, but should even law incentive to exertion would be wanting. Happily, the influences you exert, reach far beyond proper form, authorized division, it will not the individual himself. While he, in his own abate, or in any way atone for the wrong or person is then, he is in other respects the means injustice done us, as it must be seen that the | to the attainment of the greatest good. In evparty in their Annual Conference relations ery instance, you reform the citizen in whom and actions, sought to deprive themselves of society has an interest, and in many cases the legal right, that they might the more safely parent, son and husband, perhaps he is a husband and a father lost to himself, his family us the justice conceded by the action of the and all, by habits of intemperance. See him now, under your ameliorating influence, reclaisibility of refusing or failing to do so, is all med from the physical and moral bondage into their own-the result of deliberate choice, and which he had fallen. The home, bitherto the history and posterity will hold them to the abode of want and misery, you convert into one

and superficial in their processes of thought

and are incorrect in their results. For them

selves, they have examined too largely to b

so easily satisfied. They find difficulties in the way of the received doctrines which oth-

ers short sighted, easy souls—cannot have imagined. The general haziness of their own

views is owing to the exactness of their inqui-

which their view stretches; and if others had

gone as far, with equal powers, they would

and when one of its number, as will occasion-

ble ambition for instructing his contempora-

There is no dignity or worth in doubts about

the truths and facts of Christianity. The

vanity must be craving and capacious that

one, when the possessor is driven to purchase

this cheapest decoration. A man who ostentatiously parades his doubts, and prides him-

self on them, and looks upon settled and defi-

nite views with something of contempt, and

is accustomed so to utter himself from the

Pulpit and through the Press, should be writ-

ten down thereafter on all men's judgments

as a whipster and a fop, who but mimics the attitudes of the Scholar and the Seer.

and may know that we know it.

PROGRESS OF ROMANISM.

and temporal despot to his throne, and crush-

ing the noble Roman Republic to the earth.

the Roman Catholic Almanac, for 1850, and

it presents the following statement, compiled

rous assumption for the remaining small di-

Union, including California and New Mexico.

is set down at about one million and a half.

Quite enough to be sure, but still half a mil-

lion less than our Consul at Paris lately

claimed. The gain over last year is not tri-

fling, amounting to a quarter of a million, and

Romanists who have arrived during the last

Almanae as unsatisfactory and vague. That it is so, is sufficiently obvious by a single illustration. The diocese of Baltimore has 67

churches, and the estimate of population is 100,000; while in the diocese of New York,

with exactly the same number of churches,

the population is put down at 200,000, or

The method, or the want of method, in arriving at the supposed population in each diocese, is remarked on by the editor of the

twelve months.

ted States." The editor says:

The Christian Union has been examining

For first, there is a FINAL AND INFALLIBLE

ries, and the breadth of the horizon over

done. I know this to be true. 5, for the first time, I had vis-I think there was but one served the seventh day, and proved them for it,' they have ; and I think there are only s three out of the who to still continue. The Rabbi jections as to the reality of the ion, acknowledging, at the it it has achieved a great deal. ertain that all the Gentiles Jews according to the prophlab, viii, 23. I told him, howd a sermon in the shape of on the very text, and I could he contrary. 'That sermon I hear,' said Dr. Raphall. 'I to you, sir,' to wich he aspointed the more ing of the 10th 550, at the hou e wiere I met Christian minister went with d it before him in the parlor. f it he rose from his chair and a good collection of truth, and ver you preach it, it will do the God of Abraham seal the eart.

OL. II. NO. 5.

MENT TO PRAYER .- Sir Welne day asking a favor of Queen e latter said to him.—
when will you leave off begich he replied—
ar Majesty leaves off giving."

ow much more bountiful God ot give over grauting Abraham Sodom, till he left off asking tell but that if he had gone on nat if five righteous persons had Sodom, the city might have r their sakes, according to his we think that God will hear ms when they ery, and neglect mourn in the valleys? -that e young lions when they roar, lambs when they bleat after hat he will hear Hagar and her ery unto him in their extremiof turn his back upon the tears ery unto him daily, in the lear Son Jesus Christ? Unt. St. Ambrose was wont to to comfort Monica, the mothustine, who prayed much for spossible that the son of so ma-prayers should perish." As , as God gives us a heart to rhy so? Because then we beg e ask no more than what he o give; and he bath promised what he is able to perform : rform no more than what he y for, and we know that his into him .-- Beadle.

not so die to save all." says "as that all do actually reof salvation. But he so died . all to whom he is preached, s in possession until you have u by faith. But he is yours in is much yours as any thing of say, I have it for the taking. all of you, my brethren, have the taking; and it is because sose to take it, if it do not, in-

ou are only willing for a whole an promise nothing, nor can I comagement to the man who the proffered iminunity from ut would nauseate the medicine nd heals him. Your mineing of the testimony, will spoil ev-

the man who is desirons of a th from sin in its condemna in its hateful tendency over e treasures of the gospel are He may come, even now, and spoils that have been won by our salvation. The everlastess that Christ bath brought in, be to him an investiture of foly Ghost, which is the prother, may even now descend on his prayers !"

NOT DESPOND.

el as if you were making no f you gained no new victories tting faults, as if your bad habnd temper and conduct, were id unmanageable as ever. You n say, and failed, and tried aver; and still seemed to fail. ound of petty cares has brought bility and petulance, or selfishily indifference—and has left me disheartening, unspiritual same stupor of the higher life, of aspiration, and forgetful-Courage! Do not despair. r muscles for the strife. d drooping spirit in God's sanpersons about you, may see at you look for in vain, and wth in the graces of the spirit. llowing aneedote related by an dist, and see if it does not conf animating comfort to you; . mers of hope.

I, in order to beguile his weato gratify an innocent taste for ook to rear a running vine af his cell. By care and atteneted it safely to the opening at cell, which admits light and arrived here, the plant, true , put forth upon the outer wall, played itself upon the roof. ves wore a blanched and sickly ed to droop, as though repining the window, they assumed the a healthy and vigorous vegeting forth into the air clothed ture of nature. The seeluded saw the object of his care rishing, while the passer by d it in the full bloom of health

FACT .- Rev. Dr. Burnes, of tly declared in a public meetare in Great Britain, at least of professing Christians, who ot less than one pound sterling strong drink-equal to \$15,

THE DIGNITY OF DOUBT. meets with present pleasures; but Love! that sun against whose melting beams winter can not stand, that soft-subduing slumber, which There is a class of persons, frequently to be met with, the members of which seem to fee wrestles down the giant, there is no human that DOUBT, in relation to Christian truths, is being in a million, whose clay-heart is hardthe only noble or proper state for the Christian mind. They look quite contemptuously on those whose beliefs are defined and positive;

ened against love. and are assured, by the mere fact that these are so, that they who, hold them are narrow

FOREIGN NEWS.

PER STEAMER AMERICA.

ENGLAND. Nothing of importance has been done in the

British Parliament.

Lord John Russell is on a visit to the manufacturers of Manchester, where he has been re-

eived with parade. have attained the same elevated and progressive state, of general Uncertainty. This class, as has been intimated, is somewhat numerous; coasts on the 30th of March last, which resulted ally happen, becomes possessed with the ambition for notoriety, or a natural and lauda-bition for notoriety, or a natural and lauda-life, in the channels and Irish sea. The hurri-cane has been one of the most disastrous occurble ambition for instructing his contemporaries, the doctrine of the eminent Dignity of
Doubting is very-apt to get itself announced in print, and to exhibit pretensions before the
public.

And yet it is the merest foolishnees that was ever gabbled by human throats. It is a foolishness so entire, that only its harmful designs and tendencies entitle it to dislike.—
There is no dignity or worth in doubts about

nearly 200 lives were lost.
Along the Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Northum can plume itself on such. The title to true brian coast, casualties almost innumerable are and merited distinction must be a very slight reported. Between thirty and forty coasting one when the passesser is driven to purchase them have become wrecks. At the Tyne-mouth, a considerable number of vessels were driven ashore. Some on the iron-bound rocks beneath Tynemouth castle, and others on the sands. In number there could not have been less than thirty, and those which struck on the rocks became total wrecks. At Sunderland nearly a similar scene was witnessed. As many as 200 sail of light colliers were running for the harbor at the same moment, and at the entranc

grant ship went to pieces in October last, when

of the Tyne there were numerous collisions, and the havoe among even those that had got inside was very great. STANDARD OF TRUTH, in the Scriptures which God has given us, from which we may The Commissioners for promoting the Exhidraw our doctrines with the certainty that bition of 1851, have had under their considerathey are true, and to which we may always tion the subject of the prizes to be awarded to revert for correction or verification of our exhibitors, and have resolved to take immediate previous deductions. And, secondly, we steps for having medals struck, of various sizes and different designs, it being their opinion that this is the form in which it will, generally speaking, be most desirable that the rewards should be distributed. HAVE THE PACULTIES, AND MAY GAIN THE SPIRIT AND THE DIVINE GUIDANCE, which

are needful for the investigation of this stand-A fine ship, named the Howard, of nearly 1990 tons burthen, was lost near Liverpool, ard of Truth. To deny the first of these related facts, is not to deny one theory of inspiwith a cargo of cotton and mathogany, valued at between £15,000 and £20,000. At daybreak ration or another; but it is to deny the very wisdom and goodness of God, and the truthon Sunday morning the crew were seen clinging to the rigging, and the life-beat stationed at fulness of the Bible, and to resolve that Bible into a book either intrinsically deceptive or intrinsically unintelligible. And to deny the Southport immediately went to their aid. The poor fellows were brought ashore in a very ex second, is to deny the reality and reliableness austed condition, and one of them. John Smith of man's natural intellectual powers-which who had been previously ill, sank under his inthis class of sciolists would be the last per- tense suffering. Their case has excited much

sons in the world to think of doing—or else commisseration.

The London Standard says that the munification is the possibility of Divine illumination. to deny the possibility of Divine illumination cent expedition of Henry Grinnell, in seach of of the soul, and the honesty of God in prom-Sir John Franklin, has excited the highest adising such. Both facts are real. We have ising such. Both facts are real. We have in the Bible an infallible standard and repository of truth: and we have in our own souls, and in the provisions of grace seemed to us used, night and day, to complete it by the 24th of God, the alone necessary conditions of its of April, relays of workmen being employed upon the two steam vessels, which are very fast, these conditions unless we choose. We need it is confidently expected that the flottila will not study the filble unless we incline to. But clear the Shetland by the first week in May. if we will, we may know the Truth from it,

IRELAND.
The chief items of greatest interest in Irish We ought to bless God that this is so;—
and we ought to dismiss with instant pity the arrogant foolishness of the man who is forever assuming the dignity of Doubt. He has not even so much faith as the devils. His aim is the lowest that a rational being can possibly propose to himself. It is, simply, to unsettle the convictions of those who heed them.

bered estates, and the tenant right agitation. To the first measure, a violent opposition has been excited, especially in Dublin, and Lord Clarendon, who now fills the vice regal office, is charged with being the prime instigator of the scheme. It is said that he is ambitious to hold a place in the present cabinet, and also to have his name go down in history as the last of the vice regal line.

of the vice regal line.

The sales of the encumbered estates already made, augur good results. The continued ag-It is well to keep " posted up" in regard to itation of the tenant right will, it is said, have the progress of Romanism in our country, so an excellent effect on the social relations of the that the bugbears about its alarming increase, shall not usedlessly terrify people. The Romanist church had a footbold in the colonies,

even before the first Protestant settlements, Accounts received from Tasmania report the and their relative numbers now allow of comparing progress. The Papal Almanae, for 1850 claims 1,233,350 adherents in the U. States. Allowing them a million and a half, which is more than they claim, it leaves a balwhich is more than they claim, it leaves a bal-ance of full 18,000,000 on the Protestant side of the ledger. There are ten weekly Romish papers in the United States, two Annuals, and Brownson's Review. A compari-son of the periodical literature of the Roman-at Oatlands; Martin at Bothwell; and O'Donogists, either past, present, or future, will ex- hue at Hobart Town. They all are stated to have sufficient funds for their support, with the cite a smile. The Peter-Pence collection in exception of the latter, who represented to the Governor that he was without funds, and re-quested therefore that he might be permitted to reside at Hobart Town. in order that he the United States exceeded \$25,770; it had its iniquitous influence in restoring a spiritual might follow his profession o' a law-writer. This was granted him. Smith O'Brien obstinately refused to accept a ticket of leave, and was therefore, on the following Wednesday, the 31st of October, dispatched to Maria Island. where he will be under strict surveillance. He from a " Summary of Catholicity in the Unihad, however, an opportunity of first speaking with Martin and O'Dogherty. "In this table there appears 30 dioceses, 1,073 churches, 1,081 priests, and a total of

EMIGRATION .- The Limerick Chronicle population in 20 of these dioceses, amounting that emigration is again amazingly on the in-crease, not however, so much to Canada as to the United States, and the train from this to approximately to 1,233,350. By a very geneoceses, the entire number of Romanists in the Dublin is daily crowded with intending emigrants mostly agricultural, and who embarked for their destination at this port. The banks in Limerick are hourly paying out money upon the orders remitted by the friends of those people in America, who emigrated the last and preple in America, who emigrated the last and pre-ceding years. There are nine vessels at the quays taking passengers, three for New York and six for Quebec.

The cholera has been committing ravages in the remote part of Kerry, without attracting much attention elsewhere. compares with the immense influx of foreign

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE AMERICA.

Since the sailing of the previous steamer Parliament has done a little more than vote the supplies and transact other business of a local and uninteresting character. During the Easter recess. Lord John Russell passed some

time in Manchester.
In addition to the abolition of the Lord Lieuenancy of Ireland, it is stated that Government

just twice as large as the former. Now if any one will consider how large a proportion of the Romish churches in this diocese are insignificantly small—the merest beginnings—he will readily understand that 3000 population to each church on an average must be greatly too large. But it is in all keeping with the assumptions of Bishop Hughes."

tenancy of Ireland, it is stated that Government have it in contemplation to abolish the Irish Court of Law, and transfer the whole machinery for governing Ireland to London.

Both measures are violently opposed by the link press. The new Catholic primate of Ireland. Dr. Cullen. has issued his first Pastoral which emanates from Rome, and is free from all allusions to politics.

