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HOUSTO N, TEXAS, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1851.

SIXTY-FIFTH PSALM. BY JOSIAH CONDER.

Praise on thee, in Zion's gates, Daily, O Jehovah! waits: Unto thee. O God, belong Grateful vows, and holy song Unto thee, who hearest prayer, Shall the tribes of men repair. Though with conscious guilt oppress'd, On thy mercy still I rest; Thy forgiving love display! Take, O Lord, our sins away.

O how blessed their reward, Chosen servants of the Lord, Who within thy courts abide, With thy goodness satisfied. Dear the sacred joys that spring From the service of our King. But how dire thy judgments fell, Saviour of thine Israel. When thy people's cry arose, On their proud and impious foes!

Thou the hope and refuge art Of remotest lands apart; Distant isles and tribes unknown ·Mid the ocean waste and lone. By thy boundless might set fast, Rise the mountains firm and vast. Thou canst with a word assuage Ocean's wild and deafening rage, Sounding like the tumult rude Of a madden'd multitude.

When thy signs in heaven appear, Earth's remotest regions fear; And the bounties of thy hand Fill with gladness every land,-Those who first the morn desery : Those beneath the western sky.

Thou dost visit earth, and rain Blessings on the thirsty plain, From the copious founts on high, From the rivers of the sky. When thou hast prepared the soil For the sower's hopeful toil, Then again the heavens distill Blessings on each terraced hill, Whence the gathering waters flow To the trenched plains below. Soften'd by the genial showers. Earth with plenty teems ; and flowers Types of promised good, appear. Thus thy goodness crowns the year! Thus the clouds thy power confess, And thy paths drop fruitfulness :-Drop upon the pastoral plain, And the desert smiles again ; And the hills with plenty crown'd, Are with gladness girt around. White with flocks the downs are seen; Cultured vales with corn are green ; And the voice of song and mirth Rises from the tribes of earth.

For the T. W. Banner. ITEMS ON EARLY METHODISM IN TEXAS.

the clangor of small arms having temporarily

suspended their destructive agencies, notwith-

standing the portentious cloud of aggressive

warfare was still hanging over the destinies of our adopted country—the semi-savage Mexicans were making inroads into our defenceless settlements, and committing heart-rending depredations on our western frontiers-while the battleage and the scalping knife of the unrelenting savage tribes were incessantly stained with the innocent blood of the bold pioneer, with the wife of his bosom and the children of his care. Yet has long cherished experience demonstrated to us the interesting fact, that the ardent spirit of true philanthropy is not to be suppres-sed by dangers, nor banished by privations—the heralds of the cross are invincible. In answer to the fervent prayers of the few servants of Almighty God, dispersed over the wilds of Texas. that the great Head of the Church would send " more faithful laborers into the vineyard. the moral elements began to assume a propitious attitude-when, in the early part of the year attitude—when, in the early part of the year 1837, as ministering angels of light, appeared those pious and zealous servants of the living of the food of souls, &c. Now, thinks I, we God, Rev. Rob't Alexander, a missionary sent to
Texas by the Mississippi Conference of the Methed; without a blush on his face, he pulls from odist Episcopal Church. South and Rev. Little. his pocket a roll of black leather, in the form ton Fowler, formerly an Agent for La Grange
College, A. C., but sent as a missionary by the
Tennessee Conference, to the same field of labor. Antecedent to this period, the Rev. John W. | and so reads on the life comes to hand, and the end of the sheet. I wondered at the in-Kenney from 1833—the writer of this article from 1825, and the Rev. A. P. Manly from 1836, had done the major part of the preaching stone, that did not hear him? Did he in Texas, west of the Trinity; but as they all occupied local spheres, while emigration was food he was about to deal out to the hungry occupied local spheres, while emigration was pouring its thousands into the rich valleys and on the verdant hills of this modern Italy—this land of "sunshine and flowers"—the cry for the bread of eternal life were both loud and carnest; hence were these missionary brethren received by the pious with greetings of kindness and acclamations of joy, as welcome laborers in the great vineyard of the Prince of Peace; the former of whom, the Rev. Rob't Alexander, having spent his time almost exclusively in proclaiming the "glad tidings of salvation through a crucified and risen Redeemer;" and having heretofore been called to fill many important stations in the church, is now Presiding Elder on the Rutersville District, and as an humble, devoted and sincere Christian—an able, energetic and efficient minister of the general life part in the deficient minister of the general life was about to deal out to the hungry food he was about to deal out to the hungry souls before him, was in his pocket? I have heard this same mode of prayer used by reading ministers in New York. I hope hereafter they will pray for the blessing of light and eyesight, and the use of their tongues, for by this system of reading, I had almost said, they put it out of the power of God Almighty to help them. I have been to Guilford and Stonington, to Bombay and Danburry; every warm. Saturday was fine for getting in the grain. It was full moon. Many of the farmers kept their men servants and maid servants, their oxen and their jackasses, at work till 1 o'clock on Sunday morning. At half past 10, they all got to church. The minister began to read off his task, but scarcely had he got to thirdly, when I looked voted and sincere Christian—an able, energetic and efficient minister of the gospel, his praise is known in all the churches. The latter, after cept a few old women and about two dozen having spent some years of extensive useful- Sunday School scholars in the gallery, who

ness, mostly in Eastern Texas, through whose instrumentality many were induced to turn from the error of their ways, to seek an interest in the atoning merits of the immaculate Son of God. and to walk in "the good and the right way," and being well reported of by all the brethren. Brother Fowler, with an eye of faith fixed on heaven, while his tongue was shouting the praises of the living God, his beatific spirit having been prepared by the sublimating efficacy of Divine Grace, winged its upper flight to the pure regions of eternal bliss. May not the many friends of the pious and beloved Fowler, ap ply to his case the sweet language of the poet-

"Jesus can make a dying bed Feel soft, as downy pillows are

While on his breast I lean my head, And breathe my life out sweetly there." As it was found to be inconvenient for the congregations, even of Texas, to worship God at all times, either under the spreading boughs of the stately live oak, or in the shanty of the pioneer, the generous citizens of Washington, in imitation of the chosen people of God, of ancient days, resolved on erecting a temple in which to worship the living God. A site being donated to the Methodist Episcopal Church, by public munificence, a neat, but plain, framed building was reared in a brief period. This was, perhaps, the first meeting-house built in Texas, belonging to any Protestant denomination, at least west of the Trinity. The house being finished in the month of May, A. D. 1837, in the audience of a crowded congregation, the dedication sermon -- able, appropriate and eloquent. was delivered by the Rev. A. P. Manley, formerly a member of the South Carolina Conference : but having located and prepared himself, regularly, for the profession of medicine, had become a scientific and eminent physician, now of Ross' Prairie. Fayette county, Texas.

Yours, fraternally, W. P. SMITH. January 24th, 1851.

From the Christian Observer. TRIALS OF MINISTERS. Mr. Editor :- Having seen in a recent number of the Observer, some remarks made by a minister of the gospel in relation to the trials and mortifications experienced by clergymen-that in many cases their families are destitute of the necessaries of life, consequen upon that cold-heartedness that is so often evinced towards them by their congregations, in the non-fulfilment of the payment of their salaries, &c. I would merely inquire whence does this lack of feeling towards ministers of the gospel arise? Why is it that so many congregations in the country are wanting in zeal and such a want of interest felt by them as regards the prosperity of their churches? We would beg leave to inquire whether it is not the lack of zeal in the ministers themselves, that causes this depression? I think that as far as my knowledge extends, it in most cases arises from that slow, grovelling manner in which many preachers read their written preaching, which does not inspire their congregations with those feelings of love towards the Supreme Being, that a prompt, terse, spirited extempore sermon would, when

The roar of the Revolutionary cannon, and what he says: The apostles of Jesus Christ never read sermons to the people, but they preached to them extempore, whenever circumstances would allow; they proclaimed their divine message in such a straight-forward, carnest manner, that it made even monarchs tremble upon their thrones. We should like to hear the opinions of learned men upon this sub-ject, for we think that if the practice of read-ing sermons should be discontinued, minis-ters will find little or no cause of complaint, as regards the unfeelingness evinced toward them by their congregations. No remarks please us more upon this subject than the fol lowing, which we copy from an old Presbyte-rian work, and which, if you think worthy of publishing, we commend to the calm perusal of your readers. The remarks are made by a professed stranger and traveler; and our extract is confined to the manner of preach-ing and psalmody, which, without offending ing and psalmody, which, without o any one, may be amusing, and perhaps in-

> Extract from the Presbyterian Magazine. " After the singing was concluded, the min

were cutting sticks to make windmills. I ob- interested in the delivery of his sermon. There

are called Professors of the Dead Languages. I now felt satisfied that it must be them who learn the young Yankees to read sermons .-But what a pity the old farmers, their fathers, should squeeze and starve all the rest of the family, to raise forty dollars per month, to pay the board, and fees, and fire, and candles, and pens and paper, to learn a boy to depress the mind? How, then, can it be expected that ministers should always preach them to New York, and Picket will learn them for ten shillings per month to read ny sermons as they can read in fifty years .gade line. Cotton Mather and his cotemporary champions of truth, would preach hours upon a stretch, without a paper within a mile accept a visit whenever it can conveniently of them, except the Bible. The Edwards, be made. Paul stood before Felix, and reasoned of are apt to expect from the minister, which he righteousness, temperance, and a future judg-ment, his eyes kindled with the mighty theme, darting conviction through the eyes of the tyrant, into the dark corners of his guilty, black, iron-bound soul case, which made him tremble upon his throne. Yes, on his throne. Truth, when well spoken, (not read) will make any tyrant tremble. There is no excuse for this banisher of pulpit eloquence;—laziness in the cause. Forty years ago, you would have rarely seen a paper in any pulpit following beautiful and appropriate proclama-in New York. The ability of our young men tion, which is worthy of being preserved as a now is as good as it was then. Memory, like memento of Washington. all faculties of the mind, will improve by using. Ministers, only, of all public speakers, take neither pains nor pride to excel. Were I a minister, I would throw my paper into the acknowledge the providence of Almighty God,

THINGS WHICH A MINISTER CAN'T.

G. W. T.

DO. He can't always write and preach eloquent sermons. The are few eloquent writers and stillfewer speakers. It is on the whole a great blessing to the Church that it is so; for Divine truth appears best in a simple garb; and the most useful pastors have been those, generally, whose names have never attained to anything like notoriety. But with the power to be to sacrifice popularity to usefulness. Compar-ing himself with himself that is intellectually, the minister is not able to be alike interesting in his sermons. Some discourses must be doctrinal—and by a certain class of hearers they will be called dry; others must be expository; and by another class—those who go pository; and by another class to church more for amusement than for instruction—these will be considered tedious. Besides, the minister is but a man; feeling sometimes in the mood for study, and at other times, almost incapable of an intellectual effort. His sedentary life renders him peculiarly liable to nervous depression, headache and indigestion. These affect the mind and render study, at times, almost out of the question. Still he is expected to be just as interesting

served the teachers, male and female, were are subtile causes at work to deaden feeling, asleep, and the minister was reading the dead and what he has prepared with great study, may be delivered in a heartless manner. I To keep myself awake, my thoughts ran this under his own control. Every minister ahead in the following strain: before this, I will say nay. Hence, sermons that cost but never could comprehend what was the employment of them chaps in Yale College, who citement—will often be more admired, and

talked of, than those which cost vastly more effort, but which unhappily have been pro-nounced with less feeling. Then again, his congregation is thin, when he expected to see it full—or those are absent for whose edifica-

Another thing which ministers can't do is nearer to the points than many whom I have to visit as much as the people expect. This heard; and Carville, corner of Pine street and Broadway, for 100, will give them as many sermons as they can read in fifty years.—

No visit as inden as the people expect. This will always be a standing charge against them.

