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This parable, by nature breathed, O'er frozen brooks that finat unsheathed

A blissful vision through the night, Would all my happy senses sway, Of the good shepherd on the height,

Holding our little lamb asleep; Saying, "Arise and follow me?"

BRITISH PREACHERS.

ht years at this place and ink I am capable of giving above line will be thankfully tly attended to, for eash. case enquire of any one that heep on hand and for sale April 26, 1850. 6n Spirits Turpentine, Alcohol. Copal Varnish, Litherage,

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BANNER

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VOL. II.--NO. 22.

HOUST ON, TEXAS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1850.

From the Knickerbocker. ARISE AND FOLLOW ME.

We commend them to the heart of every berea.

Wi en on my ear your loss was knelled, And tender sympathy upburst, A little rill from memory swelled,

And I was fain to bear to you. Some portion of its mild relief, That it might be as healing dew To steal some fever from your grief.

After our child's untroubled breath Up to the Father took its way, And on our home the shade of death Like a long twilight haunting lay.

And friends came round with us to weep Her little spirit's swift remove, This story of the Alpine sheep Was told to us by one we love :

"They, in the valley's sheltering care, Soon crop the meadow's tender prime, And when the sod grows brown and bare, The shepherd strives to make them climb

To airy shelves of pasture green. That hang along the mountain's side, Where grass and flowers together lean, And down through mists the sunbeams

But nought can tempt the timid things That steep and rugged path to try, Though sweet the shepherd calls and sings. And seared below the pastures lie : Till in his arms their lambs be takes,

Along the dizzy verge to go; Then, heedless of the rifts and breaks, They follow on o'er rock and snow. And in those lifted pastures fair,

The shepherd drops his tender care. And sheep and lambs together feed." Blew on me as the South wind free.

More dewy soft than lowland mead,

From ley thraldom to the sea.

Or climbing up the stony way. And like the burthen of the sea, Sounded that voice along the deep,

Lothburg, behind the Bank, to hear the cele- of public affeirs in Europe, shortly after the brated Henry Melville. He is a capital prea- battle of Culloden, which extinguished forcher. It is all in his matter. He has no ac- ever the hopes of the Stuarts, he sketched tion; but his tones are well modulated .- the condition of the American colonies, and There was a perfect jum. Every Tuesday their share in the wars with the French, and this church, a rich old fellow having left pro- missaries. A handred y ars ago, the New eighty pounds is worth now between three or that celebrated preacher, George Whitfield four hundred, and is considered a 'good thing.' | wrote for the motto of the New Hampshire There was much competition last fall for it regiment-" Nit desperandum Christo duce." od the money levers-Melville, who as chap- or Protestantism obtain the ascendancy in lain to the Tower received £200 a year, and that vast region. ation. The morning was a beautiful one-as | the home feeling audience. pleasant as it was this morning-and I went | Almost all the original permanent settlers and saw the pow-opener, a female, sitting in some remained up to the time of the comperformers, as much for private fun as any-thing else, went through the whole comedy and farce announced. The preacher's sermon was the contrast between the death of the King William—and the Irish as desperately righteous and the wicked, and but for his for James the Second.

clergyman without an audience, who facetiously addressed the clerk below him as he commenced, (slightly altering the formula), "Dearly beloved Roger, the Scripture mov-The ensuing graceful lines were sent by Mrs. James Russell Lowell in a letter to a bereaved friend, whence they escaped into print. "Dearly beloved Roger, the Scripture moveth us in sundry places," etc.; but I never came so near seeing it done. To conclude, the preacher finished his sermon, over half an hour long, and dismissed the congregation, just as if there had been a thousand there .-I waited after dismission to see if there might not be one else in some corner out of sight, but the man and myself were all; and you little rill from memory swelled,
Which once had soothed my bitter thirst. have already anticipated, dear friend, what I am about to say. Had almost any man but Melville been appointed Golden Lecturer, there would have been such a " miserable account" as I have spoken of. By his accepting it, fifteen hundred people, every Tuesday, hear the gospel, who would not hear it otherwise at that time; nor would it be heard from one who, as a writer of sermons, is regarded in Great Britain as the first preacher of the age-the only man who, in strengh and elegance, approaches Robert Hall. I think it was sound judgment in Melville's friends proposing and electing him, and "a good thing" in both senses, especially in the good he must do, by his labors consequent on his accepting it. I have heard almost every living British preacher of great celebrity, except Dr. Vaughau, who is to preach next Sunday morning, and I expect to hear him; let me see: in Scotland, Wardlaw, Brown, Anderson, and Guthrie: in England, Mc-Neile, Stowell, Noel, and Melville, of the Church of England, (all but Noel); Par-sons, James, Raffles, Harris, Archer, and Binney, dissenting Pædobaptists; and Cox, Aldie, Hinton, and Mursell, Baptists. I have not heard Mr. Jay nor Joseph Angus, but expect to bear both. Hugh McNeile is a splendid preacher-a voice of the very rich-est kind, and then controlled and used so admirably. I never saw a man whose gestures were so completely faultless. Verily, there was a deep meaning in the motion of his finger. His eloquence is not impassioned, but deliberative, sustained. Not a man I have mentioned is an impassioned orator. Stowell (Hugh Stowell) is fiery, but there is so much method in his passion that it seems-seems I say, like a splendid declamation.--Parsons has fire, and real fire, too ; his earnestness at times seems like frenzy, and yet his voice is so weak, and his presence so con-temptible, that you are compelled to pity his weakness, while carried away by his energy.

PRESBYTERIANISM IN AMERICA. At the recent cal-bration of the centennial anniversary of the town of Bedford, N. H., Col. Barnes, the orator of the day, delivered a highly interesting address on the early history of Presbyterianism in this country, of which a sketch was given in the Boa-I went this morning to St. Margaret's ton Atlas. After a brief survey of the state morning for the list hundred years, a lecture, with the Indians, long kept in a hostile atti-called the Golden Lecture, is delivered in tude by the machinations of the French emperty valued at eighty pounds a year in trust Hampshire troops had just returned trium-to the Haberdashers' Company, to pay the phant from the capture of Louisburg, an exsalary of the between, who is appointed for pedition planned by Wm. Vaughan. It was life, or as long as he can deliver it. The in some degree an anti-catholic crusade, and when it was vacant, and much surprise was But the great valley of the Mississippi was manifested when it was found Melville had in reality the rich prize for which the repreconsented to be a candidate. Melville, noted for piety—for his opposition to "pluralities" faiths contented. As the French and Engfor the very savageness with which he attacklish colonists prevailed, so would Catholicism

Gutheir has passion, fire, but they are flash-

you are all passion. I can't describe his

style-it is unique. You are affected, and

you forget the man in the subject; the very

perfection of oratory-sacred or profano .--

London Corr. Ere. Post.

as President of Haitebery College, belonging At the close of the French war, one hun-to the Hon. East India Company, received dred years ago, the inhabitants of "Narra-\$1,500 a year. Had he, like too many of gauset, No. 5," (now Bedford,) sparsely seathis brethren of the Establishment, become tered throughout the township, wherever the a very horse-leech? It looks bad. It soil or the river afforded means for subsistlooks bad at first sight; let us turn the mat- ence. They had renounced the forms and ter over. It will look better to give you a lit- discipline of the church of England, and had tle of my own experience. Last Wednesday come here to worship God according to the morning I went to the same church, to hear dictates of their own consciences, amid all another lecture. There are a half a dozen or the perils and hardships of a frontier life .more of these founded lectureships in different | The orator's review of the condition and charchurches in London. The Rev. Mr. South acter of these early settlers, full of proper is lecturer on the Wednesday morning found- and elequent reflections, powerfully touched

in. The preacher was in his place. The of Bedford were of Scottish descent. There clerk went through his reputitions and re- were but very few from the Massachusetts sponses—his "Good Lord deliver us," and colony, and of English descent; and one or Ah-main's." I looked around, for the per- two Irish families of pure Milesian descent. formance had commenced before I entered, There were, too, a few African slaves, and the aisle, but no audience. I felt rather mencement of the revolutionary war. But awkward, and rather auxious, and would have the people who petitioned for the town charfelt serious, kad it not been so comic. I was ter built the first meeting-house and the first having all the fan to myself, as I thought, school-house, traced their origin to Scotland, and most have felt something like the "one but came to America directly from the great audience" in Drucy Lane, who, finding him- northern province of Ulster in Iceland; but self solitary, began kicking up a private row: they were not I cishmen, and no Irish blood ran in their veins. They differed from the front," "Boots," "Music," and other cries Irish in their habits of thought, action and peculiar to theatres; and it is recorded, in forms of religious worhip. The Scotch were the History of the British Stage, that the zealous Preshyterians, and the Irish as zeal-

perfect indifference—his uttering the most The orator next proceeded to the history solemn truths in the regular drawl, and with of the Scotch settlements in the north of Irethe cadence of a town crier -- might have land. I rom six counties in Ulster, the Cabeen tolerated. On he went with his sermon, tholics, after a rebellion, were driven out by making the appeals to the "hearts and con- the troops, and James turned to Scotland for sciences" of his "beloved hearers." At colonists to re-people those devasted and delength I saw, in the corner of a pew, a man, populated counties. In this way, another and of course he was then justified in my people, wholly distinct and essentially differeyes, in using the plural. I had heard of the ent in character, feelings and religious senti-

ments, were introduced into Ulster. But as | We have great need, then, of five men | Presbyterians, their descendants became exposed to the injustice of the Government of fined to one point. Throughout this region Charles the Second, and they turned their are many Methodists from Missouri, Arkanthoughts towards America, and some preparally, sas, and the South generally, who now have rations for emigration were made, but not carried into effect. Subsequently they sent out an agent, who pitched upon the tract

When I wrote you last summer, I knew take part with their sons in the defence of country, this.

of the siege of Derry, which was commenced ened. Hoping, dear brother, to be permitthe 3d of December, 1688, and lasted eight spring, I remain most truly and sincerely, months. He devoted some eloquent passages to the self-enrolled apprentices of Dorry, who rushed to the gates, and shut them in the face of the first column of the enemy that was advancing towards them. He said many of the present inhabitants of Bedford were lineal descendants of those gallant apprentices.

In holding Derry against the besiegers for so long a period, the Presbyterians rendered this did not shield them from subsequent ex-actions and persecutions by the Anglican particular kind of vice creeps in in this grad-ual manner. church, encouraged by the policy and supported by the power of William. Then commenced the expatriation of the Presbyterians dering. His courage grows with his experi-New Hampshire, and one company for the knows where he shall stop.

3. Open sins soon throw a

county, Va. He was from Ulster, and was but the ungodly. Scotch Irish. The first of these churches gathered in New England was Londonderry. to feel the force of habit and inveterate customer to feel the force of habit and inveterate customer to feel the force of habit and inveterate customer to feel the force of habit and inveterate customer to feel the force of habit and inveterate customer to feel the force of habit and inveterate customer to feel the force of habit and inveterate customer to feel the force of habit and inveterate customer to feel the feel the force of habit and inveterate customer to feel the feel th es. Your attention never flags; yet when I

say Me s limpassioned, i do not say all; his 'utterances,' to use the mystic term, so stir the soul that, while he is all calmass, Presbytery in America, at Philadelphi bably in 1705. The first Presbytery in New England was formed in Londonderry, N. H., April 16th, 1745, by John Morehead, of Londonderry April 16th, 1745, by John Moreneat, of Boston, James McGregor, of Londonderry, and Robert Abererombie, of Windham, with an elder from each of these churches. The an elder from each of these churches. The an elder from each of these churches. The first Synod in New England was formed at Seabrook, N. H., May 31, 1775, and the first meeting of this Synod was held at Londonderry, N. H., Sept. 4, 1775. It was composed of three Presbyteries, namely, the Presbytery of Salem, the Presbytery of Londonderry, and the Presbytery of Palmer. the Presbytery of Palmer.

From the N. C. Advocate.

Bro. McFerrin: I enclose you a letter from Col. R. T. ble. Glorious ambition, indeed! Allen, late of the Kentucky Military In- 8. Not content with being wicked themty i take in view of the interests it may sub- in sinning, and industrious in the promotion

Aberdeen, Miss., Aug 5th, 1850.

San Francisco, May 30, 1850.

Bishop Paine: Dear Brother,-I think you deserve the wrath fitted to destruction. This is the conthanks of us Californians, for sending to us sequence of their obstinacy. They are devo-the excellent brethren who have recently ted to the judgment they deserve. some among us. I have seen and already Reader! view it with terror. love two of them; they seem just the men we want-I mean brothers Boring and Winn. Bro. Pollock, being at Saoramento City, I have not had the pleasure yet of seeing him. the field they would essay to occupy.

oneladed to occupy San Jose-it is doubt- Newton. less a valuable point. Sacramento City will

Marysville, at the mouth of the Yuba, has ries. ow, say 3000 souls. Juba city, on the opposite side of Feather river, one mile distant, church prove to be in an unusually prosper-ous condition, notwithstanding the late agitaulation of 20,000 scattered over the mining tions. country immediately to the east and north, and within reach. Here is a fine field, and in

s very pleasant ecuntry. Culloma. (Sutter's Mills.) on the South Fork of American river, 50 miles cast of Sac- A mother, who was in the habit of asking

persons. Besides all this, that entire neigh- faces were bowed down in silence. porhood swarms with miners. You will see The question was repeated. "I can rem-

laus and Tuolome rivers, there is also a very cause she had gained the head of he class. populous strip of country, whose town is "So- and I smiled on her, and ran to kiss her .norian Camp," (a permanent town by the so she said I was good. This is all, dear way,) and in this vicinity there cannot be less mother." than fifteen to twenty thousand. Here is work for another man.

