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ceping with the character serted at the usual terms. f the Houston Telegraph WONDROUSLY BEAUTIFUL WERT THOU. pose, that human nature demands, that em . blems must mathematically fill out the com plete dimensions of their objects. Besides, the objector little realizes the vividness of the O! wondrously beautiful wert thou; apostle's allusions. In the very preceding verse (Col. ii, 1!) he makes circumcision "a putting off the body of the sins of the flesh."

Now if he could magnify the minute opera-Too fair, too dear, too exquisite to die :-High thoughts and noble on thy polished brow,

that, in the New Testament ritual, baptism

to ask whether it be by affusion, is to ask

In this class of cases, the immersionist can

We are to transport ourselves to a torrid

clime, where sleeping in the open air, living in the desert unsheltered, free familiarity with

water in all seasons are customary, and often a luxury. Accustomed to polished caliskins and dellicate prunnellas, to wet which is of-

ten inconvenient and unhealthy, we forget

the Jews with their sandals (a mere shaped shingle, strapped upon the sole of the foot) would step into the water, almost uncon-

sciously, on all occasions possible. To wash the feet was ever a relief and pleasure; and

they would not, like a northener, carefully stop at the water edge. They would baptize, whether by sprinkling or by immersion, in the

rirer. Just as the ceremony is, in reality, engraved in the most ancient pictures extant, the humble candidate would kneel in the

river, where both administrator and subject

would have gone, and there would be per-formed the symbol of the outpouring of the

Spirit and the pentecostal fire.

The cases are three—1. John's baptism;

(1.) John's boptism. It is just what we might expect of the great itinerant field-

preacher, to whom all Judea resorted, that he

should baptize, whether by immersion or af-

fusion, "in the river." We need not be

obliged to avail ourselves of the fact, that the Jordan had double banks, and that a man may

into the water; and what did he there? He

tells us himself, that he was to be followed by

Him who was to "sprinkle all nations;"

type of HIS great outpouring of the Spirit and

There are great difficulties in believing.

round about Jordan," the whole could not have

been immersed. These mass meetings must

place of "many waters." It has been safely calculated, that if one half the masses here

named were immersed, John must have im-

mersed nearly forty a minute ; and that, too,

allowing them time for "confessing their sins." We may fairly label this, IMPOSSIBIL-

(2.) Baptism of Christ. Brevity obliges,

and the advantage of our position enables us

tain, his Greek prepositions and his no-priest-

bood of Christ. Jesus went down into the

water and came up out of the water. But what was done while in the water? Just that

baptism was performed between the banks.

ith the element of water, which was per-

The Spirit of God, descending in bodily

shape as a dove," did not immerse him; nor

(3.) The Ethiopian cunuch. The Ethio-

pian was reading that description of the Mes-

sprinkle all nations;" a promise verified by

the command, "Go baptize all nations." Ac-

cordingly, when the thing had been explained

is a claimant of sprinkled baptism. We fling

the chariot) into the water, and came up (to

the chariot) out of the water. Whether they

went far enough into the water to submerge

Philip's sandals is not said; but we venture

to believe, that an Arab, or southern Jew, would snatch the luxury of a knee-deep walk

into the fresh element, whether to pour or to

done? Read no further, and no mortal could

tell. But whatever be did, he performed

(the verification of the promise to "sprinkle all nations") the symbol of the affusion of the

By in door baptism, we mean those bap-

tisms, the whole narrative of which, places and leaves them in some house. And now

we say it is a strong negative e zidence against

immersion, that not once, in all these instan-

ces, is it mentioned either that they went out,

immersion, still, in the many cases, we should

did the water imitation of it.

Let him have, what he could not main-

sins "

2. Baptism of Christ; 3. The eunuch.

whether affusion is affusion.

2. Out-door baptisms.

And all the love of woman in thine eye. Thy place is empty, Mary, and must be :-tion of the circumcision-kuife, cutting but a Earth gives no more like thee. single fibre, into a severing of a whole "body," then he could easily magnify a drop upon a man's head into a burial to his whole person. Roll on! roll on! quick tide of human things; Bear on thy crowd, and hollow glittering Finally, the apostle expressly says it was by affusion. For we have abundantly proved

The glorious light that hallowed all thy spring. Gilds thy false waves no longer as they flow. means affusion. The phrase should be trans-lated, "buried with him by affusion;" and

Roll on! thou tide of froth, thou bubble sea; She thinks not now of thee. Gentle and true, though the cold world knew

Nor e'er can know the priceless thing is lost, Nor e'er can know the priceless thing is lost, avail himself of every unfair advantage arising Some hearts there he in whose most sacred spot from the different habits of differint climates.

Undying memory chronicles her cost; Some hearts her spirit knew, and knew to Ere dust returned to dust.

With such, round whom our best affections Bear off the noblest to thy caverns dread, And life's sole prop from life's sad pilgrims

O! jealous death, must thou alone be fed

Mary. sweet Mary, all in vain our strife; We nannot give thee life. Weep not, O, mother? o'er thy Mary's bier,

Let one sweet hope dry all the useless tears, It cannot be thy soul so glorious here Was but but create to light some mortal

No from high heaven all purified and bright, She looks on thee to-night.

Weep not, O. Mother of the early dead, Weep not for her. she had no pain to die ;--For on the wings of prayer her spirit fled, And changed sad Time for blest Eternity !--Mary, sweet, noble Mary, fare-thee-well : Gentle and true, farewell! -Two Worlds.

THE DOUBLE BAPTISM—SYMBOLI. with his candidate not only into the river, but CAL BAPTISM.

By REV. DANIEL D. WHEDON, D. D. PROFESSOR OF LOGIC IN THE MICHIGAN and that his own water baptism was but the UNIVERSITY.

"I indeed baptize you with water, but he shall baptize you with the Holy Ghost."-Mark i, 8. that when Luke tells us of John, that "ALL the

The apostle is enforcing the duty of the Christian to be holy. He does this by a and they of Jerusalem;" and Matthew, more threefold parallel between the Christian's re- than all, that there " went out to him Jerupentance, church profession, and sanctifica-tion, and Christ's death, burial, and resurree-round about Jordan," the whole could not have have consisted of millions; and no wonder John should, in a thirsty land, have sought a

tion. Thus,
RENUNCIATION BAPTISMAL PROOF SIN IS
DEATH. BAPTISMAL PROFESSION IS BUTION. I. DEATH. Renunciation of sin is death to sin. "How shall we, that are dead to sin. live any longer therein?" Verse 2. As Christ, in death, closed his sensibilities to all the wick-1 world around him, so the Christian, in repentance, closes his scusibilities to the world, the flesh, and the devil. Thus is made out the image of death. Changing the

numerical order, we explain next to present two concessions to the immersion-III. THE RESURRECTION. As holiness is a new life, and resurrection is a new life, so in this threefold parallel, sanctification is resurrection. Like as Christ was raised up from the dead, even so we also should walk in newness of life. The parallel is chiefly verbal; but as his purpose is, not reasoning, but illus-

tration, it accomplishes his object. formed on the bank, with the element Spirit. II. THE BURIAL. Where the death is repentance, and the resurrection is sanctification, what now is the intermediate burial ?-A cool deposit of the body under water! Immeasurable bathos! But we object not to siah (in our version unhappily ent in two by the chapters) which promises, "So shall be heresy in the theology. It gives to corporeal motion a superstitious value. It makes our conformity to Christ's burial consist in a mere horizontal position of body. It is the very to him we see why, at the close of Philip's exposition, he feels, as one of all nations, he

essence of Popery.

Again we ask, where the death is repent ance, and the resurrection sanctification, what is the intermediate burial? Most persons in to the immersionist his preposition, and give him his strongest ground, and what can he make of it? They both went down (from would, we think, answer, A Christian profession. And this by baptism. Baptism, whatever be its mode, is the act of professed dedication to the Trinity, consecration to Christianity, and imbodiment into the church. As Christ was buried from the scenes of external nature into the tomb, so the Christian, in bap-tismal dedication, is buried from the world into Christ's body, the church. Thus whatever is the form of the mere rite, repentance sprinkle his kneeling candidate. They went then, at least, knee-deep, and what then was is the death, baptism is the burial, and holiness the resurrection.

Yet if the corporeal allusion be still insist-

ed on, and must be conceded, we affirm, it makes nothing for immersion. Deposit a body in the grave, and let it lie there foreveryou have not buried it. Something must de- Spirit.

3. In door baptism. scend, be sprinkled, or poured upon it .--Meantime, if this one phrase of burying must exert so all-controlling a power in modifying the form of baptism, those numerous passages which describe a baptism by God's "out-POURING" must and shall have a little omnipotence in them too. If one must be satis-tied, both shall be satisfied. Nay, more; if fied, both shall be satisfied. Nay, more; if or that any preparation or apparatus was pro-this comparatively casual allusion must be re-vided within. Did the word of itself express garded, the great instituted relation of the symbol to its reality shall immeasurably pre- reasonably expect that some natural explanadominate. The burying shall be by pouring tion would once be dropped, in a book so relf either rule, the pouring is a thousand fold the master. It any one object, that the sprinkling of a few drops of water cannot be the budifficult circumstances, the immersion was efrial of a whole man, we answer, The apostla was too good a scholar and too great a traveler, to be ignorant, that the Romans, to whose capital he was writing, held that a literal doors, within. Baths and cisthe dust, thrice sprinkled, was ritually consi- terns, so extensively manufactured in modern dered a complete burial. Symbols ever in-cline to be abridgments; and we ought to be once in the whole New Testament. Other better philosophers than to demand, or to sup vessels or "pots," expressly made for the

WESLEYAN BANNE

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purifications of the Jews by water affusion, in the inner prison, and the jailer had no

assemblage of texts. We have just shown that, in our Savior's time, the Jews performed the Mosaic baptism or purifications by water, with "water-pots" containing six or eight gallons; another impossibility of immersion. That these "purifications" were called "various baptisms," not by St. Paul alone, is evident from John iii, 22–27. The facts are, John and Jesus were baptizing; a dispute arose between their disciples about purifying; John's disciples came and told him that Jesus's baptism was prevailing; John told them it ought to prevail. Nothing but utter captiousness will deny, here, that bap. utter captiousness will deny, here, that baptism in called purifying; for a dispute about purifying is identified as a dispute about baptism is identified as a tism. Put baptism in the place of purifying, Christian church? No evidence of it what-

their own persons, every time they came a southern climate, by the growing propensi-from the market; as well as upon the couches (English, tables; Mark vii, 4) on which als, and by the prevailing classic signification several persons often reclined at meals. Here of the word baptizo, it became, with many then we have immersions of men, and couches larger than men, with no other vessel supplied than eight gallon pots. The immersion of the word baptizo, it became, with many other corruptions, prevalent in the Romish church, in the form of immersion, naked, and three times repeated! Yet, the most satisfaccouches at all is unsustained by any authori- tory proofs exist of the earlier prevalence of ty, (the statement of Maimonides is ten cen-turies too lote,) and may be pronounced a Barnabas, (if genuine) and Hermas, the very fair impossibility.

persons, in some eight hours, should immerse | Martyr's Apology to the emperor, A. D. 150, three thousand unprepared stranges, is a physical impossibility. That a scene so hurried the emperor might classically construe imand little solemn should take place, under mersion, and juses the word loco, to wash apostolic authority, is, to say the least, mor- while, in his other writings, he uses the word ally improbable. Such are the difficulties in

The Kedron, in June, was dry and filthy; translation of the Scriptures, made too early the pools distant or small. Besides, the for historic record, (emended by Jerome, 383, scenes of the crucifixion had lately transpired; thence known as the Vulgate,) avoiding the and nothing but a miracle, which we are un-authorized to suppose, would have rendered baptizo—another clear indication that the two the public notoriety of an immersion of so were not considered synonymous. The most many, safe. Finally, but an hour ago had ancient pictoral delineations of baptism (as occurred the visible baptism of fire, perform-ed by the limited descent of the element, as sent the candidate as poured upon kneeling, the type; how then would the inspired apos- while none exist of immersion. The monutles perform the baptism of water to render ments of the Greek Church represent Christ it the antitype? Peterhad just said that the and John as standing in the water, and John spiritual baptism, was "shed forth;" would be have pronounced a water baptism, "shed into the land whose soil was trodden, and

orth," no baptism?