Until they can get a power of ubiquity, I see not how this expectation can be met. If six This too would save a great deal of paper, for a sermon reads just as well when printed as written. We have heard much of the march of intellect, since the days of the pilgrims; but with regard to pulpit-life, oratory and eloquence, it has been in an awful retroinquirers with great punctuality, and faitlf fulness, the rest of the congregation should

the Witherspoons, the Rogers, the Linns, the
Livingstons and the Masons of our day, made
the souls of their fathers, as well as the walls of their churches, tremble with their extem- several of the same occupation, mechanics or pore pulpit eloquence. Now we have boys fresh from college, their beards as soft as down upon a mushroom top; green spectacles to hide their conscious shame, reading from a dead paper to a company of dead souls, entirely within the congregation; and if a and with a manner too as dead as the Devil preference is given to others, it is sometimes (who always tends church) could wish it .- a ground of mortal offence. This expecta-Why, if these men were to go into Congress, tion or obligation, as some would consider it, Why, if these men were to go into Congress, the Bench, or even the Theatre, so, they would be kicked from the hall or hissed from the stage. Is it not a shame (to say the least of it) that a man in a court of justice will speak hours to the purpose, and often in support of a doubtful point, without paper, and yet a minister of the gospel, who has the range of the three worlds—heaven, earth and hell—with all the sublime doctrines of the Bihle at his finger ends, cannot speak forty win. ble at his finger ends, cannot speak forty min- ter-spend his money where he pleases, give utes, without a quire of paper, held up as an it away to whom and for what he pleases, do extinguisher of truth, between his eyes, and just in these respects, as any other man in the the eyes of his hearers.—If you want to convince men in argument, they must see the live of truth flash from your eyes. When said, that there are some things which men

> WASHINGTON'S FIRST THANKS-GIVING PROCLAMATION.

cannot do ... Puritan Recorder.

After the adoption of the Constitution and the organization of the Government, Congress passed a resolution requesting the President to appoint a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer A response was given to the request in the

A PROCLAMATION.

fire, and say, I will be second to none, were it only for the honor of the profession. The ministers in the Devil's church deal out their favor; and whereas both Houses of Congress fictions and lies in such a solemn strain of have, by their joint committee, requested me eloquent pathos, that they can chain the at-to recommend to the people of the United States a day of public thanksgiving and prayer tears for hours; but many of the ministers of the Most High dealers their audiences. the Most High deal out their solemn realities, ful hearts the many and signal tavors of Alas if they were mere fictions, and they can barely keep the people from going to sleep.

One Sabbath evening about seventeen years

of government for their safety and happiness: ago, I went into the brick house, to hear Dr. Now, therefore, I do recommend and assign he stood, with all the insignia of office, white bands, silk coat, and tassels enough to be decka to the service of the great and glorious Being, modern hearse -- a tall, fine looking man; I who is the beneficent author of all the goo thought he was Boanerges personated. Out that was, that is, that will be. That we then came his paper: he read along pretty well for about fifteen minutes. The thunder beand humble thanks for his kind care and progan to roll over Shake Hill, in the Jerseys; tection of the people of this country previous the heavens were clothed in darkness, his to its becoming a nation, for the signal and spectacles failed, and he was obliged to sit down till the sexton procured lighted candles. I thought this spoke more than volumes clusion of the late war; for the great degree against the pernicious practice of reading. -- of tranquility, union, and plenty which we have since enjoyed; for the peaceable and ra-Professor of Theology for seven years previtional manner in which we have been enabled ous—and being a man of very charitable turn of mind, I thought it was probable he might to establish constitutions of government for our safety and happiness, and particularly the national one more lately instituted; for civil and religious liberty with which we are blessed. have given away whatever little stock of divinity he once possessed, for the benefit of those young students whose heads he had and the means we have of acquiring and dif been polishing, and therefore left nothing to fusing useful knowedge; and in general for all the great and various favors which he hath been pleased to confer upon us. And, also, that we may then unite in most humbly offering our prayers and supplications to the great Lord and Ruler of Nations, and beseech him to pardon our national and other transgressions; to enable us all, whether in public private stations, to perform our several and natural duties properly and prudently; to ren-der our national Government a blessing to all people, constantly being a government of wise. just and constitutional laws, discreetly and bithfully executed and obeyed; to protect and eloquent—using that term in the popular acceptation—his sense of duty would oblige him such as have shown kindness unto us, and such as have shown kindness unto us, and bless them with good government, peace, and concord; to promote the knowledge of true

THE "BRIGHT SIDE."

amongst us.

religion and virtue, and the increase of science

There is more sunshine than rain-more joy than pain-more love than bate-more smiles than tears, in the world. Those who say to the contrary, we would not choose for our friends or companions. The good heart, the tender feelings, and the pleasant disposition, make smiles, love and sunshine everywhere. A word spoken pleasantly is a large spot of sunshine on the saa heatrt-and who has not seen its effects? A smile is like the at one time as at another. How unreason- bursting out of the sun behind a cloud, to him able! Again: He cannot always feel equally who thinks he has no friend in the wide world.

The tear of affection, how brilliantly it shines along the dark path of life! A thousand gems make a milky way on earth, more glorious than the glorious cluster over our heads.

THE LUXURY OF DOING GOOD.

contributions for some object of Christian benevolence after preaching in a church in New York, when a female approached him saying she was unprepared at that moment to aid him, but invited him to call at her residence for her contribution. On complying with the invitation she presented herself in the parlor, evidently just from some employment in the kitchen, but without apology or apparent confusion entered into conversation upon the object of his agency, and assured him that it would cause her gratification to contribute for its accomplishment. From all the circumstances of the case, especially from the plain appearances around him, the minister had formed his expectation of receiving a small sum, but was encouraged by the cheerfulness with which he believed it would be afforded. Great, therefore, was his astonishment when he found put into his hand a Bank note for one hundred dollars! Supposing it a mistake, he stammered out something to that effect, but the good lady assured him there was no mistake about it. "I have learned," said she, "that the children of God are far happier in combining liberality in the service of the Lord with industry and frugality in their temporal arrangements, than in expensive living, and a parsimonious relief of the needy in the cause of Christ. By economy I obtain the means to give for the spread of the gospel, and by Divine grace I have much enjoyment in giv-ing." Surely it is more blessed to give than to receive.

The world is the field, which Christians must cultivate.

From the Pulpit Reporter. CHRISTIANS INSTRUMENTAL IN SAVING SOULS.

James v. 20 .- "Let him know that he which converteth the sinner from the erroor of his way shall save a soul from death; and hide a multitude of sins."

The work of converting sinners, great as it is, is intrusted to human instrumentality. Christians exert an important agency in the salvation of souls. No one believes that they heart; this is the work of God; but they can do much, under the economy of grace, toward bringing the human mind under the influence of Divine truth and the power of the Holy

1. In what way may Christians be instrumental in the conversion of souls?

1. By their prayers. 2. By their example. 3. By private instructions and admo-

9. benevolent contributions

By public exhortations. II. This is a most desirable work. 1. It is co-operating with God and an-

2. It is putting forth the highest efforts of benevolence.

3. It is exerting the most extensive and lasting influence. III. What is accomplished by this In-

strumentality? 1. It procures for immortal souls a dispensation from a multitude of sins. 2. It saves them from the second death.

APPLICATION. 1. What are Christians doing for the salvation of their fellow men? 2. What are sinners doing for their own

Clergymen at Washington .- The Washington correspodent of the Puritan Recorder says :- There are too many ministers in office here, men who have devoted themselves to the Gospel. Especially are there too many Methodist ministers. One, who was believed to be useful in his denomination, was recently appointed, and another premoted. One gennan is a clerk, who was a Professor in one of the Theological Seminaries of the Episcopal church, a most estimable man. Another. who was pastor of a church in this vicinity. a Presbyterian minister, who was appointed on a fat salary, some time ago, found the business, which was made light to bim, so irksome, that he resigned, and returned to preaching on half the salary.

The Catholics Defeated in Holland .- A European correspondence of the Western Christian Advocate says:

"At the late elections the priests expected to return at least twenty members of the two Chambers. All the influence of the Church was brought to bear or this purpose, and the end was pursued with the usual astuteness. But the people failed at the polls, and in-stead of twenty, only one of the clerical candidates was successful. The failures, both in Holland and Belgium, to get the political power in their hands, have enraged them broughout Europe. One of the Paris Catholic presses rates roundly the other parties in Holland for treachery. The priests will return to the charge, for they never weary or sleep till they acquire the supreme political power in every country which is weak enough to believe them innocent. Nothing is so efficacious against them as universal suffrage.

SCHOOLS OF THE WESLEYAN METHODISTS.

In Europe it condemns them always at the

There are under the supervision of the committee of the British Conference 413 day schools, at which 38, 117 children are taught at an annual cost of 32,3471. The number of Sabbath Schools is 4,444, in which 465,502 children are instructed-being an increase in the year of 3,905 teachers scholars 84,650; expense 28,053/. Building grants have been made

by her Majesty's Government to the amount of 5,023/.; for books and apparatus, 293/.; for pupil teachers, 2,360/.; and for salaries, 6141. Thus it appears that the British Government has made grants to the Wesleyan schools amounting to something like \$40,000. A fine suite of buildings, now nearly completed, in London, are to form a new Normal Institution for the training of day school A minister from "the West" was receiving

teachers.

THE CLASSIC LYCEUM. BY REV. E. OTHEMAN.

The Lyceum of modern times is a kind of mutual-improvement association, and in this as well as in other points, it differs from its ancient prototype. Its name was probably derived from one of the famous schools of philosephy at Athens, in which Aristotle and his successors taught and charmed the listening multitudes of Grecian youths. The celebrated Academus of Plato, in the same city, has likewise given a name to seminaries of learning, and also to some literary, scientific, and artistic associations of the present day.

On the banks of the Ilissus, a small stream which flowed into the sea near the Piraeus, in a retired grove formerly occupied as a place of military exercise, arose the magnifi-cent structure of one of Athens' renowned Gymnasia. These were large buildings including numerous apartments adapted to the various uses of education and philosophy. Here the Grecian youth were early trained by hardy sports to that physical agility and vigor so necessary in a warlike age, and among a warlike people. Here, also, they were instructed in various branches of knowledge, suited to prepare them to take part in civil affairs. And in some of them philosophers, poets, orators, and historians met to repeat before a critical audience, their inimitable compositions, to dispute, to discuss, to harangue; though for this latter purpose ora-

tors chose the agora or forum.