The other spoke still more timidly. "A little girl who sat by me, on the bench at

ionary enterprise; but, though a brisk tra- while she studied her lesson, she hid her face ding town, not equal in importance to the pla- in her book, and cried. I felt sorry, and laid

near the mouth of the Merrimae. The com- comparatively little of the country or its pany, consisting of 140, embarked on the 9th wants; now I have seen it, and know someof September, 1636, on board of "The Ea-gle of Wing," which sailed from Loch Fergus. thing of its wants. Your missionaries will not remain long a charge to the society; so soon But after striving against storms and adverse as they get well introduced into the work, winds some seven weeks, she had to put back the people will support them, and they will to Loch Forgus, and the expedition was abandoned, and the intended emigrants were of their churches, be able to aid the Society, compelled to endure another period of refer This may seem an extraordinary declaration; gions intolerance. Some of them lived to nevertheless, I believe it to be true. A strang

Derry, besieged by the Catholie Irish and But my design was not to enlarge thus in French, in the course of their operations for praise of the country, but in a few words to the restoration of James the Second. give my views as bro. Boring requested me,
The orator here gave an animated account that his application for aid might be strengthby the combined Irish and French troops, on ted to see you, on my return to the east next

Your Bro. in Christ, R. T. P. ALLEN.

THE DOWNWARD COURSE OF SIN.

1. Men enter and initiate themselves in vicious practice by smatter sins. Heinous sins are too alarming for the conscience of a an essential service to the new dynasty, but upon such as are smaller, at first. Every

of Ulster county, styled in that day the 'Scotch Irish." Thousands and tens of thousands left Ulster for Pennsylvania, the Carolinas, Kentucky, the Granite Hills of breaks over the limits of a clear conscience.

Merrimac. Thus was Presbyterianism plant-ed in the south, the west, and the north of hands of ungedly companions. Open sites America.

The first Presbyterian minister who came to this country was Francis Macketnie, and the first church of that denomination on this continent was gathered by him in Accomac continent was gathered by him in Accomac There are none with whom he can associate

N. H., in 1699; and the second was the following the becomes rooted and settled in an evil tom; he becomes rooted and settled in an evil way. Those who have been long habituated to any sin, how hopeless is their reform! Mackenic assisted in forming the first restylery in America, at Philadelphia, pro-

dondery, and the Presbytery of Palmer.—
The church of Bedford was represented there by the Rev. Mr. Houston, and belonged to fatuated sinner to take his ungoily course.

And hence,
7. Hardened sinners often come to boast and glory in their wickedness. It is some-thing to be beyond shame; but it is still more to glory in wickedness, and esteem it honora-

titute, on the subject of our California Mis- selves, they use all their arts and influence to sion. I trust brother A. will excuse the liber- make others wicked also. They are zealous of the infernal cause. They extinguish the fear of God in others, and laugh down their own conscientious scruples. And now, 9. To close the seene, those who have

thus hardened themselves, are given up of God to judicial blindness of mind and hardness of heart. They are marked out as vessels of

THE ENGLISH CONFERENCE.

Brother B. will write you of personal matters, and of his mission; but, after an hour's conversation with him, I feel that it is perhaps best that I should say a word or two of City Road Chapel. More than six hundred ministers were present. The devotional ex-Of San Francisco I need not speak—half a creises were participated in by the Rev. Thos. lozen Methodist preachers would not suffice Jackson, President during the year, Rev. Dr. o occupy this city alone. Brother B. has Hannah, Rev. Geo. Marsden and Rev. Dr.

The election of President, always looked ive the two (one from the North) their full to with deep interest, fell upon the Rev. Dr. Beecham, one of the Missionary Secreta-

All the financial affairs of the Weslevan

Herald & Journal.

SYMPATHY.

amento city, is a thriving, bustling town, of her children, before they retired at night, ome 2000. Georgetown, fifteen miles north- what they had done during the day to make ward, is nearly as populous, with several thou- others happy, found a young twin daughter and (say four) miners in its vicinity.

Silent. The older ones spoke modestly of deeds and dispositions, founded on the golden twelve, the latter fifteen miles from Culloma, rule. "Do unto others as you would they have in their immediate vicinity, say 10,000 should do unto you." Still those little bright

that here is full work for any man.

In the mountain range, between Stanus- only one of my school-fellows was happy, be-

work for another man.

Stockton would be a good point for mislittle girl who sat by me, on the bench at school, had lost a baby brother, I saw that my face on the same book, and eried with

her. Then she looked up and was comforted, and put her arms round my neek. But I do not know why she said that I had done her

The mother knew how to prize the first blossomings of sympathy. Sho said, "Come to my arms, beloved ones! To rejoice with those who rejoice and to weep with those who weep, is to aboy your blessed Hedgemor. lent Fletcher told him not to distress himself,

From the Dablin University Magazine. SONNETS FROM THE STALIAN. UPON THE DEATH OF THE MIDDEMER.

When in that last, loud wail, the Son of God Rent open graves, and shook the mountain's

Adam, affrighted from his world-long sleep, Raised up his head; then stark and apright stood : With fearand wonder filled, he moved around

His troubled eyes-then asked, with throbbing heart. Who was that awful One who hung apart. Gore-stained and lifeless, on the curst tree

Soon as he tearned, his penitent hand defiled His shriveted brow and bloodless cheeks, and

The heavy locks that streamed his shoulders

o'er. Turning to Eve. in lamentation wild, He cried, till Calvary school to the cry. Woman! for thee I've given my Lord to die !" TWO SONNETS ON JUDAS.

Down on the Temple-floor the traitor flung The infamous bribe for which he sold the Lord.

Then in despair rushed forth, and with a cord, From out the tree, his reprobate body hung. Pent in his threat, the struggling spirit poured A mingled sound of rage and wildest grief. And Christ it crushed, and its own sin in chief.

Which glutted hell with triumples so abhorred. Forth with a howl at last the spirit fled. Then Justice bore it to the hely mount,

And dipping here her finger in the fount Of Christ's all-sacred blood, the sentence dread Wrote on its brow of everlasting wee, Then, loathing, plunged it into hell below.

Down into hell that wretched soul she flung. ground: The mountain reeled. The wind swept fierce

around The black and strangled body where it bung. From Calvary, at eye, the angels wending. On slow, hushed wing, their boly vigil o'er, Saw it afar, and swift their white wings, blend-

With trembling fear, their pure eyes spread beforer Meanwhile fiends pluck the corse down in the

gloom, And on their burning shoulders, as a bier. Convey the Lurden to its nameless doom. Cursing and bowling, downward thus they

Their hell-ward course, and in its depth restore The wandering soul to its damned corse once

SONNET UPON JUDAS.

BY GIANNI.

Spent with the struggles of mad despair. Judas hung gasping from the fatal tree; Then swift the tempter fiend sprang on him

there. Flapping his flame-red wings exultingly. With gripping claws he clutched the noose that

bound The traitor's throat and hurled him down below.

Where hell's hot depths, incessant bubbling glow His burning flesh and crackling bones around ;

There, mid the gloomy shades, a sunder riven By storm and lurid flame, was Satan seen, Relaxing his stern brow with hideons grin. Within his dasky arms the wretch he caught. And with smutched lips, fuliginous and hot. Repaid the kiss which he to Christ had given.

ANECDOTE OF JOHN FLETCHER.

Mr. Editor : I became acquainted some years since with a brother Methodist, an Englishman by birth, who narrated to me the following anecdote relative to the venerable and excellent John Fletcher, and which he received from the person immediately concerned. As I have never seen it in print, I send it for insertion in the Advocate, if you deem it worthy of publication.

Rev. John Fletcher—a young minister of the Wesleyau Church in England, received his first appointment to the circuit including the town of Madelay, at that time favored, with the ministerial labors of Rev. John Fletcher; he was directed on reaching Madelay to inquire for Mr. F's residence, where he would meet with a welcome reception. On riding up to the house, he called or knocked, when an elderly servant, as he supposed, in ordinary clothing, met the summons.

"Is this Mr. Fletcher's residence?" "It is, sir." "My name is ----, the junior preacher for this circuit."

"Yes, Sir, the family have been expecting you; dismount and walk in." "No, my man; I make it au invariable rule to see my horse attended to first : take him to the stable ; get your carry comb and

bruch, and curry him down." The old man in compliance with his directions, performed the duties of an ostler. "Now give him his provender, and I'll go ate the house "

WHOLE NO. 74.

"Walk in, sir; take a seat."

Looking around, and sociag no one but the

old astler, he enquired, "Where is Mr. Pletcher ?" "Lam Mr. Pletcher." His surprise and martifluation can be but, inclinagined than described, but the excel-

but let it be a lesson for the future, not to infor that because a man wears rusty clothes at home, he must be an ostler.

SPIRITUAL RECOGNITIONS.

A little girl, in a family of my acquaint. ance, a lovely and precious child, lost hor mother at an early age, too early to fix the loved features in her remembrance. She was freil and beautiful; and as the bud of her heart unfolded, it seemed, as if won by that mother's prayers to turn instinctively heavenward. The aweet, conscientions, and prayer-loving child was the idol of the becaused faurity. But she faded away early, she would lie upon the lap of the friend who took a mother's kind care of her, and, winder one

me about my maurin." And when the oir told tale bad been repeated, she would ask, softly. " Take has into the perior; I want to fused; and the affectionate sick child would lis for hours, contentedly gazing on her mo-ther's portials. But

" Pale and wan she grew, and weakly, -Bearing all her pains meekly, That to them she still grew dearer, As the trial-hour drew nearer."

That hour came at last, and the weeping u ighbors assembled to see the little shild die. The dew of death is airendy on the flower, as its life-sun was going down.

"Do you know me, darling?" sobbed, close in her car, the voice that was dearest; bift it awoke no answer. All at once a brightness, as if from the upper world, burst over the child's colorless countenance. The eye-lids flashed open, the lips parted, the wan, euchling hands flow up, in the little one's last effects, as she looked piercingly into the

" Mother !" she cried, with surprise and transport in her tone-and passed with that breath to her mother's bosom.

Said a distinguished divine, who stood by that bed of joyous death, " If I had never believed in the ministration of departed ones, before, I could not doubt it now !

TEMPERANCE FABLE.-The rats once assembled in a large cellar to devise some method of safety in getting the bait from a small trap which lay near, having seen numbers of their friends and relations snatchd from them by its merciless jaws. After many long speeches, and the proposal of many claborate but fruitless plans, a happy wit standing erect, said, "It is my opinion, that if with one paw we can keep down the spring, we can safely take the food from the trap with the other." All the rats present loudly squealed assent, and slapped their tails in squearer assent, and srapped their tails in applicase. The meeting adjourned and the rats retired to their homes; but the devastations of the trap being by no means diminished, the rats were forced to call another "convention." The elders just assembled, had commenced their deliberations, when all were startled by a faint voice, and a poor rat, were started by a faint voice, and a poor rat, with only three legs, limping into the ring, stood up to speak. All were instantly silent stretching out the bleeding remains of his leg, he said, "My friends. I have tried the method proposed, and you see the result! Now let me suggest a plan to escape the trap: do not

THE NEW YORK METHODIST BOOK CONcens printed in 1846 seventy-nine millions seven hundred and eighty eight thousand pages of Sunday School books; in 1847, forty-seven millions, seven hundred and eighty-eight thousand pages; and, in 1848, forty-six millions nine hundred and ninety-nine thousand; making the astornding aggregate of one hundred and seconds-four millions, five hundred and three thousand pages of Sunday sebool books in three years! To this most be added the annual circulation of about eighty-five thousand copies of the Sunday School Advocate, --Herald and Journal.

PRESERVATION AND RESTORATION OF SIGHT.—For Near-Sightedness.—Close the eyes and press the fingers gently, from the nose, outward, peross the eyes. This flattens the pupil, and thus lengthens or extends the angle of vision. This should be done several times a day, till short-sightedness is over-

For loss of sight by oge, such as require magnifying glasses, pass the fingers or towel from the outer corner of the eyes inwardly, above and below the eye-balls, pressing gently against them. This rounds them up, and preserve or restores the sight.

This is not offered as anything new, though it is of incalculable value. Prof. Bronson is going about the country giving lessons for from \$20 to \$50 to enable persons to preserve or regain their sight, in the above manner. He claims to be the discoverer of the idea; and it may be original with him. Yet, says the "Phrenological Journal," it was known long before Bronson's birth. The grandfather of a female friend of the editor, practiced it fifty years ago, and by this means preserved his sight so as to be able to read fine print when 88 years old; and John Quincy Adams, in conversation with Lawyer Ford, of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, who wore glasses, told him if he would manipulate his eyes with his fingers, from their external angles inwardly, he would soon be able to dispense with glasses. Ford tried it, and soon restored his sight perfectly, and has since preserved it by the continuance of this practice.

Plato was at one time a slave, and was redeemed by his pupils for less than four hundred defiars.