(3.) Saut. Three days had he been sunk sus himself, the testimony is abundant. The in feebleness and fasting, when he "arose and oldest known version of the New Testament, was baptized," and then "received meat and made not far from the close of the first cenwas strengthened." Strange, that where ev- tury, the Syriae Peshito, as Professor Stuart ery movement is detailed with wonderful mi- informs us, avoiding the Syriae word for imnuteness, no going forth in his weak state to merse, uses a word signifying to make stand, a river could have been mentioned! The or to confirm; either because the candidate whole air of it is that he just stood up from stood in receiving the rite, or because baptism his prostration, in order to be baptized while conficus him in Christian profession. "The

Peter answered, Can any man forbid water, head in the water." The missionary Wolfe that these should not be baptized, which have informs us, that in that land of immutable received the Holy Ghost as well as we?"- customs, a sect of Syrian Christians, profess-God had just (two verses previous) "poured out the gift of the Holy Ghost" upon them; why should not be "poured out the gift" of water baptism? Who could "forbid" or pre-

inner prison and an outer prison, and the jailer's residence, all probably in one inclosure. The jailer "brought them out" of the inner to the common prison, where they spoke unto him the word of the Lord with all his fore you. If we have fulfiled our expectations and an outer prison, where they spoke unto him the word of the Lord with all his fore you. If we have fulfiled our expectations and an outer prison, and the support from general consent.

The argument, in compressed form, is before you. If we have fulfiled our expectations are the prison and the part of the prison and the support from purest tradition, and a scarcely interest the prison and the support from purest tradition, and a scarcely interest tradition. The argument, in compressed form, is before you. family, who were doubtless called, by the ex- tion, we have demonstrated, from the affusion eitement of the earthquake and outery, to the of the Spirit and the fire, that real baptism is spot. There, in the outer prison, they must not immersion; we have thence developed have been baptized, for it was not until after the greatlaw of interpretation, which requires the baptism the jailer "brought them into his its symbol not to be immersion; we have ac-

not have been immersion.

Two spurious interpolations have, however, Testament, and found in them no immersion; been inserted into the narrative, in order to we have turned to pure tradition, and gene-

the certainty lies on the other side. (a) There was no tank or bath in the jail. into the irons of the inner prison, was quite likely to provide a bath for the cleanliness and

mon. A city at the close of an earthquake is all uproar ; and for the wife, &c., of the jailer, with his prisoners, to have gone forth, could have been safe only with a miracle.— Besides, it is not to be supposed that a writer of sense would have omitted so extraordinary, as well as so essential, a link in the chain. A midnight immersion in the cold Strymon. of wife and all, before going home, even for a change of garments, is an item well calculated to arrest both the writer's and reader's attention, and could not have been skipped. Further, we have even the faith of the apos-tles for it, that they did not go out. The authority of the magistrates had placed them

there were; but these "pots" contained but two or three firkins, some six or eight gallons, apiece; good proof that, in our Savior's the apostles refused to go at the dismission of time, the lustral rites, the "various baptisms," the aposites retased to go at the dismission of time, the lustral rites, the "various baptisms," the magistrates, it was expressly asserting that they not only would not go, but had not gone out from the legal custody of the magistrates.

(1.) Our first argument will consist of an assemblage of texts. We have just shown leased themselves "privily," was based upon

and a coherrent story is produced. Deny this identity, and all coherency is destroyed. But among these baptisms or purifications, among the Jews, we have already acknowledged to have existed anterior to our Savior himself. Thence, aided by the tendencies of

earliest of uncanonical writers, clear allusions (2.) The pentecostal baptism. That twelve to baptismal sprinkling exist. In Justin baptizo- a most remarkable indication that the classic and sacred meanings of the word But equal difficulties regard the place .- differed. In the Latin Church, the earliest

upon his feet.

(4.) The Gentiles with Cornelius. "Then represents Christ as standing and bowing his

vent, the approximation of the latter to those the Armenians, Syro-Jacobites, Copts, Abyswho had "received" the former? The whole synians, and Syro-Chaldeaus, improperly construction of Peter's question is so casually called Nestorians, placing the candidate in natural, on the hypothesis of the application water to the neck, pour water upon the head of the water to the person, instead of the per- Of the Greek Church it is said that thirtyson to the water, as to insinuate conviction five out of forty-five millions hold, with the into the inmost mind. The real and the symbolical are here most strikingly paralleled.

(5.) The jailer's family. There were an therefore, has not only immeasurably the best

there is no divine authority for saying. The baptism, then, on the face of the record, could baptism, then, on the face of the record, could be allusions and the narrations of the New the allusions and in them no immersion;

make an immersion. One places a tank in ral consent, and found that the former reputhe jail! The other invents a journey to the diates, and the latter does not exclusively river Strymon. Now the burden of the proof sustain immersion. Immession, then, is not lies upon the immersionist. If a man say, there is murder, be must show all the requisite circumstances of murder. If he say, Here is immersion, he must prove, not assume, the idea which the Divine Mind intended it to requisites of an immersion. He must make symbolize, and then declares that the form is out, not a possibility, nor a supposition, but indifferent. If our reasons are sound, our a certainty, or it was not immersion. But conclusions is inevilable: that affusion alone meets the divine purpose, and fulfils, formal (a) There was no tank or bath in the jail. ly, the divine command. We may indeed A bath in a Roman prison? A piano in admit that the obedient intention may, Bridewell as much! Philippi was not in Burthrough the divine condescension, be acceptmah, nor Palestine, but in northern Greece, ed; so that, notwithstanding the formal de in the very latitude of "snowy Thrace."—fect, God may sanction it as done, and not be Truly, the humanity that could thrust the repeated. But it may be most gravely doubtinnocent apostles, all bloody with wounds, ed, whether an administrator, who understands the subject, is justifiable in performing immersion. If the candidate has a concience to be indulged, the minister has a conscience luxury of its victims!

(b) The apostles, the jailor, and all his family, took no trip at midnight to the Strymaintain our own views, we have not, we trust, displayed any illiberality toward the maintainers of other views. We bave purposely avoided every sectarian appellation, for

> EARTH, HEAVEN AND HELL. I have often tried to strip death of its frightful colors, and make all the terrible airs

> advocates of immersion are found, perhaps, in every denomination. May God pour upon us the gentle baptisms of his Holy Spirit.

whole creation, as one immense building, with different apartments, all under the immediate possession and government of the great Cre-

One sort of these mansions are little, narrow, dark, damp rooms, where there is much confinement, very little good company, and such a clog upon one's natural spirits, that a man cannot think or talk with freedom, nor exert his understanding, or any of his intel-lectual powers with glory or pleasure. This is the earth in which we dwell.

A second sort are spacious, lightsome, airy

and serene courts, open to the summer sky, or at least admitting all the valuable qualities of sun and air, without the inconveniences; where there are thousands of most delightful companions, and everything that can give one pleasure, and make one capable and fit to give pleasure to others. This is the heaven

we hope for.

A third sort of apartments are open and spacious too, but under a wintry sky, with perpetual storms of hail, rain and wind, thunder and lightning, and every thing that is painful and offensive; and all this among milions of wretched companions, cursing the place, tormenting one another, and each endeavoring to increase the public and univer-

sal misery. This is hell.

Now, what a dreadful thing it is to be driven out of one of the first narrow, dusky cells, into the third sort of apartment, where the change of the room is infinitely worst? No wonder that sinners are afraid to die. But why should a soul that has good hope, through grace, of entering into the screne apartment, be unwilling to leave the narrow, smoky prison he had dwelt in so long, and under such loads of inconvenience?

Death to a good man, is but passing through a dark entry, out of one little dusky room of his father's house, into another that is fair and large, lightsome and glorious, and divinely entertaining. O may the rays and splenlors of my heavenly apartment shoot far downward, and gild the dark entry with such a cheerful gleam, as to banish every fear when I shall be called to pass through !- Watts.

From the Illinois Advocate. THE DYING UNIVERSALIST.

It is well for us to notice the effects of any system of theology, so far as may be, from the eradle to the grave. If universalism is a soothing doctrine to sinners, while in health, does it continue so until death? None but a Universalist can answer the question, and from the last hours of such a one do we get an answer. Some twenty years ago a minis-ter was called to the bedside of a sick man, at the urgent request of his mother. He was young man, about twenty-six years of age married, and the father of one child. His father was a Universalist, and the son had imbibed his principles.

He had been taken suddenly ill with a fe-

ver, accompanied with violent pain in the chest, head and back. The minister was received with great coolness by the sick man: his inquiries were unanswered, his efforts to soothe unbreded. From his account of the interview we condense the following: "When he became a little more quiet I in-

quired about his suffering, and aimed to soothe and comfort him; expressing a wish that he might soon be relieved. In an accent of intolerable agony he exclaimed: "Oh! I shall die! I shall die !"

After spending some moments in the vain effort to discover his state of mind and to awaken a hope in the mercy of God, the minister engaged in prayer, during which the sick ceased from his tossings, and the silence was unbroken save by the voice of prayer, and the heavy breathing of the invalid.

"When we rose from our knees his face was uncovered; and turning his eyes upon me, then upon his mother, he seemed to be on the point of speaking to me, and I stood by him in silence. With a look and tone of decision he exclaimed as he fixed his eyes on me: 'It will do no good to pray for me sir !" "I waited for him to say more, but, as he seemed not inclimed to do so, I replied : 'God is the hearer of prayer; he has encouraged us to pray to him; He has not said that it

will do no good to pray." "My day has gone by !" said he, "It is too late for me ! it is too late !"

"No sir, it is not too late. If you want God's grace you can have it. God himself says so: whosoever will, let him take the water of life freely. You ought to think of the death of Christ for sinners; of the mercy of God."

"Mercy! mercy.!" he vociferated : 'that is what makes my situation so dreadful! I have despised merey. I have scoffed at God! I have refused Christ! If God was only just I could bear it; but now, the thought of his abused mercy is the worst of all! There is no mercy for me any longer! For years I have refused Christ; my day has gone by I; am lost; I am lost !"

"You think wrong," said I, "God has not limited his invitations. Christ says, 'Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy la-

"My day has gone by !" said he. "No; it has not," I replied, in a voice as firm as his own: "behold now is the accepted time-now is the day of salvation."

"That is not for me!" said he: "I have had my time and lost it! I have spent all my life for nothing! I have been a fool all my days, and now I am dying! have sought for nothing but this world! I have refused to attend to God, and now he has taken hold of me, and I cannot escape!"

You have time still to seek him, to repent and flee to Christ. You have time now-to-day. The blood of Jesus Christ cleanseth from all sin. Pray to God .- You may be

"You think so," said he ; "but I know better-I know better! It is too late! I am dying

"Christ accepted the dying thief," said I.
"God is so rich in mercy, that he pardons sinners at the eleventh hour."
"The eleventh hour is past!" said he. "This is the twelfth hour! God's time of vengeance has come! I have had my time

WHOLE NO. 93.

and lost it! It is all gone! I have loved the world only, and now I must leave it! Oh! fool ! fool ! What is the world to me ? Oh! how could I live so? I have been a fool all

"He uttered these desponding expressions in the most firm and decisive tone.—And as I was aiming to convince I in of the mercy of God, and referring to the Scriptures, all al could say did not seem to weigh a feather with him. Just as he was uttering some exclamations about his love of the world, and his folly, his father entered the room, and hearing his expressions for a little while, approached the bed, saying to him:—
"Why, you need not feel so bad: you have never done any hurt to anybody."!
"Don't talk to me, father," said he, inatone of authority, or rather of hatred and an-

ger. "You have been my worst enemy! You have ruined me! You led me to disobey God, and neglect the Bible! You led me into sin when I was only a little boy! You took me off to fish and hunt, Sundays, and stroll around the fields when mother wanted me to go to church. You told me there was no hell, that all men would be saved. And don't come here now to try deceive me any longer! You have done your work! You have been my ruin! - Oh! if I had minded mother, and not you, I should not have come to such and not you, I should not have come to such an end!—Don't cry, mother, don't cry so,"—(he heard her sobbing.)—"You are a good woman; you have nothing to be afraid of. God will take care of you. Don't cry so. Oh! I would give a thousand worlds, if I owned them, to have your religion -- or any part of it-oranything like it ! But I am lost ! am lost!- You told me, father, there was no hell, and I tried to believe. I joined you

in wickedness, when I knew better. I have laughed at hell; and now hell laughs at me! God will punish sinners! He has taken hold of me, and I cannot get out of his hands!" "His father attempted to say something to him; but the son would not allow him to finish a single sentence. The moment he be-

gan to speak, the son exclaimed :- "Quit father! Don't talk to me ;-Your lies cannot deceive meany longer! You have ruined my soul !- Where is my brother ?" "As he made this inquiry, his wife rose and coming near to the bed-side, replied:

"He is out in the garden, I believe .- What do you want of him? shall I call him?" Yes; call him. He is young. I want to tell him not to believe what father says to him-not to be influenced by him. He will lead him to hell. Now, when he is young, I want him to know what Universilis s say it false. I don't want him to be led into sin, as father led me. I want him to believe what mother says to him ; and read the Bible ; and break the Sabbath day ; and attend church ;

so that he may not die as I am dying." "His father, looking at me, remarked : "He has had so much fever and pain that his mind is not regular."
"Father! I am no more crazy than you are!