Agricultural operations, both in England and Ireland, are being carried on this year.

reland, are being carried on this year on a mos extensive scale. The protectionists still con-tinued to hold meetings in the apparently vair Love is the weapon which Omnipotence reserved to conquer rebel man, when all the rest had failed. Reason he parries; fear he answers blow for blow; future interests he extensive scale. The protectionists still continued to hold meetings in the apparently vair hope of reimposing a tax upon the importation of articles now free. Mr. D. Israeli. the leader of a party, is still severely indisposed.

spirit.

Trade in the woolen districts has sensibly

improved of late. FRANCE.

At Paris, although there is increased excitement and greater bitterness between conflicting parties, the only marked events of the fortnight have been -first, the revelt of one of the regiments. which the Government has not succeed

The matter was disposed of by the call for the previous question, much to the gratification of the members of the mountain.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. A proclamation has been issued by Baron Haynau, in which it is stated that in a Cabinet Council it has been resolved that all Jewish communities and families which can prove that they were neither directly nor indirectly concerned in the revolution, shall be exempt from the fine imposed on the Hungarien Jews, and that any sums which they may already have paid in shall be returned to them. It is also stated that the question of the en-listment of the Hungarian National Guards has again been taken into consideration by the Ministers, and that it has been determined to mitigate the severity of the measures which were to have been employed against them. The proposed enrolement of the Comorn Honveds will not take place.

The Austrian government has effectually intimated to the Prussian Ministry its accession to the Munich alliance.

The emperor of Austria has decided that the Hungarien National Guards are to be unmolested, and the Honveds are to be treated with unexpected lenience. Letters from Pesth, state that the Emperor's clemency has produced a remarkable effect upon the feel ings of the people, who are now as clated as they were before depressed.

The Emperor has pardoned eight persons

who, having been condemned to imprisonment for life, had passed more than twenty years in the fortress of Spielberg, near Brunn. One of the poor wreiches had been more than 37 years in prison.

Poor Transylvania seems to be abandoned to its fate. The Wallach peasantry are allowed to plunder at discretion. The domain of Halmagy, the property of the Counts Bthe-len, they have seized and divided among themselves. They have lately found out a new means of persecution. They seize all the stewards of the nobles, or nobles themselves, who venture to live on their estates, and convey them to the nearest prison, on on-and it is not hurried-the Wallachs dispose of the property as they please, cut down the woods, rob the corn, and cat up the hay at their leisure.

readers to day the Charter of the Houston

AN ACT Company.

Section I. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That E. B. Nichols, P. Bre-mond, William J. Hutchins, William M. Rice, A. S. Rathven, B. A. Shepard, Thomas M. Bagby, James H. Stevens, Samuel L. Allen, William A. Van Alstine, A. McGowen, T. W. House, Francis Moore, and C. Evans, [C. Ennis.] and their associates, and successors or assigns, be, and they are hereby incor-porated under the name and style of the Houston Plank Road Company, to be governed by the rules and regulations hereinafter mentioned; and under this title may transfer their rights in succession or assignment, and shall be capable in law, of sning and being sucd as persons, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in all courts and places whatsoever,

Missionary Sec being defended in all courts and places whatsoever, and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and change and alter the same at pleasure; and also, that they and their successors by the same name and style, shall be capable of holding, purchasing and conveying, any estate, real, personal or mixed, for the use of said company, and doing and performing all things which are necessary and common for companies of a similar character to do, not contact to the provisions of this charter, the constitution trary to the provisions of this charter, the constitution of this State, and that of the United States.

Sec. 2. Said company shall have the right to con-struct a Plank Road from the city of Houston to the Brazos River, and also, to establish a Ferry a ross the Brazos River; Provided, that said ferry shall not be established within two miles of any ferry now established, unless with the full consent of the owner, or renters of such ferry; and the said company shall have the right to erect toll gates and charge tolls, to be established by said company, and subject to be regulated by law.

SEC. 3. The said company shall have the right to

run the road upon any vacant unappropriated land, part of the public domain, through which said road may pass, and may occupy the same; Provided, such public land so occupied shall not exceed one hundred and fifty feet in width.

SEC. 4. The said company shall have the right to

Sec. 4. The said company shall have the right to enter upon and take possession of any other land that may be necessary for the purposes of said road; Provided, the same shall not exceed fifty yards in width, by paying the owner or owners of the land whatever price may be agreed on, or should the owner or owners be unwilling or unable to contract, or be absent or unknown, said company may petition the County Court of the county in which such land so required may be situated, giving a description of that portion thus required, with the name or names of the owner or owners, if the same can be ascertained, and the said court shall cause to be summoned a jury of owner or owners, if the same can be ascertained, and the said court shall cause to be summoned a jury of six free holders of said county, who on oath shall make a report of the value of the land so required, and upon the payment thereof by the company, either to the owners or to the county treasurer of the county, a good and bona fide title shall be granted by the Chief Justice of the County Court, a copy of which shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the land is situated.

the county in which the land is situated. Sec. 5. The capital stock of said company shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of fifty dollars each, and each stock holder shall have one vote for each share that he may own and vote in person or by proxy. On application for shares, ten dollars on each share shall be deposited shares, ten dollars on each share shall be deposited with the Commissioners appointed by the president and directors of said company, and the ballance shall be paid at such time and on such terms, as the president and directors may designate; and if any person shall neglect to pay any of the instalments, after being notified by an advertisement, published for sixty days in some news paper published at Houston, or at the Seat of Government, the previous subsequent instalments shall be forfeited for the benefit of said company, and a new subscription may be opened, or said pany, and a new subscription may be opened, or said shares may be sold to cover any deficit occasioned by the non-payment of the instalment due on said fully invited to attend.

The Repeal agitation has been partially revived in Ireland under the auspices of John O'Connell, but there is a lack of its former some stock have been subscribed for, the share holders may elect a board of seven directors, each of whom shall own at least five shares of the capital stock of said own at least five shares of the capital stock of said company. The management of the affairs of said company shall be conducted by said directors, a majority of whom shall constitute a quorum to do and perform all the business necessary to the successful operation of said company. A majority of said directors shall appoint a President from one of their own numbers, and shall fill all vacancies that may from time to time occur, from death, resignation or otherwise. to time occur, from death, resignation or otherwise and after the first election of directors, all subsequent elections shall take place in the city of Houston, on the first Monday of November, of each year, and in case of the failure of the stock holders to elect said directors, the corporation shall not be dissolved for that cause, but the president and directors for the time being, shall continue in office until there shall be an elecments. which the Government has not succeeded in quelling. Second, a popular demonstration in a small way against Louis Napoleon, as he passed through the streets.

Another significant event was a proposition made in the Assembly, by a friend of the President, to the effect that the nation should be called upon to pronounce definitely on the form of government which it should choose to select. That every elector should be called upon to incribe on his ballot, "Monarchy" or Republic "

Sec. 7. The president and directors of said company shall have authority to adopt all such rules, regnant which is the first way to adopt all such rules, regnant way shall have authority to adopt all such rules, regnant way shall have authority to adopt all such rules, regnant way shall have authority to adopt all such rules, regnant way shall have authority to adopt all such rules, regnant way shall have authority to adopt all such rules, regnant way shall have authority to adopt all such rules, regnant way shall have authority to adopt all such rules, regnant way shall have authority to adopt all such rules, regnant way shall have authority to adopt all such rules.

annual meeting.

SEC. 7. The president and directors of said company shall have authority to adopt all such rules, regulations, and by-laws, as they may consider necessary to effect the objects contemplated by this act of in-

ry to effect the objects contemplated by this act of incorporation.

SEC. 8. If any person or persons, shall obstruct, demolish or injure in any way said Plank Road, or any part thereof, said person or persons shall forfeit and pay to said company, any sum adjudged against him or them, by any Justice of the Peace, or court having jurisdiction of the same; and if any person or persons shall pass round or through the toll gate or gates, authorized to be set up by said company with intent to evade the payment of toll, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay to the said company, three times the amount of toll established by said company, recoverable before any Justice of the Peace, having jurisdiction of the same.

SEC. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person to ride or drive across the ditches and embank.

to ride or drive across the ditches and embank-ments, that may be made on either side of said road, except at such places as shall be provided and established by said company, for the public convenience; and any person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, before a Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay to the use of said company, damages to be assessed by such Justice, in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 10. Said company shall have the right

to construct a branch of said road, in the direc-tion of Springfield, in the county of Limestone, and all the provisions of this charter are intend-ed to, and hereby declared applicable to said

SEC. 11. The president and directors of SEC. 11. The president and directors of said company, shall have full power to borrow money upon the faith of this charter, and to hypothecate the stock or other property, real, personal or mixed, and issue certificates for the payment of the same, and to do all things needul and proper, to carry out the provisions of

SEC. 12. This charter shall take effect from its passage, and be in force for the period of twenty-five years, and no longer; and said company shall keep said Plank Road in good repair, and in case of neglect so to do, shall for-feit all tolls, while the same remains unrepair-

Approved, February 7, 1850.

BISHOP FREEMAN .- This eminent and highly respected Divine, arrived in town on Saturday last. He was expected on Thursday to attend the Convention of this Diocese. pretence of their having served as Honveds. but was detained by the late rains and the While the investigation is being carried bigh stage of water in the streams. The Con but was detained by the late rains and the vention was organized immediately after his arrival. The address of Bishop Freeman to the Convention is exceedingly interesting. and we hope we shall be enabled to presen We are happy to be enabled to present our it to our readers in a few days.

Piank Road Company. This Charter it will TEMPEST .- On the afternoon of Saturday be seen, grants to the Company every privi- last a tremendous hurricane swept over this lege they could desire or in justice ask. The city, accompanied by the heaviest storm of subscription books will be open on Wednes. rain that has fallen this season. We are day, and every citizen will have an opportu- happy to state however, that little damage nity of being a share holder .- Telegraph. was done by the storm. A few trees, fences, sign-boards, &c., were blown down. The streams are again all very high. Bray's To Incorporate the Houston Plank Road Bayou we understand, is higher now than it has been for fourteen years.

The Brazos river had overflowed its banks a many places, both above and below Richmond on Saturday last, and it was raising rapidly at the last accounts. Several plantations are overflowed, and fears are entertained that the crops will be severely injured in all the low lands. The Ferries are near-

Missionary Secretary .- The Rev. Dr. Durbin has been appointed Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Pitman. Dr. Durbin will soon enter upon the duties of his appointment.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. I. G. John. " Thos. B. White, 1 sub., to Rev. B. L.

Rev. R. H. Belvin. " Jas. E. Ferguson. " A. B. F. Kerr.

" Wm. Young. " H. S. Thrall.

Wm. J. Russel, Esq. Mr. &. M. McAshan. P. M., La Grange, 1.

A. J. Hancock, Esq. [The artitles shall appear in order.] BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS, May 14, 1850.

Rev. I. G. John: Thos. S. Myers 2, Montgomery, Ala; P. W. Thomas 2, Athens, Ga. : Mrs. S. Lawler 2, Carnei, Ill.; A. Gates 2; Dr. R. B. S. Foster 2. Washington. Rev. R. H. Belvin: Mrs. E. Lord 3, Chappel

Hill: Ch. Struck 2, Montville. Rev James E. Ferguson: Thos. Johnson 2 Thos. Moore 2; Spencer Haynie 2, Webber's

Prairie: Saml. Young 2, Cunningham's; C.

Cunningham 2, Bastrop. Rev. A. B. F. Kerr: A. J. Blackburn 3: J. M. Burton 2, Montville. Rev. Wm. Young : Wm. P. Kerr, Esq., 2, San Antonio. To credit Rev. Wm. Young 50 cents.

Mr. S. M. McAshan, 2; Jas. I. Norton 3,

La Grange. NOTICE.

There will be a Camp-Meeting, (no preventing Providence,) in Jackson county, fifteen mile North of Texana, on the east bank of the Navi dad, two miles above Mr. George Menefee's, t commence on Wednesday before the fifth Salbath in June. Preachers and people are respect-Texana Circuit.

THOS. F. COOK, P. C.

NOTICE. The District Stewards for the Rutersville district, will meet in Washington on the Saturday before the fourth Sunday in June next. R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. ON RUTERSVILLE DISTRICT-SECOND ROUND.

Mill Creek Mission, at Nunn's, June 1 and 2
Washington Circuit, in Brenham, 15 "16 Washington and Rock Island, in Washington, Huntsville Cir., at Robinson's, S.H. " 29 "

Montgomery Cir., at Robinson's, S.H. 29 " 30
Montgomery Cir., in Anderson, July 6 " 7
Rutersville Cir., at Fayette Camp Ground, to
be a Camp-Meeting, to commence July 11th.
A camp-Meeting will be holden at Salem
Camp-Ground, near Rock Island, commencing August the 22d, 1850.

Ministers and people are invited to attend.

R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

INFORMATION WANTED,

Of Samuel Smith, a large land holder, who is supposed to have died in Texas in 1839 or 40. Any information respecting such a person or his estate will be thankfully received by JAMES REID, Thompsonville, North Carolina.

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

HARDWARE, STOVES, AND EVERY VARIETY

OF TIN AND WOODEN WARE. Fron, Steel and Ploughs. apl 24 ly Tremont street, Galveston. FREDERICK BURKHART,

Watch Maker and Jeweller, Fourth Door below Sampson & Co., Main st EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS of executorship were granted to the undesigned, by the Hon. Probate Court in and for the county of Liberty, on the 3d day of Nov. 1849, on the estate of James M. Clayton testator, late of said county. This is to notify all persons having claims against said estate to pre-

persons having claims against them as the law requires.

J. H. GRIFFIN, Executor. Rock Candy, Assorted

Ladies' Calf Brogans, Gent's Calf ... Ladies' Seal Bootees, Chocholate. Misses' " "
Ladies " Shocs, Pickles. Sardines. " Kid Slippers. I' Received and for sale by Powdered Sugar, GROESBEECK, COOKE & Co.

INSURANCE:

Fire, Inland and Marine, by the Protection Company of Hartford, Conn., CAPITOL STOCK 200,000 DOLLARS.