HOUSTON: **SATURDAY**, SEPT. 14, 1850.

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

How to Take a Paper.

Be sure to pay in advance, and thus have the privilege of reading your own paper instead of the Publishers'. If you change your residence, inform the Publishers immediately, stating your name, the town you move from, and the town you move to.

Our Course .- We continue to send papers to sub cribers, after the time for which they first subscirbed has expired, unless otherwise ordered. We never stop a paper until all arrearages are paid up, or we are assured that a subscriber is worthless. It is useless therefore, for a man of "means," to order his pape stopped while he is owing any thing for it.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS .- 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their

pers, the publisher may continue to send them until al arroarages are paid.

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

4. If subscribers remove to other places without in

rming the publisher, and the paper is sent to the 5. The courts have decided that refusing to take

called for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentions

TO OUR AGENTS.

We have sent out to a number of our agents accounts against the subscribers in their seveal fields of labor to facilitate the collection thereof. We shall proceed in this work untit every agent is furnished with a list of in so indebted to this office, with the amounts die from each, within his jurisdiction. So s on as \$5 or \$10 are collected, let them be smitted. And we really hope that our a cents will make a vigilant effort to collect every dollar due this office before they leave for their respective Conferences.

At present the weekly receipts fall below one-half of the weekly expenses. There must b. prompt, energetic and persevering action on the part of our agents to sustain the Danger unembarrassed.

JANNES AND JAMBRES.

Now as Jannes and Jambres withstood Mos s so do these resist the truth. 11 Timo-

The question is often asked by the reader o the Holy Scriptures : Who were Janues ! and Jambres? Ancient authors, both heathen Jewish, represent them as the chief maiaus of Egypt, whom Pharaoh summoned oppose Moses, by imitating his miracles, rom those authors St. Paul obtained their mones. Numenius, according to Eusebins, gives the following remarkable account of

10 m, viz :--"That they were the Seribes of religious natters amongst the Egyptians: that they flourished in Egypt, at the time when the as were driven from thence, and did not ve place to any body in the science of magied secrets. They were chosen unanimous! i ; all Egypt, to oppose Moses, a leader of the Jews, and whose prayers were very prevaant with his God."

Moses speaks of them thus :-

"And Aaron cast down his rod before Pharaoh, and before his servants, and it become a serpent. Then Pharaoh called the wise men, and the seribes ; now the magicians of Egypt, they also did in like manner with their enchantments. For they east down every man his rod, and they became supents; but Aaron's rod swallowed up their rods."

But what was the peculiar profession and abilities of these men? The proper answer to this question involves an inquiry into the character of ancient magic. It was, according to sundry authors, of three kinds-natural, artificial and diabolical. Natural Magic, was no other than Natural Philosophy highly improved, wherein the magician well skilled, was able to produce many wonderful results, supposed by the illiterate to be miracles.

Artificial magic was what we call Legerdemain, or slight of hand, whose effects are widely different from what they seem, being deceptions and impostures, the merry tricks of juggling.

Diabolical magic, was that which was supposed to be done by the help of the Devil, who, having great skill in natural causes, and great power over the air, and other elements. might assist those who were in league and covenant with him (in Scripture called Wigzards, Sorcerers, Diviners, Enchanters, Chaldeans, and such as had familiar spirits) to do many strange and wonderful things.

To deny the existence of the ancient ma gicians, says an eminent author, is to slight the authority of all history, and to guess at their probable rise and origin, which are involved in obscurity the most profound, we may suppose them to be as follows: God heing pleased to admit the holy patriarchs into familiar conference with him, the Devil endeavored to do the same with wicked men and to retain them in their obedience to him pretended to make discoveries to them of secret things; and that when God was pleased to work miracles for the confirmation of the truth, he, in like manner, directed those, who were familiar with him, how to invoke his help, for the performance of such strange things, as might confirm wicked men in their pleasure in unrighteousness.

PRESBYTÉRIAN CHURCH.

Which description or kind of magic, natu-

ral, artificial or diabolical, did Jannes, and

Jambres employ against Moses and Aaron?

The Bible does not answer this question. It

seems highly probable, says a learned exposi-

tor, that Pharaoh would not be likely to em-

ploy magicians of the least capacity, but

those of the highest capacity and repute upon

an occasion of such moment, and that the

Devil would not be backward in assisting his

votaries to the extent of his power in a mat-

ter so momentous. It is generally agreed

that there are two ways in which the Devil

may be supposed to assist those, who pretend

to work miracles. The first is, by raising

false images and appearances of things, which

he may do, either by affecting the brain, or

confusing the optic nerve, or altering the me-

dium between the observer and the object .--

It is supposed that he did some such thing as

this to our Savior, when from the top of an

high mountain he pretended to show him

all the kingdoms of the world and the

glory of them, in a moment of time, for

the convexity of the earth forbids so unlimi-

ted a prospect. All that he could be pre-

sumed capable of doing in this case was to

make fictitious representations of gay and

magnificent things in the air. The second

way in which the Devil may be supposed to

assist those magicians, was by making use of

the laws of nature, in producing effects, which

exceed what unassisted men can do, but still

not above the power of nature. Thus to

transport a body, with inconceivable rapidity,

from one place to another; to bring together

the different productions of nature, which

separately have no visible effect, but when

united work wonders ; to make images move,

walk, speak and the like, which not trans-

cending the laws of nature, may be supposed

A third supposition is entertained by many

learned men, viz: That under the Almighty's

permission, wicked spirits have power to work

real miracles. Whichever of these srpposi-

tions we adopt, it will not be difficult to ac-

count for the things, which Jannes and Jam-

bres did, and at the same time distinguish them

from the miracles wrought by Moses. Sup-

posing a real power in the devil, their

works were done at once, without any sham

or imposture. But if the devil's power be

denied, as equal to the working of miracles,

then the solution is, that a false medium

might in every instance of a pretended mira-

cle, impose upon the spectators; the rods

might be moved off, serpents and frogs intro-

duced in their stead instantly, and by a small

infusion of some colored liquid water could be

Jannes and Jambres might have been great-

ly assisted by many evil spirits in the use of

their rites and incantations, which were of

excellent service in giving them an oppor-

A learned author has given another theory

by which to solve the difficulty involved in

the imitation of some of the miracles of Mo-

ses, by Janues and Jambres. He lays it down

as a position, that though no knowledge or

the powers of nature, or study of occult sei-

ence, can enable a man to work such won-

ders, as were performed by the magicians be-

fore Pharaoh ; yet, from what appears in the

sacred history, they imitated Moses in produ-

cing serpents and frogs, and in turning wa-

ter into blood; but then the question is, by

what power did they do it? They them-

selves could never think, that by all their

arts and incantations, they should be able to

perform such works as Moses and Aaron had

done, but, as the king's command was urgent

they were obliged to make the experiment,

and God was pleased in some instances, to

give an unexpected success to their endeavors.

in order to serve and carry on his own de-

signs; just as he permitted the Pythoness of

Endor, contrary to her own intention, to

raise up the ghost of Samuel, not by any

power of her enchantments, but by his own

direction and appointment, to upbraid and

But whether a divine or a diabolical pawer

interposed, to assist Jannes and Jambres

on that occasion; is not the divine wisdom

apparent in permitting those sorcerors to

proceed somewhat in their conflict with Mo-

ses and Aaron, thereby adding the more sig-

nal disgrace to their ultimate defeat? They

turned their rods into serpents, but these ser-

pents were devoured by that which Moses

and Aaron produced, some things they did,

either in fact, or in appearance, such as Mo-

ses and Agron did, but then these were things

wherein art and fallacy might have some

The storm and bail, thunder and lightning

and thick darkness, they never pretended to

imitate, but suffered from those judgments in

common with the rest of the Egyptians .-

They were forced to acknowledge the finger of

God, and to do homage to Him, whose su-

preme power was displayed before their eyes.

The result of their vain effort to withstand

Moses and Aaron, is thus forcibly stated by

"As for the illusions of art magic, they

were put down and their vaunting in wisdom

was reproved with disgrace; for they that

promised to drive away terrors and troubles,

from a sick soul, were sick themselves of fear

St. Paul holds up Jannes and Jambres as

the true types of all who resist the truth .-

Consequently the confusion and ruin of those

the Book of Wisdom:

worthy to be laughed at."

rebuke Saul.

converted into the color of blood.

tunity for trick and collusion.

to be within the power of the Devil.

The Minutes of the Presbyterian Church, says the Presbyterian Herald, for the current year ending May, 1850, show the following the religious papers published at the North:

Most of our Editors have seemed to be afraid statistical facts :-

Six Presbyteries, viz: Saratoga Burlington, Tuscumbia, Nebraska, California, and Ningpo, in China, have been organized and reported to the General Assembly within the

There are twenty-three Synods, and on hundred and twenty-seven Presbyteries in

connection with the Assembly. Of Ministers, there are in the church one thousand nine hundred and twenty-six; two hundred and twenty-four Licentiates, and three hundred Candidates. Seventeen were received from other Churches; and eleven dismissed to other Churches.

There are two thousand five hundred ninety-five Churches ; i. e. four hundred and thirty-five Churches more than the number of Ministers and Licentiates. Within the year eighty-three Churches were organized. The baptisms amount to, infants 10,364;

adults, 2,763. Total 13,127.

There were added to the church, on exami nation 10,334; on certificate 7,059. The total number of Communicants reported is 207, 254. Last year 200,830. Nett gain, same time is 66; and of Churches 83. The contributions to religious objects is put down \$390,630, as compared with last year,

showing a gain of \$21,259. 1850 compared with 1840 :-

"In the year 1840, there were in the Presbyterian church 1615 ministers, 1673 churches, and 126,583 members. Comparing this with the report for 1850, we find that there have been added to the church in the last ten years a nett gain of 311 ministers 922 churches, and 80,671 members.

"But the comparison is even more grati-fying when we look a little further back, to the year 1837, the year preceding the great schistn. There were then 2140 ministers, 2865 churches, and 210,557 members. Compare these figures with the report above given, church now numbers almost as many ministers, churches, and members, as the church embraced before the New School body went

out from us." " Our increase has been quite rapid in itself, but relatively it has scarcely kept up with the extension of our territory, and the increase of our population within the time ry 10,565 inhabitants; one church to every the matter. 10,139 inhabitants; and one communicant to every 135 inhabitants. In 1850, estimating our population at 22,000,000 we have church to every 8,435; and one communieant to every 106 people. Our churches and communicants have gained, relatively, on our population, whilst our ministers have lost within ten years. This fact shows that the churches and communicants grow faster than

ity, when we remember that another decade has passed away, and, so far as the Presbyterian church is concerned, this country is but little nearer being converted to Christ than it was at the commencement of it. If other branches of the church have not been our own countrymen, who are daily going into eternity without preparation, is comparatively nearly as great now as it was ten years ago. The church though advancing rapidly is relatively gaining but very little upon the world. And is any Christian prepared to sit down satisfied with such a result as this, will any one of our readers calmly fold up his arms ous country is as near being thoroughly converted to God now as it will ever be? Does coming on? Surely, surely every laborer in the master's vineyard should hide his head with shame that so much of the field assigned to him has gone to waste, and should gird himself to greater efforts in time to come. It is only by the exercise of such feelings as from that of 1850,"

and permanent ministry. Few, if any, can end. estimate the amount or value of this power. It operates unseen. Fifty-two Sabbath's in the year, it brings the greatest, the highest, most important truths, ever known to dying men, in vivid contact with the opening intellect and hearts of all who come to the sanctuary. It brings men into open communion with the Almighty, plants their feet on the Rock of Ages, and while it makes them strong in the Lord, it inspires them with the

CANDID CONFESSION.

magicians are types of the confusion and ruin | question". In this he is right:

of those who love not the truth, but have SOUTHERN VIEWS OF THE "VEXED QUESTION."

We insert the article that appears under this head on our first page, as an act of justice to our Southern brethren. For many years their articles on the subject of slavery, have been studiously excluded from most of to entrust their readers, with the facts and arguments of those who are constrained to oppose their opinions. Free discussion, as they understand it, means the zealous advocacy of one side of a controverted question ! In this state of things, we have long felt it incumbent on us to permit our readers to see and appreciate the position of their Southern brethren. In opposing the measures taken by abolitionists, their appeal is to the Bible, and if we can not adopt all their views, we can at least hear them. If there is ever agreement between the North and South on this subject, there must be a fraternal interchange of thought in a spirit very different from that often manifested in the discussion of

NASHVILLE FEMALE ACADEMY.

We have received a circular from our old friend, the President of this Institution, Rev. C. D. Elliott, containing various items of valuable information pertaining to its general character, government, course of study, 6,324. The increase of Ministers for the boarding department,-the universal health enjoyed and economy inculcated.

The 30th annual commencement was held on the 26th of June, and closed its most prosperous term, in every department, since its foundation in 1815.

The 31st term commenced August 26th,

TEMPERANCE ADDRESSES. We stated sometime since that Temperance addresses were becoming so common, that we deemed it inexpedient to publish them, except at distant intervals. Several of our readers have expressed their hearty approbation of our opinion in the premises. Since the publicaand it will be seen that the Presbyterian tion of that opinion, we have received but two addresses, which we have had on hand some time. The account of the celebration which accompanied the addresses was published, immediately after its reception, and in this issue the addresses appear. We publish them at the instance of several of our specified. In 1840 we had one minister to friends who feel considerable responsibility in

We shall always most cheerfully publish notices of celebrations of Divisions of the one minister to every 11,422 people; one Sons of Temperance, but must decline the publication of the addresses delivered on

EDITOR'S TABLE.