You need not deceive yourself with that no-tion! But you are not deceived. You know better! You try to deceive yourself, just as you try to believe there is no hell. pretend, that all men will be saved; but you don't believe it. You led me to talk in the same way, and laugh at the warnings in the Bible against sinners. When I was a little boy, you began to lead me into sin! Don't come here to torment me with your falsehoods now when I am dying!"

On the following morning the minister visited him again. "I attempted to converse with him, but he did not appear to regard me at all. I offered to pray with him, but he answered, 'prayer comes too late now; the harvest is past.' He immediately turned himself on the bed with a distressing shrick, and lay with his face towards the wall; and a moment afterward his lips were vocal with

delirious ravings."
And thus he died ; "having no hope, and without God in the world." Does universalism offer to its believer "an anchor to the soul, both sure and steadfast ? Or do we'need' some stronger security for our future wel-

A MODERN LEAR.

An eminent trader of Lyons, France, who acquired a competency had two handsome daughters, between whom on their marriage be divided all his property, on condition that he should pass the summer with one, and the winter with the other. Before the end of the first year he found sufficient ground to conclude that he was notan acceptable guest to either. Of this, however, he took no notice, but hired handso ne lodgings, where he resided a few weeks. He then applied to a friend, and told him of the matter, desiring the gift of 200 livers and the loan of 50, 000, in ready money for a few hours. His friend readily complied with his request, and the next day the o'd gentleman gave a splendid entertain-ment, to which his daughters and imsbands were invited. Just as dinner was over his friend was in a great hurry and told of an unexpected demand upon him, and desired to know whether he could lend him 50,000 livres. The old man told him without any emotion, that the amount was at his service, if he wanted it, and going into the next room brought him the money. After this he was not suf-fered to remain any longer in lodgings; and his daughters were jealous if he stayed a day longer in one house than the other. At the expiration of three or four years, spent in comparative comfort, he died. Upon examining his bureau, instead of livres was found a note containing these words:-"He who has suffered for his virtues has a right to avail himself of the vices of those by whom he has been injured; and a father ought never to be so fond of his children as to forget what is due

Barnum was offered \$500,000 to bring Jenny Lind to San Francisco for a series of ten concerts, but his reply was that if the Franciscans could transmute their whole city into one solid diamond, he would not risk the health and safety of the nightingale by the

voyage. an formes bas eron, a at varieties

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1851.

The Editor of the Banner is absent on trip to the interior. This is the apology for any paucity of editorial matter in this issue, or that of next week.

To the Preachers of the Texas and East Texas Conferences.

Dear Brethren,-You will please report through the T. W. Banner, at as early a time as possible, the amounts you can obtain on your Districts, Circuits and Stations, for the purpose of purchasing a press and materials for the T. W. Banner.

R. ALEXANDER, Agent. Montgomery, Jan. 20, 1851.

MISS DROGHAM.

A teacher of Music, French and German Languages, and Embroidery, wishes to obtain a permanent situation in some high school in Texas as an instructor.

Mr. Lewis F. Dowdell, the traveling companion of Bishop Andrew, writes us that she can perform the most difficult pieces of music at sight, and that she will present the best timonials of her scholarship and excellence

Institutions, or individuals wishing to employ this lady, will please communicate their wi-hes, and the salary they will pay her, to the Editor of the T. W. Banner.

#### "A BAPTIST PREACHER."

Some of our Baptist friends in this city were very much nettled by the communica to of" A Baptist Preacher," which recently appeared in the Banner, and denounced it as wile fabrication intended to irritate and anmy them. To quiet all fears that we have ten imposed upon, or that we imposed upon of ers, we take pleasure in announcing to all interested, that we are prepared to prove the existence and locality of the writer, when rillel on to do so - and that he is as veritidea Baptist Preacher as either of the ' .light" or the "Thirteen."

The following communication from a Presbut rian pastor, which we copy from the Fresbyterian Herald, represents the "Third . .pter of the confession of Faith," as an un-1. tunate affair-a perfect incubus upon the whenever the Confession is loaned, is fatal charter receives the brand of cond mustion from the Christless, or Armenians. its strong theologio-magnetic power attracts . sil the hate of the natural man, and of Ar er manisto. Armenians and Armenianism : ceive no quarters here,-the former are sya spymous with Christless' men, and the latter . the the bate of the natural man.

These are rather beavy charges against A menians and Armenianism ; but inasmuch they are more Setion, we will not quarrel with their clerical author for making them .out really our sympathies are enlisted in his behalf, and we feel quite disposed to help him out of his unpleasant dilemma. He proposes a masterly exposition of that chapter as a remedy for its fearful unpopularity. But in this we fear he will find himself greatly mistaken, especially, if he wishes to make it acceptable to Armenians. For they understand that chapter to mean precisely what it says : of course, an exposition that would make it mean any thing different from that, would excite their smiles, but could not command their admiration, or hearts. The only way, we can conceive of, to rid the church of this fearful "draw-back," is its removal from the confession. Have an adition for the West and South-West, without it. But we must beg pardon for obtruding our suggestions for the relief of a Christian brother in distress. although prompted thereto by kindly feel-

Third Chapter of the Confession of Faith. My experience as a pastor teaches me that there is now a necessity pressing upon the Presbyterian church, to see to it, that a complete treatise upon the third chapter of the Confession of Faith, be speedily published and widely circulated, especially in the West. In her form and spirit the Presbytarian church is manifestly popular and rising in popularity with the masses; but that third chapter of the Confession of Faith is an immense drawback. I venture to say, that among my own people, there is not a single copy of the Con-fession which is not marked and blotted all around by those to whom it has been loaned. When you see an Armenian or a Christless When you see an Armenian or a Christless man take up a copy of it, you will see him turn at once, as if by instinct, to that third chapter. All the hate of the natural man, and of Armenianism centres around that third chapter. When the "Divine Purpose," or Toplady's Zenchius, or the "Great Supper," or "God sovereign and man free," is put into their hands and read by them, and their opinion of the work required to be given, they at once say: "the work is unanswerable, but then there! see that third chapter of Confession. I am persuaded that an exposition of sion. I am persuaded that an exposition of that chapter, done up after the style of the "Great Supper," would be a most valuable auxiliary to pastors and church sessions, especially in the West. Cannot such an expos tion be produced and published by our Board of Publication ? Out 8th 1850.

REV. GEORGE ROTTENSTEIN.

We learn from divers sources that this gentleman has made a very favorable impression upon the public mind on the Huntsville circuit. In this we rejoice. The Texas Presbyterian, published at Huntsville, contains the following commendatory notice :--Rer. George Rottenstein.

This gentleman, the newly appointed preacher for this circuit, arrived a few days ago, and preached his first sermon in this place on Wednesday evening, to a respectable congregation. We have heard of Mr. Rottenstein as an able and eloquent minister of the Gospel, though we have never listened to him be-fore. Our expectations have been fully met. His sermon on Wednesday night showed him to be a man of power. As his name indicates, he is a German, but he speaks with re-markable fluency and ease; indeed, it is surprising how he could have acquired such a knowledge of our tongue—such a complete mastery over a language said to be the most difficult of all others for a foreigner to learn.

If we mistake not, Mr. Rottenstein will prove a most acceptable minister on this circuit, not only among his own highly respectable denomination, but with the people generally. We trust that his labors may be eminently blessed, and that he may find his sojourn among us agreeable and pleasant.

Rev. Elijah Montague Curtis, (Baptist,) has been located at San Antonio, Texas.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH IN GALVESTON.

The Texas Presbyterian urges the importance of the establishment of a Cumberland Presbyterian Church in Galveston. No intimation is given of a member of that church residing there; but still the planting of a church there is urged as a sine qua non, because that city is destined to become the commercial emporium of the State.

THE NASHVILLE AND LOUIS-VILLE CHRISTIAN ADVOCATE.

The Louisville Christian Advocate having been merged into the Nashville Christian Advocate, the first number of the XV, volume of the latter paper makes its advent under new auspices,--much enlarged-in a new dress in part, and with two editorial departments-Nashville and Louisville. The former under the change of Rev. J.B. McFerrin, and the latter under the charge of Rev. C. B. Parsons, D. D., who has been appointed Associate Editor. The improvement in the appearance of the paper is manifest to all its readers-and the high reputation of Dr. Parsons, as a scholar and a divine, augurs well for an improvement in its literary merits.

### EDITOR'S TABLE.

Journal of the Proceedings of the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America. Seventh Annual Session. This journal comprises 107 pages, and embodies a vast amount of valuable information. We have examined it with the liveliest inte-

The Funeral and Dedication ceremonies, which it contains are admirable. They supply a manifest want of the Order of the Sons of

### CORRESPONDENCE.

For the T. W. Banner.

THE FAULT OF YOUNG PREACHERS. BRO. RICHARDSON :- As every body writes for your paper that wants to. I ask the privilege of writing a paragraph or two under the above caption. Not that I would become the accuser of my younger brethren, but that I might con-tribute something, if possible, towards the correction of what I conceive to be a great misfortune to most young preachers.

It is that from habit, or association, or fals, notions of eloqueuce, they fall into an unnatural, and affected mode of delivering their sermons. If the sound, does not amount to a song, perhaps it does to a tone, which will render the whole discourse monotonous and dull. When a man speaks in his natural tone of voice in imitation of himself only, so far as that part of the sermon is concerned, his speech, and his preaching commend themselves to every mans conscience and he is sure to have the attention of all. if he says anything worth hearing; but when it is otherwise he as the subject of every little critic's ridicule.

Bishop McKendre was once asked, what is the first qualification for a minister? He replied humility. And what the second? humility. And what the third, humility. Now with humility enough, all our young brethren may soon correct this fault and render themselves acceptable and popular in many congregations where perhaps they are now heard with but little pleasure. Let them secure the advice of a faithful friend, who is a judge of oratory. A man cannot always judge of his own performance. Let the friend freely couverse with him after service, and tell him those parts of the discourse where he was unnatural in his voice or gestures, and then let him strive as one that would excell, to correct himself the next time. Let him get the best book on elecution and study it. Let him persevere till he conquers himself, and in six months a dull and prosy speaker, if he has any gifts and graces, may become natural, and sprightly, if not eloquent To hear a man, a young man, speaking to his audience, in his natural tone of voice, while there is nothing affected in his manner, O, it is pleasing indeed. I am ready to embrace such s one in the arms of my affection, and say to him study, persevere, and you are destined to

But now that I have written this much, who will hear? Who in Texas will profit by it? I

fear not any ; but when I have done, I shall have Starkville, J Lusk. discharged this duty, (if a duty it is.) And if any body should think it presumptious in me to write so, my only apology to such a one, is, I write the honest conviction of my mind with a desire to do good, and if but a little good could be Mone, if but a little improvement could be Hillsboro' D W Fly.

made by some of my younger brethren in the Philadelphia, J Carlisle. made by some of my younger brethren in the ministry, in the manner of preaching their sermons, I shall rejoice in it to the day of my death. Finally my brethren be natural; and all people

will praise you. Gaudaloupe, January 16th, 1851.

For the T. W. Banner. Mr. Editor,-It seems to me that there are important subjects in the wide-spread range of your numerous correspondents, sufficient to make the "Banner" interesting to all classes of readers. Yet as it now is, -- though it is very efficiently edited-and there is no room for censure in that quarter-there is not enough of the spice of Texas life" in it: or, in other words, among the professed friends of the Banner, the practical ones are rather "few and far between." By practical friends, we mean those who have the ability and the opportunity, from their "going to and fro in the earth," to prepare suitable pieces for publication: such as will instruct and edify the reader, and at the same time stop the mouths of those croakers, who are continually growling about the "dry paper," when, if any of them were put in the editorial chair, they would be like a "cat in a strange garret," and would be as much at a loss to know how to interest their readers as the Baptist preacher, when he illustrated the mode of baptism by the "three coats !" It seems to me there is something in a little book of the Methodists-especially ministers who profess to love-about doing all possible good to all men;" and what better things could they do, than to procure subscribers, and send the Banner through the length and breadth of the land; and then, by their pen, contribute to the support of it ? By so doing, they will in after years have the satis-

AURELIUS.

MISSISSIPPI CONFERENCE.

been in vain in the Lord.