The Gymnasium on the banks of the Ilissus, was called the Lyceum—an appellation derived from a name of Apollo, the god, speaking in the heathen manner, of wisdom or eloquence, and, indeed of all the fine arts, and the tutelary god of Athens. Aristotle, the most distinguished of Plato's disciples, whom Plato calls the mind of his school, established the Lyceum after the death of his preceptor, in opposition to the academy, where, it is sup-posed, he had hoped himself to preside. He taught doctrines different from those of his master, partly, perhaps, from venity and am-bition, and partly from a fertile imagination, as well as from a wider range of inquiry. His writings are more fanciful and obscure than those of Plato, and his ingenious speculations have misled multitudes in ethics and metaphysics, as, also, in the pursuit of natural

The Lyceum of Athens, like the other fa-

mous schools of that day, though taught by one master, was the seat of very liberal learning. The mind of Aristotle was capacious and comprehensive, and he embraced in his instructions logic, physic, metaphysics, mathematics, ethics, rhetoric and poesy. Like all the ancient philosophers, he made a two-fold division of his instructions, into public and private. The former included rhetoric, and poesy: the latter consisted of the concealed and subtle doctrine concerning being, nature and God. The former he communicated to his pupils in what he called his evening walk; the latter in his morning to a select number of disciples. The practice of walking during his instructions, gave to Aristotle and his disciples the name of Peripatetics. The Lyceum of that day was a sort of university, as to the extent of studies, and had the advantage of being conducted by one master mind, and in regular daily exercises. Aristotle, its founder, was obliged, after twelve years' connection with it, to quit Athens through fear of sharing a similar fate to that of Socrates, on account of the false accusations of his many enemies. The school, however, continued, and became still more flourishing under Theophrastus, one of his disciples, so that at one time 2000 youths were gathered there for instruction. When Aristotle was dying, he is said to have uttered the following sendment:—"Vilely did I en-ter the world; I have spent an anxious life, and depart in distraction. Pity me, O, thou Cause of all causes." How mournful such a declaration appears in contrast with the exulting language which the Christian can utter in his final triumph .- "O, death, where is thy sting? O, grave, where is thy victory Thanks be to God which giveth us the victory through our Lord Jesus Christ."

THE POST OF HONOR

Why is it that so many professed Christians "feel above," as the phrase goes, undertaking various labors in the service of the church? Some are unwilling to take part in the Sabbath school, strangely forgetting that the blessed Redeemer was a teacher, that he taught every day, and that little children were the peculiar objects of his affectionate care. Some hold it to be a piece of condescension to take their places in the church choir, and sing there the praises of Jehovah, just as if it were a dishonor for a poor dying worm to do what the angels of God are doing in heaven every hour. Some too will not consent to be distributors of Bibles for tracts among the dwellings of the poor, not remembering that their Master "went about doing good," that he was himself a colporteur and a missionary. Others seem to regard a prayer meeting as a place of humiliation; and so it ought to be in one sense, but not in the sense they understand it. They consider the lecture room or the social prayer circle rather questionable in point of gentility," and on the whole, better suited for the humble, the obscure, the weak minded or the illiterate,

Have such never learned that the true post of honor is the post of usefulness? No is so honorable as the place of duty. Let bim who would be accounted worthy of "double honor" aspire to serve well. Away with the idea that there is any thing menial in serving God and in saving men! The laborer here i

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TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER

CHAUNCEY RICHARDSON, Editor.

HOUSTON: SATURDAY, FEB. 8, 1851.

FATHER MATHEW.

Among the numerous arrivals at New Orleans, by the U. S. steamer Fashion, on the 15th ult., was the great Apostle of Temperance, Father Mathew. He commenced his lectures in St. Patrick's Church, which were to continue for several days, immediately after which, he expects to make a visit to this State.

STEAMBOAT DISASTERS.

Numerous and heart-rending steamboat necidents crowd the columns of almost all our exchanges. During the past year an almost incredible amount of property was lost; many lives, too, have been lost by these more than usual and awful calamities. We clip the following from the Louisville Courier :-

The steamer Mary Stephens reached here Sunday evening from St. Louis. Capt. Ford says the ice in the Mississippi is very heavy, rendering navigation extremely dangerous. The Mary Stephens as was published in the Courier of Saturday, encountered a snag in the Mississippi at Big Eddy, which tore off the entire larbord guard, with the exception of the water-wheel beams. She had a full cargo of provisions on board for reshipment at Cairo, and it was with great difficulty that the reached Cairo in safety.

The passengers, officers and crew of the Saladin, that sunk at Dog Tooth Bend in the Mississippi last week, reached here Saturday on the Mary Stephens. The boat, while slowly working her way through the ice, struck a snag which was under water and sunk in five minutes in about twelve or fourt en feet water at the stern, the water reaching her cabin floor on one side. Her freight, including \$50,000 in specie in charge of an express agent, was saved and transferred to the Mary Stephens. The boat hung on the snag, thereby preserving the lives of many people who would have been lost if the boat had got loose from the snag, as she then would have been sunk in thirty feet water.

The steamer Monongahela first reached the Saladin, and took her passengers and freight to Cairo, a distance of fifteen miles, and transfired them to the Mary Stephens. The Monougabela then started to St. Louis, but it is thought that she will not be able to get on account of the immense quantity of ice

A highly complimentary card from the pas-ngers of the Saladin in behalf of the officers and crew can be seen in another column .-Capt. Coleman remained at the wreck.

Disasters on the Lakes .- The Buffolo Comtuercial Advertiser published a detailed stateor nt, showing the loss of life and property reet with disasters were thirty-one steamers, nine propellers, two barks, thirty-four brigs, eighty-eight schooners, and six scows-in all one hundred and seventy. The loss of property was-

On steamboats On propellers On sail vessels

30,444 262,782

Total \$558.026

Ten steamboats, twenty-one sailing vessels and probably one propeller, were entirely lost

-the remainder were only partially damaged. The loss of life was 395, of which 375 were on board steamers, and 20 on sailing vessels The steamers in which lives were lost were the G. P. Griffith, burned, 250; A. Wayne, exploded and sunk, 65; Commerce sunk by collision, 38; America, explosion, 11; Troy, do., 9; Calumut, do., 1; Canada gale, 1 .-The sailing vessels were schooner Neptune. foundered, 7, all on board; schooner Mar tha . Freme, wrecked, 7; schooner General Thornton, do., 4; two scows capsized, 2.

CHINA MISSION CORRESPONDENCE. SHANGHAI, Oct. 15, 1850.

My Dear Dr. Wightman :- On Sunday morning, some weeks ago, as I was on my way to the chapel of the London Missionary Society, to hear Dr. Medhurst preach in Chi nese, my attention was drawn to several per sons looking towards the top of the high en bankment forming the inner portion of the city wall. I stopped a moment and looked in the same direction, when presently I heard the faint cry of an infant, but saw nothing. Said I to a woman standing near me, "Wha is it ?" She replied, "It is a little child whose parents have thrown it away, and it is a ten thousand times fine looking child"common form of expression among the Chi nese for the superlative. "But why did they throw it away ?" " I don't know," said she "unless it was that they had no rice to give it to eat." Upon this I turned to go to the spot and then a dozen followed, but until now no one seemed disposed to go near it. Climbing up the steep bank, I discovered as ed the top, a very pretty little child, en tirely naked, and crying as if its heart was broken. It was sitting on the step of a back door of an old dilapidated temple, which stands on the city wall. " Does any one here know its father and mother ?" Nobody know them. "Can any one tell how it came here?" No one could tell. "Do you think its parents put it here to die because they were too poor to buy food for it?" "Yes, that must be it!" "Well, suppose I take it to my house and give it rice and clothes and bring it up?" "Oh," said several at once, " that is very good; that will be doing a very good act." "Then," said I, to one of the women whom curiosity had attracted to the place. " will you take it into your house and put a frock on it and give it some rice to eat until sent to the wrong place for them-poor place to get men like Methedist circuit-riders of the vest among the Congregationalists of New It seems, too, that the "majority f circuit-riders" are extraordinary men. There are those among you belonging to another denomination, who can't begin to 'hold a candle' to them."—May the Lord bless the "circuit-riders!"—We believe they are about the right kind of ministers, after all, and we hope our Congregational brethren will succeed in finding some as good—some that can 'raise a shout of glory to God occasionally."

to-morrow, when I will come and take it home with me and pay you for your trouble?"—
"Yes," said she, "I will do that." "Well,

where do you live?" "Just down yonder, near the foot of the wall." So she went, and

taking the poor little outcast by the hand,

lifted it up, but after a step or two it sank down, unable to walk from weakness, the re-

sult of hunger. So the woman, who manifested some kindly feeling for the poor little

friendless one, took it up in her arms and car-

ried it down the bank to her house. The

child ceased crying as soon as she found her-

self in the arms of one whom she could not

distinguish from her unnatural mother, and

I went on to the chapel. After service, on my way home, I called in at the house of the

woman who had taken my little fooundling,

and the first object that met my eye was the

little creature herself, having on a thin gar-

ment, for the weather was quite warm, seated

on the threshold of an inner door, playing

with a string, and apparently as contented and

happy as if she had never known any other

home. To my inquiry if the child had been ted, the kind old woman replied in the affir-

mative, and the appearance of the former gave

pretty good evidence to the truth of her state-

the child on the morrow, I went home and

told my wife of the occurrence. We both re-

tially thrown upon our hands, not only for de-

garded the helpless little one as providen-

liverance, perhaps from death, but to be trained up for a blessing to her benighted countrywomen here, and a bright star in glory hereafter. What we might do for her and

how we should teach her were subjects of fre-

quent conversation through the day. We de-

ermined to call her Annie, since so much

interest already existed in America, in behalf

of the little girl of that name who was an in-

mate of our family for a few months. And

we thought we might easily transfer this inte-rest as well as the funds for her support, to

our newly adopted charge. This is a Chinese name and is sounded An-ye, but it is so

much like that pretty Annie, so familiar to us

at home, that we always so wrote and called it.

This circumstance probably gave rise to the idea among our friends at home that when we

took a Chinese child to support and educate,

we were at liberty to give it an English name. My account of the little blind boy, sent you

The next day, as soon as the press of morn-

ing duties would permit, I went for my little protege. What bright visions of the future

presented themselves to my mind as I walked

along. I fancied to msself the child growing

up under our f-stering care, her tender mine

early imbued with the knowledge of the true

God-her heart the subject of the gracious in-

fluences of the Holy Spirit, and then the light

she would become to her degraded country-

men. My thoughts were occupied with such

anticipations as these when I reached the house where I had left her the day before.--

The woman's answer to my quetion, "Where is the child?" instantly dashed my hopes to

the ground. Its mother had come and taken it away. "Its mother! why I thought its mother had thrown it out to die." "Well,

we all thought so too, but we were mistaken.

It had strayed away from its home and some

beggars had stripped it of its clothes and then left it to perish where we found it. But its

mother came along in great distress, searchin

and inquiring for her child, and was over-joyed to find it here, so she took it home

again." Of course I could not demur to the

proceeding, though I must acknowledge my

disappointment was by no means trifling .-

However, I consoled myself with the thought

moment before filled my breast, might yet be

realized in the person of some other little

MINISTERS OF THE RIGHT

STAMP.

Western Christian Advocate, says :-

essary for him to possess, as follows:

A New England correspondent of the

The Secretaries of the American Hon

Missionary Society have received an appli-

cation from a gentleman at the west for a

minister, and speaks of the qualifications nec-

"A young man of the right stamp-one who can talk glibly, who can preach without

manuscript, who can comply with the re-

quirements of the backwoods, and get upon

school-house, or any where, and be always ready to preach, like a Methodist circit-rider

under all circumstances, to many or to few-

such a man we want-an educated, a devo-

tedly-pious man, a very zealous man, one

raise the shout of Glory to God, occasionally

a young man, willing to take it 'rough and

ready' through our prairies, along our rivers, through our timbered districts; who can sleep

any way, eat any thing, and drink cold water.