" These facts also should call forth humil- The London Quarterly Review, July, 1850, Leonard Scott & co., New York.

The following is the table of contents:

1. Condorcet. This is a long paper, furnishing a biographical sketch of one of the more active and successful than we have. French Encyclopedists, and intimate asthen, the number of immortal souls, among sociate of Voltaire. It virtually lays open the head of Serapis (French Philosophy,) and shows us the rats and the spiders that swar-

2. Spectacles. An amusing and valuable paper. It dates the invention of spectacles no farther back than A. D. 1285, and and say this great and growing and prosper- names Salvino and Spina as rivals for the honor of the invention, giving the former the this seem as if the millennium of which so credit for the first hint, and the latter the much has been said and written was rapidly eredit of maturing that hint and giving it to the world. The following paragraph is expressive of the value of the invention.

The Earl of Bath assured Lord Chesterfield in his deafness that he should always be these by all our ministers, elders and mem. happy to lend him an ear. With truth more bers, that 1860 will tell a different story cousoling than compliment and wit, it may be said to the thousands whose sight is defective, that the inventor of spectacles has lent THE MORAL POWER OF THE PUL- them an eye. He has added to the pleasures and independence of age-he has lengthened The able editor of the Christian Observer, life in protracting its usefulness. Venerable in his interesting narrative of a tour to New genius, unable to read or write, must often, England, and of the successful ministrations without him have been a clouded sun, incaof the Paster in his native town, most appro- pable of imparting its fire to the world. He priately remarked, "there is no power on has continued to wisdem the treasures of earth ever brought to bear on the mind and knowledge, he has presented to the public, heart of a community so benignant, and elevating, or so perfectly adapted to secure its men, he has, times out of number, kept the best interests as that of an able, evangelical curtain from falling till the play was at an

> The instructions in the use of spectacles, are highly valuable.

3. Dr. Johnson and Dr. Hookwell. Dr. Hookwell is represented as an author of great audacity, and an adept in the system of selfpuffing. His Life of Dr. Johnson is said to be "a farrage of confused and contradictory excerps from the most opposite sources.

4. Mechanism of the Post Office .- In this spirit of all that is honorable, and lovely, and paper there is a racy description of the Genof good report in the amenities of life .- Hea- eral Post Office of the British empire, embraven-blessed power! Those who neglect the cing a minute detail of its operations, with hallowed services of the House of God, who the increase of its business, and the perfecspend the sacred hours of fifty-two Sabbaths tion of its mechanism. It details some strange a year in dreamy idleness, or in worldly pur- documents transmitted through the mail since suits, know not what they do! They have the introduction of the penuy system, as cano idea of the consummate folly of which they nary birds-a pork pie-a woodcock-a pair of piebald mice-two rabbits and one birdfifteen parcels of plum-pudding-a lobsterwedding-cake-bank notes without envelopes We clip the following from the Christian -- leeches, in bladders-a bottle of cream-a Observer, published in Philadelphia, whose bottle of strawberries-a parcel of lace-a editor is not among those who think that the ship-biscuit, without envelope, address writpeople of the slave states ought to be damn- ten on the biscuit-a bottle of liquor without ed, en masse. He has the courage to let his envelope-half a pound of soft soap-fishreaders exemine both sides of the "vexed plants, in wet moss-a bunch of grapesshrimps- a roast duck-a flask of gunpow-

der-boxes of lucifer matches, one of which often that it is the hearth-stone and "home," in exploded in the post office, -- a loaded pistol

-a pair of flesh brushes-a live snake--two china tea-cups, and a box of live spiders-a most beautiful head-dress of the genus jigamaree-two sweet-breads-a human hearta partridge--a mackerel--a paper of fish hooks-a human stomach, &c. &c. All of these strange packages reached their destination safely.

We have read this article with lively interest and most heartily admire the Postal system of England-It works with the precision and accuracy of a chronometer.

The daily arrival and despatch of about a resembles the arterial and venous circulation of the human system-but our space forbids our tracing the resemblance. The suspension of the business of the General Postoffice on Sunday is spoken of as a vast improvement.

5. Laplace and Biot .- Laplace is represented as the greatest little man of his age, and Biot as a man of decided genius.

6. National Workshops .- This paper details a series of blunders and disasters of the Provisional Government of France after the fall of Louis Philippe.

7. Ancient Agricultural Literature .- This paper exhibits a survey of most of the Ancient treaties on Agriculture, as also the rank in which agricultural pursuits were held in Rome, Greece and Carthage-and the high improvement to which they were carried. It contains amusing passages.

8. The Austrian Revolution .- This is spirited narrative of the stirring events of the Austrian Revolution, 1848, together with the stupid blunders of the government.

9. Life of Robert Plumer Ward .- " O that mine enemy would write a book !" was the wish of an injured man panting for re- Cedar creek. The Lord was with us, and made venge. He would have improved upon it had his power known, in the conviction and converhe wished that book a journal." This is the sion of many souls. Thirty-four whites and language of Mr. Ward, but still the next several blacks united with our church, a major. publication from his pen was a journal. This ity of whom experienced a change of heart .-singular inconsistency is a striking type of his lie as detailed.

10. Lamartine's Refutation of the Ouarterly Review .- This is a review of Lamartine's defence of his administration against English criticisms. The Edinburgh Review, July, 1850, Lean-

ard Scott & Co., New York. Not having had time for a thorough peru-

sal of this number of this prince of Reviews, we will only announce its articles:

1. Quetelet on probabilities.

2. Merivale's Rome under the Empire. 3. Church and State Education.

4. Merimee's History of Pedro the Cruel.

5. Blackie's Æschylus. 6. Gothe's Festival.

7. Guizot on the English Revolution.

8. The African Squadron. 9. The Gorham Controversy,

CORRESPONDENCE.

of Temperance, July 4, 1850. Gentlemen :-- It is customary when a society

formed for benevolent purposes, for the ladies o present them a Banner. It seems to be suggested by the heart; and not a cold formality practiced without feeling. You will not consider that the ladies of Liberty express their eaire regard for your society in the act of making and presenting this Banner .-- they desired to manifest the interest they feel in your prosperity, and selected this means as being the most appropriate and expressive. You this day, gentlemen, publicly declare your devotion to the cause of Temperance; and could you at a single glance view the noble souls that have been won back to a life of usefulness, through the influence of your society, nothing would aford you greater happiness than the thought that you are engaged, heart and hand, in so glorious a cause. All are gazing upon you, and all will will be ready to detect any violation of the rules of the Order. Let these things encourage you to remain steadfast-never forgetting the responsibility resting upon you-never forgetting that there are moments in the life of every unfortunate, when the words of kindness and sympathy are of inestimable value-never forgetting that you can, by influence and good example, be the medium through which the richest of heaven's blessings flow to fallen man. May you be guided by wisdom; and in the

future let no history of the past record the fact. that one Son of Temperance belonging to the Society at Liberty bas ever sweeved from his in behalf of the Ladies of Liberty, I have the

honor to present you this Banner, believing as we do, that it is entrusted to noble hands, who will ever take pride in practicing virtue, maintaining truth, and zealously endeavoring to promote the welfare of their fellow men. MRS. A. W. HOWES.

REPLY W. C. ABBOTT. On receiving a Banner, July 4th. 1850.

MADAM: In the name of Liberty Division of the Sons of Temperance, I thank you, and through you,

the Ladies of Liberty, for the beautiful Banner you have just presented us. It is at all times a matter of gratification, that

the ladies manifest a public interest in the In- commenced in this place on Friday evening; ties of the harder sex : but there is a peculiar our beloved Presiding Elder. Bro. I. M. Wilfitness in their lending their countenance and liams, arrived on Thursday before: preached aid to the suppression of intemperance : it is too on Friday evening to a crowded house of atten-

the more sacred import of that beautiful word, that is invaded by this arch enemy of mankind; it is too often that the innocent and levely, are the victims of a vice. in which they are not the offenders; and they do well in lending their gentle, but invisible influence in opposing an enemy that has warred upon them, and in which they have been too often the sufferers, while those who should have been their protectors, have been the offenders.

As you have said, indeed it has been the good fortune of our order, to win back many noble souls to a life of usefulness; and should it be ours to save one falling brother, or snatch from a life and a death of shame, one among the sons of men, we will not have labored in vain ; or million of letters and newspapers from and to should we bring gladness to one desolate home, not only all parts of the United Kingdom, or joy to one sorrowing mother, or wife. or sis. but all portions of the Globe, as at present ar- ter. or daughter, your Banner will have triumph ranged and detailed in this paper, somewhat, ed in a nobler cause, than any that basever waved over a fallen and a bleeding foe.

And while looking upon it, can any forget the cause for which it was presented? In the name of my brethren, I answer no! it shall ever serve as a beacon to guide, and a warning to guard them from straying into those paths that lead to inevitable destruction. Permit me again, then, to thank you and the Ladies of Liberty, for the Banner you have presented, and for the interest you have manifested in the success of

Revival Intelligence.

TEXANA CIRCUIT.

Rev. Thomas F. Cook writes us that he has had a gracious revival in that part of his circuit known as Dr. James Kerrs's neighborhood, where he has organized a society of some fifteen members, and where a neat and commodious church is in process of erection

CEDAR CREEK-CAMPMEETING

Dear Bro. Richardson We closed, yesterday, a camp meeting at

A solemn awe rested upon the entire congregation, and it is confidently believed that the impressions there made, will tell upon the immortal destinies of many.

Chappell Hill, Sept. 5th, 1850.

For the T. W. Banner.

UPSHUR CIRCUIT, E. T. CONF. We have just closed a protracted meeting in Gilmer, the county seat of Upshur county. It lasted about ten days, and resulted in the conversion of many precions souls : we cannot determine the precise number, but suppose upwards of twenty five whites. The number of accessions to our church, was 38 whites and 4

blacks, most of them new members. Fourteen months ago, there were but two members of the M. E. Church, (D. F. Bancroft, Esq. and Lady.) in the town of Gilmer. when I came on the Circuit last winter, the membership had been increased to 18, now we number 81 whites, an accession in this one class of sixty-

Ministers present, A. N. Ross, P. E., for some 5 days of the meeting, and bro. I. R. Vannoy Delivered on the occasion of the presentation of and your humble servant, with the occasional a Banner to the Liberty Division of the Sons | services of a Baptist, a Cumberland, and a M.

Our Protestant Methodist brother, opened the doors of his church on Sunday, the tenth day of the meeting, after the II o'clock service, it being his own special appointment, and after informing us that his was a Republican Church, and intimating in terms a little decided, that your humble servant had, during the meeting, opened the doors of the M. E. Church, South, a little too often, three joined him. We made no other reply, than to exhort Methodists, Eaptists and Presbyterians, to dwell together in Christian love and unity.

Gilmer is a pleasant village, distinguished for morality, intelligence, and a most abundant hospitality, and besides they pay their preach-

I have two campmeetings on Upshur circuit to come off shortly; one to commence at Fort Crawford in Harrison county, on Thursday before the 5th Sabbath of September, and the other embracing the first Sabbath in October, in Upshur county, nearly opposite Hagan's Ferry. In great haste,

Very truly. Earpville, Upshur co., Aug. 26, 1850.

For the T. W. Banner. CROCKETT CIRCUIT. Crockett, Aug. 28th, 1850. Dear Bro. Richardson :-

By request, and with unfeigned thankfulness to the Great Head of the Church, I send you an account of the work of God among us. Bro. Samuel C. Box, Preacher in charge of

this Circuit, with Prothers Stilwell Box, T. G. Box. and the writer, commenced a two-days' meeting at Ellis' new meeting house, on the 3d of Aug.: we had a joyful and refreshing timeclosed the meeting on Sunday night. The result was, three very bright conversions, and seven accessions to the M. E. Church, South. The Preacher in charge commenced another two-days' meeting, with the same help, except Bro. Stilwell Box, at Chair's Meeting House, eight miles west of this place, near the San Antonio Read; which closed also on Sabbath

through our Lord Jesus Christ. Our Third Quarterly Meeting for this Circuit

night, and resulted in three accessions, and two

or three professing to find peace with God

tive hearers the probati urgent appe

SEPT

use of the 11 o'elock at three, S. but no spe Grace as ye at 11 on Sal have ever so whom had of room. The first manifested i ion season. 1 ed to be tru the wine in

faith in his doors of the joined on pr time from tl again at thr seemed to de gregation ; lighting. mo came forwar ring the pra the pardonir brethren cor Monday and time became the minister penitent sou a powerful meeting was night, contis A more pow the spirit of on the secon there were mourners a engaged in their behalf tents rising

The meeti in twenty ve twenty-two South, on 1 church were her sister. E Clapp, son c James Barte from the cot There were Presbyteria: The Rev. terian Minis one of his m meeting. an ceptability. Baptist Min the meeting.

from the spi

church in p

having foun

delighted wi

der, Bro. I. out of seaso meeting in spirit; evide bility of the heard serme more convin ing, more or by him duri Brothers Preachers . earnestly, a other church came up no!

ceptability

May this great showe that was sla his own bl made us Kir in the chu without end P. S. W.

help of the

sisted in ta

your excelle interested BIG

DIED on Travis com Benjamin a The subj county, Arl 1837. He dustry, sob he had bee of prayer. ence the Bi ry. When of the tomb ters, it was

heeded the

had remem

youth-dea

of death be

"The Lot

and blessed

faith in Ch A few h breath, he ing, "give my heaven will meet that cool g attendant have done will bless y parents me ly regrette would requ

absence of is calling 1 I am going arth-stone and "home," in t of that beautiful word. s arch enemy of mankind: innocent and lovely, are in which they are not the o well in lending their nfluence in opposing an d upon them, and in which ften the sufferers, while ve been their protectors,

II. NO. 22.

ndeed it has been the good to win back many noble lness; and should it be g brother, or snatch from hame, one among the sons ave labored in vain ; or ess to one desolate home. g mother, or wife. or sis. Banner will have triumph han any that has ever waa bleeding foe.

upon it, can any forget t! e s presented ? In the name wer no! it shall ever serve and a warning to guard nto those paths that lead tion. Permit me again, nd the Ladies of Liberty. ive presented, and for the mifested in the success of

Intelligence.