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

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

TEN BOXES Soda Crackers, just received, and for sale, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

NOTICE. Whereas at the December Term, A. D. 1849, of the County Court, for Fort Bend County, letters of administration were granted the under-signed, upon the estate of James D. Goodwin dee'd. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law or they will be barred. Richmond, Jan'y 23d, 1850.

T. H. McMAHAN.

New Drug Store in LaGrange. DOCTORS D. G. GREGORY and J. EV-ANS, have just opened, in the Town of La Grange, a Drug Store, where all the articles us-

ually found in such an establishment may always be had, such as medicines of every descrip-tion, both Potanical and Mineral, Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, etc. etc.

A competent person will remain in the Store
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. A FRESH SUPPLY of DRUGS & MEDICINES,

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

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. 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 Merchants and Planters, will be offered low, by

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

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

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

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

J. N. MASSEY, General Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant. Richmond. Texas. nov. 20 Linseed Oil,

Spirits Turpentine, Lard Oil, Copal Varnish, Litherage, Vermillion, Castor Oil, Red Lead, White Lead. Chrome Green. Chrome Yellow,

Prussian Blue, Ivory Black.
Received and for Sale, by
GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

OLD CAPITOL—HOUSTON. THE undersigned would respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they are determined to preserve the reputation of this establishment. They intend to shall be at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who wister this country for exshall 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, " without " " week 16 00 7 50 1 25 Man and horse, Dinner, Breakfast or supper, Lodging, per night, Horsekeeping, per month. " day, 75 Children at second table half price. Servants will be charged invariably half price.
dee 9 dtf KELLAM & BREWSTER.

TEXAS U. S. MAIL LINE OF STAGES.
HOUSTON and SAN ANTONIO.

ON and after Monday the 5th of Nov., 1849, the regu-lar Line of Stages will leave

Houston every other day for Austin, and on Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Austin for San Autonio.

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

for Houston.

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

Houston, Nov. 27, 1849-tf

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS. UST received and selected by the undersigned at the New York and Boston markets, the fol-

lowing articles, to-wit:
Boots and shoes and Hats of all kinds Saddlery, hardware and cutlery, etc. etc.; Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; French, India, Italian, German, and English silk and fancy Goods: artificial flowers plumes and mirobous of the newest styles; Bonnets and Ribbons of all descriptions: black silk laces and edgings; jackonet insertings and edgings; thread laces, fancy dress buttons, gimps and fringes; satins of all colors; silks rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaid, and stripes, satin DeChine, plain twilled: rich Foulard Italian gros de Rhine, gros de Afrique;

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-

B. A. SHEPHERD. Houston. Texas, Dealer in every description of merchandise (ex-Deept liquors) kept by any house in Texas, still continues at the old stand occupied by him for the last ten years, would be happy to meet all his old friends, and to make new ones, with the assurance that they may, at all times, meet as good an assortment of merchandise, either at wholesale or retail, as at any house in the place, and at the most favorable prices. The most particular attention paid to filling orders from the country, selling cotton or other produce, or to any other matter needful to avoid the necessity of my friends visiting Houston, when not convenient to do so.

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

A fair trial is all that is asked!!

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

Texas. ROBERTS, & CO. DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDI-CINES, PAINTS & OILS, GROCERIES,

Keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Vegetable Medicines, Comstock's Medicines, &c. Main Street, Houston.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS.

Wholesale & Retail. MERCHANTS, Planters and the Public, are

Mrespectfully informed that I have just received a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Shell, Ivory and fancy Goods, all of which I will sell for eash as low as can be bought of any establishment in the United States. S. MANDELBAUM, Corner of Main and Franklin Streets. Houston, Sept. 29, 1849. THE NEW YORK "

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND STATE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Wall Street. CAPITAL OF 500,000 DOLLARS. MARTIN K. SNELL, AGENT. HOUSTON, TEXAS. Open Policies for insurance on Shipments of Cotton, Sugar, &c., from any navigable point on the Brazos, Colorado, or Trinity, Rivers.

> ADAMS, FREDERICH & CO., SUCCESSORS OF RICE, ADAMS & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS. AND GENERAL AGENTS.

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

Cotton - - - \$ 50 per bale. Sugar - 50 " hbd.
Molasses - 8 " bbl.
Other Froduce: Invoice Cost additional 10 Liberal advances made on consignments.

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

Nov: 7, 1849. J. D. GIDDINGS, Attorney at Law, Brenham, Texas.

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

prices, and warranted.

C. A. TURLEY.

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give them the bread of life, and om an asylum in the bosom of onate Savior, who came to the the house of Israel?

eason why Christians ought to do r the conversion of Jews, lies in of knowledge, which have been nd preserved by Jews, to the f knowledge on the revival of po. While ignorance was nother of devotion in Eus and people, the Jews conemselves to literature and Africa, Asia, and under Spain; and while guished, they pro-Maimonides. In and Herschell 's are able to conof science as to behind other napolitical knowl-

the late events,

on parts of rarope, assundantly testifies. And shall not Christians show that they admit the mental equality of Jews, by presenting to them the knowledge which maketh wise unto salvation?

. that the

will be less in-

ent, because the majori-

ve been brought up in the

where superior educational ad-

..... To the older

Texians the present may compare favorably

with the past; but to a new comer the pros

pect is not at all flattering. Many say that the

Legislature should organize some general sys-

tem of public schools. However just this

remark may be, and however efficiently the

members of the present or former sessions of

our Legislature may have acted in this mat-

ter we know not ; yet having had some expe-

rience in these public schools, our confidence

in their meeting the general demand is quite

weak. But to this it is often replied, that some

of the eastern States have done well with

their public schools: true enough, but not

when they were in as unsettled a condition as

Texas has been, and will be, for years to come.

It is too early a day to bring properly to bear

on the scattering population of our immense

boundaries a similar educational organization.

A few neighborhoods and villages have adopt-

ed what we conceive to be the proper plan.

They have united and erected good school-

houses or academies, and have employed com-

etent teachers, and have permanent schools

It each neighborhood and town would erect

vitable buildings and condense in each place

all the little schools into one good one, it

would do more to build up the town or neiga-

borhood, and to thoroughly educate the rising

ceneration than any thing else within the

DUTY OF CHRISTIANS TOWARD

THE JEWS.

a powerful appeal to the gratitude and sym-

eathy of the Church, in behalf of Israel. -

here are, however, other reasons, besides

those mentioned in that article, why the

burch ought to put forth ber energies to save

'is wandering remnant of the house of Jacob.

The first of these reasons undoubtedly is, that

the Church, in its more debased condition,

before the Reformation and even since, has

contributed, in a great measure, to bring

about that moral desolation, under which the

In the fifteenth century, when the Inquisi-

tion was in its greatest glory, there was, lit-

erally, no rest found for the feet of a Jew

ments. Spain banished them three times du-

ring that century, from her wide-spread do-

minions: each time greater cruelties were

heaped upon them, and the last time, they

were not only obliged to relinquish their out-

standing claims, but even their children were

torn from them, to be raised in convents and

monasteries, under the instruction of Christi-

Italy was shut against them; Germany

would receive no more Jews than it then con-

tained. The hereditary dominions of the

House of Austria, were in family connection

with, and imitators of, Spain: France barred

its gates against the wretched outcasts : Po.

land and Russia were barbarians; England

would not listen to their prayers and money;

general society, or pursuing any profitable or

honorable employment. The mechanical

Guilds would have thought themselves pro

their various trades; the bar considered itself

debased, if a Jew had plead before it; the

study of physic was prohibited to the Jew ;

land they dared not possess or cultivate; and

in its ranks. One thing, and one thing only,

was left to their pursuit-merchandise, and,

consequently, the management of money;

and this was only done, that the princes and

nobles might have a ready way of replenish-

ing their frequently-exhausted treasuries. -

And shall not now a part of that wealth,

which was so well managed by them, and

which increased in the hands of Christians

t'irough their assiduity and perseverance, be

anity, as it then was.

louse of Israel now groans.

with hatred against the Christians.

each of the people.

But we owe it to ourselves as well as unto them, to take speedy measures for removing from their minds the prejudices which, through the length of centuries, has been strengthened in them against the Christian religion.

The Jew knows, it is true, that there is a difference between Romanism and Protestantism; but he will hardly admit that this difference arises from the standard of Christian faith-the New Testament. He is still under the impression, except where the labors of some pious and prudent Missionary has dispelled this error, that Protestants have made an innovation on the Christian religion; that the New Testament and the doctrines of the church favor the intolerance and idolatry of the Romish denomination, and they therefore have not yet had an opportunity of judging correctly. It is true, the New Testament has been offered to them, and different works have been published and disseminated among them; but such is the prejudice, that the zonlous low never reads such a book without suspicion that there is something else in the Christian religion besides what they see in these books: and such Jows as will read without suspicion, are generally of a deistical cast of mind, on whom the plainest evidences of Scripture are of no weight, because they deny the authenticity of Scripture itself.

Some Christians console themselves that they sufficiently show their difference from Romanten by not persecuting them; but this indifference brings no light to the Jew concorning our religion; it is not for ourselves that we ought to regain the good opinion of the Jews, but for their own King, our Savior; it is for Him that we should do this. We We publish this week an extract of an el- should not allow the stigma of imposture to orment speech, on the claims of the Jews, - rest any longer upon His hallowed name; we should not permit the throne of David to be longer vacant and descrited by its legitimate sullects, while Christ lives, to whom its dominion belongs. We should no longer permit the existence of that middle wall of partition which Christ has removed by sending the Gospel to the Gentiles : and since he has made of twain one new man, let us strive to show that sympathy which such a connection engenders. But above all, we owe it to the command of Christ. We have no right to turn from a work which the Savior allotted to his It was the Christian Church which unceadisciples, and which they performed even uningly persecuted the Jews, and inspired them til the day of their martyrdom; to preach to the dispersed to the house of Judah.

AURICULAR CONFESSION.

This institution is the real source of power in within the bounds of the Christian governthe Roman churches ; it subjects every transaction, not only of every Catholic, but of every person with whom he has to do, to the inspection of the priest. There is no doubt but its secreey has often been most flagrantly abused: and the wonder is, that an institution of which neither the Cospel nor the early fathers make any mention, should have so deeply rooted itself in the minds of the people. When Gregory VII, (whose family name seems to have been Hildebrand, and who, therefore, was called Hellenbrand.) came to the Pontificate in the eighth century, he turned all the energies and resources of his mind toward concentrating the whole power of the church, and directing it toward the Pope. Hence he established the celibacy of the Priesthood, the exclusive use of the Latin language in the church service, and abolished what was termed the simony, or the sale of spiritualities by the princes. But these three things, and no other resource was left them, but to which took the whole concern of the church out submit to baptism or perish! For many cenof the hands of the kings and princes (since no turies they were debarred from entering into Priest could be procured, but from the Pope, and no Priest, they being exempt from the care of a family, had any concern in the country in which he lived.) left the masses still, as it were, independent of the church; there was no tie faned, if a Jew would have engaged in any of between the Priests, whose very language and manners were strange, and the people who were under his charge. The princes also, having no concern for and in the affairs of the church. might in time have raised themselves above the even the army, which was fed and clothed power of the Pope, whose increasing dominions and arrogance, must awaken their jealousy. from their money, would not receive their sons

It became therefore, absolutely necessary to subject the masses to the power of Rome, and to keep at the same time a constant watch on the conduct of the princes.

All this could be most conveniently done by the establishment of a custom, which would tell all the transactions of every man, with whom a Catholic had to do, into the ear of the Priest, who, sitting in Christ's stead, held the power to pardon, or to condemn a sinner to the most ignominious performances of penance.

their own creatures into such services as will give them all opportunities for espionage. Hence his office as a confessor.

an act of rashness or indiscretion without expo- | the wrong. sing the offender to the vengeance of him who has been wronged; and it is gravely asserted vidual act and every actor under the immediate | ded in erecting and dedicating a house to the eye of a pious pastor, his eloquence and the wholesome exercise of discipline, may do much good; but the former are very seldom to be found, and the temptation to abuse is too great : and the other, the exercise of discipline has enmost effectually absolved the offender: and since tion of our Sion? that day, in most parts of Europe and America. the application of works of penance has sunk down to the saying of a few "Paternosters" and "Ave Marias," or at most to the creeping tion of the Romish church does harm, not only ly. in deceiving souls and turning them away from the truth of Christ, but it also destroys the peace and confidence of families; the security of the State, the obedience of the people to the laws, and creates spies over the actions of every individual. It has caused, and still causes, quarrels in households and families : it gives a reaching the Camp Meeting on Egypt Cirpremium to him who can tell most baseness of cuit. any person to the Priest, and puts a man's character and reputation in the power of a priest whom he may never have seen, and who, therefore, can strike the most fatal blow, because he can keep himself hid, while his viction MR. Entron : is bleeding to death.

IN THE 47th No. OF THE SOUTHERN CHEIS-TIAN ADVOCATE, we find a lengthy article Missionary company sent out by the M. E.

First up the Chagres river, which has on Banner. each side a remarkably rich soil, but almost without cultivation. At Gorgona, they took aules and ponies to convey themselves and baggage across the hills and dales to Panama a distance of twenty-five or thirty triles spending one night at the half-way-house .-Panama is a poor, dilapitated place, with from 1,500 to 2,000 Americans, waiting for passage to California. Many of them obtainhave abandoned themselves to vice and rain. important duty. On the Sabbath of their stay there, they had In this age of good works, no feature is more service in the morning and in the evening ;- striking than the tendency of man to the formin that place where Romanism once had pow- ation of associations, having in view the well er, but now she is in ruins.