The truth is, this is the kind of men we

want all through this country-men who can

throw off the nicely-fitting coat of the college

and the seminary, and put on the loose and

unseemly garments of the great west; men

who can adapt themselves to circumstances :

men in whose heart the love of God glows

with midsummer heat, and whose zeal, tem-

pered with prudence and guided by the Di-

vine counsels, seems almost to eat them up;

men who can suffer for Christ's sake; men

who have the gift of speech, can talk easily

and fluently, and who will let politics alone-

let slavery alone-except to bring to bear up-

on it the express instructions of Paul, and

who will leave all their eastern prejudices at

home, and come here and adopt our ways in

all things, save where it compromits consci-

entious peinciples of religion and morality-

such men we want. We have room for a full

our ways, entering into the discussions upon

slavery, slow of speech, who can't begin to 'hold a candle' to the majority of the circuit-

riders, can do no good among us. Western

people are born in excitement, live and grow

up in excitement, and their religion must

have, and will have more or less of that in-

gredient. Our preachers have got to learn

wisdom in this matter. If one is going to do

good here, he must 'make the shingles fly,' if he should happen to preach under a shin-

gle roof. Send us the young man I have

spoken of, it is a possible thing, and twenty others of the kind I have described."

cuit-riders" are about the thing, after all.

Your Congregational neighbors, it seems, want a few like them; but we think they have

Well, done, Doctor, your "Methodist cir-

"But such men as come here, sneering at

score of them in our own Presbytery.

Such a man we want, and want him now.

in these borders can excite the feelings,

log, a stump, in a stable, barn, old

Yours affectionately, CHARLES TAYLOR.

heathen child at some other future day.

S. C. Advocate.

that all the glowing anticipations which had a

some months ago, will correct this error.

Renewing my promise to come for

CORRESPONDENCE.

For the T. W. Banner.

Dear Bro .-- I have entered on my first round of Quarterly Meetings, though in feeble health and with many fears of not being able to perform efficient service on the District the present

My first appointment was for Montgomery station. I arrived in town on Friday evening, and found, as I had feared, that they knew nothing of the time of Quarterly Meeting. But we succeeded in giving the notice, so as to have meeting next day, and as good attendance as is usual on Saturday. On Saturday night, had a good congregation. Sunday and Sunday night, crowded house. The good people of Montgomery are quite a church going community. In time gone by much has been said of the wickedness and infidelity of the place; yet in my visits there, since I have been on this district. I have found numerous and attentive hearers, and a kind and hospitable people.

At the fourth Quarterly Meeting for Montgomery circuit, last October, a great interest was manifested on the subject of religion, and a gracious and powerful revival commenced. The meeting was protracted several days, eight were added to the M. E. Church. South, and a number of penitent seekers of religion were at the altar for prayer at every invitation. I continued as long as I was able to do any thing, and. having no help after the first few days, the meeting was closed for want of help to carry it

Soon afterwards the Baptist brethren comweeks, which resulted in numerous accessions that had not been regularly organized; those who joined by letter, backsliders, reclaimed. new converts and a few proselyted from other churches. The people of color shared largely in the good work ; quite a number of them were baptized; the few colored members we had in the place were all induced to go into the liquid grave, and over from the white membership. May God help them and take care of them; (who else will?) (Perhaps Bro. Creath thought the negroes were not safe under my ministration.) cession from John Baptist; hence an apology of middle life, with all one's hence the wholesale denunciation of Pedo-Bapfruit is seen. To God be everlasting praise.

Bro. Johnston's health has improved: I found meeting nearly all winter, I trust the good work will go on without extra efforts.

gomery, the Baptists and Methodists have gone religion. One object of the preacher is, to long until the town will be ornamented with done by the eloquence of the tongue. two neat and commodious churches, worth, need the cloquence of the sunken eye, the palid cheek, the emaciated form, and of the when finished, say \$1.200 or \$1.500 each.

I remained in town untill I witnessed the conof June. except the inside work and painting. The effort is a noble one. not to be surpassed by any community of their strength in the Po State. May the great Head of the Church biess them in measure an hundred fold.

My first Quarterly Meeting for Mill Creek circuit, held at Wesley Chapel, closed last Sunlay night. We had a good meeting. The love-feast and communion were precious seasons. The church was edified in love. The brethren are expecting good times the present

Yours truly, R. ALEXANDER.

Cottage Hill, Jan. 29th, 1851.

For the T. W. Banner.

The above question was asked of me a few shom I had been exhausting my rhetoric, in the ingly: "It is because we have so many who are Yet nothing is more evident, than that, if our lights .- Herald and Journal. members do not patronize the paper, our prospect of success is small. The reason assigned for his lack of patronage by the brother in question, was-" He could not tell what other use

saw the way clear before him "

How many such Methodists do the agents of the Banner meet with in their monthly rounds? Men who are loud in their profession-who, because they can expend their money to their worldly advantage, withhold all support from the institutions of the church, consoling themselves with the reflection, that, as the members of the church are numerous and wealthy, its benevolent undertakings must succeed; while they still cling to their cherished dollars.

While trashy literature abounds in the country, corrupting the hearts of both old and young, it is time that every friend to the cause of Christ, should endeavor to counteract the stream of pollution, by giving countenance and support to those publications having in view the advancement of morals and religion. At the present rates of publication, no Methodist need be without a religious paper. If necessary, retrenchment of needless expenditures might be made. Perhaps on the simple article of tobacco alone, enough might be saved to supply your family with good religious reading.

If the agents were a little more zealous in pressing the claims of the Banner, more inteest would be awakened in its favor. Ours is mong the most perfect organizations for carryng on the spread of the Redeemer's kingdom; as a part and parcel of that great enterprise. our church periodicals hold a distinguished place. Let but the energies of our people be properly directed, and success is certain.

January 29th, 1851.

For the T. W. Banner. DIED, -- Jan. 1st, 1851, near Indianola, Texas, JAMES F. TERRY, aged 42 years. Bro. Terry was a native of North Carolina, but for several years past he has resided in Tampa Bay, Fa-He had been for many years a member of the Methodist church, and had filled with acceptability and usefulness, the offices of class-leader and steward. He came to Texas seeking a new home for himself and family. After spending a short time in Galveston. he proceeded to Indianola. There he left his family until he could select a suitable place of residence for them to remove to. The day after he left home he was taken sick, and three days afterwards died with inflamation of the bowels. Though away from menced a meeting, which continued about six his family and among entire strangers, he received every attention, and his last moments to their church, perhaps 70, including (if I am were blessed with the presence of Him whom he correctly informed.) the old scattered members had long revered. He has left a wife and several children to mourn his loss. H. S. T.

OUR PREACHERS DIE YOUNG.

There is a moral sublimity in the death of a godly young minister. He has looked upon a rishing world with unutterable emotion He has applied bimself with vigor to secure that preparation which will enable him to execute manfully his great Master's mission .-His heart has beat with almost impatient de In fact, according to his doctrine, none are safe But to be stricken down when just entering sire, to engage in a work so noble and godlike. who have not been immersed by one in the suc- upon the arena of active life, or in the prime for his zeal in proselyting from other churches; plished, and joyfully quit his work at his Father's bidding, requires the fullest sanctifitists. But to my subject : A great change has cation of our natures. It is a cross to die so passed upon the community, and much good soon. But our Savour has wisely adapted his agencies to meet the peculiar circumstances of all. Men of every age, and of every natural temperament, are demanded. We need the him in fine spirits, and left him in better. He fire of youth, and the counsel of gray hairs. is in the midst of a large circle of good We need the startling impetuosity of first friends, where. I trust, he will do much for his love, and even tenor of the matured expe-Master's cause. He has had some valuable ac- rience. The acute divine, skilled in all the cessions to the church committed to his pastoral dialectics of the schools, able, to detect the care since he entered on his work. We had a deepest fallacies, and present truth in her good Quarterly Meeting; a number of persons clearest, lovliest forms; the meek and symgood Quarterly Meeting; a number of persons are still seeking religion; four were added to woes his own, and loves to pour consolation the M. E. Church. South. Others were ready into the heart of the afflicted; and the son of to join before the meeting closed, and will unite thunder, who storms the citadel of the heart, the first opportunity. We did not think it best and brings God's truth directly to bear upon to protract the meeting, though the prospects were encouraging; as they had a continuous spheres. But reasoning in the abstract, high, impassioned religious feeling, religion in the sunshine, will not do all the work. We need the sufferer, the youthful sufferer, to give a One of the good proofs of the change in Mont- practical exhibition of the virtues of our holy church building, and I hope it will not be move the heart; but this cannot always be fevered brain, to move every heart. When the brow of the immediate death-doomed is tract for the Methodist church, to be 50 by 30 irradiated with joyful hope-when the highfeet, 16 feet high, with a steeple, 4c., all in a est aspirations of the youthful heart are satiaworkman-like manner. to be finished by the 15th | ted by the prospect of the crown of glory, infidels will cease cavilling and acknowledge the superior excellence of the religion of the gos-

These thoughts have been suggested by examining the ages of those who have finished their pilgrimage among us.

From 1817 to 1845, seven hundred and thirty-seven ministers have fallen in the itinerant work. From the ages of 20 to 25, 41 have fallen a sleep; 25 to 35, 203; 35 to 45, 121; 45 to 60, 88; 60 to 70, 42; 70 to 80, 35; 80 to 90, 9. Nearly one-half of all whos ages are given in the minutes, have fallen under thirty years of age. How short is the life of a Methodist itinerant! If life so soon will close, how zealous should he be who has his heart fixed on the world's conversion. Still more strikingly shall be impressed, when we look at the comparatively few years which WHY IS NOT THE BANNER SUSTAINED. our glorified ministers spent in the traveling connection. We have ascertained, very nearly the time spent in the itinerancy of six huudays ago, by a member of the church, upon dred and seventy-two ministers. The following tables will show the results :- Those from fruitless attempt to induce him to take our ex- 2 to 5 years in the itinerancy, 199, 5 to 12, cellent paper. Said he-"The Banner has 209; 12 to 25, 125; 25 to 40, 90; 40 to 50, been in operation near two years, and the 32; 50 to 61, 13. Nearly two-thirds have church has a great many members. Why is it died within twelve years after entering the not sustained?" I thought, Mr. Editor, the answer was close at hand, and replied accordingly: "It is because we have so many who are ingly: "It is because we have so many who are importance of energy and ardent devotion in unwilling to invest the paltry sum of two dollars in its maintainance." It is very probable | beloved James, that ministers ought not to that this brother, like many others, had not the rust out, nor to wear out, but to burn out. slightest suspicion, that his lack of support, af- May we watch more fully the spirit of our fected the prosperity of our noble enterprise - fathers, and become burning and shining

THE APOCRYPHA.