A CIRCUIT. Cook writes us that he

evival in that part of his James Kerrs's neighbors organized a society of rs, and where a neat and is in process of creetion.

For the T. W. Banner. R-CAMPMEETING.

rday, a camp meeting at

ord was with us, and made the conviction and conver-Thirty-four whites and with our church, a major. seed a change of heart .-upon the entire congregantly believed that the imwill tell upon the immor-

Yours truly. R. H. BELVIN. t. 5th, 1850.

For the T. W. Banner.

CUIT, E. T. CONF. d a protracted meeting in

eat of Upshur county. It , and resulted in the conions souls : we cannot denumber, but suppose upwhites. The number of trch, was 38 whites and 4 new members. igo, there were but two

Church, (D. F. Bancroft, he town of Gilmer. when I . last winter, the membersed to 18, now we number on in this one class of sixty-

A. N. Ross, P. E., for some g. and bro. I. R. Vannov rvant, with the occasional a Cumberland, and a M.

thodist brother, opened the m Sunday, the tenth day the II o'clock service, it il appointment, and after was a Republican Church, ms a little decided, that had, during the meeting, he M. E. Church, South, a joined him. We made no exhort Methodists, Captists dwell together in Christian

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Very truly. R. B. WELLS. eo., Aug. 26, 1850.

For the T. W. Banner. TT CIRCUIT. ekett, Aug. 28th, 1850.

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ith the same help, except Chair's Meeting House, this place, near the San h closed also on Sabbath n three accessions, and two to find peace with God

sus Christ. ly Meeting for this Circuit place on Friday evening; ng Elder. Bro. I. M. Wilhursday before: preached a crowded house of attentive hearers. His theme was the privilege of the probationary state; he concluded with an mains, thoughts of eternity rushed upon my urgent appeal to the hearers to make a saving mind and I fancied that I heard a voice, saying use of the present time. He also preached at "write, blessed are the dead who die in the 11 o'clock on Saturday, Bro. Stillwell Box Lord," and my soul exclaimed-"Thus to fall, at three, S. C. Box at early candle-lighting: is most triumphantly to conquer." but no special manifestation of the Spirit of Grace as yet. Bro. I. M. Williams preached at 11 on Sabbath, to the largest congregation I have ever seen in Crockett, near one-third of

The first work of the Holy Spirit of note was and Mary House. manifested in the congregation at the communion season, after the sermon: the church seemed to be truly eating the bread and drinking the wine in remembrance of Christ, through faith in his name. After the communion, the doors of the church were opened, and one lady joined on probation, in the midst of a refreshing | Prevailed not with the spoiler, Death, to spare time from the presence of the Lord. Preaching again at three o'clock, at which time the work seemed to deepen and spread through the congregation; after the sermon at early candlelighting. mourners were called; quite a number In vain for life did plead his levely face, came forward with truly penitent hearts; during the prayer-meeting two professed to find the pardoning love of God. At this time the brethren concluded to protract the meeting; on Monday and Monday night, the work at which time became so general among the people; and the ministers, so encouraged by an increase of penitent souls at the altar of prayer, and such | And oh ! when on his cheek reclined he lay, a powerful outpouring of the spirit, that the And meekly breathed his youthful soul away, meeting was protracted until the next Monday What nameless anguish every heart-string tore, night, continuing without intermission ten days. To know the stroke had fallen, and all was o'er! A more powerful and glorious manifestation of Yes, all is o'er for this world. Ne'er shall bless the spirit of grace I never witnessed than that Our eyes again the opening leveliness on the second Sabbath night of the meeting :-- Of that beloved child. No more to meet there were to be seen forty or fifty penitent His sire's return shall haste his willing feet. mourners at the altar of prayer. The church No more shall be his mother's teachings hear, engaged in the most carnest supplication in With thoughtful aspect and attentive car. their behalf; now and then at intervals peni- No more the mellow accents of his voice tents rising up in newness of life, delivered | Shall cheer our dwelling and our hearts rejoice, from the spirit of bondage, and joining with the | That darksome, silent grave and coffin-lid church in praise to God. for his redeeming love, That form which we so oft caressed, have hid, having found peace in believing: my soul was Opposing an insuperable bar delighted with the seene.

The meeting resulted, as near as we can tell. in twenty very clear conversions to God, and twenty-two accessions to the M. E. Church, And rend them from the fondest hearts away: South, on probation. Those who joined the Heedless of children's love and parents' tears, church were Dr. F. A. Dozier, with his lady and And all on earth that soul to soul endears. her sister, E. Collard, Joseph P. Burnet, John But is all with our child forever o'er, Clapp, son of Major Clapp, P. E. Breat, and And shall we see his cherished form no more ! James Burton, of this place; the balance were Just sprang to view his being's leveliness, from the country, most of them near this place. That it might quick return to nothingness ! There were four accessions to the Cumberland | Far better hopes the Savier's words impart-Presbyterian church.

The Rev. D. C. Nevils, a Cumberland Presby- When the good shepherd little children blessed. terian Minister, who lives here, arrived from As in his arms their tender forms he press'd, one of his meetings on Wednesday night of the Announcing that to mant souls was given, meeting, and labored with us with great ac- Through his atoning blood, a place in heaven. ceptability, as also Bro. Lewis, a Missionary O, wherefore should a single doubt arise, Baptist Minister, labored more or less during That our sweet bud now blooms in Paradise ? the meeting, with pleasure to himself and ac- Transplanted by its kind Creator's care coptability to the people. Our Presiding El- To a more genial soil and purer air, der, Bro. I. M. Williams, labored in season, and As all unfit 'neath our rough skies to blow, out of season, during the whole time of the And bear the pitiless storms of earthly woe; meeting in the power and demonstration of the | And that dear lifeless form, that infant clayspirit; evidently feeling the weighty responsi- Whose features in their shroud and coffin lay bility of the ministerial office: I think I never So mildly beautiful, as if inshrined, heard sermons delivered from the sacred desk. Embodied innocence were there reclined; more convincing. more capacions, more search- The power that formed it shall to life restore ing, more overwhelming, than those delivered Lift we in faith and humble hope our eyes by him during the meeting.

Preachers of our church, labored zealously. We have a cherub bay, forever dear, eargestly, and with success. The Laity of the Waiting in the abodes where angels dwell, other churches, as well as those of our own. To welcome those he loved on earth so well. came up nobly " to the help of the Lord-to the Ours be the care to keep the narrow way help of the Lord against the mighty;" and as- That leads to climes of everlasting day; sisted in taking care of the people from a dist- | That we may meet, when life's brief scene is o'er,

Our darling child again, to part no more. May this be only the sprinkling before a great shower of divine grace; "Now unto him | Died at Capt. Croft's mill, near this city, on that was slain, and buth redeemed us to God by the 4th inst., Mr. W. P. Kinkennon, in the his own blood, out of every nation, and hath 44th year of his age. made as Kings and Priests unto God," be glory The deceased was one of the few remaining in the churches throughout all ages; world heroes of San Jaciato; was with Texas in all without end. Amen.

your excellent paper, and be assured we feel who knew him .- Communicated. interested in its success, and will try to do

BIOGRAPHICAL.

For the T. W. Banner.

"The Lord gave and the Lord taketh away. and blessed be the name of the Lord." DIED on the 4th of August, A. D. 1859, in

Benjamin and Mary Chote.

county, Arkansas, on the 16th of August A. D. 1837. He was from infancy remarkable for industry, sobriety, and obedience to his parents; he had been reared under the sound of the voice of prayer, and had been duly taught to rever- the Episcopalians of this country. His plan ence the Bible, and the services of the sanctua-ry. When he was summoned by the monarch ned to this country last fall. His salary was of the temb, to leave his parents and little sis- continued to the first of July, 1850. At the ters, it was evident to all present, that he had late meeting of the Episcopal Board of Misheeded the admonitions of the wise man-he sions, bishop Henshaw moved a resolution had remembered his creator in the days of his youth—death had no terrors for him—the sting withdraw his motion. Bishop Southgate made some remarks and the foreign Secreta-

faith in Christ. A few hours before he breathed his last breath, he called the writer of this notice, saying, "give me your hand, I am going home to my heavenly father, will you come to me after a while?" After I had replied that I expected to come, he exclaimed triumphantly, "Yes! we will meet there, O! how I wish to lie down in that cool grave! Soon after he spoke to the attendant physician, and said, "Doctor, you have done all you could for me, and I hope God will bless you for it." He then spoke to his parents most affectionately, and said that he only regretted to leave them, because his mother would require his services and company, in the absence of his father, but said, "I must go, God is calling me now. I hear the angels singing." that cool grave! Soon after he spoke to the back; the buildings are for the most pa t mean and

While I stood gazing upon his lifeless re-

H. S. LAFFERTY, L. E. M. E. C. S. San Marcos, Sept. 4th, 1850.

DIED,-In this city, on the 10th instant, of whom had to remain out of the church for want brain fever, CHARLES JAMES, aged 6 years 7 months and three days, son of Thomas William

> And is he gone-our little darling boy-Whose smiles and prattle fill'd our house with

> No more shall his fair features glad our sight-His dulcet tones no more our ears delight! Alas! A father's love, a mother's care, Searce had his opining mind begun to view The objects of a world where all was new. Bare the Destroyer came, with hasty tread, And over all a midnight curtain spread. His growing virtues and his artless ways: In vain his mild eyes' beauty seemed to crave Exemption from the darkness of the grave, That those bright orbs a longer term might try Their skill among the scenes of earth and sky-But oh! when sickness seized his tender frame, What anxious fears and sad forebodings came

To all expressions of our love and care. Sad world! where death doth on the loveliest

Words fraught with joy for the bereaved heart. To that immortal world beyond the skies : Brothers Stilwell and Themas G. Bex. Local Thankful that, in that pure and blissful sphere,

her struggles for liberty; was a member of Hous-J. H. COLLARD. ton Division, Sons of Temperance, and generally P. S. We are doing all we can seemingly for esteemed as an honest, industrious citizen by all

Religious Intelligence.

BISHOP SOUTHGATE'S MISSION.

The mission of this gentleman, it appears, has terminated. It will be recollected that he was sent to Constantinople to introduce Episcopacy there, and that he took sides with the Armenian bishops and priests in the persecution waged against the converts who join-Travis county, Texas. - George Saunders, son of ed the churches planted by the missionaries of the American Board, and that he had a The subject of this notice was born in Carrol | war of words with them touching both their course as missionaries and their report of his interference with their labors.

Mr. Southgate, it appears, had formed a plan for purifying and elevating the Armenians by forming a union between them and of death became flexible and powerless, through ry replied. Thus ended the scene. Herold & Journal.

JERUSALEM.-Taken as a whole, Jerusalem is one is calling me now. I hear the angels singing," and exclaimed. Glory to God!! I am going, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

I am going, and sweetly fell asleep in Jesus.

rounding scenery, his rambles in the city and its neighborhood become every day more interesting and Neither have I the consellation to have found mitiga-

despondent heart making it in the destiny of me telieve.

on Tuesday morning, had not arrived. The cause of this disappointment is involved in foretold the fall of its oppressors—Hanibal, exiled like involved in the fall of its oppressors—Hanibal, exiled like involved.

We learn from the Nueces Valley, that the Indians have all disappeared from that section. The troops under the command of so natural to noble, feeling hearts; it was the revela-Col. Hardee, have scoured the country in all tion of the Justice of God -it was a leaf from the book of fute, unvailed to the world. On that day, General, eirections between the Nueces and Rio grande, and have probably pursued the sav.

you were sitting, in the name of mankind, in tribunal, passing judgment on despotism and the despots of the world; and as sure as the God of Justice lives, your ages so closely that they concluded to decamp. verdict will be accomplished. The prairies west of the Nucces have all been fired, and it is supposed that the Indians fired With humble heart will I accept the call to action,

We would suggest that the Government should authorize him to reside at Washing. I know that, as long as one Hongarian lives your name, General, will be counted among the most cherished in my matter and, as the distinguished and who, a worthy interpreted of the generous sentiments of the

The Legislature adjourned on the 3! inst. to meet again on the fifth Monday in No. vember. The only business of importance transacted during the session was the election of a U. S. Senator for the next term.—

An unfortunate difficulty occurred towards the you will not withhold from us your powerful support; close of the session, between the Executive esteem and most peculiar veneration. and Legislature respecting the phraseology of a bill. The old hackneyed term so often used by the Congress of the old Republic of Texas, "the President be and he is hereby required," was used in the bill to submit the propositions of Congress respecting the boundary to the people, with the exception, that the word Governor was inserted instead of President. The Governor considered this a direct infringement of one of his prerogatives.