The Missionary company were all well, and will soon leave on the steamer Tennessee for

Review was, by some oversight, left out from channel. The great essential benefits you have the notice of that work last week. We insert | conferred on individuals and society are obviit this week, in order to account for our statement of the resources of the M. E. Church,

property and monied interests, will be sufficiently understood from incidental notices, introduced in connection with other topics, and but little need be added by way of more rance. The drinking house has been made to formal specification. Our property in church- disappear, and its deluded frequenters, those es, parsonages, cemeteries, schools, colleges, upon whose life-blood it was sustained, convertprinting establishments, &c., we hold simply ed into respectable and useful citizens. cause the northern church has not been able to grasp and control them, as she has our If your efforts tended merely to the rescue of is of course unknown, but should even law incentive to exertion would be wanting. Hapthey had it in their power to do right-to do We cannot believe that the Supreme of plenty, and domestic happiness. Court of the United States, will ever sanction an outrage, so entirely subversive, as we conceive, of equitable right. But should even step, of the advantage we have of those who amples are as numerous as the days of your or-

Such a custom was the Auricular Confession, feeted by any decision the courts may give in which was the more dangerous, as it was inse- the case. It will be perceived by all, that the parably connected with the precept of confession on one hand, and the promise of pardon or absolution on the other. By this means the Priest is kept constantly informed of whatever any person that might be supposed dangerous any person that might be supposed dangerous and proper they should do, and what it was to the church is doing; for, aside from the di- once their power to do consistently with conrect confession of the superstitious devotee, the stitutional right. The financial interests of Priest might worm out almost any secret by the church, apart from this litigated question, questions to the ignorant and indiscreet; added are in good condition, and its well known to the power they thereby possess of proposing promptitude and liberality, leave little ground for doubt or fear with regard to the future.— Our Northern neighbors, with a capital of \$800,000, (although so miserably managed the number of rules and questions, some of them as to produce scarcely two per cent. per anthe most obscene, which are given into the | num,) must of course have the advantage of hands of a Priest to guide him in the exercise of us in many respects; but in all that is really material to the question of essential prosperi-It is this power over the secrets of the people ty, we regard ourselves as quite as well off as that has enabled the Jesuits to do so much harm change positions with them. We have that in the different countries where they were chosen as the guides and confessors of the people. which will operate as a blight and a curse It is pretended that it has its benefits; that among our spoilers, until the children shall distinct enables the Priest to make amends for many own their fathers, by making reparation for

On our first page, is a letter from Rev. that many an act has been prevented by its N. A. Cravens, our Missionary at Brownsmeans. It is true, that by bringing every indi- ville, from which we learn that he has succeeworship of God.

How soon has Brownsville and other places on the Rio Grande, risen into respectable notice. Already is there need of several latirely vanished from the Romish church. In borers in that part of the vineyard. By next the days immediately preceding the reformation. Conference, will we not be able to send more the means to purchase a written indulgence, Missionaries to that new and promising por-

CORRECTION.

The Camp-meeting to be held at Fayette of the penitent on his knees around a certain al- Camp-ground, Rutersville circuit, will comtar, a given number of times. Thus this inven- monee the 11th, instead of the 4th of Ju-

> BO. Rev. D. CARL, P. E. of Victoria Distriet, has just returned from a visit to his friends in Tennessee. He is in fine health. Unavoidable detention prevented him from

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the T. W. Banner.

Enclosed, you will find the address delivered on the 20th of April, to the Richmond Division of Sons of Temperance, on the presentation of a beautiful copy of the Bible, and an elfrom Rev. Jesse Boring, D. D., one of the egant Banner, all presented by the ladies of Richmond and vicinity. We are sorry that Col. Atkins could not furnish us a copy of his very This letter contains a description of their forc. in the name of Richmond Division S. of T. passage zeross the Isthmus, from Chagres to request that you publish the two addresses, and Panama -- partly by water and partly by land. reply of Rev. S. Johnson in your most excellent

J. N. MASSEY, T. H. McMAHAN, Com. ADDRESS

MISS CAROLINE POON, On Presenting a Benner to the "Sons of Temperance," at Richmond, on the 20th day of April. A. D., 1859. SONS OF TEMPERANCE:

The Ladies of Richmond and vicinity, appreed through tickets in New York and New clating highly the objects, benefits, and results Orleans, and have managed to get this fare of your order and desiring to offer a testimony and there they are, without money, and the of their approval, and of the lively interest they steamer for which they have tickets, will not feel in your success, have selected me as one of be there for two or three months. Many their representatives for the discharge of the

being of his follow-pan; and it may be safely said, that in no instance has it been resorted to for a more noble and useful, end then that of the attainment of which the order of which you are members was instituted, to promote. Even in the infancy of the order, results have been ef-The following extract from the Quarterly feeted hitherto unattainable through any other ous and apparent. I'm yesterday as it were. our towns and our villages, nay every place of common resort in both town and country, were polluted by the presence of numerous establishmeats appropriated to the sale of deadly fluids. To day, the scene is happily changed : owing to the influence of the order of the Sons of Tempe-

rightful share of the Book Concern and Char- a fellow man from the toils of intemperance, to a tered Fund. The result of our church suits life of sobriety and alone benefited him, a strong protect the northern church, inasmuch as the Annual Conferences have not directly, and in proper form, authorized division, it will not the individual himself. While he, in his own thate, or in any way atone for the wrong or person is then, he is in other respects the means injustice done us, as it must be seen that the to the attainment of the greatest good. In evparty in their Annual Conference relations ery instance, you reform the citizen in whom and actions, sought to deprive themselves of society has an interest, and in many cases the legal right, that they saight the more safely parent, son and husband, perhaps he is a huseffectuate the wrong intended. All know band and a father lost to himself, his family us the justice conceded by the action of the and all, by habits of intemperance. See him General Conference of 1844, and the respon- now, under your ameliorating influence, reclaisibility of refusing or failing to do so, is all med from the physical and moral bondage into their own-the result of deliberate choice, and which he had fallen. The home, hitherto the history and posterity will hold them to the abode of want and misery, you convert into one

His fireside no longer presents the appearance of cold chilling poverty. His wife no lonthat tribunal find it necessary to yield to the ger pines in grief over the fate of a once loved claims of law and the force of pre-adjusted husband. His children no longer cry for bread. circumstances in the case; while we shall The one is again dressed in smiles and happisubmit to the decision as we should, the ev- ness, the other no longer exhibited in tattered er-living assurance of the high moral right and garments. This picture is no fancied one, exhave wronged us. The moral position and der. O! then persist in your benevolent efforts. strength of the Church South, cannot be af- Let nothing chill the great purposes of your un-

It is peculiarly auspicious for this community that the order should almost but now have ta- done otherwise; and I think there are only ken its rise, your beautiful village is now a few, perhaps three out of the whol about entering on a career of prosperity. In vice, temples to the living God will rise. In lieu of a dissipated and immoral population.

I now present you sir in behalf of the ladies of Richmond and vicinity, for the Sons of Temperance, this Banner; it exhibits the beautiful emblems of your order : Love, Purity and Filelity. Accept it as a testimony of their high appreciation of your order, and may your ca reer under its auspicious folds floating upon the ward and upward until the vice of intemperance shall cease to be known among us.

For the T. W. Banner. LAGRANGE DIVISION, SONS OF TEMPERANCE, No 48. The Editor of the "Texas Wesleyan Banner" s requested to publish the following preamble and Resolutions :

his own negroes: Therefore

Resolved, That in the death of bro. Havden this Division has lost a worthy member, and society an honest, industrious and respectable

with the bereaved widow and friends of the deceased in the irreparable loss they have sustain-

By order of the Division. B. B. HUDNALL, R. S.

For the T. W. Banner A HINT TO THOSE WHO WISH TO SELL

MR. EDITOR: I met a company of persons last Sunday vening in Galveston, who asked me if I could with a view to making a selection for a settlement for themselves, and many of their neighbors, and they wished to settle where they could enjoy school and church privileges. If our land holders wish to find purchasers, they would do well to contribute liberally to building school houses and churches on their lands. for these possess great attractions to the kind of emigrants that are now seeking a location in have the real and honest offer of are now seeking a location for themselves and offer. He is as much yours as any thing of theatre or the race-track, but for the church

A COLPORTEUR FOR GALVESTON AND

and the school house.

neighboring city of Galveston, remarked to me recently, that he thought that City and Houston and mutilating of the testimony, will spoil evought to unite in the support of a colporteur of ery thing. of the Amercan Tract Society, whose sole labors should be devoted to Galveston and Houston. full rescue, both from sin in its condemna-I thought the suggestion a good one, and desire tion, and sin in its hateful tendency over to reiterate it for the consideration of each

What think you, Mr. Editor, of such a plan ?

THE LOVE OF GOD.

Why, brethren, that is a vast subject-a abundantly upon his prayers !" subject which would not occupy us for hours, but shall occupy the redeemed for eternity! It is the constant theme both of the damned and the redeemed, of the lost and the saved. The lost, as they toss on their fiery bed, restlessly and unavailingly trying to ease their over your besetting faults, as if your bad hab-position, and relieve their pain. Ah! they it of thought and temper and conduct, were think of the love of Christ, of many a precious as obstinate and unmanageable as ever. Sabbath, and many a Gospel sermon, when have tried, you say, and failed, and tried that love was offered; and now they wonder again, with prayer; and still seemed to fail and curse the madness, the blindness, which The same old round of petty cares has brought rejected it And what is spoken and sung of the same irritability and petulance, or selfishin the hyas of heaven? "The love of God ness and worldly indifference-and has left in Christ Jesus!"-this is the sweetest, lofti- you in the same disheartening, unspiritual est, noblest them; that tongue can speak of, deadness-the same stuper of the higher life. mind can think of, harp can praise, or heart and feebleness of aspiration, and forgetfulcan feel! To preach it, is the office of min- ness of Gol. Courage! Do not despair. isters; to embrace it, is the salvation of sin- Still brace your muscles for the strife. ners; to despise it, is the loss of souls; and to your wilting and decoping spirit in God's san-prefer to it the love of sin, is the highest in-shine.—Other persons about you, may see sult to Jehovah. To know it lost, is the bit- the progress that you look for in vain, and terest curse of hell; to know it gained, the mark your growth in the graces of the spirit. highest happiness of heaven. Well may we Read the following anecdote related by an say of the love of God what Luther said of eminent naturalist, and see if it does not conmusic : "If I were to speak of it, I would not vey a lesson of animating comfort to you; know where to begin, and I would not know and to all prisoners of hope. when to end."

Rev. Thomas Guthrie.

DR. RAPHALL.

addressed to the board of A. S. M. C. the top of his cell, which admits light and Jews and dated Feb. 11, we find an account air, and when arrived here, the plant, true of an interesting interview with the Jewish to its instincts, put forth upon the outer wall, Rabbi, who is now lecturing in Charleston on and soon displayed itself upon the roof. the Poetry of the Hebrews;

Jewish Rabbi, was in Philadelphia, while I in solitude; at the window, they assumed the was there. He sent me an invitation by a lively green of a healthy and vigorous veget. Christian brother, and I went to see him at ation, and sprang forth into the air clothed the house of Mr. Cohen, in Clinton Space, in the full vesture of nature. The secluded Chesnut st. It was on a Saturday evening. prisoner within, saw the object of his care For an hour and a half, our conversation was almost altogether upon the prophecies of the Messiah relating to the first advent; aftervards, for a short time, upon the New Tesament. My reception was very kind, and I he lady of the house. The Rabbi told me ing, that there are in Great Britain, at least een the instrument of a reformation among expend each not less than one pound sterling he Jews in Columbia, S. C., who again per annum in strong drink—equal to \$15, beserve the Jewish Sabbath, which they for-

dertaking. The gratitude of thousands, a re- merly had not done. I know this to be true. ward of priceless value will repay you for all When, in 1845, for the first time, I had visited the place, I think there was but one family that observed the seventh day, and since I had 'reproved them for it,' they have community, who still continue. The Rabbi laying its foundation in temperance, you but in- made many objections as to the reality of the crease its chances of success. Prescribe the Christian religion, acknowledging, at the intoxitating fluid and you promote morality and same time, that it has achieved a great deal. religion. In the place of temples dedicated to He also was certain that all the Gentiles would become Jews according to the prophcey of Zeehariah, viii, 23. I told him, however, that I had a sermon in the shape of your citizens will be examples of morality and manuscript when the very text, and i could prove to him the contrary. 'That sermon I should like to hear,' said Dr. Raphall " will preach it to you, sir,' to which he asrited and appointed the moning of the 10th January, 1850, at the hou e wiere I met him first. A Christian minister went with me, and I read it before him in the parlor. At the close of it he rose from his chair and said, 'This is a good collection of truth, and breeze of temperance and benevolence, be on- I hope whereever you preach it, it will do ward and unward until the vice of interpressing good.' May the God of Abraham seal the truth to his heart.

> ENCOURAGEMENT TO PRAYER .- Sir Waler Raleigh, one day asking a favor of Queen Elizabeth, the latter said to him—
>
> "Raleigh, when will you leave off begging:" to which he replied—

"When your Majesty leaves off giving." But think how much more bountiful God is, who did not give over granting Abraham Whereas, Mr. Girard Hayden was on the his request for Sodom, till he left off asking. and prayed, that if five righteous persons had been found in Sodom, the city might have been spared for their sakes, according to his request. Can we think that God will hear young ravens when they ery, and neglect the doves that mourn in the valleys? -that Resolved further, that we deeply sympathize be will hear the young lions when they roar, the sheep ?- that he will hear Hagar and her Ishmael, that cry unto him in their extremities, and will yet turn his back upon the tears or stop his cars to the prayers of his own children, that cry unto him daily, in the name of his dear Son Jesus Christ? Undoubtedly not. St. Ambrose was wont to say, the better to comfort Monica, the mothr of St. Augustine, who prayed much for him, " It is impossible that the son of so many tears and prayers should perish." As long, therefore, as God gives us a heart to pray for any mercy, let us not be out of tell them the way to the Baptist Church. I heart. And why so? Because then we beg informed them that I was on my way thither. no more than what God has commanded us and would guide them. I afterwards ascertain- to ask; and we ask no more than what he twelve who were on an exploring tour to Texas. has promised to give; and he bath promised twelve who were on an exploring tour to Texas. and he will perform no more than what he shall have glory for, and we know that his glory is dear unto him .-- Beadle.

CHRIST DIED FOR ALL

"Christ did not so die to save all." savs Dr. Chalmers, "as that all do actually receive the gift of salvation. But he so died . for all, as that all to whom he is preached, Texas. The emigrants to which I refer, are on- He is not yours in possession until you have ly a specimen of many similar companies who laid hold of him by faith. Bathe is yours in others in Texas. They do not inquire for the which you can say, I have it for the taking. You, one and all of you, my brethren, have salvation for the taking; and it is because you do not choose to take it, if it do not, inde d, belong to you.