There are reasons the most decisive and satisfactory for believing that what is called he might have for his money, and could not. the Apocrypha never was intended to be a therefore, subscribe for a newspaper, until he part of the sacred volume, was not inspired of God, and is justly rejected from the sacred

canon. This is an important subject, io. some of the objections which have been adduced against the claims of the Scriptures to be the book of God, have been deduced from books which we Protestants universally disclaim as any portion of the revealed will of

estament was written. It was naver received postles, as a portion of the sacred volume. osephus, the celebrated Jewish historian, who ought to know what books were recognized by his countrymen and co-religionists, tian fathers, who are looked up to as being in the accomplishment of her high mission, valuable historians, however imperfect expositors of divine truth. I have in my possession the catalogues of the sacred Scriptures, than now!—Christian Guardian. or canon, as recorded by the ancient fathers of the Christian Church. Athanasius, who tived in the year 340, rejects the whole of the Apocrypha, except one book, which he thinks may be inspired, called the Book of Baruch. Hilary, who lived in the year 354, children the element of Christian Phylosophy, Baruch. Hilary, who lived in the year 354, rejects all the Apoerypha. Epiphanius, who lived in the year 368, rejects it all. The fathers in the Council of Laodicea, A. D. 367, reject all the Apoerypha. Gregory of Nazianzum, who lived in 370, rejects all. Amphilochius, who lived in 370, rejects all; Lyoma who lived in 370, rejects all. crome, who lived in 392, rejects it all. And injure the State." lastly, Gregory the Great, who is asserted by Romanists to have been the first Pope, and who lived in 590, rejects the two books of Maccabees, which are at this day received by the Roman Catholic Church, and in this resents a useful specimen of Papal harmony. But we have decisive evidence that the Maccabees at least is not a part of the word of God, from the simple fact, that the writer disclaims all pretension to inspiration what-ever. At the end of the second book of Maccabees, which is received by the Church of Rome as part of the sacred Scriptures, it is stated: "So these things being by Nicanor, &c., I also will here make an end of my narrative, which, if I have done well, it is what I desired, but if not so perfectly, it must be pardoned me." Can we conceive of an inspired penman begging pardon for the mis-takes of his narrative? We find no parallel apology in the rest of sacred writ; and this very closing statement of the writer of the books of Maccabees, would be sufficient to disprove all claim or pretence to inspiration on his part. In the last place, the Apocry-pha contains doctrines totally destructive of morality. For instance, in the second book of Maccabees (19: 42) we read thus: "Now as the multitude sought to rush into his house, und to break open the door, and to set fire to

it, when he was ready to be taken, he struck himself with his sword, choosing to die nobly. rather than to fall into the hands of the wick ed, and to suffer abuses unbecoming his noble birth." In these words there is a distinct eulogium upon suicide; it is declared the man presence of his God "died nobly." To such from their sins." In other portions of the Apocrypha, especially in the book of Tobit, which has been received as inspired, it is written, "that to depart from injustice is to offer a propitiatory sacrifice for injustice, and is the obtaining of pardon for sins." These and other doctrines that might be quoted from the Apocrypha, contradict the plain doctrines of Scripture, and show that these books are not not be confounded or indentified with the sacred volume; and that whatever objections may lie against the morality of the Apoerypha, these do not militate one jot or tittle against the morality of what is really the word of God. Some may be disposed to ask, Does not the That church does not receive it as sacred

of the Apocrypha may be read only as con-taining moral lessons, but that no doctrine is to be proved thereby; in other words, that the Apocrypha is not inspired, though por-

Jews.—" More Jews," says Professor Tho-luck, "have been converted to Christianity during the last twenty-five years than during the seventeen centuries preceding."

BAPTIST CHURCH.

Referring to the Bible cause among Southern Baptists, the New York Recorder says: "The late action of the Kentucky Bible Society, in declining to act longer with a northern organization, has led to discussion in the southern papers on the propriety of for-Bible Society. The last Bauner speaks of the smallness of the appropriations made to ous four days amounted to 11,000 bales. The corn the south by the American and Foreign Bi- market was quiet. ble Society for the last few years, in propor-tion to southern contributions, and adds, that funds do not accumulate by their journey to New York and back again. Neither is it necessary that funds should travel all the way to New York in order to sanctify them American stocks were unchanged. for the Master's use.' The General Association of Tennessee, at its recent meeting, recommended a similar change. The report of the Committee of the Association speaks of the failure to make a distinct southern Bible organization at the time of the separation from the north, in reference to missions. as an unfortunate arrangement,' and advances the same complaint with the Banner; namely, that for years the American and Foreign Bible Society had not made a fair mount of appropriations to the south.

"Every thing we have seen in the southern

sume as caused the fo mation of the Southern lission and Publication Societies.

Spread of Methodism in America.—"Christianity in Earnest," spreads among the masses in America. From year to year we witness its aggressive march with thankfulness, The Apocrypha (so called from a word which means hid—the hidden books—books and praise God for an instrumentality so adwhich means hid—the hidden books—books and praise God for an instrumentanty so adnot read and perused publicly in the congregations of Israel,) was never written in the stances of the inhabitants of this mighty Hebrew tengale in which all the rest of the Old Church, South, is increasing in numbers, Testament was written. It was naver received on admitted by the Jews, to whom were divinely entrusted the Oracles of God; it is not winely entrusted the Oracles of God; it is not winely entrusted by our Lord, nor by any of the gious denomination in the United States, but every year adds to her majority over sister churches. From the Minutes of the past year, just published, we learn that there has been an accession to her members, by condisclaims the Apocrypha as a part of the Old restament Scriptures. The Apocrypha was souls. This is a gratifying increase for a sinnot recognized by any of the ancient Chris-

A NOBLE SENTIMENT.

That is the true idea-an education which

The pupils of the Propaganda College have presented a rure and elegant volume to Mr. Cass, containing the Lord's prayer in upwards of fifty languages.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE

The steamship Galveston arrived at Galveston on the 31st uit. and brought dates from New Orleans to the 29th ult.

TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

[BY THE SOUTHERN LINE.]

THE ATLANTIC.

Baltimore, January 16 .-- No tidings have yet been received of the Atlantic. Serious apprehensions are now entertained on her ac-

Congressional

In the Senate to-day numerous petitions for the repeal of the fugitive slave law were laid on the table. The French Spoliation bill was ken up and discussed.

The House passed the second section of the Cheap Postage bill imposing one cent on printwho rushed unbidden and unsent into the ed matter weighing two onnees. Bound books under thirty ounces to be considered maila mortality as this we find no parallel or coun- matter. Newspapers are to be charged a half terpart in the rest of the sacred volume. And cent for all distances within the States where in the second book of Maccabees we read they are published; and are to be sent free that "it is a holy and wholesome thought to under thirty-one miles within their respective pray for the dead, that they may be loosed counties. On magazines prepaid, there will be

The bill authorizing the Mint to issue three cent pieces was taken up.

The House, in Committee of the Whole. agreed to appropriate a million and a half of dollars to meet apprehended deficiences.

Fire in Cincinnati. The candle factory of Grafs & Dietrich, at Cincinnati, has been destroyed by fire. Loss

\$100,000. Gov. Boutwell's Message.

New York, Thursday, Jan. 16 .-- The message of Gov. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, says that if there be any thing unjust or inexpedient in the Church of England receive the Apocrypha fugitive slave law, the remedy must be sought in additional legislation; and unconstitutionali-Scripture. She expressly states, that parts ties should be left to the judiciary. Until a successful appeal can be made to remedy any supposed evil, no true citizen will interfere to prevent the execution of the law. The man-

tions of it, of which some are good, may be ner of delivering persons claimed as fugitives tions of it, of which some are good, may be read just as one of her homilies may be read to the congregation. This is decisive as to the opinion of the church on the non-inspiration of the Apocryphal books. Perhaps, however, it is to be regretted that the Apocrypha should be bound up with the Holy Scriptures at all. I have been also told by Baltimore, Friday, Jan. 17.—We learn by ministers of the Church of England that Franklin that money was in more demand; and

when a lesson in the Apocrypha does occur, they are at perfect liberty to read iustead of it a portion of inspired and sacred writ.—John Hamburg, and Amsterdam. The commercial accounts from India were favorable

> The Franklin had rough weather on her pas-FOREIGN SHIP NEWS

New York, Friday, Jan. 17 .- The Charlemagne and James Edward have arrived at Havre from New

Baltimore, Jan. 17 .-- At New York cotton is unhanged and steady.

THE ASIA'S NEWS. Baltimore, Jan. 17 .- e Wlearn by the Asia that at Liverpool on the 4th just. cotton was firm at the same

quotations as per Franklin. The sales for the previ-FOREIGN MARKETS New York, Jan: 18 .- Barings' circular quotes coffee dull, and says that native Ceylon has declined .-

Sugar and coffee firm, with a limited business. The stock of sugar in Great Britain amounts to 90,000 tons. BENTON NOT ELECTED.

Baltimore, Jan. 18 .- The report of the re-election Benton turns out to be untrue. The vote on the twenty-sixth ballot was for Geyer, Whig, 70; Benton,

55; Green, anti-Benton, 31. The Atlantic. BALTIMORE, Sunday, Jan. 19 .-- No tidings yet

of the Atlantic.

New York Markets. At New York on Saturday 2,000 bales of cot-

ton were sold. Middling Orleans 13 3-4; fair 15 1-4. The sales of the week amounted to papers goes to show that the real cause of the withdrawal of the Kentucky Bible Society 10,000 bales. Flour and other articles unchangfrom the American and Foreign, was the ed. running up more of spi in the above Colculate of for each sp one hundre ton cloth d cessful trip

Galveston. near Magr counts, and ance is a will ascen

ity, and re

The late is at hand,

dism in America .- "Chris-"spreads among the masfrom year to year we wit-march with thankfulness, an instrumentality so adto the wants and circumhabitants of this mighty thodism is. The M. s increasing in numbers, re being multiplied. The not only the largest reli-n in the United States, lds to her majority over om the Minutes of the past i, we learn that there has to her members, by conhan twenty-seven thousand. atifying increase for a sinnent of her high mission, riptural holiness over the he never be less in earnest tian Guardian

E SENTIMENT. in his late Address on the ion, says: "Teach your of Christian Phylosophy, ove and Temperance, and rtue, and Faith and Hope, you may turn them out hout a pang of apprehen-ubt of distrust, or fear;

idea-an education which nd heart.

rt each other, and never

Propaganda College have nd elegant volume to Mr.

INTELLIGENCE

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IE NEW ORLEANS PICAYUNE.

SOUTHERN LINE.]

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More of the Foreign Markets Barings' Circular, dated the 3d, quotes cotton stock on hand is 521,900 bales.

Congressional. In Congress yesterday private bills were dis

The Ship Ossippee. WASHINGTON, January 19 .-- The ship Ossip pee, which recently went ashore at Province town, has been got off and towed into that har

The Atlantic Still in Doubt. The anxiety on the account of the Atlantic has now become intense.

MASSAHCUSETTS ELECTION. New York, Wednesday, Jan. 22 .- At the specia election held in Massachusetts, to fill the vacancie in the seven districts where there was no choice at the last election, Messrs. Duncan, Davis and Scudder, Whigs, were elected. In the remaining four districts

Baltimore, Wednesday, Jan. 23.-Up to 8 o'olock this evening, nothing has been heard of the Atlantic. In the Senate, to-day, more petitions against the fugitive slave law were laid on the table.

Mr. Clay's resolution providing more effectual mean for the suppression of the African slave trade, was The French Spoliation bill came up for consider

tion, when the eleventh section was stricken out. A circular has been published to-day, signed by a great many members ot Congress, in which they declare against any further agitation of the slavery ques-

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMER ARCTIC BALTIMORE, Jan. 24 .- the steamship Arctic has put into Halifax, short of coal. Nothing had been heard of the Atlantic. BALTIMORE, Jan 25 .- The Arctic brought

thirty-five passengers. The America arrived at Liverpool on the 7th instant. Cotton was dull and drooping, though prices were not actually lower than by the Asia's guota tions. Middling qualities are less firm. The sales of the week amounted to 28,800 bales; of

which speculators took 15,000 and exporters 1000. Flour and grain were languid. Canal flour 28 to 31 and 6 pence, Baltimore 23. Corn has declined 6 pence. Yellow 31, white 30 to 32. Provisions were more active. Beef brought full prices. Pork was improving. Lard had advanced 6 pence. The English news is unimportant.