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

the following news from the plains : 130 miles west of Fort Laramie, and 730 miles nir-tight from St. Joseph. They left the ferry for home on the Sth July: Previous to their leaving the great body of the emigration had passed. Yet on their homeward trip they met 500 wagons before reaching Fort Laramic, and nearly 600 water, which then must be it till the premore between the latter place and Fort Kearney. Serves are scalded.
Of this number about 700 were Mormons en Always keep water

The sickness, however, had very covers over. much abated before the emigrants reached the crossing of the Platte, and but few deaths oc-curred that far west. Of this number we regret to learn, was our much esteemed countryman, Mr. James D. Woods. He was conne ted with the Ferry Company, and died suddenly of cholera on the 2d of July. Also, Mrs. Lamme, wife of M. J. Lamme and daughter of Mr. Thomas C. Maupie, all of this county, and en route for California, died of cholera at Court-House Rock, 85 miles this side of Fort Laramie. According to the register of the commanding officer at Fort Laramie, the number of wagons

that had passed that post before the Ferry Com-pany left was about 10.300. Number of emigrants not short of 50,000. A large proportion, perhaps as many as onetwelfth of the whole emigration, abandoned their wagons and packed through from Fort

Laramic, or between that place and the South A court martial was in session at Fort Laramie when Hickman & Co. passed. Col. Sum-ner, late commanding officer at Fort Leaven-

worth, was there on his way to the Arkansas river for the purpose of establishing one or more forts on that stream. Fort Hall had been abandoned, and the Government supplies, designed for that post, were stopped at Fort Lara-

Messrs. Hickman & Co. represent there is comparatively no danger from Indians on the route. They returned to the States with only eleven men in company without interruption. and the California train experienced no loss or

detention on account of them.

A large number of wagons, freighted with roods for Salt Lake, passed during the season. Yet it is thought that the supply will be sufficient, as the Mormon emigration to the new land of promise has been immense; and many others, who made a late start for California intend wintering in the vicinity of Salt Lake

the stay of company at the ferry was anything else than pleasant. Arriving at a late period of the season, with the emigration close upon their beels, no time was allowed for the erection of even a temporary hut in which to live. Nor had they an opportunity to secure the services of a hunter, and game could not be had without leaving the main traveled road several miles. Yet they occasionally had clk. bear and the mountain sheep. The most of the latter are represented as remarkably deli-

A LETTER FROM KOSSUTH.

The Union publishes a letter from Kossuth to Gen. Cass which we opy without changing the imperfect English in which the illustrious exile expresses him-

KUTAHYA, (Asia Minor,) Saturday, May 25, 1850. GENERAL: It is already ten months that I have the Nature has man's mind with wonderful clasticity endowed. It yields to many changes of fate, and gets accustomed even to adversity. But to one the patriot's heart never learns to inure itself—to the pangs

You remember you patricial of Venice, who when bunished, feigned high treason, that he might at least from the scattold cast over the Rialto a glance once

of by-gene days, till memory, foundly dwelling on the page which chronicles the history of God's peculiar people, calls to her side the aid of busy fancy; imagination, with a touch, peoples the solitude, restores the palaces, and makes glad the mourning "ways of Zion."

Not that the stranger must fall back on association alone to derive enjoyment from his visit to the Holy City. As the eye becomes accustomed to the surrounding scenery, his rambles in the city and its sorrow a nameless grief.

tions of this grief at the hospitable hearth of a great free people, the contemplation of which, by the impos-ing view of freedom's wonderful powers, warms the despondent heart making it in the destiny of mankind

It is not a coward lamentation which makes me NEW ORLEANS MAIL.

The steamer that left Galveston on Thursday evening, reports that the New Orleans day evening, reports that the New Orleans the capitol of free Amerika, have lightened my night. mail steamer, due at that city from N. O. | It was in Broussa, General, that the notice of your myself, but still unhappier, as he was accompanied in exile by the ingratitude of his people, but I by the love of mine.

Yes, General your powerful speech was not only

them to obliterate their traits, and thus prevent the soldiers from pursuing them to their Mountain homes.

With humble heart will I accept the call to action, should I be deemed werthy of it, or submit to the doom of inactive sufferings, if it must be so. But be it one or the other, I know that your sentence will be fulfilled. I know that aged Europe at the sun of freedom's young Amerika, will therself grow young again. I know that my people, who proved so worthy of Liberty, will yet, notwithstanding their present degradation, weigh heavy in this balance of fate; and I know that, as long as one Hongarian lives your mane. General, will be counted among the most cheriston city, where he can be as useful as at any place within the settlements.

a worthy interpreter of the ge erous senaments of the great American people, has upon us poor Hungarians the consolution bestowed of a confident hope, at a moment when Europe's decrepted Politics seemed our unmerited fate forever to seal. a worthy interpreter of the ge erous sentiments of the

May you be pleased, General, to accept the most fervent thanks of an honest freind of freedom. Let me hope that should Mr. Ujhazy (my oldest and best friend, and present r presentative in the United States.) in the interest of the holy cause to which

L. KOSSUTH. Anc. Governor of Hangary.

To the Hangarde the General Cass, Washington.

I hope ou will excuse my bad English, I thought it my duty to address you in year own language.

PRESERVES AND JELLIES,

General Directions .- Gather fruit when it is dry.
Long boiling hardens the fruit.

Pour boiling water over the selves used, and wring outjelly bags in hot water the moment Do not squeeze while straining through jelly

Let the pots and jars containing sweetmeats The Missouri Statesman of the 19th last, gives Just made, remain uncovered three days, he following news from the plains:

Lay brandy papers over the top, cover The Ferry Company D. 11. Hickman & Co., reached home in good health on Sunday last: a split blader and tie it tight over them. In drying them, it will shrink so as to be perfectly

Keep them in a dry, but not warm place,

Always keep watch of preserves, which are not sealed, especially in warm and damp weather. The only sure way to keep them The mortality from cholera, or a disease much resembling it, has not been exagerated by correspondents of the Republican and other

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. R. H. Belvin.

" H. S. Thrall.

" J. W. Whipple.

" J. M. Follansbee,-1 subscriber. " F. Reynolds,- 1 " " R. B. Wells.

" J. H. Collard. " J. Shook. " T. F. Cook, R. Atchison, P. M.

E. D. John, Esq. J. L. Condiet. J. H. Griffin, Esq. Bizier & Flanagan.

SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR THE T. W. BANNER PRESS.

Rev. J. W. Phillips, Houston, \$5 00 " C. Richardson

" H. S. Thrall, Galveston,

" Jefferson Shook, Liberty,

By Divine permission a Camp Meeting will be

held two miles North of Texana, commencing on the Cal-of October, to continue five days .-Freachers and people are invited to attend. THOMAS F. COOK, P. C. Texana, Sept. 9th, 1850.

NOTICE.

There will be a camp meeting-no Providence preventing-at the camp ground, one mile East of Liberty, including the 19th & 20th days of October. Preachers and people are invited to attend.

Respectfully yours, &c., J. SHOOK. Liberty, Sept. 4th, 1850.

NOTICE.

By permission of Divine Providence, a Campmeeting will be held in the settlement of Mr. E. Power, five miles South of Mrs. Leeche's, commencing on the 17th of October next .--Preachers and people are invited to attend. REUBEN LONG.

Wheelock, Aug. 23d, 1850.

The first Camp-Meeting for Panola Circuit will be held at Panola Camp-Ground, embracing the fourth Sabbath in September. Traveling This fond desire I can easily understand. I can so the more, because you Venetion, though exiled, knew his fatherland to be happy and great; but I, Sir, carry the dolor of millions, the pains of a do wn Circuit.

H. B. HAMILTON, P. C.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS ON AUS-TIN DISTRICT.

FOURTH QUARTER.
Austin Circuit, at Moore's Camp-Ground, Sept. 19 to 23d.

eorgetown Mission, at the Big Spring Camp Ground, on the San Gabriel, Sept. 26 and 30.
San Antonio and Seguin Circuit, at Seguin, Oct. 6 and 7. Bastrop Circuit, at Bastrop, Oct. 10 to 14. San Marcos Circuit, at the Old Camp Ground

near Colchan's, Oct. 16 and 20. Rrownsville Mission, Nov. 9 and 10. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E. Bastrop, Sept. 4th, 1850.

CAMP AND QUAETRRLY MEETINGS ON AUSTIN DISTRICT.

A Basket-Meeting will be held at the School House, Ingram's Trairie, Bastrop Circuit, September 7th and 8th.

A Basket-Meeting will be held at the School

House on Cedar Creek, Bastrop Circuit, Septembor 14th and 15th.

A Quartely Meeting, including a Camp Meeting, will be held at Moore's Camp Ground,
Austin Circuit, commencing Sept. 19th, to continue five days.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at the old Camp Ground, at the Blg Spring, on the San Gabriel, Georgetown Mission, commencing September 26th, to continue five days.

A Camp-Meeting will be held at the Old Camp Ground, near Calchan's, San Margos Circuit, commencing Oct. 10th, to continue five

Quarterly meeting for Seguin and San Antonio Circuit, Oct. 19, 20 and 21. Quarterly Meeting at Brownsville, Nov. 9 and 10. J. W. WHIPPLE, P. E. Bastrop, Aug. 21, 1850.

> APPONTMENTS CHANGED. -San Marcos, Aug. 27th, 1850.

Rev. C. Richardson :--Dear Brother-1 write at the request of Bro. Whipple, who is now sick and not able to write, to make some changes in the published Round of Quarterly Meetings for Austin District. Say, for Seguin, 5th and 6th Oct., Instead of 19th and 20th; and San Marcos Camp-Meeeting will commence the 17th October, instead of the

I hope that those brethren who have, or may be invited, will make their arrangements ac-

cordingly. Yours in Christ. PLEASANT M. YELL. P. S. When Bro. W. will be able to return home is now very doubtful. He is very sick with Fever. P. M. Y.

NOTICE. A Camp-Meeting will be held in Mitchell's settlement, Walker county, commencing on the third of October. Preachers and people are

respectfully invited to attend.

J. H. ADDISON. Leona Miss., July 21st. 1850.

NOTICE. By permission of Providence, there will be a

Camp-Meeting held on Waugh Camp-Ground, Nashville Circuit, beginning Ocetober 3d, 1850. JOHN W. DEVILBISS. NOTICE

There will be a camp-meeting-Divine Providence permitting—on Spring creek, twelve miles North-west of the town of Leona, Leon

county, commencing on the 19th of Septem Ministers and people are respectfully invited to J. H. ADDISON. Leona Miss. 17th July, 1850.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE STATE OF TEXAS-HARRIS COUNTY. To James B. Hogan, Esq., Sheriff of Harris YOU are hereby required to summen the ab-sent heirs of the estate of Clark Beach. deceased, and all others interested in said estate, to be and appear at the County Court of Harris county, to be holden on the last Monday

in September, A. D. 1850, at the Court House of said county, and show cause if any they have, that the petition of Elizabeth Berry, Administratrix of the property of said estate, among the heirs, should not be granted, and her final account as Administratrix allowed; the petition for which is filed in said Court. Herein fail

not, and make due return of this writ. By order of the County Court.

Witness my hand and seal of the Court at
[L.S] office in Houston, this 27th day of August, A. D. 1850,

W. R. BAKER, Clerk H. C. In obedience to the above order I have ordered the above notice to be published in the Texas Wesleyan Banner for four successive weeks before the last Monday in September, A. D., 1850. JAMES B. HOGAN, Aug. 28, 1850. Sheriff H. C.

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

THOS. BRAGG. | tors. Navarro county Tex. Aug. 12, 1850.

INFORMATION WANTED. I HAVE come to Texas in search of my brother. John C. Morrison, who emigrated here about twenty years since. He was born in Scotland, reared in North Carolina, Richmond county; and if alive, was fifty-five years old last February. I am now a lonely widow, and would be ever grateful to the person who would give me any information in relation to my brother. addressed to me, to the care of T. B. J. Hadley Esq., Hoaston. CHRISTIAN SMITH.

Sept. 7. J. D. GIDDINGs. Attorney at Law, Brenham, Texas. J. L. BRYAN.

SURGEON DENTIST, Office, North-East side Court House Square. HOUSTON. Is prepared to perform all operations connected with the profession, in the most approved

entire set, and warrant them to give satisfaction, or no charge.

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

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

Aug. 24, 1850.

RUTERSVILLE COLLEGE, RUTERSVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, TEYAS.

This institution was chartered and went into successful 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 healthful 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 onference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, south, but the course of study is purely literay and and scientific, free from any taint of secrianism. Its ample advantages are offered to the youth of Texas irrespective of their creeds

or denominational names.

To the departments heretofore in operation a department of Normal Instruction is added.

The 22d session will commence on Monday the 15th of July, 1850.