" All of you are welcome, even now, to salvation, if you are only willing for a whole salvation. i can promise nothing, nor can I hold out encouragement to the man who An active Christian gentleman, of the would grasp at the proffered iminunity from punishment, but would nauseate the medicine that purifies and heals him. Your mineing

> "Give me the man who is desirons of a him, and all the treasures of the gospel are open to him. He may come, even now, and hare in all the spoils that have been won by the captain of our salvation. The everlast ing righteousness that Christ both brought in, may even now be to him an investiture of glory. The Holy Ghost, which is the pro-mise of the Father, may even now descend

DO NOT DESPOND.

You may feel as if you were making no progress; as if you gained no new victories

"A few years ago, an intelligent prisoner at Cherry Hill, in order to beguile his weary hours, and to gratify an innocent taste for lowers, undertook to rear a running vine along the wall of his cell. By care and atten-In the Journal of Rev. Mr. Bonhomme, tion, he conducted it safely to the opening at Within, its leaves wore a blanched and sickly The Rev. Dr. Raphall, from London, a bue, and seemed to droop, as though repining

AN AWFUL FACT .- Rev. Dr. Burnes, of hat he heard of me before, and that I had three millions of professing Christians, who the R it pre ted S 1,073 popul appro Unio

is set Quite claim twelv arrivi Alma

chure 100.0 with any e

signi he w

and are assured, by the mere fact that these are so, that they who hold them are narrow and superficial in their processes of thought

and are incorrect in their results. For them-

selves, they have examined too largely to b

so easily satisfied. They find difficulties in the way of the received doctrines which oth-

ers short sighted easy couls—cannot have imagined. The general haziness of their own

views is owing to the exactness of their inqui-

ries, and the breadth of the horizon over

which their view stretches; and if others had

gone as far, with equal powers, they would

have attained the same elevated and progres-

sive state, of general Uncertainty. This class,

as has been intimated, is somewhat numerous;

and when one of its number, as will occasion-

ally happen, becomes possessed with the am-

bition for notoriety, or a natural and lauda-

ble ambition for instructing his contempora-

ries, the doctrine of the eminent Dignity of

And yet it is the merest foolishnees that

was ever gabbled by human throats. It is a

foolishness so entire, that only its harmful de-

signs and tendencies entitle it to dislike .-

There is no dignity or worth in doubts about

the truths and facts of Christianity. The

vanity must be craving and capacious that

can plume itself on such. The title to true

and merited distinction must be a very slight

one, when the possessor is driven to purchase

this cheapest decoration. A man who osten-

tatiously parades his doubts, and prides him-self on them, and looks upon settled and defi-

nite views with something of contempt, and

ten down thereafter on all men's judgments

as a whipster and a fop, who but mimics the attitudes of the Scholar and the Seer.

For first, there is A FINAL AND INFALLIBLE

STANDARD OF TRUTH, in the Scriptures

which God has given us, from which we may

draw our doctrines with the certainty that

revert for correction or verification of our

previous deductions. And, secondly, we

HAVE THE PACULTIES, AND MAY GAIN THE

SPIRIT AND THE DIVINE GUIDANCE, which

are needful for the investigation of this stand-

lated facts, is not to deny one theory of inspi-

wisdom and goodness of God, and the truth-

into a book either intrinsically deceptive or

intrinsically unintelligible. And to deny the

if we will, we may know the Truth from it,

We ought to bless God that this is so ;and we ought to dismiss with instant pity the

arrogant foolishness of the man who is forever

even so much faith as the devils. His aim is

the lowest that a rational being can possibly

propose to himself. It is, simply, to unsettle the convictions of those who heed them.

PROGRESS OF ROMANISM.

and their relative numbers now allow of com-

paring progress. The Papal Almanae, for

1850 claims 1,233,350 adherents in the U.

States. Allowing them a million and a half,

which is more than they claim, it leaves a bal-

ance of full 18,000,000 on the Protestant

side of the ledger. There are ten weekly Romish papers in the United States, two An-

the United States exceeded \$25,770; it had

its iniquitous influence in restoring a spiritual

ing the noble Roman Republic to the earth.

the Roman Catholic Almanae, for 1850, and

approximately to 1,233,350. By a very gene-

rous assumption for the remaining small di-

dion less than our Consul at Paris lately claimed. The gain over last year is not tri-fling, amounting to a quarter of a million, and

Romanists who have arrived during the last

arriving at the supposed population in each diocese, is remarked on by the editor of the

Almanae as unsatisfactory and vague. That

it is so, is sufficiently obvious by a single il-lustration. The diocese of Baltimore has 67

churches, and the estimate of population is 100,000; while in the diocese of New York,

with exactly the same number of churches,

the population is put down at 200,000, or

just twice as large as the former. Now if

any one will consider how large a proportion of the Romish churches in this diocese are insignificantly small—the merest beginnings—he will readily understand that 3000 popula-

tion to each church on an average must be

greatly too large. But it is in all keeping

Love is the weapon which Omnipotence reserved to conquer rebel man, when all the

with the assumptions of Bishop Hughes."

The method, or the want of method, in

twelve months.

ted States." The editor says:

The Christian Union has been examining

and may know that we know it.

lone. I know this to be true. for the first time, I had visthink there was but one rved the seventh day, and roved them for it,' they have and I think there are only three out of the whole still continue. The Rabbi ections as to the reality of the ion, acknowledging, at the it has achieved a great deal. Jews according to the proph-h, viii, 23. I told him, howa sermon in the shape of n the very text, and I could e contrary. 'That sermon I hear,' said Dr. Raphall. 'I you, sir,' to wich he as-50, at the hou e where I met thristian minister went with it before him in the parlor. it he rose from his chair and a good collection of truth, and er you preach it, it will do he God of Abraham seal the

L. II. NO. 5.

TENT TO PRAYER .- Sir Welday asking a favor of Queen latter said to him. - when will you leave off begh he replied— Majesty leaves off giving."

w much more bountiful God t give over granting Abraham Sodom, till he left off asking. il but that if he had gone on it if five righteous persons had lodom, the city might have their sakes, according to his we think that God will hear is when they ery, and neglect nourn in the valleys? —that young lions when they roar, ambs when they bleat after at he willhear Hagar and her ry unto him in their extremit turn his back upon the tears s to the prayers of his own cry unto him daily, in the ar Son Jesus Christ? Un-St. Ambrose was wont to to comfort Monica, the mothstine, who prayed much for possible that the son of so maravers should perish." As as God gives us a heart to ercy, let us not be out of by so? Because then we beg give; and he bath promised hat he is able to perform; form no more than what he for, and we know that his to him .-- Beadle.

T DIED FOR ALL

not so die to save all," says "as that all do actually re-salvation. But he so died . all to whom he is preached, in possession until you have by faith. Bathe is yours in say, I have it for the taking. il of you, my brethren, have be taking; and it is because use to take it, if it do not, inyou. are welcome, even now, to

ou are only willing for a whole n promise nothing, nor can I unagement to the man who the proffered iminunity from t would nauseate the medicine d heals him. Your mineing of the testimony, will spoil ev-

from sin in its condemnan its hateful tendency over treasures of the gospel are He may come, even now, and spoils that have been won by our salvation. The everlastss that Christ both brought in, be to him an investiture of ly Ghost, which is the proher, may even now descend m his prayers !"

NOT DESPOND.

l as if you were making no you gained no new victories ting faults, as if your bad habd temper and conduct, were unmanageable as ever. You say, and failed, and tried ver; and still seemed to fail. and of petty cares has brought ility and petulance, or selfish-y indifference—and has left e disheartening, unspiritual ame stupor of the higher life. f aspiration, and forgetful-Courage! Do not despair. muscles for the strife. drooping spirit in God's sanersons about you, may see it you look for in vain, and th in the graces of the spirit. owing aneedote related by an ist, and see if it does not conanimating comfort to you; .

ers of hope. in order to beguile his weagratify an innocent taste for ok to rear a running vine ahis cell. By care and attented it safely to the opening at rrived here, the plant, true put forth upon the outer wall, layed itself upon the roof, es wore a blanched and sickly i to droop, as though repining the window, they assumed the i healthy and vigorous vegetire of nature. The seeluded saw the object of his care shing while the passer by it in the full bloom of health

FACT. - Rev. Dr. Burnes, of y declared in a public meetare in Great Britain, at least of professing Christians, who t less than one pound sterling strong drink-equal to \$15, v's Herald.

meets with present pleasures ; but Love! that sun against whose melting beams winter can There is a class of persons, frequently to be not stand, that soft-subduing slumber, which met with, the members of which seem to feel wrestles down the giant, there is no human that DOUBT, in relation to Christian truths, is the only noble or proper state for the Christian mind. They look quite contemptuously on those whose beliefs are defined and positive; being in a million, whose clay-heart is hard-

ned against love.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

FOREIGN NEWS.

PER STEAMER AMERICA.

ENGLAND. Nothing of importance has been done in the

British l'arliament. Lord John Russell is on a visit to the manufacturers of Manchester, where he has been re ceived with parade.

the telegraphic dispatches briefly announced, a terrible hurricane visited the English and Irish coasts on the 30th of March last, which resulted in fearful destruction to shipping and human life, in the channels and irish sea. The hurricane has been one of the most disastrous occur ring for many years past. Of the numerous shipwreeks chronicled in the newspapers, none was attended with such terrible results as that of the Royal Aldelaide steamer plying between Cork and London, wrecked on Tongue Shoal, off Margate, having about 200 persons on board. Doubting is very apt to get itself announced in print, and to exhibit pretensions before the all of which are supposed to have perished. Th spot where this wreck took place, is one of the most dangerous on the English coast. It was within a few cables length that a German emigrant ship went to pieces in October last, when nearly 200 lives were lost.
Along the Lincolnshire, Yorkshire, Northum-

brian coast, casualties almost innumerable are reported. Between thirty and forty coasting vessels were driven ashore, and the bulk them have become wrecks. At the Tyne-mouth, a considerable number of vessels were driven ashore. Some on the iron-bound rocks beneath Tynemouth castle, and others on the sands. In number there could not have been is accustomed so to utter himself from the less than thirty, and those which struck on the Pulpit and through the Press, should be writ-rocks became total wrecks. At Sunderland nearly a similar scene was witnessed. As many as 200 sail of light colliers were running for th harbor at the same moment, and at the entrance of the Tyne there were numerous collisions, and the havoe among even those that had got inside

was very great. The Commissioners for promoting the Exhibition of 1851, have had under their consideration the subject of the prizes to be awarded to they are true, and to which we may always exhibitors, and have resolved to take immediate steps for having medals struck, of various sizes and different designs, it being their opinion that this is the form in which it will, generally

speaking, be most desirable that the rewards should be distributed. A fine ship, named the Howard, of nearly 1000 tons burthen, was lost near Liverpool ard of Truth. To deny the first of these reration or snother; but it is to deny the very with a cargo of cotton and mahogany, valued at between £15,000 and £20,000. At daybreal on Sunday morning the crew were seen clinging to the rigging, and the life-beat stationed at fulness of the Bible, and to resolve that Bible Southport immediately went to their aid. The poor fellows were brought ashore in a very ex second, is to deny the reality and reliableness usted condition, and one of them, John Smit of man's natural intellectual powers-which of man's natural intellectual powers—which who had been previously ill, sank under his in-this class of sciolists would be the last per- tense suffering. Their case has excited much sons in the world to think of doing-or else commisseration.

The London Standard says that the munifito deny the possibility of Divine illumination cent expedition of Henry Grinnell, in seach of Sir John Franklin, has excited the highest adof the soul, and the honesty of God in promising such. Both facts are real. We have miration and the deepest gratitude in England. in the Bible an infallible standard and repository of truth: and we have in our own souls, and in the provisions of grace secured to us of God, the alone necessary conditions of its correct interpretation. We need not employ these conditions unless we choose. We need not employ these conditions unless we incline to. But not study the Bible unless we incline to. But IRELAND.

The chief items of greatest interest in Irish affairs, at the present, are the proposed aboli-tion of the Vice Royalty, sales of the encum-bered estates, and the tenant right agitation. To the first measure, a violent opposition ha been excited, especially in Dublin, and Lord Clarendon, who now fills the vice regal office, is charged with being the prime instigator of the scheme. It is said that he is ambitious to assuming the dignity of Doubt. He less not hold a place in the present cabinet, and alse to have his name go down in history as the last of the vice regal line.

The sales of the encumbered estates already made, augur good results. The continued ag-It is well to keep "posted up" in regard to itation of the tenant right will, it is said, have the progress of Romanism in our country, so an excellent effect on the social relations of the that the bugb are about its alarming increase, people. It is teaching the people their rights in the soil, and this knowledge will work a shall not used saly terrify people. The Romanist church had a foothold in the colonies, grerter independence of feeling. even before the first Protestant settlements,

Accounts received from Tasmania report the arrival of Messrs. Smith O'Brien, O'Dogherty, Mengher, Martin. O'Donoghue and M'Manus, on the 24th October. The Governor had re-ceived instructions from the Home Government to issue tickets of leave to them on condition that the indulgence thus afforded them should not be made a means of escape. They all, with the exception of the first, accepted the offer, and were located as follows: M' Manus at Nornuals, and Brownson's Review. A compari- folk: Meagher at Cambell Town; O'Dogherty son of the periodical literature of the Roman- at Oatlands; Martin at Bothwell; and O'Donoghue at Hobart Town. They all are stated to have sufficient funds for their support, with the ists, either past, present, or future, will excite a smile. The Peter-Pence collection in exception of the latter, who represented to the Governor that he was without funds, and re-quested therefore that he might be permitted to reside at Hobart Town, in order that he and temporal despot to his throne, and crushmight follow his profession o'n law-writer.
This was granted him. Smith O'Brien obstinately refused to accept a ticket of leave, and
was therefore, on the following Wednesday, the
31st of October, dispatched to Maria Island,
where he will be under strict surveillance. He it presents the following statement, compiled from a " Summary of Catholicity in the Unihad, however, an opportunity of first speaking with Martin and O'Dogherty. "In this table there appears 30 dioceses, 1,073 churches, 1,081 priests, and a total of

EMIGRATION .- The Limerick Chronicle say population in 20 of these dioceses, amounting that emigration is again amazingly on the crease, not however, so much to Canada as to the United States, and the train from this oceses, the entire number of Romanists in the Union, including California and New Mexico, is set down at about one million and a half. Quite enough to be sure, but still half a mildion less than our Consul at Paris lately ple in America, who emigrated the last and preceding years. There are nine vessels at the quays taking passengers, three for New York and six for Quebec.