The French Ministry has resigned on account of the difficulties between the President and Gen. Changernier. The new Cabinet is Composed as follows: Drouhyn de l'Huyz, Minister of Foreign Affairs: General Reynaud de St. Angely. Minister of War, and also of Marine; Gen. Penat takes command of the National Guard. German affairs are unsettled.

Baltimore, Jan. 25 .- At New York to-day, cotton declined 4. The sales of the day amounted to 800 bules, and of the week to 8000. Provisions were fir mer. Rio coffee 113.

It is computed that 5000 persons perished the past season on the overland route to Califor-

GALLANT SOLDIER DEAD.—Lieut. Bell, of the Palmetto regiment in the Mexican war, died in California lately. He led the "forlorn hope" at the storming of Chapultepec.

A poor woman was frozen to death near Albany, on Monday, when but within a few rods of her home, which contained her nine children.—She perished in a snow drift.

The population of Delaware, by the late census, is 90,407. New Castle county has 42,669, Kent 22,471, Sussex 25, 267. In 1840 the population of Delaware was 78.107.

New Coal Vein.—The Pittsburgh Gazette states that a new coal vein of the first class, being fourteen feet in thickness and the coal of very superior quality, has just been opened at that place.

Death has made sad ravages with the medi-

Death has made sad ravages with the medical profession in California. During the fort-night preceding the sailing of the last steam-er, the following physicians were swept off by cholera:— Drs. Coob, Whitlock, Noble, Mason, Yearly, Robert McNamer, Green, Stansbury, Holmes, Metcalf, H. P. Hees, G. W. Held, and

AMIN BEY .-- In consequence of some misap-AMIN BEY.—In consequence of some misapprehensions, not to say misrepresentations, respecting the mission of this subject of the Sublime Porte, J. P. Brown, Esq., dragoman to the American legation in Turkey. has written a letter to the Cincinnati Commerical, saying that Amin Bey holds the rank of a commander in the Turkish navy and of lieutenant-colonel in the army, and has been sent hither by the liberal-minded and humane Sultan, to obtain informationrespecting our mechanical, naval and military resources; that he has had similar confidential missions, and is eminently deserving of esteem al missions, and is eminently deserving of esteem and confidence. The American minister resi-dent at Constantinople. and other Americans. have repeatedly desired the Sultan to send such an agent to the U. States.

NEW ENGLAND FACTORIES CLOSED.- The Bos-New England Factories Closed. The Boston Transcript gives the following statement of the number of spindles in five of the New England States, which have been stopped within the last three months by the general depression of the manufacturing interests:—

Maine, whole number of spindles about

142, 700 Now stopped, 112,500

New Hampshire 372,000 " " 135,000

New Hampshire 372,000 Massachusetts 1,220,000 Rhode Island 500,000 250,000

Besides those above specified are many others running upon short time. Full one million more of spindles were in operation a year ago in the above States than at the present time. Colculate one and one-eighth yards per day for each spindle, there are now one million one hundred and twenty-fixe less yards of cotton cloth daily made than there were a year

The steamer Magnolia has made one sucdiwork. He made it to be the nursery of the church—the school of morals—the home of happiness. Let no Christian think that home responsibilities are met, unless the family of which he forms a part, bears this image, and answers these divinely-conceived ends. counts, and the river was rising. The Reli-

The late mild weather indicates that Spring than twenty years to travel from that star to the at hand, and no time should be lost in pre-

paring the gardens for planting. Fruit trees may now be transplanted with safety. The middling Orleans 7 7-8, fair 8 1-4, and says the buds of peach trees and some other fruits are beginning to start, and if not transplanted soon it will soon be toe late to remove them this

> DROWNDED .- Mr. Seward of the firm o f Seward, Tuck & Co., of Galveston, was lately drowned in the east fork of the San Jacinto, in attempting to cross the stream which was much swolen from the late rains.

LECTURE.-The Lecture on Chemistry delivered on Wednesday evening, by the Rev. Charles Gillett, was attended by a large and quite respectable audience. The lecturer la bored under some disadvantage for want of a proper chemical apparatus; but with remarkable ingenuity, he succeeded with the few chemical implements that could be obtained, in illustrating his subject by several very beautiful and instructive experiments .--We are glad to find that these lectures are exciting an increasing interest in regard to scientific pursuits, and we hope they will have the tendency not only to afford instruction and amusement to the adult portion of the community, but to turn the attention of the youth of our city from the groveling allurements of vice, to the elevated and ennobling paths of virtue.

An attempt has been made by Mr Smith O'Brien to escape from Maria Island, Van Dieman's Land. The following is extracted from the Hobart Town Courier of the 20th August:

Courier of the 20th August:

On Sanday and Monday, the Victorira cutter, commanded by a man named Elias, was observed hovering about the island, the wind being light until evening, when it fell calm. Shortly before sundown, Mr. Smith O'Brien, who, notwithstanding his avowed intention of escaping, should an opportunity offer, has considerable liberty allowed him, went down to a sandy cove, (one of the few places where boats generally land,) and just as he reached the shore, a boat with three men put in, and he rushed up to his middle to meet it. A constable on duty, who was a witness of the act, covered him with his piece and called to him to forbear, seconding his summons by rushing at the boat and knocking a hole in her bottom with his carbine. He then pointed out to all four the folly of resistence, and required them to submit quietly, which they did.

The officer in charge meantime having missed his prisoner, came rushing down to the beach, and se-

The efficer in charge meantime having missed his prisoner, came rushing down to the beach, and secured him while still in the water. He was then conducted to his house, and the three men confined for transmission to Hobart Town. A whale-boat, with six hands, was sent on board the cutter, seized her and brought her in. She, too, with the parties on beard, will be sent up immediately. It has not been thought necessary to immediately. thought necessary to impose any restraint upon Mr. Smith O'Brien greater than that to which he was previously subjected. In fact, the precautions customa-rily taken are such as, without being obstrusive, render his escape all but hopeless.

HINTS, USEFUL SUGGESTIONS, &C.

The following confirmations have been made. Robt. McAlpain. Superintendent New Orleans Mint, and Wm. DeBuys, Treasurer.

Henry L. Donge, the present incumbent, was reelected Senator from Wisconsin, on the first ballot.

ITEMS OF NEWS.

FOR SETTING PENCH, AND CHALK DRAWINGS.—Fut a small quantity of water into a tea kettle, place it on the fire until the steam is wellup, then hold the drawing in the steam; as it rolls up, reverse it and steam the back; repeat this for two or three minutes. It may be afterwards lightly washed over with milk and water, or thin size; when nearly dry, place it between two flat surfaces slightly wetted above, or mountit upon previously stretched mounting. FOR SETTING PENCIL AND CHALK DRAWINGS.

Vociferation.—Whatever is opposed to the unchanging rules of reason and good sense, ought to be excluded from the conduct a well-bred person, and he who fails in these points, has no reason to complain if his company remains unsought. Hence it is that Vocifer scarcely ever receives an invitation. Well educated, and blamcless in his conduct, gentlemanly as regards his manners, he might be everywhere well received; but instead of this his presence if felt as a restraint. "Vocifer will be with us to-day, we cannot help inviting him, because he is a near relation,"—says the master of the house, " but let us be on our guard, for he is, in truth, a leaky vessel." Vocifer, therefore, acts as a kind of mental torpedo: he irresistibly benumbs all those on whom his company is inflicted; and conversation, in his presence, possesses neither grace nor spir-

GOLDEN RULES OF LIFE .- All the air and the Golden Rules of Life.—All the air and the exercise in the universe, and the most generous and liberal table, but poorly suffice to maintain human stamina, if we neglect their co-operatives—namely the obedience to the laws of abstinence, and those of ordinary gratification. We rise with the head-ache, and we set about puzzling ourselves to find out the cause. We then recollect that we had a hard day's fag, or that we feated are bountered to the terms of the transfer of the t then recollect that we had a hard day's fag, or that we feasted over bounteously, or that we stayed up very late; at all events we are inclined to find out the fault, and then we accuse ourselves of folly for falling into it. Let any one individual review his past life, how instantaneously the blush will cover his cheek when he thinks of the egregious errors he has unknowingly committed—says unknowingly, because it never occurred to him that they were errors, until the effects followed that betrayed the cause. All our sickness and ailments mainly depend upon ourselves. There are thousands who practice errors day after day, and whose pervading thought is, that everything which is agreeable and pleasent cannot be hurtful. The slothful man loves his bod; the intemperate his drink, because it throws him into an exhilhis drink, because it throws him into an exhilirative and exquisite moode; the gourmand makes his stomach his god; and the sensualist thinks his delights imperishable. So we go on, and at last we stumble and break down. We then begin to reflect, and the truth stares us in the face how much we are to blame.

KINDNESS IN THE FAMILY .- If a man has the KINDNESS IN THE FAMILY.—If a man has the soul of benevolence in him, where should be more show it than at home; to whom should be more develop it than to the wife of his bosom and the "olive plants" around his table?

We never could have any followship with that sort of piety which fails to make home sweet and happy. It never could gain our confidence. In a very practical and pertinent sense, real charity always "begins at home.; There it does its first works, and some of its best.

There is a sort of piety, so called, which promisses well in the distance and has the best name farthest from home. A worse testimon than this for its genuineness need not be sought.

God made the family; every element of beauty and fitness of order and sweetness, blending in its constitution, combined to evince his handiwork. He made it to be the nursery of the

ance is also on her way to the Trinity, and will ascend to Pine Bluff if the river should continue in a good boating stage.

Inconcivable.—The star Lyra has been daguerrotyped by Mr. Bond of the Cambridge observatory, though it is not visible to the naked eye. Light moving at the rate of 190,000 miles in a second, would require more

made the first impression on the daguerrotype plate started from the star more than twenty years ago, long before Dagurre made his won-

It is always safe to learn, oven from an enemy; but it is unsafe to attempt to teach, even a friend.—Lacon.

GERMANY-FRANCE.

The elements of war that brooded over Germany are again begining to dissipate. An ordinance for the reduction of the Prussian army has already appeared, and it is believed that the same day would produce one for the reduction of the Austrian. It may therefore be hoped that, for the present, Providence has once more arrested from Europe the scourge of a collision between the great powers. Every time that impending war is thus avoided, increases the disposition of both governments and people to seek a less costly and less criminal way of arranging disputes than at the point of the sword.

In France a singular event has transpired.
A bill has actually been laid before the legislature tending to enforce the observance of the Sabbath on persons in business. The conviction that France owes her miseries to the absence of religious restraint has been rapidly gaining ground among all reflective men.
M. Montalembert, the celebrated ultramontSperm candles, ane champion, is the author of this new proposal, which has been received by the Assembly with great favour, and from appearances, bly with great favour, and from appearances, has a fair chance of in substance, becoming law. The blessing of a day of rest, however depends much on the influence to which it lays the people open; and I confess that, considering the absence of Gospel teaching and Sabbath studies, the abundance of temptation to follies and to vices, and the habits of the people it is hard to believe that, under present consumptance the Parisians will turn a day of peaches, circumstance the Parisians will turn a day of rest to any purpose that will advance the moral health of the nation. The attempt, however, is plainly a craving after improve-ment, and after improvement as coming, through divine, not human institutious; it may therefore be hoped that a blessing from above will follow it.

Orders have been received by the Pope' Nuncio not to countersign the passports of any Italians coming from England.

LETTERS RECEIVED.

Rev. R. Alexander.

" J. Shook. " A. M. Box, 1 sub.