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

Win. Halsey, A. M., President and Professor of Languages. John S. Norton, A. B., Professor of Mathemat-

Mrs. Mary C. Halsey, Principal of the Female

Department. Miss Ellen Norton, teacher of Music. Board can be obtained at the college, and in private familles in town, from \$8 to \$10 per WILLIAM J. RUSSELL.

June 1st. 1850. President Board of Trustees. OLD CAPITOL-HOUSTON.

Corner of Main Street and Texas Avenue. THE undersigned would respectfully inform their patrons and the public generally, that they are determined to preserve the re-putation of this establishment. They letterd it shall be at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who visits this country for amination of its advantages, or to the 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 real lence of private families, as the rooms are

sightly, airy and well furnished Board and lodging per month Man and horse, Lodging, per night. Horsekeeping, per month,

Children at second table half price. Servants will be charged invariably bulf pri

T. H. MCMAHAN. G. W. MCMAHAN. T. 84. a7fe.75. HAB. A.V N Co.,

MERCHANTS-RICHMOND, TEXAS. KEEP constantly on handa general assortment of merchandize well adapted to the wholesale or retail trade, and at prices as low as simi-lar asticles can be obtained in Texas.

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

The selection of plantation supplies, of which our stock will be heavy, having received our special attention. We particularly invite a call from the planting community, feeling satisfied we can fill the bill in every respect. Cash advances made on shipments of Cotton, Sugar and other Produce consigned to our friends in New Orleans or the Northern cities.

August 24, 1850 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 candles, 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, Main street. Orders from the country earefully executed.

Houston, Nov. 27, tf. 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. TEXAS U. S. MAIL LINE OF STAGES.

HOUSTON and SAN ANTONIO. ON and after Monday the oth 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 swies a week.

viz: Tuesdays and Saturdays, and will connec with the Stages leaving Austin every other day Through each way in five and a half days FARE, \$20.00, and 8 ets. per pound for all

extra baggage over 30 pounds BROWN & TARBOY. roprietors. Houston, Nov. 27, 1849-tf

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

years, and its reputation for punctuality in adjusting losses and the security of its capital is well known throughout the United States. All

Watch Maker and Jeweller, Fourth Door below Sampson & Co., Main st

application for insurance will receive prompt at-tention when addressed to the agency in Gal-GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER. FREDERICK BURKHART.

manner. He will insert teeth, from one the United States, Mexico or Europe.
This company has been in business nearly 25 [A fable for little folks and great ones too.] BY MRS. J. L. GRAY.

On the banks of the fertile and many-mouthed Nile, A long time ago lived a fierce crocodile.

Who round him was spreading a vast desolation, For bloodshed and death seemed his chief occu-

'Twas easy to see No pity had he ; His tears were but water-there all could agree.

The sheep he devoured, and the shepherd, I ween: The herd feared to graze in the pastures so green, And the farmer himself, should he happen to meet him, The monster ne'er scrupled a moment to eat him.

There never before Was panie so sore, On the banks of the Nile, as this creature spread

Wherever he went, all were flying before him.

Tho' some in their blindness, thought fit to adore him : But as they came near, each his suite to prefer. This god made a meal of his base worshipper.

By day and by night It was his delight. His votaries to eat--it was serving them right.

Grown proud of his prowess, puffed up with The reptile must travel-how could be do less ! So one fine summer morning, he set out by water.

On a pleasure excursion-his pleasure was slaughter! To Tentyra's isle,

To visit awhile, The careless inhabitants there to beguile

The' the Tentyrites thought themselves able before To conquer each monster that came to their

shore. Yet now they, with horror, were fain to confess. That this crocodile gave them no little distress.

So in great consternation, A grand consultation Was called to convene of the heads of the nation It met : but alas ! such the terror and fright.

They failed to distinguish the wrong from the right:

When, just at this crisis, the Ichneumon small Stepped forth on the platform, in front of them

With modesty winning, To give his opinion

Of measures and means to secure the dominion. "Grave sirs," said he, bowing, "I see your distress.

And your griefs are, I fear me, past present redress:

Yet still, if to listen should be your good plea-

I think I can help you, at least in a measure For 't is my impression, A little discretion Than valor itself is a far greater blessing.

"No doubt, 't is a noble and great undertaking. Great war on a mighty great foe to be making ; But still. I assure you. 't is better by far Not to let this great foe become mighty for war.

While the erocodile lies In an egg of small size. To crush him at once you should never despise.

"You see me before you, a poor feeble crea-Yet I cope with this monster-for such is my

nature. And while you have met her in grand consultation.

This one crocodile to expel from the nation, I thought it a treat For breakfast to eat

A dozen or more, which I happened to meet." And now that my fable is pretty near ended. I think there should be a brief moral appended; Beware how you let evil habits grow up; While feeble and young, you to crush them

But let them remain Till strength they attain, You may find your best efforts to conquer them vaia. * [Youth's Cabract.

MISCELLANY.

GEOGRAPHICAL MARCH OF HIS TORY.

The Three Northern Continents, Asia, Ec rope and North America, are the grand stagof humanity, in its march through the ages. Asia is the gradle where man passed his in fancy, under the authority of law, and when he learned his dependence upon a sovereig Master. Europe is the school where h youth was trained, where he waxed in strengt and knowledge, grew to a man, and learne at once his liberty and his moral responsibiity. America is the theatre of his activity during the period of manhood; the lar where he applies and practices all he h learned; brings into action all the forces ! has acquired, and where he is still to lear that the entire development of his being at his own happiness, are only possible by ti willing obedience to the laws of his Maker. Thus lives and prospers, under the protection tion of the Divine Husbandman, the tree of humanity, which is to overshadow whole earth. It germinates and sends up ; strong trunk, in the ancient land of Asia. Grafted with a nobler stalk, it shoots out no branches, it blossoms in Europe. In Ame ica only, it seems destined to bear all i fruits. In these three we behold at once. in a vast picture, the past, the present, at the future.

The Three Southern Continents .--- T' three continents of the South, outcasts in a pearence-can they have been destined to: eternal insolation, doomed never to partipate in that higher life of humanity, t sketch of which we have traced? and she those gifts which nature bestows on the with lavish hand, remain unused? No, go tlemen, such a doom cannot be in the pla of God. But the races inhabiting them : . captives in the bonds of all powerful natu: ; they will never break down the fences ti t 2,000 of steam navigation—the passage from

sunder them from us. It is for us, the fa-New York to London may be reduced to seven days time, and possibly to six days. vored races, to go to them. Tropical nature cannot be conquered and subdued, save by The capital of the company proposing to undertake the work is fixed at about twelve civilized man, armed with all the might of millions of dollars. From the interest which discipline, intelligence, and of skilful indus-It is, then, from the northern contiappears to be manifested in the project we should not be surprised to see it carried out nents that those of the south await their deliverance; it is by the help of the civilized in short a time. men of the temperate continents, that it shall be vouchsafed to the men of the tropical lands to enter into the movement of universal pro-

gress and improvement, wherein mankind

should share. The privileged races have du-

ties to perform, proportioned to the gifts they possess. To impart to other nations the ad-

vantages which constitute their own glory, is

the only way of legitimatizing the possession

of them. We owe to the inferior races the bles-

sings and the comforts of civilization; we owe

them the intellectual development of which

they are capable; above all, we owe them

the gospel, which is our glory, and will be

their salvation-and if we neglect to help

them to participate in these blessings, God

The Grand Realization .- History seems

to be advancing towards the realization of

these hopes, towards the solution of this great

contrast. Each northern continent has its

southern continent near by, which seems more especially commended to its influguar-

Africa is already European at both extre-

mities : North America leans on South Amer-

ea, which is indebted to the example of the

North for its own emancipation and its own

institutions. Asia is gradually receiving into

her bosom the Christian nations of Europe,

who are transforming her charter, and begin-

ning thence to settle the destinies of Austra-

ganizing upon a larger and larger scale in the

two leading maritime countries of the globe,

England and America, to whom the dominion

of the sea seems granted for this end; and

by engrafting upon all the nations the vital

principles of civilized societies, without which

no real community can exist between them,

are preparing and hastening the true brother-

hood--the spiritual brotherhood--of the

whole human race. It is in this great union, foretold alike by the order of nature and by

the gospel, that every continent, as well as

every people, will have its special functions, and that we shall find the solution and the

definitive aim of all the physical and histori-

cal contrasts which we have been studying .--

WHO IS GENERAL LOPEZ?

abildged from a sketch of his origin and for-

tanes, given in a New Orleans paper:

The following answer to this question is

" Nareiso Lopez was born of wealthy par-

nts, in 1798 or '9, in Venezuela, and is now

a little over fifty years of age. He was the

only son that grew to manhood, though he

had numerous sisters. He was trained to the

saddle, as is the custom in South America.

His father being obliged by civil disturbances,

to remove to Caraccas, where he entered up-

on a commercial life, his son Narciso super-

in the laterier. Here, during the troubles of

Bolivar's time in 1814, young Lopez took a

prominent part on the popular side, and nar-

rowly escaped from massacre. At length,

when reduced almost to desperation, he en-

listed in the army, as his only chance for life.

At the end of the war between Spain and the

insurgents, Lopez found himself a Colonel, at

the age of 23. He had also received the cross of San Fernando , as a further reward for various gollant deeds during the war .-

On the evacuation of the country by the Span-

Since that time, (1823,) Lopez has been a

Cuban, having married and established him-

self in the island. He was known to be pos-

sessed of liberal principlts, which prevented

him from obtaining office in the island, and

thus remained in reticement. During the

first of the Carlist troubles in Spain. Lopez

hopp ned to be in Madrid with his wife, ur-

ging a private claim on the government side,

was made first aile-de-camp to the Comman-

der-in-Cheif, Gen. Valdez, and received sev-

eral military decorations. He become the

warm personal friend of Valdez, who was

afterwards the most popular Captain General of Cuba. He was, for a time, Commander-

in Cheif of the National Guard of Spain, and

subsequently Commander-in-Cheif of several

provinces. During all this period of favor

with the royallst party, it is said that he re-

mained faithful to his democratic principles;

and though caressed by the Queen and Moth-

er Christiana, he despied and distrusted her,

On the insurrection which ended in the ex-

pulsion of Christiana from the regency, Lo-

poz was made Governor of Madrid, a post

which he held until Espartero became regent.

when he positively refused to hold it, in spite

of the solicitations of Espartero. As Sena-

tor of the Kingdom, from the Liberal city of

Island, but, at length he resigned all except

his rank as General, and then undertook the

working of an abandoned copper mine, as a

pretext for returning to the Central Depart-

ment. Here he began to mingle with the

people and concert a plan for the liberation

of Cuba. This late enterprise which mis-

carried complectely, is the result of his first

SHORTENING THE PASSAGE TO EUROPE.

We learn from the Civilian that a project

is in agitation for shortening the time and sea

distance between the United States and Great

from Banger, Maine, to Whitehaven, the

Easternmost harbor of ivova Scotia, with a

view to the running of a line of sea steamers

from Whitebaven to Golway, Ireland, now about to be connected by Rail Road with

Dublin .- The distance from Galway to White-

haven, is only about 2000 miles ; from white-

haven to Bangor, 450 miles; and from Bang-or to N. York (between which points a Rail

Road is already in operation) 410 miles. It

is calculated that The distance from Galway

to Whitehaven, could be run in five days, and

the whole distance from London to New York

in six or seven days. A memorial to the

Legislature of Maine states that by the route

usually traversed the distance from New York

to Liverpool is 3,300 miles, though the short-

est line is about 200 miles less. It is be-

lieved that by the use of Railways from N.

York to Halifax employing the swiftest steam

packets from thence to Galway, crossing the

great Midland Railway from Galway to Dub-

lin, and from thence to Holyhead barbor, and

from thence to London by the Chester and

Holyhead and London Northwestern Rail-

ways, employing 1,200 miles of railway, and

Britain by the construction of a Rail Road

ish army, Col. Lopez returned to Cuba.

intended a branch of the House at Valencia,

Prof. Agassiz.

Lastly, the Christian Missions are or-

dianship, and placed under its influence.

will sometime call us to a strict account.

The Cabinet Ministers of the United States, since the commencement of the Rupublic. have been taken from the respective quarters of the Union as follows:

Slave States. State Department, 14 Treasury War 12 Navy Post Office " Att'y Gen. " Interior

It is a fact stated by the Hon. H. A. Wise, n a recent speech at Richmond, Va., that of twenty-two vessels detected in the slave trade, nineteen were from ports North of Baltimore. Thus while some of them are denouncing the institution of slavery in the South, another portion are stealing negroes from Africa, and violating the laws and constitution of the Uni-

THE MORMON SETTLEMENT ON BEAVER SLAND, LAKE MICHIGAN .- The schooner John C. Spencer left our port last evening for Beaver Island, with seventy passengers, and nearly a full cargo, for the Mormon Colony at that place. Among their freight, is a good printing press, and the materials written as with a sunbeam, in the history of the past. SANDS SARSAPARILLA stands forth will make its appearance about the first of July. will make itsappearance about the first of July,

Mr. Strang, the leader of the Mormons, or, as they call themselves, "Latter Day Saints,"] has charge of this company, and we learn from him that the Colony there already numbers about one thousand persons, and is rapidly increasing. They have built a small schooner, "the Maid of the Mist," for trade between the several Islands, and have now possessed themselves of the Spencer, for the purpose of trade at various ports on the

We learn, also, that the "Saints" expect to make an extensive farming settlement in the interior of Big Beaver Island. With their characteristic love of temples, they are putting up a wooden building, sixty by one hun- dence of its own intrinsic value, and recommenddred feet, for a place of worship .- Racine ing it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only Commercial Advertiser.

corn crop baving been cut short last autumn, our farmers sowed more acres of wheat than we ever saw before in this and the adjacent counties, and the whole crop will average, probably, from 23 to 32 budgle nor acres probably, from 25 to 30 bushels per acrese of appetite; but when disease is scated in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along cool color, and may produce well.—Western Watchman, St. Louis.