The cholera has been committing ravages in the remote part of Kerry, without attracting much attention elsewhere. compares with the immense influx of foreign

FURTHER PARTICULARS BY THE AMERICA.

Since the sailing of the previous steamer. Parliament has done a little more than vote the supplies and transact other business of a local and uninteresting character. During the Easter recess. Lord John Russell passed some

ime in Manchester.
In addition to the abolition of the Lord Lieutenancy of Ireland, it is stated that Government have it in contemplation to abolish the Irish Court of Law, and transfer the whole machin-

Court of Law, and transfer the whole machinery for governing Ireland to London.

Both measures are violently opposed by the
Irish press. The new Catholic primate of Ireland. Dr. Cullen. has issued his first Pastoral.
which emanates from Rome, and is free from
all allusions to politics.

Agricultural operations, both in England and
Ireland, are being carried on this year on a mosextensive scale. The protectionists still continued to hold meetings in the apparently vairhope of reimposing a tax pron the importation

reserved to conquer rebel man, when all the rest had failed. Reason he parries; fear he answers blow for blow; future interests he of a party, is still severely indisposed.

spirit.

Trade in the woolen districts has sensibly improved of late. FRANCE.

At Paris, although there is increased excitement and greater bitterness between conflicting parties, the only marked events of the fortnight have been—first, the revelt of one of the regiments, which the Government has not succeeded in quelling. Second, a popular demonstration in a small way against Louis Napoleon, as he reseated through the streets.

Another significant event was a proposition made in the Assembly, by a friend of the President, to the effect that the nation should be called upon to pronounce definitely on the form of government which it should choose to select. That every elector should be called upon to in-cribe on his ballot, "Monarchy" or Repub-

The matter was disposed of by the call for the previous question, much to the gratification of the members of the mountain.

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY. A proclamation has been issued by Baron Haynau, in which it is stated that in a Cabinet Council it has been resolved that all Jewish communities and families which can prove that they were neither directly nor indirectly concerned in the revolution, shall be exempt from the fine imposed on the Hungarien Jews, and that any sums which they may already have paid in shall be returned to them. It is also stated that the question of the en-listment of the Hungarian National Guards has again been taken into consideration by the Ministers, and that it has been determined to mitigate the severity of the measures which were to have been employed against them. The proposed enrolement of the Comorn

Honveds will not take place. The Austrian government has effectually intimated to the Prussian Ministry its accession to the Munich alliance.

The emperor of Austria has decided that the Hungarien National Guards are to be unmolested, and the Honveds are to be treated with unexpected lenience. Letters from Pesth, state that the Emperor's elemency has produced a remarkable effect upon the feel ings of the people, who are now as clated as they were before depressed.

The Emperor has pardoned eight persons who, having been condemned to imprisonment for life, had passed more than twenty years in the fortress of Spielberg, near Brunn. One of the poor wreiches had been more than 37 years in prison.

Poor Transylvania seems to be abandoned to its fate. The Wallach peasantry are allowed to plunder at discretion. The domain of Halmagy, the property of the Counts Bihe. len, they have seized and divided among themselves. They have lately found out a new means of persecution. They seize all the stewards of the nobles, or nobles themselves, who venture to live on their estates, and convey them to the nearest prison, on pretence of their having served as Honveds. While the investigation is being carried on—and it is not hurried—the Wallachs dispose of the property as they please, cut down the woods, rob the corn, and cat up the hay at their leisure.

We are happy to be enabled to present our it to our readers in a few days. readers to day the Charter of the Houston Piank Road Company. This Charter it will nity of being a share holder. - Telegraph.

AN ACT To Incorporate the Houston Plank Road Bayon we understand, is higher now than it Company.

Section I. Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Texas, That E. B. Nichols, P. Bre-mond, William J. Hutchins, William M. Rice, A. S. Ruthven, B. A. Shepard, Thomas M. Bagby, James H. Stevens, Samuel L. Allen, William A. Van Alstine, A. McGowen, T. W. House, Francis Moore, Alstine, A. McGowen, T. W. House, Francis Moore, and C. Evans, [C. Emis.] and their essociates, and successors or assigns, be, and they are hereby incorporated under the name and style of the Houston Plank Road Company, to be governed by the rules and regulations hereinafter mentioned; and under this title may transfer their rights in succession or assignment, and shall be capable in law, of suing and being sued as persons, pleading and being impleaded, answering and being answered unto, defending and being defended in all courts and places whatsoever, and that they and their successors may have a common seal, and change and alter the same at pleasure; and also, that they and their successors by the same and also, that they and their successors by the same name and style, shall be capable of holding, purchas ing and conveying, any estate, real, personal or mix-ed, for the use of said company, and doing and per-forming all things which are necessary and common for companies of a similar character to do, not con-trary to the provisions of this charter, the constitution

State, and that of the United States. Sec. 2. Said company shall have the right to con-struct a Plank Road from the city of Houston to the Brazos River, and also, to establish a Ferry a ross the Brazos River; Provided, that said ferry shall not be established within two miles of any ferry now established, unless with the full consent of the owner. r renters of such ferry; and the said company shall have the right to erect toll gates and charge tolls, to e established by said company, and subject to be reg-

ulated by law.

Sgc. 3. The said company shall have the right to run the road upon any vacant unappropriated land part of the public domain, through which said road

part of the public domain, through which said road may pass, and may occupy the same; Provided, such public land so occupied shall not exceed one hundred and fifty feet in width.

SEC. 4. The said company shall have the right to enter upon and take possession of any other land that may be necessary for the purposes of said road; Provided, the same shall not exceed fifty yards in width, by paying the owner or owners of the land whatever price may be agreed on, or should the owner or owners be unwilling or unable to contract, or be absent or unknown, said company may petition the County Court of the county in which such land so required may be situated, giving a description of that County Court of the county in which such land so required may be situated, giving a description of that portion thus required, with the name or names of the owner or owners, if the same can be ascertained, and the said court shall cause to be summoned a jury of six free holders of said county, who on eath shall make a report of the value of the land so required, and upon the payment thereof by the company, either to the owners or to the county treasurer of the county, a good and bona fide title shall be granted by the Chief Justice of the County Court, a copy of which shall be recorded in the office of the county clerk of the county in which the land is situated.

Sec. 5. The capital stock of said company shall be

Sec. 5. The capital stock of said company shall be one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be divided nto shares of fifty dollars each, and each stock holder shall have one vote for each share that he may own and vote in person or by proxy. On application for shares, ten dollars on each share shall be deposited with the Commissioners appointed by the president and directors of said company, and the ballance shall be paid at such time and on such terms, as the president and directors may designate; and if any person shall neglect to pay any of the instalments, after being notified by an advertisement, published for sixty days in some news paper published at Houston, or at the Seat of Government, the previous subsequent instalments shall be forfeited for the benefit of said company, and a new subscription may be opened, or said commence on Wedness shares may be sold to cover any deficit occasioned by the non-payment of the instalment due on said shares.

Sec. 6. Whenever one hundred shares of said

The Repeal agitation has been partially revived in Ireland under the auspices of John O'Connell, but there is a lack of its former some stock have been subscribed for, the share holders may elect a board of seven directors, each of whom shall own at least five shares of the capital stock of said own at least five shares of the capital stock of said company. The management of the affairs of said company shall be conducted by said directors, a majority of whom shail constitute a quorum to do and perform all the business necessary to the successful operation of said company. A majority of said directors shall appoint a President from one of their own numbers, and shall fill all vacancies that may from time to time occur, from death, resignation or otherwise, and after the first election of directors, all subsequent elections shall take place in the city of Houston, on elections shall take place in the city of Houston, on the first Monday of November, of each year, and in case of the failure of the stock holders to elect said di-rectors, the corporation shall not be dissolved for that cause, but the president and directors for the time being, shall continue in office until there shall be an elec-tion; **Provided** also, that it shall be the duty of sair directors to call a meeting of the stock holders at an early day to elect the directory, as at the regular

annual meeting.

SEC. 7. The president and directors of said company shall have authority to adopt all such rules, regulations, and by-laws, as they may consider necessary to effect the objects contemplated by this act of in-

corporation.
SEC. 8. If any person or persons, shall obstruct, de Sec. 8. If any person or persons, shall obstruct, demolish or injure in any way said Plank Road, or any part thereof, said person or persons shall forfeit and pay to said company, any sum adjudged against him or them, by any Justice of the Peace, or court having jurisdiction of the same; and if any person or persons shall pass round or through the toil gate or gates, authorized to be set up by said company with intent to evade the payment of toil, he, she, or they shall, for every such offence forfeit and pay to the said company, three times the amount of toil established by said company, recoverable before any Justice of the Peace, having jurisdiction of the same. having jurisdiction of the same.

Sec. 9. It shall be unlawful for any person

to ride or drive across the ditches and embank ments, that may be made on either side of said ments, that may be made on either side of said road, except at such places as shall be provided and established by said company, for the public convenience; and any person so offending shall upon conviction thereof, before a Justice of the Peace, forfeit and pay to the use of said company, damages to be assessed by such Justice, in any sum not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Sec. 10. Said company shall have the right to construct a branch of said road, in the direction of Springfield in the country of Lipertone.

tion of Springfield, in the county of Limestone and all the provisions of this charter are intended to, and hereby declared applicable to said

SEC. 11. The president and directors of said company, shall have full power to borrow money upon the faith of this charter, and to hypothecate the stock or other property. real, personal or mixed, and issue certificates for the payment of the same, and to do all things needful and proper, to carry out the provisions of this act.

Sec. 12. This charter shall take effec from its passage, and be in force for the period of twenty-five years, and no longer; and said company shall keep said Plank Road in good repair, and in case of neglect so to do, shall forfeit all tolls, while the same remains unrepair-

Approved, February 7, 1850.

BISHOP FREEMAN .- This eminent and highly respected Divine, arrived in town on Saturday last. He was expected on Thursday to attend the Convention of this Diocese. but was detained by the late rains and the high stage of water in the streams. The Con vention was organized immediately after his arrival. The address of Bishop Freeman to the Convention is exceedingly interesting. and we hope we shall be enabled to prese

TEMPEST .- On the afternoon of Saturday be seen, grants to the Company every privi- last a tremendous hurricage swept over this lege they could desire or in justice ask. The city, accompanied by the heaviest storm of subscription books will be open on Wednes. rain that has fallen this season. We are day, and every citizen will have an opportu- happy to state however, that little damage was done by the storm. A few trees, fences, sign boards, &c., were blown down. The streams are again all very high. Bray's has been for fourteen years.

The Brazos river had overflowed its banks many places, both above and below Richmond on Saturday last, and it was raising rapidly at the last accounts. Several plantations are overflowed, and fears are entertained that the crops will be severely injured in all the low lands. The Ferries are near-

Missionary Secretary.—The Rev. Dr. Durbin has been appointed Corresponding Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Methodist Episcopal church, to fill the va-cancy occasioned by the resignation of Rev. Dr. Pitman. Dr. Durbin will soon enter upon the duties of his appointment.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. I. G. John.

" Thos. B. White, I sub., to Rev. B. L.

Rev. R. H. Belvin. " Jas. E. Ferguson.

" A. B. F. Kerr.

" Wm. Young.

" H. S. Thrall.

Wm. J. Russel, Esq.

Mr. S. M. McAshan.

P. M., La Grange, 1. A. J. Hancock, Esq. [The artitles shall appear in order.]

BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS, May 14, 1850 Rev. I. G. John: Thos. S. Myers 2, Montgomery, Ala; P. W. Thomas 2, Athens, Ga.

Mrs. S. Lawler 2. Carnei, Ill.; A. Gates 2; Dr. R. B. S. Foster 2, Washington. Rev. R. H. Belvin: Mrs. E. Lord 3, Chappel Hill; Ch. Struck 2, Montville. Rev James E. Ferguson: Thos. Johnson 2

Thos. Moore 2; Spencer Haynie 2, Webber's Prairie; Saml. Young 2, Cunningham's; C Cunningham 2, Bastrop. Rev. A. B. F. Kerr: A. J. Blackburn 3; J.

M. Burton 2. Montville. Rev. Wm. Young : Wm. P. Kerr, Esq., 2, San Antonio. To credit Rev. Wm. Young 50 cents.

Mr. S. M. McAshan, 2; Jas. I. Norton 3. La Grange.

NOTICE. There will be a Camp-Meeting, (no preventing Providence,) in Jackson county, fifteen mile North of Texana, on the east bank of the Navidad, two miles above Mr. George Menefee's, temmence on Wednesday before the fifth Salbath in June. Preachers and people are respect-

THOS. F. COOK, P. C.

NOTICE. The District Stewards for the Rutersville district, will meet in Washington on the Saturday before the fourth Sunday in June next. R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS. ON RUTERSVILLE DISTRICT -- SECOND ROUND.

Mill Creek Mission, at Nunn's, June 1 and 2
Washington Circuit, in Brenham, 15 16
Washington and Rock Island, in

Washington,
Huntsville Cir., at Robinson's, S.H. 22 Montgomery Cir., in Anderson, July 6 " 7 Rutersville Cir., at Fayette Camp Ground, to be a Camp-Meeting, to commence July 11th.
A camp-Meeting will be holden at Salem
Camp-Ground, near Rock island, commencing Camp-Ground, Real August the 22d, 1850.
Ministers and people are invited to attend.
R. ALEXANDER, P. E.

INFORMATION WANTED. Of Samuel Smith, a large land holder, who is supposed to have died in Texas in 1839 or 40. Any information respecting such a person or his estate will be thankfully received by JAMES REID, Thompsonville, North Carolina.

E S. WOOD.

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

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

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

J. H. GRIFFIN,

Executor.