Brother McFerrin,-This is the earliest convenience at which I could furnish you any of the doings of conference. We have had a protracted session, beginning on Wednesday, Capers was with us, in fine health, and presided with great acceptability. He has certainly merited, as he has received, the warm-tainly merited, as he has received, the warm-which has called it into existence, was duly which has called it into existence, was duly the 4th instant, and closing to-day. Bisho The reports of several committees will be sent consecrated to the worship of Almighty God, to you, for publication, at as early a date as on the 20th ult. This is a noble structure, practicable. I have only time now to copy a and adds greatly to the beauty of the Falls

full connection. The first two ordained deacons, the other being an elder already.

Thomas W. Castle, David W. Fly, H. Laney, Geo. T. Vickers, L. A. Sims, and Dix- eight feet above the level of the pavement. on W. Lewis of the Indian Mission Confer-

ence, were ordained elders. Edward Love, Richard T. Jones, Williamson Williams, John M. Jones, Henry T. Lewis, William Wadsworth, James M. Turner, and J. B. Bowen, were admitted on trial. James Maclennan, James A. Godfrey Thomas Price, and J. B. Higginbotham, lo

William Winans, D. D., was placed in superannuated relation.
H. J. HARRIS, Sec'y of

Miss. Ann. Conf. Yazoo City, Miss., Dec. 14, 1850.

APPOINTMENTS. COVINGTON DISTRICT-H. J. Harris, P. E. Covington station, C T French. Gainesville, Allen Castle, White Sand, Joab Evans.\* Pearl River, J M Turner. Pearl River col. miss., to be supplied. Franklinton, J P Easly. St. Helena, J Nicholson, B Pipkin, sup. Bayou Pierre, L Ereanbrack, one to be sup. Amite, W H. Germany. Sandy Creek, J G Griffing. NATCHEZ DISTRICT-B. M. Drake, P. E. Natchez station, W H Watkins.

Cole's Creek, Green M Rogers, J G Jones, Cole's Creek col. miss., Geo W. Morris.\* Woodville, Geo C Light. Wilkinson, A T M Fly. Wilkinson col. miss., to be supplied Bayou Sara, to be supplied. Bayou Sara col. miss., Samuel Dawson. Feliciana, W Hines. Feliciana col. miss., Lewis A Sims. J C Miller, appointed to Centenary College,

Washington, James H Merrill.

VICKSBURG DISTRICT-John Lane, P. E. Vicksburg station, J L Forsythe. Warren, L Wiley. Warren col. miss., to be supplied. Grand Gulf, H H Montgomery. Rocky Springs col. miss., D A J Parker. Port Gibson, H M Booth. Crystal Springs, JT Kennon, J C Johnson.

Raymond, P Cooper. Clinton, O L Nash. YAZOO DISTRICT-Levi Pearce, P. E. Yazoo City station, James A Light. Yazoo circuit, P B Bailey. Holmes, E R Strickland, J B Bowen. Carrolton, J I E Byrd. Middleton, P E Green.

Greensboro', B R Truly LAKE WASHINGTON MISSION DISTRICT-L. Campbell, P. E. Princeton, H T Lewis, Greenville, R H Herbert. Bolivar, Williamson Williams, Talula, J D Newsom. Deer Creek and Hill's Plantation, to be sup. Hampton's Plantation, T W Castle. SHARON DISTRICT - D. M. Wiggins, P. E. Sharon circuit, J B Doughtry. McWillle's col. miss., to be supplied.

Canton, W H Seat. Madison col. miss., J G Deskin. Vernon, A Davidson. Vernon col. mission, to be supplied. Attala, H Williamson. Attala, H Williamson.
Carthage, J P Woodward.
Springfield, Edward Love.
Louisville, one to be supplied, C C McGuffee.

P J Eckles, President of Sharon Female College.

JACKSON DISTRICT—J. Walton, P. E.

Jackson station, J B Walker. Rankin, Andrew Day. Rankin col. miss., H Mullins. Decatur mission, to be supplied. Paulding, J H Laney. Leaf River mission, W Wadsworth. Biloxi, Geo T Vickers. Raleigh, John M Jones. Daniel Morse transferred to the Texas Con-

\* Readmitted. Nashville and Louisville C. Advocate.

MATTERS AND THINGS IN LOUIS-VILLE, KY.

STATE OF RELIGION There is evidently a much better state of things in the churches of the city and neighborhood, more seeking after vital holiness among the members, and a greater degree of seriousness with the people, which are sure signs of revival, then have appeared among us before for several years. And this ex-tends to nearly every charge in the two Louisville districts. We hear, also, of good times in other parts of the State.

It is most cheering to be able to record the victories of Zion and the triumphs of the cross. This gratification we confidently look to experience in a large degree, the present year. All the charges are ably supplied with preachers, the congregations unusually large and at-tentive, and the ministrations of the pulpit solemn, powerful and impressive. Already many conversions have taken place, and many also have been added to the church.

OUR BOOK ROOM.

It is a subject of no small gratification to see the gradual and steady growth of this important interest of our church. Next to a reached gospel, is the importance of circulating good religious books. They should be scattered broadcast throughout the land, that their silent voices, which are many times more faction of knowing that their labors have not potent than the loudest pulpit peal, might speak where the gospel trumpet is not heard. Under the skilful supervision and indefatigable industry of our Assistant Book Agent. Rev. Dr. Stevenson, this result is fast being realized. Our books are departing daily, in almost every direction, and the concern, which was once an infant, promises speedily to become a giant. We are glad to learn that the other depositories are also doing well. SEHON CHAPEL-THE DEDICATION.

few items from the journal and mail from this City. The building is ninety feet long, by sixty wide, is of the Grecian style of archi-Brothers J. T. Kennon, Joseph D. New- tecture, and in general appearance is not un-Temple of Minerva. Six massy columns sustain a rich portico in front, which rises from a heavy basement elevation of some and, with a ten or twelve feet projection from the main building, covers in with classic elegance the great entrance to the body of the church. In the midst of the front wall, within the portico and immediately above the door, is a polished entablature of pure white marble, richly chiseled, upon which appears in letters of gold the baptized patronymic of the church, with the date of its erection .-"SEHON CHAPEL, BUILT 1850." The inside of this beautiful house is in excellent keeping with its outside appearance, and is as creditable to the taste of those who superintended its arrangement and furnishing, as is the building itself to the good judgment of the architect. The scats, which are all finished in sofa style, are circular, and so constructed that each person composing the congregation sits directly fronting the pulpit. This is a great improvement in modern church building. The beautifully frescoed dome, the ornamented glass of the windows, the chaste white of the pulpit and body of the house, and in the midst of which the gorgeous chandelier, which lights up the whole with almost the splender of the mid-day sun, make up a tout ensemble of beauty and elegance which be-

long to no other Methodist chapel in the South West. The dedicatory sermon was preached by Dr. Sehon, from Gen. xxviii, 17. We did not hear this discourse, being officially called to attend at another place, but we are informed that it was a most masterly effort, and worthy both of the preacher, the occasion, and the place. This being the case, it could not but have satisfied even the most capri-

of hearing. It was preached by brother Linn, of the Fourth street charge, and a noble sermon it was. In this effort the preacher fully equalled himself, which is saying much, for there are few preachers equal, and fewer still superior, to John H. Linn.

The rich music by the choir, arranged for the occasion, was also grand and sublime. it was chiefly of the authem kind, and exhibit a good judgment in its selection for the occasion. That queen of sacred song, sister Me-Gehee, whose heaven-inspired notes have vibrated rich harmony in the hearts of thousands, took the lead of the female voices, while in aid, the concentrated talent of the best professors of the city, gave forth such strains of eloquent music as made us think of the augel choirs above. Too much praise cannot be awarded to the

brethren who have so perseveringly pushed forward this enterprise to its fulfilment, for it was no small matter, under the circumstances, to accomplish such an undertaking A large proportion of the credit is due to him whose name the church bears, Dr. Schon. Another had scarcely succeeded.

We understand, also, that arrangements are made, through the sale and rent of the pews, by which the entire debt of the church will probably be paid without asking the publie for another dollar.

We have one prayer to offer, and that is that God may own and bless the offering made and that many souls may be " gathered" and

converted there. The sale of pews at Schon Chapel, on Monday evening, the 30th ult., realized to the trustees the handsome sum of over ten thousand dollars. Nearly half the seats remain yet to be disposed of,—N. and L. Christian

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE

Washington, Jan. 3, 1851. The proceedings of Congress since the date of my last published letter have not been extensive, yet they have possessed considerable interest, especially those of the Senate. will touch upon some of the more important A call having been made by that body on the Secretary of State for a copy of the cor-

respondence between this Department and Austrian Charge (Mr. Hulsemann,) in ference to the course of our government du ring the Hungarian revolution, which terminated so unsuccessfully to that brave nation. Mr. Webster sent in, on Monday, copies of a note addressed to the State Department by that diplomatist, and of his reply. It appears that, during the struggle between that inter-esting people and the Austrian monarchy, President Taylor sent out Mr. Dudley Mann, in the capacity of a secret agent, to ascer-The object of this step was to elicit information useful to guide our government in deciding on a pending application for the recognition of Hungary as an independent nation. Mr. Hulsemann takes the American Cabinet to task in very severe, if not impertinent terms, for this proceeding, which he professes to regard as inconsistent with our professed principle of non-intervention in the dispute of foreign nations, and the rules of international law on the subject. He stigmatizes it as a secret effort of our government to watch a favourable opportunity for recognising the independence of a rebelliious department of Austria, and forming a commercial treaty therewith should the enterprise prove successful, motives which he regards as very unbecoming, when viewed in connexion with the friendship uniformly manifested by Austria towards the

United States. Mr. Webster's reply is somewhat lengthy, but highly interesting throughout. He frank-ly avows that the people of this country take a deep interest in all efforts of foreign States to found republican institutions; that this feeling might naturally be looked for in a nation which has reaped so great advantages as this has done from such institution; yet that this for fice constitution does not in the icast compromise our character as neutrals in such contests, as we proved in the present instance, in which no aid was furnished or even charged by Austria to have been furnished, nition by the American government of the independence of the unfortunate Hungarians, had their revolution proved successfull, would have accorded entirely with the practice of various European States; and cites in proof date of my last report. On Monday, the the act of the French monarchy, seventy years ago, in acknowledging American pendence, while this nation was previously pendence of Great Britain, and not more than one-fourth as populous as Hungary now the Cheap Postage Bill was under view. Mr

derstand distinctly that the United States gov- the previous question next Monday, with matters of this kind by the crowned heads of which was fully understood. He said be had Europe, or to be influenced in its course in no idea of allowing the bill to be defeated such cases by either their opinions or sneers.

The Senators were so much gratified with the wards the close of the session. manly views and able reasoning displayed by this document that they voted to print 5000 rence of opinion as to the ability of the paper, but on the grounds that its sentiments were already entertained by nearly all our population ; that the newspapers would give it general circulation ; that the Hangarian matter had received its quelus some time since; and that some of its views might cause unpleasant feelings towards our government in Russia, Austria, &c., which might do harm, and could do no good.

soldiers' warrants transferable, the Senate has argued at length the question as to the propriety of concurring therein. The advocates f the amendment say that the old soldiers are unanimous in desiring such a modification, and that without it the bill will not benefit per thrown into the market, be reduced to a ere trifle, so that these beneficiaries will reand development thereof will be in conse-

quence greatly retarded. Mr. Benton has introduced a bill of great importance, proposing to provide for the payment of the public debt, (now seventy-four millions, including the payment to be made to Texas,) to accelerate the sale of the pubthey lie. The bill proposes to donate forty agres to actual settlers, and to give that class of individuals important pre-emption rights to unsold sections contiguous to their settle-

enlightened public policy dictates the sale of man. the wild portions of a public domain to actu-al settlers, at prices almost nominal, that such individuals may have capital left wherewith to improve such purchases. These gentlemen contend, I think with propriety, that all such expenditures on the soil tends directly to enlarge the tax receipts of the State and the country, thus laying the basis and the country, thus laying the basis of the country, thus laying the basis of the country. for corresponding imports from foreign countries, and enlarged receipts from customs. For these reasons, Mr. B. would sell these been reported at length, and will do no dam-

lands extremely cheap. He thinks that the sliding scale stated would have the effect of making farms to actual settlers cheaper at the government counter, than at that of the old soldiers, or of their assignces, the speculators; and of renewing the streams of cash. of late entirely arrested, which, in former years, poured into Unnele Sam's exchanger, and which are now so much needed to aid in liquidating his iudebtedness. Mr. B., it will be seen, takes the medium ground between giving the federal domain away, as proposed by some, and the holding them at prices which would prove burdensome to the poor settler.
I judge therefore, that his bill will be popu-