CAUSE OF THE DANISH WAR.

Some account of the origin of the Danish war may be describable at this time to those who do not keep themselves sufficiently "well posted" on foreign affairs to preserve a recol- lous effect your Sarsaparilla has had upon lection of occurrences twelve months since in me. My limbs were covered with ulcerous Europe, and observe their connection with sores, so that I could not walk during the whole the present. The Philadelphia Bulletin sup- Spring and Summer. In this situation I complies the desideratum as follows:

The two Southern provinces of Denmark, Sleswig and Holstein, are chiefly populated by the German, instead of the Scandinavian head, so had his physician told him the loss of race, and in this respect differ from the resight was inevitable, and permanent blindness mainder of Denmark. Holstein is almost en-seemed to be his fate. Three bottless entirely tirely inhabited by Germans, and has been restored his sight and we cannot but recommend annexed to Denmark at a comparatively late all similarly afficted to use Sands Sarsaparilla.

Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUCKNER. period of history. Sleswig has a large number of Danes in it, but is still German in its character, sympathy and population. When the revolution of 1848 broke out, and was followed by the general enthusiasm throughout Germany, in favor of a great German nation, the people of Sleswig and Holstein, with others descended from the Teutonic stock, desired to secode from Denmark, and join the new confederation. In this wish they also in my legs, and so severe was the pain, that were secretly upheld by Prussia, a power ever I was unable to sicep. I tried all of the best ready to aggrandise itself, or weaken a neight medicines I could hear of without receiving any bor. Denmark, however, protested against benefit until through the advice of a friend I parting with provinces which had been coded procured some of your Sarsaparilla, and after to her on the faith of treaties, and prepared I found myself entirely well. I have no hesitafor war. Hostilities have continued since, tion in saying your Sarsapariila is the best mewith varied fortune, and in spite of numerous dicine I ever took, and can confidently recomefforts on the part of neighboring powers to mend it to my friends and the public. make peace. Mean time both races have become mutually exasperated against each other, rendering their living together under one go- Here is another, nearer home: vernment more difficult than ever. Unless the Danes, however, are checked by Prussia, the revolted provinces will have to give in; and if Prussia seriously interfere, Russia will probably assist Denmark.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS.

lowing articles, to-wit: Boots and shoes and Hats of all kinds: Saddlery, hardware and cutlery, etc. etc.; 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.

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.

E S. WOOD.

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

Iron. Steel and Ploughs apl 24 ly Tremont street, Galveston.

JOHN P. KELSEY,

Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, ND DEALER IN LIVE STOCK. VIZ. : SPANISH HORSES, BREEDING MARES, MULES, SHEEP, &c.,
At Rio Grande City-Texas.

J. N. MASSEY, General Commission, Receiving and Forwardog Merchant. Richmond. Texas.



IN QUART BOTTLES, OR THE REMOVAL AND PERMANDNT CURE OF ALL DISEASES ARISING FROM AN INPURE STATE OF THE BLOOD,

OR HABIT OF THE SYSTEM.

Among the many and important discoveries -that mute eloquence so irresistibly affecting in the appeals of the suffering for relief, has been answered. Thousands of cases of disease have been cured by this invaluable medicine, such as are not furnished in the records of time. These things are not done in secret places, or in some unknown town, but are performed in our principal cities and public places. They are brought before the world to substantiate, beyond doubt, the heeling virtues of this preparation; and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, areas

piain as the light of day.

The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effeetual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom; and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character-furnishing, asit does, evi can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine. to ob-THE WHEAT HARVEST AND SEASON, In this region, has never been more abundant in quantity, nor better in quality. The the vital powers of the system. Although posfelt and seeen: it enkindles new life and vigor, and brings health and strength to the suffering and diseased.

SCROFULGUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES. WINCHESTER, Ky., Oct. 29, 1849. A. B. & D. Sands - Gentlemen: - I would not have presumed to write to you, if it was not my duty to let the public know the almost mirroumenced the use of your Sarsaparilla, and after taking two bottles was entirely cured. I must also tell you of another wenderful cure. My brother was afflicted with this scroluta in his

ITS POPULARITY ABROAD.

FROM SOUTH AMERICA. Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12th, 1849. Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I consider it a duty due the public to make known the great benefit I have received from using your valuable Sarsaparilla. About three years since i was attacked with Rheumatism in my shoulders, and procured some of your Sarsaparilla, and after using four bottles in the course of fifteen days.

Your obedient servant.

J. M. JESURUN.

New York, Jan. 8, 1850.

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

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

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO., Houston, Teras.

DEALERS in Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Clothing, and all kind of Goods generally used by Planters. N. B .- Advances made on Cotton, which will be shipped for sale to any market which may be desired.

Importers also of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Glassware, Perfumery, Paints, Oils, Dye-

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

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

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 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 cot-ton, &c., from this, the nearest, best and most easy of access of any shipping place, to the above named counties, but this deflicency is now obvinated, as there are large stocks of goods direct from ated, as there are large stocks of goods direct from a county. Tennessee, is about 48 years of age, and a county.

THOMAS SIMONS. REFER TO: H. P. Bell, Gov. Jas. B. Shaw, Comp. } Austin. REV. M. YELL. Bastrop co. H. S. THRALL. COR. BALLARD. SPENCE TOWNSEND. J. N. MITCHELL Lavacea co.

POSTMASTER'S NOTICE. MY services being very frequently claimed by persons at a distance, viz: in answering enquiries and various other little odd-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 consign to the tomb of the Capulets—unwept, unkonored, and unsung

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

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

ALSO a moulder and a machinist. He has

ikewise 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.

Nov. 7, 1849.

Nov. 7, 1849.

BRIGGS & YARD'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Gentle-U tlemen's Furnishing Emporium, consisting of Every article of men's and boys Wear or conapl 24 ly Tremont Street. Calveston.

Salem Male and Female Academy.

This Institution commences its first session is ville, Ky., early in January next. on Monday, the 15th of July, inst. It is situated in a pleasant and healthful location near Bound in best English muslin. Rock island post office. Austin county. Texas. " " Gilt Extra, 1.50 near which, two lines of stages pass twice a week, on the route from ijouston to Washington. Common morocco, or colored calf, gilt ed-An able and experienced teacher has the charge of the Female department, who, for a number of years, has successfully taught in Mississippi and other places, and is well qualified to give allowed to wholesale dealers, and ministers of that finish to the education of young ladies, and the gospel. All orders should be addressed to prepare them for a favorable entrance into society. The male department is under the charge of a gentleman highly qualified to impart instruction, especially in the higher branches of vited, and will be filled in the same order in which they are received. an English education and the languages- which they are received: Latin. Greek. French. Spanish and Italian.

TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS. Rending, Writing and Arithmetic, \$19.00 Geography, Grammar and History,

Higher English branches, and the

Sec., Board of Trustees. J. O. WHITFIELD. J. E. KIRBY.

T. M. NORRIS, N. CLOYD, T. B. WHITE.

July 12th, 1850. DATES, Currants, and Raisans, just received Lard Oil.

and for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO. Red Lead, 30 BBLS. Family Flour: One bld. New-Orleans Chriffed Sugar: One hld. Extra N.
O Brown Sugar, for sale by
GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

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

Wm. Handley & Co.,

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

Apackets, and general shipping and commis-sion merchants. All shipments to their address covered by insurance from shipping points in Texas (except Houston) and cash advances at all times upon same. Galveston, May 10th 1850.

THE COPARTNERSHIP existing between the undersigned in this city, expires by its own limitation on the 1st day of October next Mr. E. D. John is charged with the settlement of the

T. H. & G. W. McMAHAN, E. D. JOHN. Galveston, July 9, 1850. THE RECEIVING AND FORWARDING

Business, hitherto conducted by the firm of Me-Mahan & John in this city, will be continued after the first day of October next by the firm of Parry & John, the proprietors of the Hydraufor Sugar and Cotton in the city, and from their having been known to the public as permanently settled in Galveston since 1842, they traist by their accustomed vigilance and promptitude in business, they will be able to retain the confidence of all who confide their business to their

prepared to make the accustomed advances on all produce consigned to them for sale in this city, or for re-shipment. Galveston, Juty 9, 1850. M. L. PARRY.

At the proper season of the year they will be

MDWARD A. PALMER, Esq., is my duly authorized agent during my absence from this city.

J. C. HARRISON. Houston, Aug, 6th, 1850. N. B .-- Mr. P. is also authorized to dispose

of the Printing Press, materials, &c.. of the Houston Gazette Office. tf J. C. H.

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., frem any navigable point on the Brazos, Colorado, or Trinity, Rivers.

NFORMATION WANTED-OfRey, Jonathan Owens, Baptist Preacher, formerly of Tenthe Northern market and New Orleans, and a sufficiency of establishments to insure competition.

Catherine seed, is about 48 years of age, and is supposed to live at this time some where in the State of Texas. Any person knowing any thing of him or his family, will do me a produce, shipped to our friends in New York or New Orleans.

| Reserved to the produce of the pr

B. A. SHEPHERD,

Houston, Texas. Dealer in every description of merchandise (ex-cept 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.

Bes The most particular attention paid to filling orders from the country, selling ectton or other produce, or to any other matter needful to avoid the necessity of my friends visiting Houston, when not convenient to do so. A fair trial is all that is asked!! Houston, Nov. 6th, 1849. B. A. SHEPHERD.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

UNRIVALLED SALES! OVER 80,000 copies of the SOUTHERN HAR-MONY having been sold in a few years is alone sufficient proof of the latrinsic value and great merits of the work; and that it only has to be examined to be approved. These unrival-led sales have enabled the AUTHOR to greatly enlarge the work by adding a great many choice Tunes, for CHURCH USE, together with a num-ber of excellent new pieces of Music never be-

THE SOUTHERN HARMONY. New Edi-tion contains over THREE HUNDRED PAGES of the best music ever published for the Church, and Social Singing Societies selected from the best Authors in the world. Also, a great many

original pieces.
It is printed on excellent white paper and unusually well bound. The Author feels sure that these improvements will be day appreciated by a generous and enlightened public. The New Edition of this work is one of the cheapest and largest of the kind now extant.

Representation in all the large Cities in the United States, and Booksellers and Country

Merchants generally throughout all of the Mid Merchants generally in Figure 2 and by the Au-dle, Southern, Western States, and by the Au-thor and Merchants in Spartanburg, S. C. WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H. Spartanburg, C. H., S. C. jy 10

MUCH DESIRED PUBLICATIONS SERMONS FROM THE PULPIT.

BY REV. H. B. BANCOM, D. D., LL. D. In one volume, duodeeimo, of 300 pages, with a fine likeness of the number, will be the press of Messrs. Merion a Griswold, Lou-

Having located toyself at this point for the purchase and sale of Live Stock generally. I am now prepared to furnish purchasers at rates much cheaper and to better advantage to them

Languages.

Board can be procured in good families, at from six to eight dollars per month.

THOS. B. WHITE.

Sec., Board of Trustees.

Sec., Board of Trustees.

Languages, 15.00 than they can do elsewhere. For their better information please call and try me.

Having been engaged in this branch of business for the past eight years at this place and Corpus Christi. I think I am capable of giving general satisfaction.
All orders in the above line will be thankfully

received and promptly attended to, for eash For references, please enquire of any one that has dealt with me at either place. 5,000 head of Sheep on hand and for sale cheap for eash, by J. P. KELSEY. Rio Grande City, April 26, 1850. 6m

Spirits Turpentine, Linseed Oil. Alcohol. Copal Varnish, Litherage, Vermillion,

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

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

June 18, 1850. TEN BOXES Soda Crackers, just received, and for sale, by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN DANNER, 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 Bol-tars 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.

The tinerant and Local Ministers of the Melic Cotton Press in Galveston: and as they have the only suitable and convenient Storing Room Agents of The Texas Westevan Banner, to

whom payments may be made.
Communications, whether on business, or matter for publication. unless remitting money or subscriptions to the amount of Ten Dollars, must be post paid.
All communications must be addressed to

Rev. Chauncy Richardson, Houston, Texas. Cummunications involving facts, or having reference to persons, or containing accounts of revivals, religious meetings, obituary notices, biographies, &c., must be accompanied by the writer's name.

No obituary notice wil be inserted unless it be sent within four months after the death o Advertisements in keeping with the character of the Banner will be inserted at the usual terms.

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

VOL. II.

Published

LET ME GO. FOI

Joys that were Hopes and fe Earthly vision And the City Gleams before

Let me go, the

Earthly seen

in the distar Angel hosts re Wait me at And my eager But to meet I can see the 1 I can hear th

Joys, a countle On my spirit He, the wound in the death All my grief as All my debt I can see his G

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