Ladies' Calf Brogans, Rock Candy, Gent's Calf Assorted Ladies' Seal Bootees. Chocholate, Pickles, Ladies "Shoes, S "Kid Slippers. Po Received and for sale by Sardines. Powdered Sugar,

INSURANCE:

GROESBEECK, COOKE & Co.

Fire, Inland and Marine, by the Protection Company of Hartford, Conn., CAPITOL STOCK 200,000 DOLLARS.

THE above company has opened an office in Galveston, and now issue policies on Buildings, Merchandize in Stores, shipments of cotton, sugar, molasses, hides, and all other articles of merchandise on the navigable rivers of Texas.

or shipments by sea to any of the harbors of the United States, Mexico or Europe.

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

GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER. TEN BOXES Soda Crackers, just received, and for sale, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

NOTICE. Whereas at the December Term, A. D. 1849, of the County Court, for Fort Bend County, let-ters of administration were granted the undersigned, upon the estate of James D. Goodwin dec'd. Notice is therefore hereby given to all persons holding claims against said estate to present them within the time prescribed by law

or they will be barred. Richmond, Jan'y 23d, 1850.

T. H. McMAHAN. New Drug Store in LaGrange.

DOCTORS D. G. GREGORY and J. EV-Grange, a Drug Store, where all the articles us-ually found in such an establishment may always be had, such as medicines of every description, 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 obtain-

ed at any hour. The strictest attention will be given to filling orders from the country. Their articles are all warranted to be fresh and 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.

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

for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. 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 Merchants and Planters, will be offered low, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

FRESH ARRIVALS FROM NEW YORK, BOSTON AND NEW ORLEANS.

THE subscriber has just received a full sup-ply of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, consisting in part of the following:
4-4 and 7-8 Lowells, domestics, bleached shirtings and sheetings, kerseys, linseys, satinets,

Kentucky jeans, mariner's stripes, apron checks, boots and shoes, ladie's and gentlemen's gaiter and patent leather ties, coffee, sugar, and flour, cordials of all kinds, rock candy, soap and can-cles, lard, sperm and linseed oils, and a very su-perior article of old French brandy, suitable for medicinal purposes, bagging, rope, twine, &c. A. S. RUTHVEN,

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

J. N. MASSEY. General Commission. Receiving and Forward. ing Merchant. Richmond. Texas. Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil. Lard Oil. Castor Oil, Red Lead, Copal Varnish, Litherage, Borax. Vermillion. White Lead.

Chrome Green.

Chrome Yellow,

Prussian Blue, Ivory Black.
Received and for Sale, by
GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

OLD CAPITOL-HOUSTON. OLD CAPITOL—HOUSTON.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they are determined to preserve the reputation of this establishment. They intend it shall 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:

RATES OF FARE: Board and lodging per month, \$25 00 without .. 16 00 7 50 " " day 1 25 Man and horse. Breakfast or supper, Lodging. per night, 15 00 Horsekeeping, per month. " day, 75 Children at second table half price. Servants will be charged invariably half price.
dee 9 dtf KELLAM & BREWSTER.

TEXAS U. S. MAIL LINE OF STAGES. HOUSTON and SAN ANTONIO.

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

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

Through each way in five and a half days.

FARE, \$20 00, and 8 cts. per pound for all extra baggage over 30 pounds.
BROWN & TARBOX, Proprietors.

Houston, Nov. 27, 1849-tf A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

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

lowing articles, to-wit:
Boots and shoes and Hats of all kinds: Saddlery, hardware and cutlery, etc. etc.; Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; French, India, Italian, German, and English silk and fancy Goods: artificial flowers plumes and mirobous of the newest styles; Bonnets and Ribbons of all descriptions: black silk laces and edgings; jackonet insertings and edgings; thread laces, fancy dress buttons, gimps and fringes; satins of all colors; silks rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaid, and stripes, satin DeChine, plain twilled; rich Foulard Italian gros de Rhine, gros de Afrique;

Chamelian, etc.

Particular attention will be paid to the shipping of cotton and other produce: and liberal advances mad on consignments of cotton to his care. T. W. HOUSE.

Houston, Oct. 14th, 1849-B. A. SHEPHERD,

Dealer in every description of merchandise (ex-beept liquors) kept by any house in Texas, still continues at the old stand occupied by him for the last ten years, would be happy to meet all his old friends, and to make new ones, with the assurance that they may, at all times, meet as good an assortment of merchandise, either at wholesale or retail, as at any house in the place, and at the most favorable prices. The most particular attention paid to lling orders from the country, selling cetton or other produce, or to any other matter needful to avoid the necessity of my friends visiting Houston, when not convenient to do so.

A fair trial is an tan. Houston, Nov. 6th, 1849. B. A. SHEPHERD.

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

Texas. ROBERTS, & CO. DEALERS IN DRUGS AND MEDI-CINES, PAINTS & OILS,

GROCERIES, Keep constantly on hand, all kinds of Patent Medicines, Vegetable Medicines, Comstock's Medicines, &c. Main Street, Houston.

Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS,

Wholesale & Retail. MERCHANTS, Planters and the Public, are spectfully informed that I have just recei-

ved a large and well selected stock of Dry Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Shell, Ivory and fancy Goods, all of which I will sell for eash as low as can be bought of any establishment in the United States. S. MANDELBAUM, Corner of Main and Franklin Streets. Houston, Sept. 29, 1849.

LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, AND INLAND STATE STOCK INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 17 Wall Street. CAPITAL OF 500,000 DOLLARS. MARTIN K. SNELL, AGENT, HOUSTON, TEXAS. Open Policies for insurance on Shipments of

FOR THE NEW YORK

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

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

VALUATION FOR INSURANCE Cotton - - - \$ 50 per bale.
Sugar - - 50 " hbd.
Molasses - - 8 " bbl.
Other Froduce: Invoice Cost additional 10 per cent.
Liberal advances made on consignments.

L. J. LATHAM. WHOLELALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, &c., &c., &c., Main St., Heuston, Texas.

Nov: 7. 1849. J. D. GIDDINGS.

Attorney at Law, Brenham, Teras. HAT MANUFACTORY, (SIGN OF "THE BIG HAT,") MAIN STREET, HOUSTON, TEXAS.

THE undersigned respectfully in-forms the citizens of Texas, that he has on hand a general assortment of HATS, and is prepared to make to order, at short notice, Hats of every description, at low prices, and warranted. C. A. TURLEY.

My Dear little Friends: I suppose some of you read the Banner and ! will write something especially for you.

You feel sad when you think that you have no parents to love you, and no one to pity your distress. Remember that God says he will be a father to the fatherless : He will comfort your hearts if you seek his favor. Pray to him daily: ask him to give you a heart to love Him : seek Him with your whole heart and he will make you happy. You can then go and tell !tim ali your sorrows. He will pity you and make your hearts glad and keep you from harm, and at last take you to heaven to live forever with him : all the inhabitants of that bright world will love you, and you will have plenty of friends who will rejoice over you more fondly than the most loving mother rejoices over her child which has been lost and is found.

I have a request to make of any young friend who may read these lines. Do you know any little ones who are orphans that cannot read ! Perhaps there are some among your acquaintances and whether black or white, I wish you to read to them what I have written and also these verses about little Delia :

As little Delia sat and wept. Beneath a peach tree's shade; She watched an infant while it slept-At length she spake and said:

"Sweet child, I once was like to thee And had a mother dear. A father who was kind to me, And wiped away each tear.

But now within the cold, dark grave, They're buried low and deep. And no kind friend on earth I have, Who's sorry when I weep.

'Tis true that I am sometimes gay When I with children meet: With them, I often love to play, And run with nimble feet.

But when we sit around the fire. And have our work or books. The children's mother and their sire View them with loving looks.

I sometimes sigh and sit apart, Forgetful of my glee: Ah! no one knows the orphan's heart, And no one loves poor me!

If I should weep, then they would chide, And say 'what alloth thee, Oh when I can my tears I'll hide, For no one pities me.

When little Susan bruised her arm. Her tender mother cried. Bring vinegar and flannels warm, And let them be applied.

She kissed her oft and oft did say. My dear, O! do not ery. And when you're well enough to play, For you a doll i'll buy.

But when I did my ancle sprain, They said 'twas care! seness. None heeded me when I complained. Or pitied my distress.

Oh! if I had but one kind friend To whom to tell my grief. On whose advice I could depend, "Twould give my heart relief."

She paused and sighed and looked around. Then seemed to pender deep, Her eyes were fixed upon the ground, And she had ceased to weep.

She spake-"My mother did me tell The Lord in Heaven above. Wili always love young children well Who early seek llis love."

She knelt, and then her silvery voice Was heard in earnest prayer, 'Twould make an angel's heart rejoice; Angels, methinks were there.

At length a smile illume'd her face; Her eyes were very bright; From sorrow she had found solace, With joy her heart was light:

The babe awoke and on her smil'd, She clasped it to her breast, And said. "Thou sweet beloved child Thy Delia was distressed.

But now I feel I have a friend, Who all my sorrow sees, And oft to him in prayer I bend, And he will comfort me."

ELIZABETH H ---

MISCELLANY

From the Watchman and Reflector.

JUST WHAT IS NEEDED.

In the published accounts of revivals with which many churches are now favored, it is interesting to observe how generally the means employed are represented under two heads. 1. The faithful exhibition on the Sabbath of the humbling doctrines of God's Word.

2. The earnest activity of the members of the church in sustaining prayer-meetings, visiting from house to house, distributing tracts. conversing with the impenitent, &c. It is not difficult to see that these are the

legitimate and most promising modes of promoting genuine revivals. The labor is performed by the appropriate persons. The pastor delivers two well prepared discourses on the Sabbath, thus supplying the people with a body of scriptural truth as the material of thought. During the week, the members cooperate with him in personal efforts to awaken the careless, and to conduct the inquiring to the Savior. In this way, the pastor is en-couraged, the spiritual health of his church is promoted, and the world feels the power of such exhibitions of Christian zeal and consist-

But, O how disheartening to a pastor to labor without the co-operation of the members of his church! He studies severely, and preaches faithfully! But they do not second his efforts. He endeavors to make most of the Sabbath, for it is almost his only opportunity to do good. They go to their worldly business, and immerse themselves for six days in secular cares, saying nothing and doing nothing for the conversion of sinners. All those impressions which his sermon may have made are effaced, and the next Sabbath he is compelled to repeat the process upon minds that have been hardening for another week under adverse influences. He feels deeply the per-ilous condition of the unconverted, and is distressed as he witnesses their indifference .--But the keenest pangs of his heart are occasioned by the stupidity of his pledged coworkers. They do not sympathise with him. They concur in avowed creed with their minister, but their conduct is a practical Univer-

A pastor in a country village recently said "I am about discouraged. Out of more than a hundred members, I have not more than seven upon whom I can rely for any spiritual service. Had I no church here, I think I might be useful. But now these inactive professors stand between me and the world .-They are not immoral, but they are utterly useless. They stand in my way. Dead themselves, they keep all dead around them."

How different this from the statement of another pastor, who is now in the midst of a powerful revival "Every member of the church," he says, " is awake and active. Churches of Christ, do you co-operate with your pastors in efforts to save souls?

From the Independent. WHERE SUNDAY-SCHOOL PAPERS GO.

At a late meeting of the "Teachers' Association" of this city, an incident was narrated, in reply to the question proposed to the variour schools composing the association - "What is the state of your school?" - which, I think, would be of interest to some of your readers.

In a " Mission" Sabbath-school for colored children, situated near the Five Points (a place where the lowest and most depraved of our population congregate and mingle, regardless of sex or color), it has been the custom for some time past to distribute to the scholars copies of the Youth's Penny Gazette. One of the little girls, who had been a re-

gular recipient of these papers, was one Sabbath morning missed from her class. Upon a prolonged absence, the superintendent started out in search of her. Ficking his way through filthy streets, lined with low houses, and crowded with the degraded inhabitants, he found himself at the residence of the little absentee, in a dark low cellar, in what is called " Murder Alley." The room, some 15 or 20 feet below the level of the ground, contained nothing that deserved the name of furniture. A bar, with jugs and decanters, filled one corner; a round table occupied the center, around which sat some two or three stalwart blacks, apparently poring over the news of the day, by the light furnished from an old, worn out lamp, hung from the ceiling, only, to all appearances, "killing time" till

the next victim should make his appearance. After satisfactory inquiries about the little girl, the "Sabbath-school missionary" stopped for a moment to improve the opportunity up-on the weetched outcasts about the table, when, to his susprise, he found them reading the little Sandry-school paper. The little Sabbath-school scholar had horded them up as she had received them, week by week, and, in the absence of other resources, they were employed to fill up a vacant space. Yes, the only discernable literature of this den of infamy was the little semi-monthly mentioned

It really seemed to me, as I listened to this parrative, that here was encouragement for us to go on in this work. Who can tell what now the "God of Love" will direct to the hearts of these poor beings, and it prove a savor of life unto life to them.

CONDITION OF THE POOR. A correspondent of the Christian Times, in Oxfordshire, states the following case:

"It was only the other day that a poor man. who could not get any kind of employment in his own parish, was driven by hunger and the eries and tears of his wife and children, to leave home in search of work. He found employment in a distant part of the kingdomsaved a little money-came back to his wife and children-paid his little debts in the village, and just as he had done so, one of the constables from our town took him off to Oxford jail, because his wife, during his search after work, had 6s, worth of bread from the union. The poor fellow promised to pay within a given time, and therefore he was set at large again. He says, that the next time he is forced to leave his parish in search of work, he will not return. The various and absurd laws by which we are crushed in this country, are the grand source of vagrancy, immorality, and crime, in the United Kingdom,"

SCARCITY OF WELSH BEGGARS.-In a book recently published in England, under the title of " Tales about Wales," the following passage may be found, "A Welsh beggar is scarcely ever seen, even in these days, in any part of the Kingdom; and it is a fact worthy of observation, that when an investigation took place of the beggars of London, a few years ago, not so much as one Welshman was found among them, though the number of beggars that followed their vocation in the metropolis at that time, according to the report laid before a committee of the House of Commons, was 15,249!" " And I can add." says the editor, "that I have traveled many times through the principality, and through some of the poorest districts, but never have I met with a Welsh beggar."