This body has debated with much warmth. and at great length, a motion of Mr. Beuton to place the coast survey in charge gf the Navy instead of the Treasury Department. It seems that the individuals who render this service are partly army, partly naval officers, and partly civilians. Mr. B. contends that garians, and their prospect of success in their attempts to throw off the Austrian yoke. Downs, Mr. Jefferson Davis, &c., contended that the selection as at present arranged could not be improved, as naval officers, however superior in hydrographical and nautical cal-culations, could not be expected to understand the topographical matters necessarily connected therewith in such surveys, as well as those belonging to the army and scientific civilians. The Senate concluded to call on the Secretary of the Navy to state the reasons for, and upon the Secretary of the Treas-ury for those against the proposed trans-

The Senate has also again had under con-

sideration the bill introduced by Mr. Gwin, for settling private land claims in California, which I noticed last week. Mr. Benton made a forcible speech against the measure. He considered it a proposition to deprive the ancient citizens of the territory of the lands they had acquired under the Spanish government. He alleged that these had been received generally as gifts from the mother country, to induce them to settle there; that it would be a peculiar hardship now to have their claim to their estates put to hazard by a law-suit before U. S. commissioners. He re-marked that the French and Spanish settlers tad a remarkable dread of a law-suit, and sympathy on our part with communities strug- would abandon their lands rather than run a gauntlet of that kind. He advised that we should send a register there, to make a record of all the private titles to lands, to be reported to the government at Washington, which after examination of the same, should eite by his government, or its agent, Mr. Mann, such owners as appeared to possess a defective to the attempt of the Hungarians to obtain title, to show why the same should not be antheir independence. He shows that the recog- nulled. He thought this plan would save old settlers the horrors and risks of a suit at law in cases where their claims were founded in justice. The discussion is to be continued. The House has sat but two days since the

f business was the discussion of an act exstory of the Bounty Land Bill, with a w to make the warrants assignable, which passed, as I stated above. On Tuesday, is, was engaged in efforts to escape from Brit- Potter, the chairman of the Post Office comish rule. Mr. Webster gives Mr. H. to wa- mittee, gave notice of his intention to call ernment does not intend to be dictated to in view of cutting short a debate on a measure

Mr. Chandler considered the reduction in the tariff on letters and papers proposed by extra copies. It is proper to add that the extra printing was opposed by Mr. Clay and several others; not on account of any difference of the control of the and religious progress. He was of the opinion that immense numbers of letters convey-ing cheering and gratifying social news between the families of the poorer classes would be sent through the mails if the postage

charge was made merely nominal. Mr. Wentworth moved and discussed an amendment for fixing the postage on newspapers at fifty cents a year, when sent out of the State in which they were published, if prepaid; and at twenty-five cents when not sent The popular branch having agreed to ex-plain the Bounty Land Bill so as to make the send, when prepaid, at half a cent an ounce. Numerous other amendments were offered and discussed, when the bill was passed over for

The President received calls, according to custom, on New-Year's day. There was a constant stream, a perfect jam of visiters from them. The opponents argue, that, if the 12 M. to 3 P. M. Mr. Fillmore, it is stachange be ordered, the price of the lands will, ted, shook the hands of poor and rich, distinction ted, shook the hands of poor and rich, distinimmediately, owing to the flood of such pa- guished and obscure citizens, with equal apparent cordiality. Foreign Minnisters mere trifle, so that these beneficiaries will realize but a pittanee for their claims; that speculators will be enabled to buy up whole counties in the new States; and that the settlement the imperial mansions of crowned heads.

LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

Old World, Dec. 13, 1850. Many in America will doubtless remember of a visit paid to you some years ago by Lord lic lands, and to cede said lands to the States Morpeth, who has since succeeded to his an-in which they lie. He explained the same at cestral title, Earl of Carlisle we all expected considerable length. He regarded, he said, a a book about your country and you from the national debt as a national curse. He thought intelligent and exclent statesman but no book the receipts from customs,—now the only re-liance of the government for means to sustain its operations, the cash sales of the public ed two lectures to the Leeds' Mechanics, lands having ceased,—would, in future, hard-ly suffice for the current expenditures of the other on his travels in America. This was a on, much less to assist in reducing this new thing; a nobleman and a member of the debt; and that, therefore, a plan should be Cabinet, thus to step upon the level of or-devised for converting the unsold portion of dinary life, and place himself and his talents the national domain into a fund applicable to under the criticism of a promiseuous assuch a reduction. He proposes to sell the semblage, was something unusual in our pai-public lands that have heretofore been held rician annals. The grace of the thing was all at \$1 25 the acre, for \$1 the acre after 1st the more perfect that Lord Carlisle is no July next; at seventy-five cents after 1853, at young aspirant after name or office; but a fifty cents after 1855, and at twenty-five cents man who has for years held a high place aftere 1857; the federal domain in the new amongst consistent Whigs in the political States, when reduced to less than three mil- world, whose hereditary place in the legislalions of acres, and all remaining unsold after ture is permanent, whose position in any 1859, to be coded to the States in which Whig cabinet is certain, and whose personal esteem throughout the country is equal to that any other public man. Yet the very inhilities which had secured this general esteem made the announcement of his intention to take the position of a popular instruct-He agrees with the celebrated British states- or less of surprise to the public, than if it man, Edmund Burke, in the opinion that an had proceeded from almost any other noble-

Lord Carlisle is by no means a brilliant man. His person is not gainly, his manner not attractive, his elecution not fuent. Yet

carefully than of th all things and instit has devel description concludes appears to of the An report, th esting to

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news of th Charles, o tiful and n It took fire from a sto and in a f Two chur Clapp, and destroyed. ings was present at the most ever witne \$650,000, (\$100,000 [TELEGRAP

The Asia no change 1st 11.000: considerabl Money in quiet-no prices a sh of a retail slight adva Consols! Mancheste improved c

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Exhibition The comm sum of mo ments, w mede. W but the re join, says the aid th to be hope ists at the receipt of of the 31 make the

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> TELEGR. to-day, 1 tion from

passage viding for Californ

le thinks that the have the effect of ettlers cheaper at than at that of the signees, the specue streams of cash. which, in former Sam's exchequer, h needed to aid in s. Mr. B., it will n ground between away, as proposed hem at prices which bill will be popu-

NO. 41.

with much warmth. ion of Mr. Benton n charge gf the Nay Department. It s who render this artly naval officers, B. contends that naval officers. Mr. vis, &c., contended sent arranged could I officers, however l and nautical calexpected to undermatters necessarily ch surveys, as well army and scientific oncluded to call on to state the reacretary of the Treashe proposed trans-

ain had under conced by Mr. Gwin. laims in California, week. Mr. Benton gainst the measure. sition to deprive the rritory of the lands the Spanish govern-these had been res from the mother to settle there ; that ardship now to have s put to hazard by a amissioners. He reof a law-suit, and Is rather than run a He advised that we ere, to make a record o lands, to be repor-t Washington, which e same, should cite to possess a defective one should not be ans plan would save old ks of a suit at law ms were founded in

is to be continued. t two days since the scussion of an act exty Land Bill, with a its assignable, which bove. On Tuesday, was under view. Mr the Post Office comhis intention to call xt Monday, with the ood. He said he had bill to be defeated e of other matter to.

ered the reduction in papers proposed by important commer-He was of the opiners of letters conveyying social news b poorer classes would nails if the postage ved and discussed an

, when sent out of the re published, if pree cents when not sent azines he proposed to nents were offered and was passed over for

ed calls, according to et jam of visiters from Fillmore, it is stapoor and rich, distin-izens, with equal ap-reign Minnisters in were there to witness hich is probably quite ever seen by them in f crowned heads. FIDES.

ESPONDENCE.

rld, Dec. 13, 1850. Il doubtless remember me years ago by Lord succeeded to his an-irlisle we all expected statesman but no book a few weeka ago the s lordship had proffer-e Leeds' Mechanics, poetry of Pope, the merica. This was a upon the level of or-nimself and his talents f a promiseuous asrs held a high place higs in the political hose position in any ountry is equal to that man. Yet the very secured this general

no means a brilliant t gainly, his manner rays above the average , and looking at again. high taste feeling, a simplicity, and occas-ht. When animated, ient; at other times he and will do no dam-

uncement of his inten-

of a popular instruct-the public, than if it

most any other noble-

age to his fame. That on America will be the most interesting to you. He traces the course of his travels from Boston oawardcarefully noting the principal features in places and in population as they struck him. His pictures are more those of the statesman than of the popular sketcher. He looked at all things to learn the effect of the principles and institutions under which your country has developed. Caution strongly marks his descriptions; probably Americans will thing many of them coloured by English projudice, and perhaps also some of them by patrician feeling; but no one will suspect a want of candour, or a design to undervalue. He concludes his lecture by summing up what appears to him the bright and the dark sides

# GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

of the American character. I send you the

The steamship Louisiana arrived at Galveston on the 25th inst. and brought dates from New Orleans to the 22d inst.

We have by this arrival the unpleasant news of the burning of the splendid hotel St. Charles, of New Orleans. This once beautiful and magnificent structure is now in ruins. It took fire on the 18th inst., in the forenoon, from a stove pipe in one of the small rooms, and in a few hours was burnt to the ground. Two churches, including that of the Rev. Mr. Clapp, and several other buildings were also destroyed. Most of the furniture of the build. ings was saved. Mr. Tankersley who was present at the conflagration, informs us it was the most grand and imposing spectacle he ever witnessed. The building was valued at \$650,000, and only a small part of this (\$100,000) was insured.

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH. [TELEGRAPHED TO THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE.] ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA-MARKETS [MPROVING-ARRIVAL OF THE ASIA.

New York, Jan. 17th. The Asia arrived on the 4th January -- Cotton no change and the demand steady; Sales since 1st 11.000; Middling Orleans 7 7-8; Exchange. considerable reaction in favor of England;

Consols 95 7-8 to 97: Paris 90 to 95. la Manchester the business is extensive: Tobacco improved on the continent; the political news is favorable-all progressing satisfactorily. No tidings of the steamer Atlantic.

WASHINGTON, 19. 8 o'clock 20 m. P. M. Liverpool, 31st .-- Cotton New Orleans Middling to fair Middling. 7 1-8 a8; Havre, 1st inst., tres ordinary 114.

New York--.500 Bales were sold to-day at 1-8 advance: Fair 15 1-8; Flour the same: old Pork dull: Sugar and Coffee unchanged: Sterling dull, 10 to 10 1-4.

### TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH.

BATON BOUGE, Jan 19, 1851.

To Mr. E. Fuller:—The new strater and Oregon.] The compensation to post-Brilliant. Capt. Hart, from your city for Bayou masters, is not to be reduced. Printed matter Sara, collapsed one of her flues last night of 2 ounces weight will be charged I cent, and about 40 miles below this place, killing one each additional ounce, or fraction, 1 cent adengineer and two colored firemen.

THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.—The Was - ounces, are considered mailable, and when deington Union of the 12th, publishes a corres- livered in the State where printed, will be pondence between the Executive committee charged only one half of the above rates. There appointed to superintend the arrangements in will be no charge on newspapers delivered in this country, for the great London Industrial the county where printed, or within 30 miles of Exhibition and the President of the U. States the office of publication. A deduction of 50 per The committee inform the President that a cent will be made on Magazines, when the sum of money is wanted to complete the arrange-ments. which must be provided in some prompt be coined, and stamps to be used, to forge mede. What the amount may be is not stated which is felony. One million and a half of dol-but the reply of the President which we subjoin. says that the Executive cannot go beyond cies in the revenue, under the new system. the aid that has already been extended. It is Letters uncalled for will be advertised only to be hoped, however, that the leading capital- once. A penny post system is adopted. under ists at the North will make up the necessary which carriers will collect letters and delivered

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9, 1851. SIR: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the letter of the Executive Committee of the 31st ult., stating what has been done by the committee of which you are chairman, to make the necessary arrangements and provide the necessary means to enable the citizens of this country to exhibit their articles at the World's Fair in London, and also what the executive government has promised to do in aid of that object, and informing me that there will still be a deficiency of means. The committee have most generously devoted their time and money to this laudable enterprise, without the hope of remuneration, and evidently with no other motive than to advance the interest and sustain the honor of our country. The executive authority has gone to the full extent of it

structing the Committee on Commerce to inquir into the expediency of reducing the value of United States silver coin by diminishing th weight or increasing the amount of alloy, in order to prevent exportation.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET. The New York cotton market is unchanged. The sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

CONFIRMATION. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 9 .-- The Senate has confirmed the appointments of J. S. Calhoun. of Georgia, as Governor, and Hugh Smith as Secretary of New Mexico. CONERESSIONAL

BALTIMORE, Friday, Jan. 10 .-- In the Senale o-day, Mr. Douglas, of Illinois, reported a bill o refund to the people of Oregon the expenses report, that if you judge any part of it interesting to your readers, you may lay it before incurred by them in carrying on the Indian wars in that Territory.