" H. S. Thrall.

" Leo. Roper. " O. M. Addison.

" Isaac G. John.

" C. F. Deems. " Thos. F. Cook

" Dan'l Carl.

Mr. J. G. Roberts. " B. F. Atkins.

" Jacob Haller " Isaac Tabor.

" J. C. Spence.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS-GALVETSON DISTRICT.

FIRST QUARTER.
Houston station Feb. 15th & 16th. Galveston sta. and German mission, Febru San Jacinto mission, March 1st & 2d.

Richmond circuit, at Richmond, March 15th 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 Brenham. Washington and Rock Island, Feb. 15th and 16th, Rock Island chapel.

Rutersville circuit, March 1st and 2d, in La Grange. " 15th and 16th, at Huntsville Cold Spring.

R. ALEXANDER. QUARERLY MEETINGS-AUSTIN DISTRICT.

Bastrop et., 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. San Antonio station. 8 and 9. Bastrop colored mission, " 15 and 16, Georgetown mission, " 22 and 23, Fredericksburg Ger. mis. March 1 and 2, J. W. WHIPPLE.

QUARTERLY MEETINGS FOR VICTO-RIA DISTRICT. FIRST QUARTER. Columbus cir. at Columbus, Jan. 25th and 26th. Texana cir. at Texana, Feb. 1st and 2d. lictoria and Port Lavaca station, at Victoria

February 8th and 9th. Victoria Ger Miss., Victoria, Feb. 8th and 9th. Gonzales cir, at Gonzales. Feb. 15th and 16th.
Coliad et, at Mission Valley, Feb. 22d and 23d.
Egypt et, at Egypt, March 8th and 9th.
DANIEL CARL, P. E.

WHEREAS, at the July term, 1850, of the Probate Court of Fort Bend county, letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned, on the estate of A. F. Burris, W. D. Cody, James Burke. Malcon McCauley, Sandford Rice, W. H. Rowans, O. R. Willis, J. C. Grossane, W. Morris, J. C. White and B. A. C. Bryant: This is to notify all persons indebted to either of said estates, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against addressed post raid to the Editor. payment, and all persons having claims against either of said estates to present them properly within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of their recovery.

WILLIAM RYAN, Administrator.
Feb. 8, 1851. 3m.

Medical Card.

DOCT. J. C. MASSIE, has again resumed the practice permanently in this city. He can be found at Mrs. Hadley's, or at his office, two doors above the Telegraph office.

Nov. 16, 1850

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

Loaf Sugar; Philadelphia and Louislana, No. C.
White "crushed and paragon.
Brown "Louislana and Texas.
—COFFEE.—

Java, Rio, and Havana.
—PICKLES, &c.—
Underwood's, and Wells, Miller and Provest's, ½ gals to qrts. and pts, Walnut and Tomatto Ketchup. Reading, Worcestershire and Walnut Sauce. Cloves, Mace, Ginger, Allspice, Cinnamon.
Nutmegs, Black Pepper.

FRUITS.

Dates, Citron, Zante Currants Dates, Citron,
Soft shell Almonds.

—PRESERVES.—
Orange, strawberry and
Jellies.
Quince, peach and plumb

Programs

Guava Jelly in small
Boxes.
Guava paste in small

Preserves.
--EXTRACTS AND ESSENCES.--Vanilla, Cinnamon, -TEAS .-Hyson, Pouchong, Souchong,

Oolong, Twankay. Young Hyson, - SUNDRIES. oxes, Sweet and olive oil, quart and pints, Kentucky mustard, fine & Premium mustard, Scap-Boston Family. Blacking, Matches; Clark's,

Saltpetre, Painted tubs, Scrubbing brushes, Pipes, Smoking tobacco, paper Snuff-Scotch and Honey

Dew, Fire Crackers, Indigo, Cranberries. 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 platinated silver, twelve inches long, and of three gold plated negative magnets, the whole of which possess extraordinates. which possess extraordinary power, and are connected with spirally-twisted, carbonized an-nealed iron rods, in lengths of 10 feet, with accurately fitted brass screw connecting joints, metallic attachments for brick or frame buildings, and glass isolators of a new and ingenious

construction.

The above named Lightning Rods have been largely 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 necessary isolators 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 6 feet.

carried into the ground from 3 to 5 feet. Parties wishing to order them will thus be enabled to ascertain for themselves the cost; and may obtain any other particulars on application to GROESBEECK & CO. Main street, Houston

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 Galveston; 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 pu lic 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 advances on all produce consignent.
sale in this city, or for re-shipment.
PARRY & JOHN.

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. THE SOUTHERN

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208,783 55

Breathless the course of the Pale White Horse. Bearing the ghostly form-Rapid and dark as the spectre bark When it sweeps before the storm ! Balefully bright through the torrid night Ensanguined meteors glare-Fiercely the spires of volcanie fires Stream on the sulphurous air!

Shades of the slain through the murderer's brain Flit, terrible and drear-

Shadowy and swift the black storm-drift Doth trample the atmosphere! But swifter than all, with a darker pall Of terror around my path, I have arisen from my lampless prison-Slave of the high God's wrath !

A deep Voice went from the Firmament, And it pierced the caves of Earth-Therefore I came on my wings of flame From the dark place of my birth ! And it said : "Co from the South to the North, Over you wandering ball --Sin is the King of the doomed Thing, And the sin beguiled must fall."

Forth from the gate of the Uncreate, From the portals of the Abyss-From the caverns dim where vague forms

And shapeless chaos is! From Hade's womb--from the joyless tomb Of Erebus and Old Night-From the unseen deep where death and sleep

Brood in their mystic might --I come--I come--before me are dumb The nations aghast for dread-Lo! I have past as the desert blast And the millions of Earth lie dead. A voice of fear from the Hemisphere

Tracketh me where I fly--Earth weeping aloud for her widowhood -A wild and desolate cry ! Thrones and dominions beneath my pinions Cower like meanest things---Melt from my presence the pride and the

pleasance Of parlor stricken kings! Sorrow and mourning supremely scorning, My throne is the boundless air---My chosen shroud is the dark plumed cloud---Which the whirling breezes bear!

From the jungles of Jessore, Over the plain of the purple main To the far Mauritian shore ! To the isles which sleep on the sunbright deep

Was I not borne on the wings of the morn

Of a coral paved sea; Where the blue waves welter beneath the Of heaven's screnity?

From the womb of the waters, athirst for slaughters. I rose that thirst to state ... These green isles are graves in the waste of

the waves. This beauty is desolate! From the wide Eryterian the noise of my Paan

Rolled on the southern blast ... Eternal Taurus made answering chorus, From the glaciers lone and vast! Did I not pass his granite mass.

And the rigid Caucasian hill---Over burning sands---over frost-chained lands, Borne at my own wild will ?

Then hark to the beat of my hastening feet, Thou shrined in the sea; Where the dreams that the Occan streams Would be safety unto thee?

Awaken! awaken! my wings are shaken Athwart the troubled sky---Streams the red glance of my meteor lance.

And the glare of my meagre eye! Hearken. O bearken; my coming shall darken The light of thy festal cheer:

In thy storm-rocked home on the Northern foam : Nursling of Ocean---hear!

MISCELLANY.

SCIENTIFFIC WONDERS.

The general faith in science as a wonder worker is at present unlimited; and along with this there is cherished the conviction that every discovery and invention admits of a practicle welfare of man. Is a new vegetable product brought to this country from abroad, or a new chemical compound discovered, or anatomical physical phenemenon re-corded, cui bono? What isit good for? Is food or drink to be got out of it? Will it make hats, or shoes, or cover umbrellas? Will it kill or heal? Will it drive a steam engine or make a mili go? And truly this cui bono question has of late been so satisfactorily answered that we cannot wonder, that the public should persist in putting it somewhat eagerly to every descoverer and inventor, and should believe that if a substance has one valuable application, it will prove, if further investigated, to have a thousand. Gutta percha has not been known in this country for the last ten years, and already it would be more difficult to say what purpose it has not been applied to than to enumerate those to which it has been applied. Gun cotton has not proved in the saddest way its power to kill, before certain ingenious Americans showed that it had a remarkable power of healing, and forms the best sticking plasters for wounds. Surgeons have not employed ether and cloroform as anasteries for three years; and already an ether steam engine is at work in Lyons, and a cloroform engine in London. Of other sciences we need scarcely speak. Chemistry long since came down from her atomic altitudes and elective affinities, and scours and dyes, bakes brews, cooks, and compound drugs with contented composure. Electricity leaves her thunder-bolt in the sky, acts as letter carrier

and message boys. Even the mysterious magnetism, which seemed a living principle to quiver in the compass needle, is unclothed of mystery, and set to driving turning laths. The public perceives all this, and has unlimited faith in man's power to conquer nature. The cradulity which formerly fed upon unicons, phenixes mermaids, vampire, krakens, pestilential comets, fairies, ghosts, witches, spectres, charms, curses, universal remedies, pactions with Satan, and the like, now tampers with chemistry, electricity and magne-tism, as it once did with the invisible world. Shoes of swiftness, seven league boots, and Fortunatuss washing caps, are banished even from the nursery; but an electro magnetic steam fire baloon which will cleave the air like a thunder-bolt, and go as straight to its destination as the crow flies, is an invention which many hope to see realized, before railways are quite worn to pieces. A snuff box full of the new manure, about to be patented, will fertilize a field, and the same amount of the new explosive will dismantle the fortifications of Paris. By means of the fish tail propeller to be shortly laid before the Admiralty, the Atlantic will be crossed in three days .- Edinburg Review.

THE POPISH AGGRESSION.

The archbishops and bishops of England have addressed the Queen, strongly protesting against the Pope's recent aggression. The Bishop of Exeter, as is his wont, has taken a course of his own, declining to be one of the many, and sending in a particular petition of his own. The corporation of London the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, with other privileged bodies, have presented their memorials to the Qeen. Her answers, though couched in those general terms for which the utterance of thrones are distinguished, yet clearly convey the resolution to check all assumption of authority in this country on the part of the Pope. But perhaps even a more serious matter for the Papist cause is that the Duke of Norfolk has written to Lord Beaumout and permitted him to publish the letter, in which he declares his perfect concurrence with the sentiments of that nobleman of which I told you a week or two ago, and even adds, that he considers ultramontane opinions to be irreconcilable with our coastitution, and with allegiance to our sovereign. The Duke is the hereditary head of English Romanists. His family stood firm to the Church throughout; and this declaration of his at this moment, is such a confirmation of the view taken by the Protestant population of the country, as to the political tendency of Popery, that it will weigh more than the honey words of a hundred Cardinals, telling us all is loyal and innocuous. Lord Beaumont for talent, the Duke of Norfolk for authority, are without equal among the Roman Catholic peers. They both declare the illegal and dangerous tendencies of the Papal act. Such avowals, from such men, should awaken all Protestants to watch the working of priesteraft, and not to repose under Protestant ideas of bonest liberality and tolerance. Priests can put on such appearances when suitable; but they can soon put them off. A TRVELLER.

Ages and the Presidency .- It is said that in 1823, when the next presidential term begins, Mr. Clay will be seventy-six, Daniel Webster seventy-one, and General Scott sixty-nine. Mr. Buchanan being a bachelor, it is not thought delicate to allude to his

From New-York to Egupt in Nineteen Days .- A letter from Wm. Winthrop, United Statse Consul at Malta, furnishes an instance of the wonderful facility with which communication can be transmitted from one part of the world to another in these latter days. A message from New-York, designed for a correspondent in Egypt, was received in London by the Atlantic steamers, and forthwith despatched by telegraph to Trieste, and thence by telegraph to Trieste, and thence by steam to Alexandria-the entire distance from New York having been traversed in nineteen days .- N. Y. Jour. Com.