ERUPTION OF VESUVIUS. NAPLES, Feb. 12 .- That which nothing else has been able to effect, the eruption of Vesuvius has effected, the flight, or rather the removal, of the Pope. It is only, however, to the palace on Cmapo di Monte, where he can enjoy the magnificent scenes now being exhibited on Vesuvius without trembling at the dreadful rearing of the mountain, and without fear of being overwhelmed. I hear nothing, however, of a more distant flight .--Cardinal Dupont is still here, and the steamer, the Vauban, which brought him, waits in port. Arrests still continue here, and I hear that last night a terribly large batch was seized and sent off to prison-some say twenty-seven men of birth and respectability.— Mr. Brown, an American, formerly Consul

at Rome, has been ordered to quit Naples within forty-eight hours, whereupon an indignant and angry correspondence has taken place between the American Charge d'Affaires and the Neapolitan Government. As yet I know not if, or how, it has terminated.

I must not forget to inform you of the state of Vesuvius. For a week, we have now enjoyed the most splendid eruption which has taken place for many years. The ashes have been carried as far, we know, as twenty miles, and, no doubt, much farther. The lava descends in two streams upon Ottajano, where it has destroyed a palace and much land belonging to a nobleman of that name, and another toward Torri deli Annunziata, while the flames and the immense masses of rock which are ejected form, at night, a splendid and terrific spectacle. The roaring of the mountain on Saturday night last was such as to disturb the whole country for miles round, and here in Naples our windows shook with every repetition of it, which was unceasing night and day. Immense crowds, of course, walk over to the other side of the bay to get a nearer view; religious processions are moving about for the intercession of the Madonna and the saints; and it is said that the Pope is to perform some ceremonial to cause the mountain to stay its ruinous proceedings. I am sorry to add that the accidents to those who went over have been very sad. On Saturday night a young Pole was struck on the leg by a burning stone, which cut through the limb, and he died on the mountain from loss of blood. A young American officer was struck in the arm, which hung suspended by a bit of flesh. On his arrival in Naples he had lost so much blood that an amputation could not take place, and as no re-action has up to this time taken place, it is not expected that he can live. A gendarme is also reported killed, and two men who had fallen a sacrifice to the cruption were said to have been baried yesterday at Portici. Some anxiety has been felt for an Englishman and his wife who had not returned from a visit to the mountain; and yet crowds roll on night and day to see this wonderful phenomenon. From the neighborhood of the mountain all the inhabitants have fied, and the powder from the magazine at Torre has been removed .- Cor-

ADVERTISEMENTS.

reespondent of the Daily News.

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., early in January next. PRICE:

Bound in best English muslin. Gilt Extra, 1.50 Gilt Edges Ex. 1,75 Common morocco, or colored calf, gilt edges extra.

Turkey morocco, gilt edges, gilt extra, it is expected will be ready for delivery by the 10th of January. Orders are respectfully invited, and will be filled in the same order in which they are received:

E. D. Jones. G. W. McMAHAN. GALVESTON, RICHMOND. TEXAS.

TEXAS. IT is the purpose of the undersigned to pursu a legitimate Commission business, and will at all times make liberal advances on consignments to them, to be sold in this market, or re shipped to our correspondents in New-York. or Boston, or to Liverpool, England On receipt of Bills of Lading for consigure to us. advances will be made in advance of the

receipt of the produce if required.

All consignments to us will be covered by Insurance, under a policy from the Mascantilla MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, New-York, and will also be insured agaidst fire-risk while in transit, or awaiting reshipment at Galveston.

We have extensive storage room provided and drays at command, at once to secure from the weather such articles as would be liable to injury, if suffered to remain on the wharves.

A supply of BAGGING and ROPE will be 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 instruction of small children The house is well situated, somewhat remote from the bustle and business part of the city, very large and well furnished with comfortable benches, and desks for writing, and with all these advantages, there is a beautiful green yard, enclosed by a high fence, for the children, in time of intermission or recreation to play in without running into the streets. Those who feel disposed to favor this school with their patronage, are assured that strict attention will be paid to the advancement of their children in their studies. TERMS OF TUITION.

Beginners, learning Alphabet, Spelling, and Reading, per Month, Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic, History, Reading, writing, etc.,

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO., Houston, Texas. 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 Importers also of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Glassware, Perfu-

mery, Paints, Oils, Dyestuffs, etc., etc. A full supply always on hand. Particular attention will be given to filling Orders of Physicians for country practice, and the best medicines furnished and warranted.

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

500 BBLS. OF LIME daily expected from Thomaston-also by Bark Indiana, from New York, a supply of goods of every description, making a full and complete assortment. RICE & NICHOLS. Houston, Nov. 20th, 1849 RRIGGS & YARD'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Gentletlemen's Furnishing Emporium, consisting of Every article of men's and boys Wear or conapl 24 ly Tremont Street, Galveston.

TO THE PUBLIC.

TO THE PUBLIC.

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

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

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

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

About 160 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

R. F. DE BOW, Publisher.

Sands' Sarsaparilla IN QUART BOTTLES,

For Purifying the Blood, And for the cure of Scrofula, Rheuma-tism. Stubborn Ulcers, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Liver

Complaint. Consumption, Bronchitis, Female Complaints, Loss of Appetite, Debility,

de.de. The Proprietors have spent much time in bringing this preparation of Sarsaparilla to its present state of perfection; and the experience of fourteen years has furnished them the most 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 nest and cheapest Medicine 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 Januay 7, 1848.

GENTLEMEN.—Having used and vitnessed the effects of your excellent preparation of Sarsaparilla 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-eo 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 my-Turkey morocco, gilt edges, gilt extra, 250
A discount of 25 per cent., for cash, will be allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of the gospel. All orders should be addressed to Rev. E. Stevenson, Louisville, Ky. The work, it is expected, will be ready for delivery by the ues 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. Samps :- Gentlemen - Sympathy for the afflicted induces me to inform you of the re markable cure affected by your Sarraparilla in the case of my wife. She was severely afflicted ith the Scrofula on different parts of the oly : the glands of the neck were greatly enlarged, and her limbs much swollen. After suffering over a year, and finding no relief from he 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 a decided and favorable effect, releiving her more than any prescription she had ever taken; and before she had used six bottles, to the astonishment and delight of her friends, she found her health quite restored. It is now over a year since the cure was effected, and her health remains good, showing the disease was thoroughly eradicated from the system. Our neigh-bors are all knowing to these facts, and think Saxos' Sarsaparilla a great blessing to the age. Yours with respect. JULIUS PIKE.

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

"Fredricks Hall, Va., July 17, 1848." "N. W. HARRIS."

The following testimony from Rev. John Grigg, late Rector of the Church of the Cruci-fixion in this city, commends itself to the attention of the afflicted. Numerous certificates of cures of various diseases effected by this medicine are almost daily received :—
Messrs. Sands :—A member of my family
has taken your valuable Sarsaparilla for a se-

vere scrofulous affection, &c., with the most beneficial effect resulting from its use. It gives me very great pleasure to record my testimony in behalf of its virtue and efficacy, hoping that others may be induced to make a trial of it New York, May 10, 1848. JOHN GRIGG.

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

Norwich, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1847. Gentlemen—Feelings of gratitude induce me to make a public acknowledgment of the benefit I have derived from the use of your Sarsaparilla. I have for several years been afflicted with scrofulous swellings in my head, which at times would gather and discharge at my throat, nose, and ears, and at others would break out in different parts of my face and head. These continued until my throat, face, and head were almost one complete sore, and for a long time I was so hourse that it was with the utmost difficulty that I could speak above a whisper. Du-ring this time I had several attacks of pleurisy and other diseases. I consulted different physicians, and tried various remedies, but received no benefit until I commenced using your Saraparilla. I am now well : the sores are all realed, 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. RUTERSVILLE COLLEGE,

RUTERSVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, TEYAS. This institution was chartered and went into uccessful operation in 1840, and has maintained an uninterrupted career of usefulness to the present period. It has imparted the benefits of education to more than eight hundred of the youth of Texas. With its pleasant and health-ful location; its able board of instruction, and numerous fast friends, it is destined to an enviable pre-eminence of influence and usefulness. It is under the patronage of the Texas Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but the course of study is purely literary and and scientific, free from any taint of sectarianism. Its ample advantages are offered to the youth of Texas irrespective of their creeds or denominational names.

To the departments heretofore in operation

department of Normal Instruction is added The 21st session will commence on Monday the 7th of Jan., 1850.

TERM PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS. Elementary studies, - \$10 00 Higher English branches, - 15 00 Mathematics and languages, - 20 00 Music-piano or guitar with use of

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

Mary C. Halsey—Teacher in Music.
Mary C. Hill—Principal.
Board can be obtained at the college, and in private families in town, from \$8 to \$10 per

WILLIAM J. RUSSELL, President Board of Trustees.

Dec. 24th, 1849.

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

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

TEXANA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, and the citizens of Jackson, Lavacea, 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 | bENTLY'S MISCELLANY, and has imported from New Orleans, and New York a general assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Hardware, suitable to the Country and Season, which he will dispose of on the most

reasonable terms.

The want of a General Assortment of Goods at 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 named counties, but this deficiency is now obviated as there are large stocks of goods direct from the Northern market and New Orleans, and a sufficiency of establishments to insure connection.

Any person subscribing to blackwood, or to one of the Reviews, at \$3,00 a year, or to any two of the Periodicals, at \$5, will receive, gratis, one volume of any of the premiums above named. sufficiency of establishments to insure competi-

produce, shipped to our friends in New York or

THOMAS SIMONS. REFER TO: H. P. Bell, Gov. Austin. JAZ. B. SHAW, Comp. Rev. M. YELL. Bastrop co. H. S. THRALL. Cog. BALLARD. STENCE TOWNSEND. Lavacca co.

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY. THE subscriber having purchased the iron Foundry in this city, lately owned by Doctor N. K. Kelium, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish eastings of every description, for cotton ins. saw and grist mills. workman to form patterns for any articles required in his line of business.

ALSO a moulder and a machinist. He has publishers.

likewise turning lathes adapted to turning iron. brass and wood, and a black smith to do any work connected with the business. All orders will be filled promptly and he is confident the work will be entirely satisfactory.

A. McGOWEN.

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In the English Language, is, confescedly, WEBSTER'S. the entire work, unabridged, in 1 vol. Crown

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"its definitions are models of condensation and purity. The most complete work of the kind that any nation can boast of.—Hon. Wm. B.

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"We rejoice that it bids fair to become the standard Dictionary to be used by the numerous millions of people who are to inhabit the United States. Signed by 104 Members of Congress.

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

REGULAR PACKET STEAMERS. BRAZOS & WASHINGTON,

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

One of the above-named boats will leave

Washington once a-week; and will earry passengers and freight at the following rates Cabin passage between Washington and Velasco, \$7 00. 2 00.

Deck FREIGHT. Cotton bales Dry Barrel Wee Barrel 1 00. Sacks of Salt, Coffee, &c., same as dry bar

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

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE,

THE BRITISH QUAR-TERLY REVIEWS.

PREMIUMS TO NEW SUBSCRIBERS! Owing to the late revolutions and counterrevolutions among the nations of Europe, which have followed each other in such quick succession, and of which "the end is not yet," the leading periodicals of Great Britain have become in vested with a degree of interest hitherto unknown. They occupy a middle ground between the hasty, disjointed, and necessarily imperfect records of the newspapers and the electronic and ponderous treatises to be furnished by the historian of a future day. The American pub-lishers, therefore, deem it proper to call renewed attention to these Periodicals, and the very low prices at which they are offered to subscri-The following is their list, viz .

THE LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW, THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, THE NORTH ERITISH REVIEW. THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, AND BLACKWOOD'S EDINEURGH MAGAZINE.

In these periodiodicals are contained the views, moderately, though clearly and firmly expressed, of the three great parties in England—Tory, Whig and Radical—"Blackwood," and the "London Quarterly," are Tory; the "Edinburg Review," Whig, and the "Westminster Review" Liberal. The "North British Review" owes its establishment to the last great ecclesiastical movement in Scotland, and is not ultra in its views on any one of the grand departments of human knowledge; it was originally edited by Dr. Chalmer's, and now, since his death, is conducted by his son-in-law, Doctor Hanna, associated with Sir David Brewster, Its literary character is of the very highest order. The "Westminster," though reprinted under that title only, is published in England under the title of the "Foreign Quarterly and Westminster," it being in fact a union of the two Reviews formerly published and reprinted under separate ti-tles. It has, therefore, the advantage by this combination, of uniting in one work the best features of both as heretofore issued.

The above periodicals are reprinted in New York, immediately on their arrival by the British steamers, in a beautiful clear type, on fine white percentage of the control of the percentage of the clear type. white paper, and are faithful copies of the originals. Blackwood's Magazine, being an exact fice simile of the Edinburg edition.

TERMS. For any one of the four Re-\$3.00 per annum. For any two 5.00 7.00 For any three, do For all the four Reviews, For Blackwood's Magazine, 3,00 For Blackwood and three Re-

views, 9,0 For Blackwood and the four Reviews, 10,00 ...
Payments in all cases to be made in advance. PREMIUMS.

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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.

without informing the publishers, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they are held reponsible. 5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper or periodical from the office. or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is pri-

ma facie evidence of intentional fraud! THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER Is devoted to Religion, Morals, Literature, Science, Popular Education, and

General Intelligence. It is issued Weekly, at Two Dollars per annum, payable in advance, otherwise Three Dollars will be charged. Subscriptions, when paid within one month after receiving the first number, either to the Editor or to an authorised Agent, will be con-

sidered in advance.
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whom payments may be made.

Communications, whether on business, or matter for publication. unless remitting money or subscriptions to the amount of Ten Dollars, must All communications must be addressed to Rev. Chauncy Richardson, Houston, Texas.

Cummunications involving facts, or having reference to persons, or containing accounts of revivals, religious meetings, obituary notices, biographies, &c., must be accompanied by the No obituary notice wil be inserted unless it

be sent within four months after the death of the person. Advertisements in keeping with the character of the Banner will be inserted at the usual terms.

Printed at the Telegraph Office by Cruger & Moore,

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