Mr. Shields reported a bill, which was considered, granting 50,000 acres of public land to Wisconsin, in order to make good the deficienciev in former grants. Messrs. Cass. Walker. Dodge and Foote supported the bill. It passed. having thirty-seven votes in its favor.

A message was received from the President, enclosing a report from the Secretary of the Navy, on a reform in navy discipline. made necessary by the abolition of flogging. The report was ordered to be printed.

The House was engaged in considering the New Hampshire contested election case. NEW YORK MARKET. In New York cotton has a downward tenden-

y. The sales to-day amounted to 1,000 bales. WRECK OF A NEW ORLEANS VESSEL. News has been received of the wreck of the ship Toronto, bound to New Orleans. She is a total loss. The crew were saved.

> Telegraphed to the Daily Delta. [BY THE WESTERN (O'RIELLY) LINE.]

[The following dispatches were received on Sunday morning. having arrived at Baton Rouge on Friday night, and being delayed by an aceident to the wires: ]

AFFAIRS ON THE CONTINENT. New York, (Friday) January 17, 1851.

The Cunard steamer Asia has arrived at Halifax, bringing dates from Liverpool to the 4th, and from London to the 3d instant. The markets generally are firm. Cotton at Liver-Money in demand and plentiful: Corn market pool is without change. Middling Orleans is quiet-no change; Lard in good request and quoted at 7 7-8d. Money is abundant, and the prices a shade higher; but little doing in Beef, market active .-- Consols selling at 96 7-3 a 97. of a retail character; Pork the same with a Pork has slightly advanced. Tobacco is improving. Manchester markets active and bus-

The political news is favorable. Affairs on the Continent are satisfactory, the German question promising an early settlement. Nothing is yet heard of the Atlantic, and

much anxiety concerning her prevails.

SECOND DISPATCH. CONGRESSIONAL. PASSAGE OF THE CHEAP POSTAGE BILL.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Jan. 17. In the House to-day the cheap postage bill was taken up and passed by a vote of 130 yeas to 75 nays. The bill fixes the rate on each letter of half an ounce at 3 cents for all parts of the United States, [probably excepting California ditional. Books, weighing not less than twenty them at 1 and 2 cents each.

The following were received last evening: THIRD DISPATCH.

OHIO RIVER---STEAMBOATS---MISSOURI SENATOR LOUISVILLE, Saturday, Jan. 18.
At Pittsburgh, yesterday, there were five feet water in the channel and falling.

The steamboats Georgetown and Bostona have arrived here from New Orleans, and the fomer has departed for that port. We learn from Jefferson City, that the vote

for United States Senator, in the Legislature stood on the 26th ballot, as follows; Bonton, 50; Geyer, 70; Green, 31.

CONFLAGRATION OF THE St. CHARLES. tive authority has gone to the full extent of its power in aid of the committee, and I regret extremely to say that it can do no more than a tremely independent to say that it can do no more than a tremely independent to supply the burst in the southeast corner of the chimines, and was smouldering some ten or fifteen minutes in the southeast corner of the chimines, and was smouldering some ten or fifteen minutes in the southeast corner of the chimines, and was smouldering some ten or fifteen minutes in the southeast corner of the chimines, and was smouldering some ten or fifteen minutes in the southeast corner of the chimines, and was smouldering some ten or fifteen minutes in the southeast corner of the chimines, and was smouldering some ten or fifteen minutes in the southeast corner of the chimines, and was smouldering some ten or fifteen minutes in the southeast corner of the chimines, and was smouldering some ten or fifteen minutes in the southeast On Saturday morning about half past 11 o'-

landing of the portico, a large segment of the

The building in the front and centre was now burning from basement to cornice. The opening made by the crash, gave vent to the flames, and from the top of the building, and the windows and doors, they rushed with appalling fury, and with the roar of a hurri-

Burning embors were being carried to almost incredible distances by the gale. that increased in ficrecences as the volume of flame extended, in fierceenees as the volume of flame extended, and serious apprehensions were entertained that the Second Municipality was about to be visited with a calamity which neither energy nor labor could repair in many years. At half past 12 o'clock, Dr. Clapp's Church took fire in the wood work on the top of the tower; about the same time the tall steeple of the Poydras st. Methodist Chappel was fired, and before 2 o'clock, nothing was left of either temple but tottoring walls, and crumbling pillars. The burning of these buildings increased fearfully the multitude of incendiary aerconauts, and it would be impossible to enumerate the number of houses in the line of their flight, that were on fire. The firemen were scattered at half a fire. The firemen were scattered at half a dozen different points, combatting the enemy with indomitable courage and perseverance; the house tops were covered with citizens, exerting themselves to the utmost to save their domicils, and the streets were filled with the moveable families, who looked upon the destruction of their houses as inevetitable.—Such a scene of terrible confusion and wild consternation, we hope never to behold again.

It is needless for us now to say to our city readers that the whole of the St. Charles, from side to side, and from front to rear, was utterly side to side, and from front to rear, was utterly destroyed, and hothing of it left but the fragments of its walls, and the noble columns that faced the magnificent structure. Laborers were busy yesterday in tearing down the ruins, which jeopard the lives of citizens passing them, and in a few days we shall have nothing left of the grandest and most beautiful architectural adornment of our city, and the most splendid hotel in the world. In another column we give the amount of insurance on this and the other buildings destroyed, in the offices in this city. The furniture of the hotel was valued at about \$70,000, on which it is said, there was about \$50,000 insurance. Messrs. Mudge & Wilson, the lessees, had taken the St. Louis Hotel, a few days before, and will open that house immediately.

house immediately.

Between two and three o'clock, the wind lulled to almost a calm, and the threatened calamity wide spread conflagration was averted by the energy of firemen and citizens. At three, the energy of firemen and citizens. At three, the fires in every quarter were under control, and by four, the people felt secure from further damage. In addition to the public buildings mentioned above, which were destroyed, the Pelican Coffeehouse ranning from Gravier to to Union street, the three story brick store on Common street, adjoining the St. Charles liotel, and occupied by T. Henderson and Feel; the double two story frame house on Poydras street, next to the Methodist Chapel, and occupied by Mrs Sale as a boarding house; two small one story frame tenements adjoining—house of ill-fame, a two story house on Carondelet street, fame, a two story house on Carondelet street, near the Chapel, and occupied by Dr. Mensing. the Dentist; three two story houses on Carondo let street, between Hevia and Girod sts., owned by B. F. French, and the two story dwelling, No. 37 Hevia st., in which Wm. Barry resided,

were burned down.

Dr. Clapp's Church was not insured. We understand that Judah Touro; whose property it was, contemplated tearing down the building soon, to erect stores on the site, and proposed to raise a temple, for Dr. Clapp in another part of the city.—We have been unable to learn to destroyed were ensured. The loss of the Peli-

can, we understand, was fully covered.

Some of the furniture of the St. Charles was saved, much damaged, and the majority of the boarders got out their baggage, before danger in remaining in the house became imminent .... Though reports have been circulating since the Though reports have been circulating since the conflagration that several lives were lost by the falling of the pediment of the portice of the hotel, the roof and cupalo, all of which came down in quick succession, we could trace none of the rumors to an authentic source.

From our own observation, and we were look-

ing on when every crash came, we do not think there was any one within reach of the falling masses.—And yet it is wonderful that in such a confusion, and with so many imminent dangers threatening those who attempted to arrest destruction, that no life should be lost, nor a single person severely injured. Yet we have not heard of a single casualty of the sort, and hope we may have none to report.

LETTERS RECEIVED. Rev. R. Alexander-2 subscribers.

" B. L. Peel.

" William Young. " George Rottenstein-5 "

" James H. Addison-3 " " A. B. F. Kerr.

James A Haynie, Esq.

Mr. A. E. McClure-2

" J. L. Sherrod.

" Lewis F. Dowdell.

" J. C: Hopkins, (the mail must b held responsible for the delays.)

" David Gross.

" J. B. Harris.

" E. W. Berry. " A. G. Thacker.

" Jno. Bowen, P. M.

" L. V. Criswell.

BANNER OFFICE RECEIPTS. Jan. 29, 1851. Rev. R. Alexander - Mrs M. A. Hubert, \$5. Rev. C. Richardson -- Mrs. Louisa Hinson \$2, Hinson, Henderson, Texas; Mr. Jas. Moore \$2, Houston : B. M. Hatfield \$3. Washington. Rev. William Young--Hop. W. E. Jones

\$7 70, Seguin, Texas. QUARERLY MEETINGS -AUSTIN DISTRICT.
Bastrop ct., at Bastrop, Jan 18 and 19, 1851. Austin do at Austin. "25 and 26. "
Seguin and San Marcos et.,
and Seguin Ger. Miss., Feb 1 and 2. " " 25 and 26, " San Antonio station,
Bastrop colored mission,
Georgetown mission, Georgetown mission, "22 and 23, "Fredericksburg Ger. mis. March 1 and 2, "

QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR VICTO-RIA DISTRICT. FIRST QUARTER.

Columbus cir. at Columbus, Jan. 25th and 26th.
Texana cir, at Texana. Feb. 1st and 2d.
Victoria and Port Lavaca station, at Victoria, Castile soap. February 8th and 9th. Victoria Ger Miss., Victoria. Feb. 8th and 9th. Gonzales cir, at Gonzales. Feb. 15th and 16th.
Goliad et, at Mission Valley, Feb. 22d and 23d.
Egypt et, at Egypt, March 8th and 9th.
DANIEL CARL, P. E.

DOCT. J. C. MASSIE, has again resumed the found at Mrs. Hadley's, or at his office, two doors above the Telegraph office.

Nov. 16, 1850

QUARTERLY MEETINGS-GALVETSON

DISTRICT. Houston station Feb. 15th & 16th. Galveston sta. and German mission, Febru ry 22 & 23d.

San Jacinto mission, March 1st & 2d. Richmond circuit, at Richmond, March 15t Brazoria cir., at Columbia, March 22d & 23d Matagorda sta., March 29th & 30th. J. M. WESSON, P. E. Houston, January 9th, 1851.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR RUTERS-VILLE DISTRICT.

EIRST ROUND. Mill Creek circuit, January 25th and 26th, at Wesley chapel. Montgomery station, January 1st and 2d, in

Montgomery. Montgomery circuit, February 1st and 2d. Washington " " 8th and 9th, in Brenham.

Washington and Rock Island, Feb. 15th and 16th, Rock Island chapel. Rutersville circuit, March 1st and 2d, in La

" 15th and 16th, at Huntsville R. ALEXANDER.

SPRATT'S

Patent Lightning Rod. This invention affords, by a combination of scientific principles, perfect security from the effects of thunder storms, at a very moderate cost. The points consist of one of solid plati-nated silver, twelve inches long, and of three gold plated negative magnets, the whole of which possess extraordinary power, and are connected with spiral-twisted carbonized an-nealed iron rods, in lengths of 10 feet, with accurately fitted brass screw connecting joints, metallic attachmens for brick or frame build-ings, and glass isolaters of a new and ingenious

The above named Lightning Rods have been argely sold in the Northern and Middle States, and have afforded the most perfect immunity

in the severest electrical storms.

The price for the apparatus forming the points, is 2 1-2 dollars, and for rods 30 cents per foot—nothing being charged for the neces-sary isolaters and attachments. The points should be placed 5 feet above the chimney of the building, and the rod should be carried into the ground from 3 to 5 feet. Par-ties wishing to order them will thus be enabled to ascertain for themselves the cost; and may

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. PHE PARTNERSHIP existing under the firm of Jordan & Davids, has this day disselved

obtain any other particulars on application GROESBEECK & CO.

mutual consent. Ernst L. Jordan having purchased the entire interest of Mr. Bernh Davids, will continue the business of the old firm, as heretofore under the name of Jordan & Co. All persons indebted to the old firm, will please call and settle.

Texana, Dec. 14th, 1850. JORDAN & CO.

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

They are prepared to make the accustomed advances on all produce consigned to them for sale in this city, or for re-shipment.

PARRY & JOHN.

Galveston, Nov. 15th, 1850.

Galveston, Nov. 15th, 1850. ENCOURAGE HOME INDUSTRY.

HAT MANUFACTORY.