Extraordinary Marriage .- The following extraordinary occurrence took place in Loudon :- A gentleman, a widower, left with three sons, became acquainted with a widow lady who had three daughters. The Lady and gentleman married, and with the children of the two families lived together for ten years. During the last six weeks the sons and daughters were married to each other, and what is more singular, the eldest son married the eldest daughter, and the others in the same

A Tall Visitor .- A young gentleman, aged 19 years came passenger in the steamer Admiral, which arrived here Friday afternoon. He is a native of Scotland, but for some time past has resided in Nova Scotia. He is seven feet four and a half inches high, 56 inches in circumference around the breast, and weighs 335 pounds. The Montgomery House is his abode for the present .- Boston Paper.

SPIRITUAL WIVES.

A correspondent of the "Daily Nonpa reil." who visited the Mormons at the Salt Lake says that "each man has two or three wives. Elder Pratt has 12, and the Prophet Young 14." No wonder the Mormons flee from civilized society, and seek to form a confederacy of their own .- The Mormons are a great people, and they mean to be greater still.

EMIGRANTS.

The ceaseless flow of immigration into our neighboring State of Texas, has been unprecedently great the present season. Every day, almost every hour in the day for three months past, large numbers have been passing through our town, wending their way westward .-Caddo Gazette.

Important to Babies .- The last number of the Scientific American contains an engaving and description of a new invention for the amusement, soothment, and comfort of babies. It consists of a swinging cradle, which is made to swing back and forth for several hours without stopping, by means, of clock work machinery, the motive power being a heavy weight. Attached to the machinery is a musical apparatus, by which the tune most suited to the baby's ear can also be played, and so lull the brat to sleep. The machine is so arranged as to play the music withou moving the cradle, if desired, and vice versa.

Temperanco Statistics for 1850 .- The annual report gives the following Number of divisions in the United States 5,653

Members admitted in the last year Members expelled for violating 109,471 9,705 the pledge The same reinstated 6,130 Whole number of contibuting 232,233

Cash received during the year \$739,175 47

He who prays to God to relieve the destitute, to comfort the afficted and bind up the broken-hearted, obligates himself to go about doing good, as an angel of mercy, contributing of his substance, and visiting the dwellings of sorrow and misery.

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JUST received and selected by the undersigned at the New York and Boson markets, the following

Boots and shoes and hats of all kinds; Goods; artificial flowers, plumes and mirebous of the

newest styles; laces and edgings; jackenet insertings and edgings; thread laces, fancy dress buttons, ginops and fringes; satins of all colors; silks rich figured, changeable, brocade, small plaid, and stripes, satin DeChine, plain twilled; rich Foulard Italian gros de Raine, gros de

otton and other produce. The his care.
T. W. HOUSE. Houston, Oct. 14th, 1850.

OLD CAPITOL, With a new Landlord,

HOUSTON. CORNER OF MAIN STREET AND TEXAS AVENUE.

The undersigned would respectfully inform the public generally, that he has taken this establishment, and that he intends to make it at all times an agreeable resting place for the traveller, who visits this country for the purpose of examining its advantages, or to planters and 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 commedious, and shall ever be well dicine I ever took, and can confidently recommend it to my friends and the public. ers, so that the traveller's borses will be sure

to fare samptuosly.

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" day, 75 not for four Children at second table half price. Servants at present. 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 successful operation in 1840, and has maintained an uninterrupted career of usefulness to the present period. It has imparted the benefits of education to more than eight hundred of the youth of Texas. With its pleasant and healthful location; its board of in struction and numerous fast friends, it is destined to an enviable pre-eminence of influence and usefulness. It is under the patronage of the Texas Annual Con-ference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South,

but the course of study is purely literary and scienti-fic, free from any taint of sectarianism. Its ample dvantages are offered to the youth of Texas irrespective of their creeds or denominational names. To the departments heretofore in operation, a de-portment of Normal Instruction is added. The 33d session will commence on the first Monday of February, 1851.

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The Board of Instruction is not rivaled in ripe schoarship or experience in teaching by any teachers in 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.

The undersigned is anxious to learn the residence of his sister, Mrs. Caroline Pungree, who

Danville, Va. Dec. 3d, 1850.



IN QUART BOTTLES, 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 eloquence so irresistibly affecting in the appeals of the suffering for relief, has been answered. Thousands of cases of disease have been cured by this invaluable medicine, such as are not furnished in the records of time. These things are not done in secret places, or in some unknown town, but are performed in our principal cities and public places. They are brought before the world to substantiate, beyond doubt, the 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. dence 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 possessed of powerful healing properties, it is entirely harmless and will not injure the most delicate constitution. When in perfect health, no effect is produced by its use, except an in-erase of appetite: but when disease is sected in the frame, and carrying fast its victim along the path of life, then its mysterious influence is fet and secen: it enkindles new life and vigor, A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF and brings bealth and strength to the suffering anl diseased. SCROFULGUS AFFECTION OF THE EYES.

WINCHESTER, Ky., Cot. 29, 1849. 4. B. & D. Sands -- Gentlemen :-- I would not hare presumed to write to you, if it was not my Saddlery, hardware and catery, etc., etc.;
Also, a fine assortment of Dress Goods; French, adia, Italian, German, and English silk and fancy me My limbs were covered with ulcerous oods; artificial flowers, plames and mirobous of the sores, so that I could not walk during the whole sores styles;

Bounets and ribbons of all descriptions; black silk Spring and Summer. In this situation I commesced the use of your Sarsaparilla. and after Afrique; Chamelian, etc.

Particular attention will be paid to the shipping of cotton and other produce: and laberal advances made respect to be his fate. Three bottless entirely respect his sight and we cannot but recommend all amilarly afflicted to use Sands Sarsaparilla. Yours truly, BENJAMIN F. BUCKNER.

ITS POPULARITY ABROAD.

PROM SOUTH AMERICA.

Maracaibo, Venezuela, April 12th, 1849. daty due the public to make known the great benefit! have received from using your valuable Sarsaparilla. About three years since! was attacked with Rheumatism in my shoulders, and also in my legs, and so severe was the pain, that I was unable to sieep. I tried all of the best medicines I could hear of without receiving any benefit, until through the advice of a friend procured some of your Sarsaparilla. and after using four bottles in the course of fifteen days, I found myself entirely well. I have no hesita-Your obedient servant,

Here is another, nearer home :

New York, Jan. 8, 1850. Messrs. Sands-Gentlemen: I have great y, and pleasure in acknowledging to you the great benefit I have received from the use of your Sarsaparilla. A subject of pulmonary disease. I made \$25 00 a voyage to Europe, but while there continued to be afflicted. A few weeks after my return, I 7 50 was seized with a violent hemorrhage of the 1 25 lungs, and from the debility and great prostra-2 00 tion of strength that followed, with the protract-50 ed difficulty of respiration. I am entirely relieved
50 by the use of your Sarsaparilla, which I con500 sider a most important and truly valuable dis500 covery in the healing art. I feel that I have
75 not for fourteen years enjoyed so good health as

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 81 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. MCMAHAN. G. W. MCMAHAN. T. H. .Mc.M. A FE.A.N & Co., MERCHANTS-RICHMOND, TEXAS.

KEEP constantly on handa general assortment of merchandize well adapted to the whole-15 00 sale or retail trade, and at prices as low as simi-20 00 lar asticles can be obtained in Texas: Thankful to our old customers 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 Atlantic Cities, as will make our stock the largest on the Brazos river, and embracing a more con plete assortment than can be found at any Mercantile House in the State.

dence 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 favor.

W. G. ERMUL.

Special attention. We particularly invite a call from the planting community, feeling satisfied we can fill the bill in every respect.

Cash advances made on shipments of Cotton, Sugar and other Produce consigned to our friends in New Orleans or the Northern cities.

and for sale by GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO.

DATES, Currants, and Raisans, just received

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

This company has been in business nearly 25

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

GEO. BUTLER & BROTHER.

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. Beneral Commission, Receiving and Forwarding Merchant.

Richmond. Texas. FREDERICK BURKHART, Watch Maker and Jeweller. Fourth Door below Sampson & Co., Main st.

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

Administrator of J. W. Cook, deceased.

June 18, 1850.

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

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

GROESBEECK, COOKE & CO., Houston, Teras.

DEALERS in Groceries, Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Hats, Saddlery, Clothilig, 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 less medicines furnished and warranted.

JAMES A. THOMPSON'S Sasii and BLIND FACTORY. fronting on how prepared to furnish purchasers at rates much cheaper and to better advantage to them Old Capitol. The Proprietor of this Factory is prepared to fill all orders for Sash Glazed, nds, doors, &c., made out of the best cypress timber : Also, to build houses of any description desired, either in the city or in the country, spatch, 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 regu-lar Line of Stages will leave ON and after Monday the logston every other day for Austin, and on Thursdays and Saturdays, will leave Austin for

NOTICE Is hereby given, hat Alexander McGowen 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 county.

W. R. BAKER, Clk. ounty. 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 supreme efficacy of this wonderful and pleasant remedy for bowel complaints. It can be confidently 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 cts.

are held responsible till they have salled the bill and ordered the paper discontinued.

4. If 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 fraud. THOUSANDS are willing to certify to the su-

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

. . . \$ 50 per bale. Molasses - 8 bbl Other Produce : Invoice Cost additional Liberal advances made en consignments.

BRIGGS & YARD'S WHOLESALE AND RETAIL OLOTHING, Boots and Shoes, Hats, and Gentle-

tlemen's Furnishing Emporium, consisting of Every article of men's and boys Wear or conapl 24 ly Tremont Street. Galveston.

Aver's Cherry Pectoral, FOR Coughs, affections of the Lungs, &c., safe and valuable remedy. For sale by W. HENRY ELIOT, Druggist,

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

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

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

R. D. GUINN, Executive Search Search

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

UNRIVALLED SALES! OVER 80,000 copies of the SOUTHERN HAR-MONY having been sold in a few years is alone sufficient proof of the 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 Tunes, for CHURCH USE, together with a num-ber of excellent new pieces of Music never be-

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

original pieces. It is printed on excellent white paper and 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 argest of the kind now extant. For sale in all the large Cities in the United States, and Booksellers and Country Merchants generally throughout all of the Middle, Southern, Western States, and by the Au-

thor and Merchants in Spartanburg. S. C. WILLIAM WALKER, A. S. H. Spartanburg, C. H., S. C. 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.

J. C. H.

Wm. Hendley & Co.,

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

Having located myself at this point for the archase and sale of Live Stock generally, I am

than they can do elsewhere. For their better information please call and try me. Having been engaged in this branch of business for the past eight years at this place and Corpus Christi, I think I am capable of giving general satisfaction. All orders in the above line will be thankfully

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

HOUSTON IRON FOUNDRY. THE subscriber having purchased the Iron Foundry in this city, lately owned by Doctor N. K. Kellum, respectfully informs the public that he is prepared to furnish castings of every

San Autonio.

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

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

BROWN & TARBOX,
Proprietors.

Proprietors.

Houston, Nov. 27, 1849—tf

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.

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.

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

all arrearages are paid.

3. If 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

THE TEXAS WESLEYAN BANNER.

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

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

No obituary notice wil be inserted unless it be sent within four months after the death of

the person.

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

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

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