MAIN-ST., HOUSTON-TEXAS. SIGN OF THE BIG HAT. WHERE HATS of every description are made to order at short notice, and at low prices, and warranted to wear well. On hand, fine Silk and Beaver Fashionable Hats; soft Otter

and Beaver; soft Russia Beaver; California Broad Brim Otter; Beaver, Brush, Black and White Russia Hats of a superior quality. The undersigned has just received (and will continue to receive whenever the fashion changes.) the latest style of Blocks: and customers may be sure at all times of obtaining a Hat of the latest Fashion. Country Merchants are invited to call. Oct. 5, 1850.

C. A. TURLEY Family Groceries.

LILLIE & McGREGOR are receiving fresh supplies of Family Groceries, by each steamer from New Orleans.

-SUGARS.-Loaf Sugar; Philadelphia and Louisiana, No. 6.
White "crushed and paragon.
Brown "Louisiana and Texas.

Java, Rio, and Havana.
—PickLES, &c.—
Underwood's, and Wells, Miller and Provost's, ½ gals Underwood's, and Well,
to qrts, and pts.
Walnut and Tomatto Ketchup.
Reading, Worcestershire and Walnut Sauce.
--SPICES.-Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Cinnamon.
Nutmegs, Black Pepper.
--FRUITS.-Zante

Dates, Citron,
Soft shell Almonds.
—PRESERVES.—
Orange, strawberry and
Jelties.
Quince, peach and plumb
Preserves.
—EXTRACTS AND ESSENCES.—

Vanilla, -TEAS.-Pouchong, Souchong,

Oolong, Twankay. Young Hyson, - SUNDRIES.-Sardines, 1 and 1 boxes, Sweet and olive oil, quar and pints, Kentucky mustard, fine & S. fine Premium mustard, , No.Blacking, Starch,

" pails, Scrubbing brushes, Pipes, Smoking tobacco, paper Buskets, Clothes pins, lines, Smoked Herrings, Salmon in kits, Snuff-Scotch and Honey Dew, Fire Crackers, Dry apples, Indigo, . Cranberries. " peaches, Sago; Irish mass, Mustard,

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

### BENNET'S FERRY,

On the Guadaloupe, near Cuero FROM whence are Roads leading to the prin cipal towns and settlements of the West. Distance to San Autonio via Sandys, Sulphu Springs, Cibolo, &c.. 70 miles. To Goliad, vi Sandy. Coletto, &c., 40 miles.

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

MILES S. BENNET.

De Witt county, Jan., 1851. jan 4

MARTIM & BUTT, (Successors to A. McGowen,)

Importers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Stoves, and every variety of

TIM WARE. McGowen's Old Stand, Main Street, Houston January 1st, 1851.

Chappell Hill

MALE AND FEMALE INSTITUTE. THE first session of this Institute commences on the first Monday of January, A. D. 1851, in the new, large and commodious building erected for the purpose, under the charge of M. P. Willson, A. M., late Prin. and Sup. of the Portsmouth Public Schools, O., Prof. of Mathematics and Literature, and J. W. Dunn, A. B., late of Marietta College, O.; Prof. of Ancient and Modern Languages and English\*Literature, assisted by Miss H. M. Dunn, of Marietta.

Terms per Session of Five Months. Speiling, Reading and Defining, Mental and Practical Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Physiology, U. S. History, Natural and Intellectual Philosophy and

Lectures on Psychology, Ancient and Mo-dern History, Political Economy, Botany, Geology, Mineralogy, Astronomy, Chemistry, Rhetoric, Algebra, Practical, Analytical and Descriptive Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigometry. Surveying, Mensuration, Diff. and Integ. Calculus, Shades and Shadows, Ancient and Mod-

ern Languages, 20 00
Lessons in Penmanship, of one hour each, not in school hours, will be given. Business, corresponding and ernamental hands, including stationery, at \$3 per month. Lessons in single and double entry book ber month.

Drawing, 84 per month.

Drawing, Painting and Music Lessons on the Pianoforte will be given during the session at usual prices. Mass Ruter of Kentucky, is expected to take

charge of this Department.

Board can be obtained near the Institute at from 86 to \$8 per month.

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# MISCELLANY.

THE CHAPLAIN AND THE COOK. Charles the Second, being in conversation with some of his Ministers of State, and having discourse for sometime on the affairs of Government, suddenly cried out.

"Let our thoughts be unbent from the cares of State, and give us a generous glass of wine, that cheereth God and man, as the Scripture

Queen Cathe ine, who was pres nt with the company, hearing the king talk of wine cheering God, and quoting scripture for it, beg-ged leave to observe that, in her humble opin-ion, it was not less than blasphemy; "for," said she, "God is an eternal, infinite, unchangeable Being, a pure spirit, and so hath neither parts nor passions and consequently, cannot be cheered."

"Well," said the king, "I am not prepared to turn to chapter and verse, but I am sure I have met with it somewhere in my Scripture reading."

Dr. South, the chaplain, being asked if he knew such a part in Scripture as wine cheering God and man, gave his opinion on the Queen's side of the argument. Rochester, being an enemy to the chaplain, and thinking the King was in the right, went out and asked privately if any person could be brought that was well versed in the Bible, to decide the controversy that was on the carpet! He was told of one David, a Scotch cook, who had always a Bible about him, every spare minute was reading in it, and if such a part was there, he could surely tell.

Rochester, willing to browbeat the chaplain and throw the conquest on the King's side, went down in the kitchen, conversed with the cook, and asked him if he knew of any such place in Scripture, as wine cheering God and man. David told his lordship he knew the place and could easily turn to it.

"Very well," says the Earl, " put on a clean apron. I shall send for you by and by before his Majesty."

Rochester returned to the room where the conversation was still warmly pursued by her .· injesty. She observed how inconsistent it was with the nature of the Divine Being that he should be cheered. The Earl perceiving this,

begged leave of her Majesty to make a mo-tion. "For what?" said the King. "Why," said the Earl, "to admit your Scotch cook to be sent for, who, I presume will inform your chaplain where the passage

"Well," said the King, "such a man as this we want; let him be sent for immedia-

When the cook came, the King very freely asked him if he knew of such a place in Scrip ture as wine cheering God and man? David plied that he did, and turning to Judges ix. 1 5, he read: "And the vine said unto them, should I leave my wine, which cheereth God

The text being produced, the Queen pardon for so freely adjecting his Majesty. The chaplain blush-I to think a Scotch cook could turn ton place in Scripture of which his great genius had not the least remembrance.

Rochester, desirous of pursuing the chaplain s ill further, begged leave to ask him if he words? But here the great man was silentbe had no more light in his understanding to expound the text, than he had memory to tarn to it. Rochester said to the cook.

"Honest friend, you have had done well in producing the chapter and verse, can you now expound the meaning of it, and show how i. is wine cheers God and man?"

The cook replied:

"If his Majesty please to hear me, I have this to offer. How much wine cheereth man, your lordship knows; and that it cheers God. I beg leave to observe that in the Old Testament dispensation there were meat offerings and drink offerings; now, in those drink offerings there was wine which was typical of the blood of the Mediator and by a metaphor it is said to cheer God."

The King was agreeabley surprised at this exposition, and Rochester did not spare to applaud the evangelical turn the cook had given the text and begged leave to make an-

"What is that?" said the King. "Why,' said the Earl, "that your Majesty would be graciously pleased to make your chaplian your cook, and your cook your chap-

### From the Presbuterian Herald.

THE OPENING HALF CENTURY. "Watchman, what of the night!" As we

enter upon the cycles of the next half century we inquire, What of this coming half century What events, what grand results are hid within the circle of its years? What mighty re-volutions in states and empires? What triumphs, what revivings, what renewings of streng-th and zeal will the Church of Christ experience? What advance will she make towards the conversion of the world; towards preaching the gospel to every creature; towards giving universal prevalence to the kingdom of Him whose right it is to reign?" Are not signs of the times exceedingly portentons-full of hope and encouragement to the praying people of the Lord—full of promise in the schemes now laid, in the organizations and preparatory arrangements already affected, enabling them to enter upon this important period of the world's and Church's history, occupying such vantage-ground, commanding such facilities for their mission of love and mercy, as they never before possessed.

May we not fairly form a probable estimate of the opening half century by the aid of the light of the past half century? What vast changes, what auspicious revolutions have taken place, in Church and in State, have come over and altered the face of human affairs and interests, not only in these United States, but throughout the world during this period? The experiment of Liberty and Re-publican Government has been tested by the case of the American people—thus far successfully tested—a fact which has exerted, and is now exerting, an incalculable influence on the nations of the old world, inspiring the oppressed and benighted with hope, and the despotic oppressor with fear and dismay. What great and glorious results may be effected in the social and political condition of the masses of mankind through the promulgation of knowledge and the general dissemination

of the light of holy truth, before the ninteenth century of the Christian Era shall terminate, who shall venture to predict?

If we inquire what amount of aggressive work the Church of Christ was performing fifty years ago, what fitness did she possess, what preparations was she making to fulfill the command, "preach the gospel to every creature," we shall find, in truthful answers, strong and astonishing contrasts to the fitness she now possesses, the preparations she now has effected for obeying this last injunction. Fifty years ago there was no organization for printing and publishing, in the different languages of the world, the word of Life. Now there are four Bible Societies, with many auxiliaries in England; one parent organization in these United States, with a network of nearly four thousand auxiliaries, extending all over the land-all these issuing between one and two million of copies of the Lively Oracles, and this, too, in fifty different languages. The Scriptures had been translated into scarcely forty different tongues when this century began. Now it has been translated into, and printed in over two hundred. Fifty years ago associated effort in missionaary enterprise was almost unknown; a few noble exceptions there were, but the Church was by no means awake to the plan. Now there are a number of large and very influential organizations among the people of God, sending forth more than two thousand missionaries, collecting and expending over two millions of dollars in this work. The influence of these societies is felt to the remotest ends of the earth, especially on the rising generation, through their three thousand schools, containing two hundred and fifty thousand pupils. Fifty years ago there was no Tract Society, no Sunday School Union, publishing millions of pages annually, and by their system of colportage sending them broadcast over the world, in fifty different languages, bringing to all classes 'the good Word of Life, as is now the case. To say nothing of many other as-sociated efforts of Christian philanthropy, all of which have sprung up within this period, the Colonization scheme is one of great importance, full of promise to the people of color here, and far more so to the benighted millions of Africa. The Liberia Colony, now an independent Republic, promises more for the civilization, by means of the thorough evangelization of that people, than all other efforts for their temporal and spiritual salva-

If we take into consideration that this evangelical machinery, this system-work of associated effort, extends to and pervades the severeral denominations of Christian, presenting a united front in this respect, and that in the single branch of Foreign Missions, the number of four thousand Churches planted among the heathen, whose membership amounts to two hundred and fifty thousand, we shall see something of what has been done during the closing half century. It has been preeminently a formation period-a period of unparalleled preparation for performing, in a small portion of the coming half century, a work for the regeneration of the world, great beyond computation.

If we look at the signs of the times as indicated, not only in this state of things, but particularly, in the prospective establishment of a line of mail steamers between our ports and those of Liberia, and in the construction of the projected Rail Road to the Pacific, opening up a high way for all the nations of the old world across our bosom, on which the gospel and its missionaries can be carried to their doors with ease, we see much, rery much, to awaken the slumbering energies, to stir up the faith and prayer of the Church of Christ. May we not then confidently expect that the opening half century will bring about more than the preparations of the part gone by would indicate, and give the State and Church to realize far greater blessings than we can now anticipate?

M. D. W.

### A HARD SHELL'S HYMN BOOK.

A traveller, passing through one of the south western States calling at night-fall at a farmer's house, the owner of which was from home, the mother and daughter however were there, but being alone, they did not like to take in strangers and refused to lodge the traveler. How far then, said he, to a house where a preacher can get lodging? "Oh, if you are a preacher, said the old lady, you can stay here." Accordingly be dismounted and was told to attend to his horse as there was no one about to take care of it. He denosited his saddle-bags in the house, and led his horse to the stable. Meanwhile the mother and daughter were debating the point as to what kind of a preacher he was. He cannot be a Presbyterian, said the one, for he is not dressed well enough. He is not a Methodist. said the other, for his cont is not the right cut for a Methodist. If I could find his Hymn Book, said the daughter, I could tell what sort of a preacher he is, and with that she thrust her hand into the saddle-bags, and pulling out a flask of liquor, she exclaimed: La! Mother he's a Hard Shell Baptist." -Erskine Miscellany.

Beautiful Sentiment-The following extract is taken from Nott's address to young men. It is a gem of su passing brilliancy and

beauty : I would frown on vice, I would favor virtue-favor whatever would elevate, would exalt, would adorn character, and alleviate the miseries of my species, or contribute to ren-der the world I inhabited, like the heavens to which I looked, a place of innocence and felicity. Though I were to exist no longer than those ephemera that sport in the beams of the summer's morn, during that short hour, I would rather soar with the eagle, and leave the record of my flight and my fall among the stars, than to creep the gutter with a reptile, and bed my memory and my body toge-ther in the dunghill. However short my part, I would act it well, that I might surrender my existence without disgrace and without compunction.

### TREATMENT OF SCARLET FEVER.

Important Prescription-Dr. Lindsly, of Washington, strongly recommends the mode of treatment of scarlet fever, resorted to by Dr. Schneemann, physician to the King of Hanover. It is as follows, and exceedingly

"From the first day of the illness, and as soon as we are certain of its nature, the pa-tient must be rubbed morning and evening over the whole body with a piece of bacon, in such a manner that, with the exception of the head, a covering of fat is every where

applied. In order to make this rubbing in somewhat easier, it is best to take a piece of bacon the size of the hand, choosing a part still armed with the rind, that we may have a firm grasp. On the soft side of this piece slits are to be made, in order to allow the oozing out of the fat. The rubbing must be througholy performed, and not stoo quickly, in order that the skin may be regularly saturated with the fat.—The beneficial results of the application are soon obvious; with a rapidity bordering on magic, all, even the most painful symptoms of the disease are allayed; quiet, sleep, good humor, appetite return, and there remains only the impat-ience to quit the sick room.

Don't rob yourself, said the farmer, when the lawyer called him hard names.

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This book should be in every family. To the this book should be in every family. To the consumptive it points out the only reasonable hope for relief. To mothers, the directions it gives for the care and education of children are invaluable. 78,000 copies of this book passed through the press, and the sale continues unabated. For sale by S. S. FITCH & CO.,

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J UST received and selected by the undersigned at the New York and Boston markets, the following rticles, to-wit: Boots and shoes and hats of all kinds;

Saddlery, hardware and cutlery, etc., etc.: Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; French, India, Italian, German, and English silk and fancy Goods; artificial flowers, plumes and mirobous of the newest styles;

laces and edgings; jackonet insertings and edgings; thread laces, fancy dress buttons, gimps and fringes; taking two bottles was entirely cured. I must also tell you of another wonderful cure. My cade, 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 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, 1850.

### OLD CAPITOL, With a new Landlord,

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CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND TEXAS AVENUE. at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who visits this country for the pur-pose of examining its advantages, or to planters end merchants who visit Houston on business. The table shall not be excelled by any other in this city, in variety, quality, or quantity.—
The stable is commodious, and shall ever be well supplied with the best forage and faithful ostmend it to my friends and the public. s, so that the traveller's borses will be sure

to fare sumptuosly.

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

RATES OF FARE: Board and lodging per month, with " week " day Breakfast, Dinner or supper, Lodging, per night, Horsekeeping, per month,

" day. 75 Children at second table half price. Servants will be charged invariably half price.

C. A. TURLEY. Nov. 12th, 1850.

Rutersville College, RUTERSVILLE, FAYETTE COUNTY, TEXAS.

THIS Institution was chartered and went into a successful operation in 1840, and has maintained an uninterrupted career of usefulues 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 board of instruction and numerous fast friends, it is destined to an enviable pre-eminence of influence and usefulness. an enviable pre-ennuence of influence and usofulness. It is under the patronage of the Texas Annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, but the course of study is purely literary and scientific, free from any taint of sectarianism. Its ample advantages are offered to the youth of Texas irrespective of their creeds or denominational names.

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

The 32d session will convene to the first Monday.

The 33d session will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851. TERMS PER SESSION OF FIVE MONTHS.

Elementary studies, Higher English branches, Mathematics and languages, Music—piano or guitar with use of instru-

ment, 25 00 The Board of Instruction is not rivaled in ripe scholarship or experience in teaching by any teachers in e State. Board can be obtained at the college, and in private families in town, from \$8 to \$10 per month.

JAMES A. HAYNIE, Secretary Board of Trustees.

INFORMATION WANTED. The undersigned is anxious to learn the residence of his sister, Mrs. Caroline Pungree, who lives some where in Texas. Any person who will inform the Editor of the Texas Wesleyan Banner of her residence, will confer a special Cash advances made on shipments of Cotton.

Danville, Va. Dec. 3d, 1850.



IN QUART BOTTLES,

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 of this generation, is one whose fame will be written as with a sunbeam, in the history of the past. SANDS SARSAPARILLA stands forth alone, and by its own works proclaims its power—that mute elequence 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 healing virtues of this preparation; and the facts unfolded, although gigantic, are as

plain as the light of day.

The Sarsaparilla is combined with the most effectual aids, the most salutary productions, the most potent simples of the vegetable kingdom: and its unprecedented success in the restoration to health of those who had long pined under the most distressing chronic maladies, has given it an exalted character—furnishing, as it does, evidence of its own intrinsic value, and recommend ing it to the afflicted in terms the afflicted only can know. It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this-one that would act on the liver, stomach and bowels with all the precision and potency of mineral preparations, yet without any of their deleterious effects upon the vital powers of the system. Although pos-sessed of powerful healing properties, it is en-tirely harmless and will not injure the most delicate constitution. When in perfect health. no effect is produced by its use, except an in-crease of appetite; but when disease is sented in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is elt and secen : it enkindles new life and vigor, and brings health and strength to the suffering and diseased SCROFULCUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Cet. 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 miraculous effect your Sarsaparilla has had upon me. My limbs were covered with ulcerouz sores, so that I could not walk during the whol.

seemed to be his fate Three bottless entirely restored his sight, and we cannot but recommend all similarly afflicted to use Sands Sarsaparilla Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUCKNER.

#### ITS POPULARITY ABROAD. FROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12th, 1849. Mesers, Sands Gentlemen: I consider it a duty due the public to make known the great

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has taken this establishment, and that he intends to make it I was unable to sieep. I tried all of the best medicines I could hear of without receiving any larger until through the advice of a friend in the stable with Rheumatism in my shounders. I was unable to sieep. I tried all of the best medicines I could hear of without receiving any larger. procured some of your Sarsaparilla, and after using four bottles in the course of fifteen days, I found myself entirely well. I have no hesitation in saying your Sarsaparilla is the best me dicine I ever took, and can confidently recom-Your obedient servant,

Here is another, nearer home: New YORK, Jan. 8, 1850. Messrs. Sands—Gentlemen: I have great pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease, I made a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, 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 by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I consider a most important and truly valuable discovery in the healing art. I feel that I have not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as

at present. Very gratefully yours, S. E. SEYMORE.
Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by

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

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

### T. H. .Mc.M. HR. I.N & Co., MERCHANTS-RICHMOND, TEXAS.

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

Thankful to our old enstoners 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 Mer-cantile House in the State.

The selection of plantation supplies, of which

our stock will be heavy, having received our

Sugar and other Produce consigned to our friends in New Orleans or the Northern cities.
August 21, 1850.

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

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

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

#### INSURANCE:

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

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

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

JOHN P. KELSEY. Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant, AND DEALER IN LIVE STOCK, VIZ. : SPANISH

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

ing Merchant. Richmond. Texas. FREDERICK BURKHART,

Watch Maker and Jeweller, Fourth Door below Sampson & Co., Main st. NOTICE. WHEREAS, the undersigned was appointed or no charge.

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 ments, &c., at a small advance on New York 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.

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.,

Houston, Teras. DEALERS in Groceries, Dry Goods, Poots, Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Ciothing, 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, Dyestuffs, etc., etc.

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

JAMES A. THOMPSON'S

ASH AND BLIND FACTORY, fronting on Old Capitol. The Proprietor of this Factory is prepared to fill all orders for Sash Glazed. Blinds, doors, &c., made out of the best cypress timber; Also, to build houses of any description lesired, either in the city or in the country, furnishing all the Materials therefor, with despatch, and on the most reasonable terms,

Sept. 20, 1850. TEXAS U. S. MAIL LINE OF

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

Retarning leave San Antonio twice a week. viz: Tuesdays and Saturdays, and will connect 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 & TARBOX.

Proprietors.

Houston, Nov. 27, 1849-tf

Is hereby given, hat Alexander McCowen has filed in my office, his final account of the administration of the estate of John H. Walton, deceased, for allowance and petition for dis-charge, and that action will be had thereon at the October term of the County Court of Harris W. R. BAKER, Clk. Houston, Oct. 7, 1850.

FOR SALE, A SMALL FARM, situated two miles below Houston, on the North bank of Buffalo Bayou, containing 150 Acres of Land, about forty acres under cultivation. comfortable dwelling house, and out buildings. Enquire of E. B. Noble, who is my authorized agent to sell or rent.

Nov. 30, 1850. 3m D. GREGG.

#### CHOLERA SYRUP. Stuart's Celebrated Cholera Medicine, tried in

over Four Thousand Cures! and never known THOUSANDS are willing to certify to the su-I preme efficacy of this wonderful and pleasant remedy for bowel complaints. It can be confi-

dently relied on. having been repeatedly tried in this city, and with complete success.

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

uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional frand.

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER,

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

All shipments to them are covered by Insurance

under their open policies from ports and places within the State of Texas. VALUATION FOR INSURANCE Cotton - \$ 50 per bale.
Sugar - 50 " hhd.
Molasses - 8 " bbl.
Other Produce: Invoice Cost additional

Liberal advances made en consignments. BRIGGS & YARD'S

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Gentle-U tlemen's Furnishing Emporium, consisting of Every article of men's and boys Wear or conapl 24 1y Tremont Street, Calveston.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, FOR Coughs, affections of the Lungs, &c., a safe and valuable remedy. For sale by W. HENRY ELIOT, Druggist, Main-st. Houston.

## VOL. II. NO. 41

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 claims against said estate, are nereby notified to present them within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever debarred, and those indebted to said estate will please make pay-

ment to the undersigned without delay.

R. D. GUINN, ExecuTHOS. BRAGG. tors.

Navarro county, Tex. Aug, 12, 1850. SOUTHERN HARMONY UNRIVALLED SALES!

OVER 80,000 copies of the SOUTHERN HAR-O MONY having been sold in a few years is alone sufficient proof of the intrinsic 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 he United States, Mexico or Europe,
This company has been in business nearly 25 ber of excellent new pieces of Music never ber

> best Authors in the world. Also, a great many original pieces.
> It is printed on excellent white paper and un-

usually well bound. The Author feels sure that these improvements will be duly 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.

United States, and Booksellers and Country Merchants generally throughout all of the Middle, Southern, Western States, and by the Author and Merchants in Spartanburg, S. C. WILLIAM WALKER A. S. H. WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H. Spartanburg, C. H., S. C. jy 10

J. L. BRYAN, SURGEON DENTIST, Office, North-East side Court House Square,

HOUSTON. Is prepared to perform all operations connec-ted with the profession, in the most approved manner. He will insert teeth, from one to an entire set, and warrant them to give satisfaction

EDWARD 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.

Wm. Hendle; & Co.,

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

Having located myself 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 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 circle years at this pleas and

ness 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 cash, For references, please enquire of any one that has dealt with me at either place. 5.000 head of Sheep on Land and for sale cheap for cash, by J. P. K. Rio Grande City, April 26, 1850. J. P. KELSEY.

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY. THE subscriber having purchased the Iren 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

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

confident the work will be entirely satisfactory
A. McGOWEN. Nov. 7, 1849.

How to Take a Paper.

Be sure to pay in advance, and thus have the 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. Oar Course .- We continue to send papers to sub-

eribers, after the time for which they first subscribed 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 urcless, therefore, for a man of "means," to order his paper stopped while he is owing any thing for it. THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.- 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are con-sidered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publisher may continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.

il arrearages are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their pa-3. It subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they have sattled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

4. It subscribers remove to other places without informing the publisher, and the paper is sent to the former direction, they held responsible.

5. The courts have decided that refusing to take

a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is "prima facie" evidence of intentional

is devoted to Religion. Morals, Literature,

Science, Popular Education, and General Intelligence.

It is issued Weekly, at Two Dollars per arnum, payable strictly in advance; payable in six months. \$2.50 If payment be delayed be-

youd six months, \$3.60

Subscriptions, when paid within one month Editor or to an authorised Agent, will be considered in advance.
The Itinerant and Local Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, are authorised Agents of The Texas Weslevan Banner, to

whom payments may be made.

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

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

writer's name.

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

Printed at the Office of the Houston Toleg aph

BY CRUGER & MOORE

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